## OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEBATES.

*     * 


## HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## SECOND SESSION-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

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\text { 55-56 VICTORI } A, 1892 .
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VOL XXXIV.
COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM TY ، TVENTY-FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY TO THE NINTH DA: 0 Y Y, INCLUSIVE

OTTAWA

## MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

## OF THE

# HON. JOHV JOSEPH CALDW WLL ABBOTT, D.C.L., Q.C.C. 

[Created a Kniyht Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 24th May, 1892]
at the opening of the

## SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT 1892

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Clerk of the Privy Counsil - - - John Jobeph McGee, Esq.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:



OFFICIAL REPORTERS:


[^0]
# ALPHABETICAL LIST 

OF THE

## CONSTITUENCIES AND MEMBERS

# HOUSE OF COMMONS 

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada
1892.

[^1]Cornwall ani Storyont-Darby Bergin. Clmberland-Arthur R. Dickey.

Digby-Edward Charle Bowers.
Dorchester-Cyrille Emile Vailiancourt. Dbuymoni and Arthabaska-Joseph Lavergne. Dundas-Hugo H. Ross.
Duhham, F. Riding-Thomas Dixon Craig. Durham, W. Riding-Robert Beith.

Elgin, E. Riding-Andrew B. Ingram. Eigin, W. Riding-George Flliott Casey. Fssex, N. Riding-William McGregor. Essex, S. Riding-Henry W. Allan.

Frontenac- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick. } \dagger \\ \text { Hiram A. Calvin. }\end{array}\right.$
Gaspé-Louis Zéphirin Joncas.
Glengarhy-Roderick R. McLennan. Gloucrater-Kennedy F. Burns.
(irfnville, S. Riding-John Dowsley Reid.
Gkry, E. Riding-Thomas S Sproule.
Grey, N. Riding-James Masson.
Grey, S. Riding-George Landerkin.
Guysborough-Duncan C. Fraser.
Haldimand-Walter Humphries Montague.
Halifax - Thomas E. Kenny.
(John Fitz-Willian Stairs.
Halton-David Henderson.
Hamilion- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alexander McKay. } \\ \text { Samuel S. Ryckman. }\end{array}\right.$
Hants-Alfred Putman.
Hastings, E. Riding-William B. Northrup.
Hastings, N. Riding-Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
Hastings, W. Riding-Honry Corby.
Hochelaga-Alphonse Degjardins.
Huntingdon--Julius Scriver.

Huron, E. Riding-Peter Maedonald. Huron, S. Riding-John MeMillan. Huron, W. Riding-Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson.

Iberville-François Béchard.
Inverness-Hugh Cameron.
Jacques Cartier-Désiré Girouard. Jolieite-Urbain Lippé.

Mamouraska-Henty George Carroll.
Kent (N.B.)-Edward H. Léger.
Kent (O.)-Archibald Campibell.
King's (N.B.)-Hon. George Eulas Foster.
King's (N.S.)-Frederick W. Borden.
King's (P. E. I.)- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augustine Colin Macdonald. } \\ & \text { Juhn McLean }\end{aligned}$
Kingston-James Henry Metcalfe.
Lambton, E. Riding-George Moncrieff.
Lambton, W. Riding-James Frederick Lister.
Lavark, N. Riding-Bennett Rosamond.
Lanark, S. Risling-Hon. Juhn Graham Haggart.
Laprairie-Louis Conrad Pelletier.
L'Assomption - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Joseph Gauthier. } \\ \text { Hormidas Jeannotte. }\end{array}\right.$
Iavial-Hon. Joseph Aldric Ouimet.
Leevs and Grmvilid, N. Riding-Charles Frederick Ferguson.
Leein, S. Riding-George Taylor.
Lennox-Uriah Wilson.
Letvis-Pierre Malcolm Guay.
Iincoln anit Niagara-William Gibson.
Lisgar-Arthur Wellington Ross.
L'Islet-Iouis George Desjardins.
Lonion-Hon. John Carling.
Lotbinière-Cóme Isaie Rinfret.
Lunenblri-Charles Edwin Kaulbach.
Marquette--Rolert Watson.
Maskinongé-Joseph Hormisdas Legris.
Megantic-Louis J. Coté, alias Fréchette.
Mindleskx, E. Riding-Joseph Hemy Marshall.
Middlesex, N. Riding - William H. Hutchins.
Midilereex, S. Kiding-James Armstrong.
Midinlesex, W. Riding-William Frederick Roome.
Missisqcoi-George Barnard Baker.
Monce-Arthur Boyle.
Montcalm-Louis E. Dugas.
Monthagny-Philippe A. Choquette.
Monthorency-Arthur J. Turcotte.
Montheal, Centre-John Joseph Curran.
Montreal, East-Alphonse Télesphore Lépine.
Montreal, West-Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G.
Muskuka-William Edward O'Brien.
Napierville-Dominique Monet.
New Westminster-Gordon E. Corbould.
Fivolet-Joseph Hector Leduc.

Norfolak, N. Riding-John Charlton.
Norfolk, S. Riding-David Tisdale. Nohthumberland (N.B.)-Michael Adams.
Northemberitanin (O.) E.R.-Edward Cochrane.
Northemberiand (O.) W.R.-George Guillet.
Ontario, N. Riding-Frank Madill.
Ontario, S. Riding-William Smith.
Ontario, W. Riding-James David Edgar.
Otrawa, City-\{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Charles Herbert Mackintosh. } \\ & \text { Honoré Kobillard. }\end{aligned}$
Otrawa, County-Charles Ramsay Devlin.
Oxforis, N. Riding-Jaines Sutherland.
Oxforn, S. Riding-Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G.

Pekl-I.Joseph Featherston.
Perth, N. Riding-James Nicol Grieve.
Perth, S. Riding-William Pridham.
Peterborocgh, E. Riding-John Burnham.
Peterborocgh, W. Riding-James Stevenson.
Pictoc- i Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper.
I.John McDougald.

Pontiac - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thomas Murray. } \dagger \\ \text {. } \dagger \text { ohn Bryson. }\end{array}\right.$
Portnelf-Arthur Delisle.
Prescott-Isidore Prouls.
Phince (P.E.I.)- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Stanislaus F. Perry. } \\ \text { John Yeo. }\end{array}\right.$
Prince Finward-Archibald Camplell Miller.
Provencher-Alphonse A. C. LaRivière.
(Qlenecc, Centre-François Langelier.
Quebec, East-Hon. Wilfred Laurier.
Quebec, West -John Hearn.
Quebec, County-Jules J. T. Frémont.
Qceen's (N.B.)-George Frederick Baird.
Queen's (N.S.)-Francis Gordon Forbes.
Quens's (P.E.I.)-\{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iouis Henry Davies. } \\ & \text { William Welsh. }\end{aligned}$
Renfrew, N. Riding-Hon. Peter White.
Rentrew, S. Riding-John Ferguson.
Restigocohe-John MeAlister.
Richeliev-Arthur Ainjé Bruneau.
Richmond (N.S.)-Joseph A. Gillies.
Richmond and Wolfe (Q.)-Clarence C. Cleveland.
Rimouski-Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M. (T:
Rouville-Louis Philippe Brodeur.
Russell-William Cameron Fdwards.
St. Hracinthe-Michel E. Bernier.
St. John (N.B.) City-Ezekiel McLeod.
St. John (N.B.) City and Co. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { J. Douglas Hazen. } \\ \text { Charles N. Skinner }\end{array}\right.$
St. John's (Q.)-Trançois Bourassa.
St. Macrick-François Sévère L. Deazulniers.
Saskatchewan-Day Hart Macdowall.
Seleire-Thomas Mayne Daly.
Shefford-John Robbins Sanborn.
Shelburne-Nathaniel W. White.

Sherbrooke-William Bullock Ives.
Simcor, F. Riding-William H. Bennett.
Simcoe, N. Riding-Dalton McCarthy.
Simcoe, S. Riding-Richard Tyrwhitt.
Soulanges-James William Bain.
Stanstead-Timothy Byron Rider.
Sunbury-Röbert Duncan Wilmot.
Trmiscounta-Paul Etienne Grandbois.
Terrebonne-Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.
Three Rivers-Hon. Sir HectorLangevin, K.C.M.G. Toronto, Centre-George Ralph R. Cockburn.
Toronto, East-Emerson Coatsworth, jun.
Toronto, West-Frederick Charles Denison, C.M.G. Two Mountains-Joseph Girouard.

Vancouver Islani-David William Gordon.
Vaudrevil-Hugh McMillan.
Verchères-Hon. Félix Ceoffrion.
Victoria (B.C.)- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Edward Gawler Prior. } \\ \text { Thomas Earle. }\end{array}\right.$
Victoria (N.B.)-Hon. John Costigan.
Victoria (N.S.) John Archibald McDonald.

Victoria, (O.), N. Riding-Samuel Hughes.
Victoria (O.), S. Riding-Charles Fairbairn.
Waterioo, N. Riding-Isaac Erb Bowman.
Waterloo, S. Riding-James Livingston.
Whllani1-\{ William M. German. *
Wellington, C. Riding-Andrew Semple.
Wellington, N. Riding-James McMullen.
Wellington, S. Riding--James Innes.
Wentworth, N. Riding-Thomas Bain.
Wentworth, S. Riding-Franklin M. Carpenter.
Westmoreland-Josiah Wood.
Winnipeg -Hugh John Macdonald.
Yale-John Andrew Mara.
Yamaska-Roch Moïse Samuel Mignault.
Yarmouth-Thomas Barnard Flint.
York (N.B.)-Thomas Temple.
Yокк (O.) E. Riding $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. } \dagger \\ \text { Wiliiam Findlay Maclean }\end{array}\right.$
York (O.) N. Riding-William Mulock.
York (O.) W. Riding-N. Clarke Wallace.

- Unseated. Mr. Lowell elected ; took seat 17th May, 1892.
$\dagger$ Died. Mr. Maclean elected; took seat 20th May, 1892.


# SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUPERVISE THE PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE DEBATES OF THE HOUSE. 

Bechard, Mr. François (Iberville).
Beausoleil, Mr. Cléophas (Berthior). Cameron, Mr. Hugh (Inverness). Charlion, Mr. John (North Norfol:). Davin, Mr. N. F. (West Assiniboia). Desjardins, Mr. Alphonse (Hochelaga). Invies, Mr. James (South Wellington).
LaRiviere, Mr. Alphonse A. C. (Provencher).

Prion, Mr. Edward Gawler (Victoria, B.C.)
Scriver, Mr. Julius (Huntingdon).
Skinner, Charles N. (St. John City and County).
Somervilie, Mr. James (West Bruce).
Taylor, Mr. George (South Leeds).
Whldon, Mr. R. Chapman (Albert).
White, Mr. Robert Smeaton (Cardivell).

## LISti OF PAIRS DURING THE SESSION.

On Mr. Mrlls's (Bothwell) proposed resolution (Commercial Treaties) in amendment to motion for Committee of Supply, 7th April :-

Ministeriul.
Mr. CORBY.
Mr. DICKEY.
Mr. MILLS (Annapolis).
Mr. AMYOT.
Mr. TURCOTTE.

Opposition.
Sir RICHARD CART. WRIGHT.
Mr. FORBES.
Mr. FIINT.
Mr. FREMONT.
Mr. FAUVEL.

On Mr. Latrier's proposed resolution (Diplomatic Papers) in amendment to motion for Committee of Supply, 28th April :-
Mr. BAKER.
Mr. FREMONT.
Mr. TAYLOR.
Mr. DYER.
Mr. FERGUSON.
Mr. SUTHERLAND.
Mr. RIDER.
Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. CHOQUETTE.
Mr. GUAY.
Mr. CLEVELAND.

Ministerial.
Mr. LÉPINE.
Mr. MACDOWALL.
Mr. CLEVELLAND.
Mr. ADAMS.
Mr. JONCAS.
Mr. PUTNAM.
Mr. WOOD (Westmoreland).
Mr. STEVENSON.
Mr. Grandibois.

Opposition.
Mr. DELISLE.
Mr. FAUVEL.
Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. COLTER.
Mr. BEAUSOLEIL.
Mr. EDWARDS.
Mr. WELSH.

Mr. SCRIVER.
Mr. BOURASSA.

On Mr. McCarthr's motion for second reading of Bill 27 (N.W.T. Act Amendment) 11th May:-
Mr. SPROULE. Mr. FORBES.
Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. POPE.
Mr. FER(iUSOSO(Leeds). Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. WOOD (Brockville). Mr. GRANDBOIS.
Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. GUAY.
Mr. BOYLE.
Mr. PRÉFONTAINE.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK.
Mr. BAKER.

On Mr. Lacrier's amendment (Charges against Sir Adolphe Caron by Mr. Edgar) to refer to Special Committee, to Sir John Thompson's proposed resolution approving appointment of Judges, $2_{i}^{-}$th May :-
Mr. PRIOR.
Mr. ROSS (Lisgar).
Mr. DUGAS.
Mr. McKAY.
Mr. HEARN.
Mr. STAIRS.
Mr. WHITE (Cardwell).
Mr. BERGIN.
Mr. JONCAS.
Mr. CORBY.
Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier)
Mr. GRANDBOIS.
Mr. BERGERON.
Mr. GILLIES.
Mr. WUOD (Westmoreland).
Mr. COATSWORTH.

Mr. EDGAR.
Mr. WATSON.
Mr. BRUNEAU.
Mr. FORBES.
Mr. CHOQUETTE.
Mr. McGREGOR.
Mr. GILLMOR.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron).
Mr. FAUVEL.
Mr. GIBSON.
Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. PRÉFONTAINE,
Mr. GUAY.
Mr. SUTHERLAND.
Mr. MULOCK.
Mr. WELSH.
Mr. ALLAN.

On Mr. Lathier's amendment (refering B. to a Conference) to Sir John Thompson's motion for second reading of Bill it (Representation in the House of Commons) 2nd June :-
Ministcrinl. Opposition.

Mr. PRIOR.
Mr. FOSTER.
Mr. BOVELLL.
Mr. TAYLoR.
Mr. MONTAGEE.
Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier).
Mr. IICDONALD (Vic- Mr. FAUVEL. toria).
Mr. McKEEN.
Mr. CRAIAx.
Mr. BURNS.
Mr. MARSHALL.
Mr. PELT.FTIER.
Mr. IVES.

Mr. EIDGAR.
Mr. GILLAOR.
Mr. LISTER.
Mr. SLTHERLAND.
Mr. MULOCK.
Mr. PREFONTAINE.

Mr. BORDEN.
Mr. FORBEA.
Mr. GIBSON.
Mr. LANDERKIN.
Mr. CHARLTON.
Mr. DELISLE.

On Mr. MeCamphes amendment to Sir .John Thempson's motion for second reading of Bill 76 (Representation in the Hulse of Commons) 9th June:-
Mr. TUPPER. Mr. FEASFR.
Mr. MoMILLAN (Vau- Mr. BROJEUR. dresil).
Mr. GIROUARD (Two Mr. FREMONT. Mountains).
Mr. MeduUgalu(C.B.) Mr. FORBES.
Mr. WOOD (Westmure- Mr. WELSH. Jand).

Mr. COCHRANE.
Mr. GORDON.
Mr CRAIG.
Mr. LEPINE.
Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet).
Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier).
Mr. CORBY.

Mr. BOWMAN.
Mr. CAMPBELL.
Mr. VAILLANCOURT.
Mr. DELISLE.
Mr. MONET.

Mr. PREFONTAINE. Mr. ARMSTRONG.

On Mr. Somerville's amendment to Sir John Thompson's motion for second reading of Bill 76 (Representation in the House of Commons) 14th June:-
Mr. TUPPER.
Mr. TYRWHITT.
Mr. BERGIN.
Mr. GIROUARD (Jac. ques Cartier).
Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. McDOUGALL(C.B.) Mr. FORBES.
Mr, RYCKMAN.
Mr. MAASSONE.
Mr. LEPINE.
Mr. EDGAR.

Mr. DELISLE.
Mr. BURNHAM. Mr. BEAUSOLEIL.
Mr. WHITE (Shelburne). Mr. CHARLTON.

Ministerial.
Opposition.
Mr. (iIROUARD (Two Mr. FREMONT. Momatains).
Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. SCRIVER.

On Sir Toun Thompson's motion (second reading of ${ }^{-}$Bill if (Representation in the House of Com -- mons) 14th June :-

Mr. TYRWHITT.
Mr. Bl:RGTN.
Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier).
Mr. CLEVEL.AND. Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. McDOUGALL(C.B.) Mr. FORLES.
Mr. RYCKMAN. Mr. HDGAR.
Mr. MASSON. Mr. LISTER.
Mr. LEPPINE. Mr. DELISLE.
Mr. BURNMAM. Mr. BEAUSOLEIL.
Mr. WHITE (Shembune). Mr. CHARLTON.
Mr. GIROLARD (Two Mr. FREMiONT.
Mountains).
Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. SCRIVER.

On Sir Richami) Cartwhoht's amendment (Redistribution of Ontario) to Sir John Thompson's motion for third reading of Bill $\mathbf{i 6}$ (Representation in the House of Commons) 28th June :-
Mr. T.AYLOR.
Mr. MACDONALD
(Winnipeg).
Mr. RYCKMAN.
Mr. MckENN.
Mr. IVFS.
Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. CAMERON.
Mr. HAZEN.
Mr. TUPPLE.
Mr. JONCAS.
Mr. MONCRIEFF.
Mr. HEARN.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.
Mr. CHOQUETTE.
Mr. DEVLIN.
Mr. BORDEN.
Mr. EDGAR.
Mr. CABROLL.
Mr. FRASER.
Mr. GILLMOR.
Mr. McGREGOR.
Mr. BRUNEAU.
Mr. JRODEUR.
Mr. FREMONT.

On Mr. Yeo's amendment (Redistribution of Prince Edward Island) 28th June :-

Mr. TAYLOR.
Mr. MACDONALD
(Winnipeg).
Mr. RYCKMAN.
Mr. McKEEN.
Mr. IVES.
Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. CAMERON.
Mr. HAZEN.
Mí. TUPPER.
Mr. JONCAS.
Mr. MONCRIEFF.
Mr. HEARN.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.
Mr. CHOQUETTE.
Mr. DEVLIN.
Mr. BORDEN.
Mr. EDGAR.
Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. FRASER.
Mr. GILLMOR.
Mr. McGREGOR.
Mr. BRUNEAU.
Mr. BRODEUR.
Mr. FREMONT.

On Mr. Béchamd's amendment (Missisquoi and Iberville Counties) 2sth June:-

Minisicrial.
Mr. TAYLOR.
Mr. MACDONALD
(Winnipeg).
Mr. RYCKMAN.
Mr. McKEEN.
Mr. JVES.
Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. CAMERON.
Mr. HAZEN.
Mr. TUPPER.
Mr. TONCAS.
Mr. MONCRIEFF.
Mr. HEARN.

Opposition.
Mr. SUTHFRLAND. Mr. CHOClUETTEE.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. BORDEN.
Mr. FIDGAR.
Mr. CARROLL.
Mr. FRASER.
Mr. ( $\operatorname{MLLLAOF}$.
Mr. Mciregor.
Mr. BRUNEAU.
Mr. PRODEUR.
Mr. FREMUONT.

On Mr. Laldier's amendment (Concurrence in resolution re salary of Chief Clerk, Department of Interior) ?nd July :-
Mr. FRÉCHETTE
Sir T. THOMESON.
Mr. CORBOULD.
Mr. LAVERGNE.

Mr. TAELOR.
Mr. MACDONALD
Mr. FOLBES.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.)
Mi. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. CHOQLETTE.
(Wimnireg).

On Mr. Armstrong's amendment (refer back to Committee) to Sir John Thompson's motion for third reading of Bill 67 (Voters' Lists, 1891) 4th Tuly :-
Mr. CORBOULD.
Mr. MACDONALD
(Winnipeg).
Mr. FRECHETTE.

Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) Mr. CHOQUETTE.

Mr. LaVERgNE.

Ministerial.
Mr. CHAPLEAV.
Mr. OUTMET.
Mr. WOOD (Westmoreland).
Mr. TUPPER. Mr. FLINT.

On Mr. Lather's amendment to Mr. Fostery motion for third reading of Bill 99 (St. John Harbour Commission) Gth July :-
Mr. CORBOLILD. Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.)
Mr. MACDONALD Mr. CHO@liEITE.
(Wimipeg).
Mr. WOOD (Westmore Mr. WELSH. land).
Mr. Mchol: (rALL(C.B.) Mr. FRASER.
Mr. RYCKMAN. Mr. PERRY.
Mr. MeLEAN (P.E.l.) Mr. FEO.
Mr. TUPPER.
Mr. MCLOCK.

On Mr. Engat's amendment (postponing concurrence in subsidy to Temiscouata Railway Company) 6th July :-
Mr. CORBOULD. Mr. DAVIES (P.E.L.)
Mr. MACDONALD Mr. CHOQUFTTE.
(Wimnipeg).
Mr. WOOD (Westmore Mr. WELSH. land).
Mr. McDOUG. $\operatorname{MLL}(\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B})$.Mr . FRASER.
Mr. RYCKMAN. Mr. PERRY.
Mr. McLEAN (P.E.I.) Mr. YEO.
Mr. TUPPER. Mr. MLLOCK.

## House of Commons Rebates.

## SECOND SESSION-SEVEMTH <br> PARLIAMEAT.

## house of commons.

Thinsinir, e5th Febmary, $189 \%$.
The Parhament, which had been prorogned from time to time was now commanded to assemble on the -25th day of February, 1892, for the despatch of business.

The Sreaker took the Chair at fifteen minutes before Three oclock.

Prayems.
A Message was delivered hy Réne Edouard Kimber, Espuire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:

Mr. Speaker,
His Excellency the Governor (General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, the House went up to the Senate Chamber.

And the House being returned,

## CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received from the Julges selected for the trial of election petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, certificates and reports relating to the election petitions for the Electoral Districts of,-

South Perth.
Maltos,
Lascons and Niatiaba,
Montmoneney,
Victori. N. S.,
King's. N.S.
Eust Buce:
Quebsic N.S.,
North Victoria, omt.,
Digby,
Richmosi, N.S.
Brome,
Glengarity.
Socth Vicroma, Ont.,
sollanges,

Clmbertand,
Pe:L,
Wris Meron,
East Simicue:
Movek.
Vacbieill,
Halifax.
East Eigin
Solth Ontikio,
princte Edward,
Lensox.
Esist Midmafese,
Lentos.
Montcaly.

All of which elections were declared void.
He alsp informed the House that he had issued his several Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts respectively.

Mr. SPEAKER further informed the House that he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, certitied eopies of the Judgments of the said Court in the following appeals:-

For the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Northumberland, Ont., and for the Electoral District of Prescott.

He had accordingly issued his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to made out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts.

Mr. SPEAKER further informed the House that he had receivel from the luulges selected for the trial of election petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, certificates and reports relating to the elections for the Electoral Districts of, -

Muskoka and Parry Sound :
Three Rivers:
Champlain:
Nicolet:
Tremisesuata:
Kent. Ont.
The North Riding of the County of York, Ont.:
The North Riding of the County of Wentworth:
The Vorth Riding of the County of Bruce:
The North Riding of the County of Norfolk ;
The south Riding of the County of Norfolk:
Lislet;
The South Riding of the County of Oxford; Lévis:
Missisquoi :
Richelien:
Guysiborough:
Quebec Centre:
Ninierville:
The East Riding of the County of Peterborough ; Rimouski:
The West Riding of the County of Middlesex:
The North Riding of the County of Middlesex:
Bothwell:
Haldimand:
The North Riding of the County of Wellington;
The Centre Riding of the County of Wellington;
The sonth Riding of the county of Essex:
Adtington;
Algoma:
The North Riding of the Comty of Waterloo: Qucen's Countr. P.F.I.:
The East Riding of the County of York, Ont. :
The East Riding of the Counts of Mastings: and
Prince Counts. P.E.I.
In all of which the petitions were dismissed or the sitting members declared duly elected.

## VACANCIES.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had receiver notifications of the following vacancies in the representation :--
Of Juspeph Jinieson, Est.. Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Lanark, by the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: the office of Junior Judge of the County of Wellington :
Of the Right Hon. Sir Johy Macbonaid, Member for the Electoral District of Kingston, by decease:
Of the Hon. Sir Hector L. Lavgevis, Member for the Electoral District of Richelieu, by resignation;
Of the Hon. Josepri Aldric Ocimet, Member for the Electoral District of Laval, by the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown:
Of Jeay Baptiste Daocst, Esq., Member for the Electoral Dist rict of 'Two Mountains, by decease; and
Of Sanuei Barton Burnett, Esf.. Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Hastings, by decease.

He also informed the House that he had issued his several Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts respectively.

## NEW MEMBERN.

Mr. SPEAKliR informed the House that the Clerk of the Hosuse hat received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, certificates of the election and return of the following members:-
Of Benafett Rosamond. Eisq., fur the Electoral District of the Xorth hidini of the County of Lamark:
Of Arther Amp: Brisfat. Esq., for the Electoral Distriet of Riehelien:
of hinderiek R. Mifensin, Esid, for the Electoral District of Glengarry :
Of the Hon. Juseph Ahmme Demet, for the Electoral District of Latal:
Of Juspur A. (allatr:. Ein., for the Electoral loistrict of Richmond, N.i:
Of Dand If fumersos, Eqa.. for the Electoral Distriet of Halton:
Of Jome Amembin Mchonam, Dex., for the Electoral Distriet of Vicuria, N.S.;
Of Aermer R. Makes, Een.. for the Electural District of Cumberland:
If Whana (inkins, Eis., for the Electoral District of Jincoln and Niay:raa:
 trict of Kingston:
Of Jamp: Wham lian, Fsia. for the Eiectoral listrict of Soulamis:
of Enam Whans, Esin. for the Electoral Jistrict of Lenmox:
Of Aheninath Campazal, Manam. Ens. for the Electural Districe of Prime Elwarl:
Of Cambers Finbimes, Feq.. for the Electoral District of the Sintli Ridiug of the commy of Victoria, Imt.
Of Hewn Catama. Esi. for the lilecioral District of the basi Riding of the Comaty of Bruce:
 of Peel:
 the North Riding of the Comnty of Victeria, Ont.:
Of Juseph Hexhy Malsinan, Fing.. for the Electoral Distriet of the laist Riding of the County of Middesex:
of Whanam Babrox Nommecr. Eis. for the Electural District of the liast Riding of the County of hastings.

## MFMBERS ISTRODUCED.

Hon. Juseph Atome Grimet, Member for the Electoral Dist rict of Laval, imtroduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Bowell.
Chas. Fukbins: Fiq., Member fur the South Riding of Victoria. Unt., introdued by Sir John Thompson and Mr. llayerart.
Dayib Hexmbisos, Esc., Member for the Electoral Dist riet of llatton, introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Burell.
Samera. Hegnes, Esi.. Member for the North Riding of Victoria, Ont., introluced by Mr. Maggart and Mr. Wallace:
Janes Ifenay Metcalpe: Fia.. Member for the Electoral District of Kingston, introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Kirkpatrick.
Archimald Campbifl Mhlefr, Esq.. Member for the Electoral District of Prince Edward, introduced by Mr. Bowell and Mr. Corby.
James Wimham Bain, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Soulanges, introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Onimet.
Uhiah Wilson, Esa.. Member for the Electoral District of Lennox, introduced by Mr. Bowell and Mr. Taylor.
Bewnert Rosamond, Esq. Member for the North Riding of Lanark. introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Haggart.
William Gibson, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Lincoln and Niagara, introduced by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Edgar.
Joserf A. Gillies, Esa. Member for the Electoral District of Richmond, N.S., introduced by Sir John Thoupson and Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Sieaker.

Joserph Featherston. Ein. Member for the Electoral District of Pecl. introduced by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Bain (Wentworth).
Arther Aimés Breneac. Eso.. Member for the Electoral pistrict of Richelien, introduced by Mr. Laturier and Mr. Edgar.
Whlam barton Nobthmir. Esg.: Member for the East Riding of llastinge, introduced by Sir John Thumbennand Mr. Corby.

## FIRST READIN:

Bill (No. I) respecting the Alministration of Oaths of Otfice:, --(Sir Iohin Thompson.)

## SPEESH FROM THE TMRONE.

Mr. S[PEAKER latid on the Talle a copy of the Speech helivered by His Excellency the Gowernor deneral to both Honses of finliament in the Nenate Chamber this day, which is ats follows:--

## Homouralion (jentlemen of the so muter:


It affords me mueh aratifieation to meet you at the commencement ot the larliamentary session, and to be able to congratulate sou umon the general proverity of the Dominion. and unon the abumant harvest with which Providence has blessed all parts of the country.
The lamented amd untimely death of His Kusal Highness the buke of Clarence and Aromble has aroused a teeline of profomil sorrow. The symbathy with Her Majesty and their Royal Ilighueses the Prince and Princess of $W$ aldes, in their boreavement, which hats prevaileal in the Dominion on this melameloly vecasion, has fond expression in resuetful messages of condodence from my Ministers, from the Prorincial (iovernments. and from many other rebresentative bodies.
The nerotiations with respeet to seal fishing in Behring Sea have been gontinued, with a view to the adjustment, by arbitation, of the ditticulties which have arisen letween Her Majesty's diwernment and that of the Einted States on that subject. Commissioners have been apnointed by both Guvermments to investigate the circumstances of seal life in Behring Sea; to report thereon ; and to sugirest the measures. if any, which they may deem necessary for its proper ;rotection and preservation. The Commissioners are proceeding; with their deliberations in Washington. and the results will shortly be eommunicated to Her Majesty's ciovernment. I trust that their investigations, and the determination of the Arbitrators who are to be appointed, may lead to a just and equit:able settletment of this long pending difliculty.
The meeting which had been arranged with the United States Government for a day in October last, for an informal discussion on the extension of trade hetween the two comitries, and on other intermational matters requiring adjustment, was postponed at their request. But. in compliance with a more recent intimation from that Government, three of my Ministers pruceeded to Washington, and conferred with representatives of the Ahministration of the United States ou those subjects. An amicable understanding was arrived at respecting the steps to be taken for the establishment of the boundary of Alaska; and for reciprocity of services in cases of wreck and salvage. Arrangements were also reached for the appointment of an International Commission to report on the regulations which may be adopted by the United States and Canada for the prevention of destructive methods of fishing and the pollution of streams, and for establishing uniformity of close seasons, and other
means for the preservation and increase of fish. A valuable and friendly interchange of views respecting other important matters also took place.

In accordance with the promise giren' at the close of the last Session, a Commission has been issued to investigate the working of the Ciril Service Act, and other matters connected with the Civil Service generally. The report of this Commission will be laid before you during the present Scssion.

The conclusions of the Commission on the manufacture of beet-root sugar will also be laid before you.
It is desirable that the fishery regulations in British Columbia should be examined and revised so as to atapt them better to the requirements of the fisheries in that province. A Commission bas been issued with that (b)ject.

An important measure respecting the Criminal Law, which was lat before you last Session, has been revised and improved, at a result of the expression of views elicited hy its presentation to Parliament, and will be submitted to yon. Yourattention will also be directed to measures for the redist ribution of seats consequent upon the Census returns: the establishment of the boundaries of the Territuries; and the amalgamation of the Departmente of Marine and Fisheries. Bills will also be presented to you for the amendment of the Civil Service Act, the Acts relating to real property in the Territories. and of those respecting the fisheries.

## Gentlemen of the Mouxe of Commann:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. as well as the Estimates for the ensuing year. These Estimates have been prepared with a due regard to aconomy and the requirements of the public sorvice.

IImomorble Gentlemen withe Senate:
Gentlemen oit the Holne of Commomen:
I commend these important subjects, and all matters affecting the public interests which may be brought before you, to your best consideration. and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

## Sir JoHN THOMPsoN moved:

That the Speech of His Fixcellenes the Governor General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Domiaion of Canala, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Motion agreed to.

## SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES.

## Sir JUHN THOMPSON moved :

That Select Standing Committees of this Honse for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes: -1. On Privileges and Elections--?. On Expiring Laws. -3. On Railways, Camals and Telegraph Lines-4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.-5. On Standing Orders.-6. Gn Printing.-T. On Public Aecounts- - . On Banking and Commerce.-9. On Agriculture and Colonization,-which said Comuittees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House : and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, pmers and records.

Motion agreed to.
Sir JOHN THOMPNON moved the aljoumment of the House.

Motion agreed to ; and House adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Fhibar, 2tith February, lsor.

The spranke took the Chair at Three oclock.
Pelifers.

## CONTRONERTED ELECTION.

Mr. SPEAKER informe: the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the ludges selected for the trial of election petitions. pursuant to the Dominion (ontroverted Elections Act, a certificate amd report relating to the election for the Electoral District of Charlevoix by which the sad pertion wats dismissenl.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. SPEAKER further informen the House that the Clerk of the Honse had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, certificates of the elec:tion and retmen of the following members:-
Of Functs Gompon Funbes, Esy., for the Electoral District of Queen's. N.S.
Of Aybrfin B. Ingram, Fac.. for the Electoral Dist riet of the East Riding of the County of Elgin.

## MEMBERS INTRODCCED.

Arthur Dicket. Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Cumberland; introtuced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Tupper.
Ronerick I. Melemsas, Esa.. Member for the Electoral District of clengarry; intronduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Hargart.
Juhs Archimid McDosald, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Victoria, N.S.; introduced by Sir John Thompion and Mr. Tupper.

## ADOOURNMFNT.

Sir JOHN THOMPEOS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the leater of the Opposition is not able whe in his place this aftemon, and on accoment of that circumstance I would ask gou. Sir, mot to proceed with the Orders of the Diy. I move the adjournment of the Honse.

Motion agreed to : and House aldommed at 3.30 p. m .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mosmar, opth Fehruary, 1sor.
The speaker took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prajeks.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, certificates of the election and return of the following members :-

## Of Thomas E. Kenny, Esq., for the Electoral District of

 Halifax:Of John Fitz-Williay Stairs, Esq., for the Electoral District of Halifax ;
Of Fredrricx W. Borden, Esq., for the Electoral District of King's, N.S. : and
Of Edward Chables Bofres, Esq., for the Electoral District of Digbs.

## BLSMEES OF THE HOUSE.

Sir JOHN THOMP:ON. I presume that it will be in accordance with the wish of the House that the Aldress in reply to the speech from the Throne should be considered before any other business is taken up. I. therefore, move:
That the introduction of Bills, Questions by Members and Notices of Motion be postponed until after the consideration of the Order of the Day.

Mr. LAURIER. I would ask the hon. gentleman to allow the questions to be put to-day.
sir JOHN THOMDSON. I would have no objection to that. hut I suppose that at the close of the debate, which is not likely to last long, the questions might le put and answered.

Mr. Lathriek. Very well.
Motion agreed to.

## MEMBER INTRODUCEN.

Enward Chablaf howme, Eisa. Member for the Electoral listrict of Diels: : introduced by Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fraser.

## ADDRES IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCEL IENCY: SPEECH.

The Honse proceeded to the consideration of His Excellency: speech at the opening of the Nession.

Mr. Northrel. In rising to move that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency, in reply to the Speech delivered from the Throne last Thursiday, 1 comidently trust that the same kind indulgence and gencrons formarance by this House Which in times past has always been extemled to those uponwhon hasdevolved the like duty, will not le withheld from me to-day. Did I consult my own feelings, I would much prefer that upon some abler. more experienced and better qualified member of the House than I to discharge it, had fallen the duty which I now undertake. lat. recognizing that the honour which is thus conferred is not upon me, lut upon the worthy constituency which I have the honour to represent. knowing that 1 am expected not to express my own opiniom, but to voice the sentiments to which the East Riding of Hatstings gave utteramee in such thumbering tones a week ago last Saturday. 1 rise with pleasure and with pride, though at the same time with diffidence, to move the adoption of this Aldress. His Excellency has seen fit at the opening of his Speech to congratulate us upon the general prosperity of the Dominion and upon the abondant harvest with which Procidence has blessed all parts of the comotry, imi, inasmuch as in these matters a just comprehension of positive truth can only be attained by a fair comparison lretween the present and the past, I think it will not be out of place for me to ask members of the House to indulge in a retrospect and to compare the condition of the land and the state of the people, the existing circumstances and the national prospects to-day and $2 \overline{5}$ years ago. Indeed this is an exceptionally favourable time for us to make that comparison, as we have now completed our first national epoch and are proceeding with the second epoch of our cenntry, and are daily making its history, whether to the shame or the glory of the country time will unerringly tell. Although the first epoch is closed, and the volume of its history is written, it is not a
sealed book, but its patges lie open from which all may learn, as so many Canadians have already learned, lessonsfrom which to draw courage, inspira. tion, and bright hopes-lessons of predictioneverified, of promises fultilled, of obstacles surmounted, of suceess attained, of prosperity realized. We are now at the begiming of the second epoch of our history. For the first time in the history of our country the present Parliament has assembled without the assistance and encouragement of the comsels and alvice of the venerable Nestor who has been called away from us and who has been so happily entitled the Father of Confederation. For twenty-fice years the policy of the country has been mainly fashioned and framed and its destiny guided and controlled by the masterly ham of the late lamented Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. Although for twenty five years his policy has heen attacked, his measures criticized, his motives questioned, and his reputation assailen, still, now that the great leader has been carried to his last resting-place, now that the last political hattle has been fought, the last shot fired, and the smoke cleared away from the field of aution, now that the last how has been struck, I helieve the people of this country, secing with rision unclouded and eye undimmed. Reformers and Conservatives alike, agree that whatever his reputation, that is. the man as he has been described or supposed or imagined by those alrout him. his character, the man is he was, not as he was thought, as he was known to his Maker, not. as he was judged hy his fellows, was pure and unsullied, ant that during his whole political life, from the begiming all along the lines down to its brilliant close, he was ever true to those prineiples which were at once the hasis and the apex of his political faith. love for Cimatia, fath in Camatians, and loyalty to the Crown. But, although we have finished, ass I have satid, the tirst epoch of our history, there are lessons to be drawn from it, there are comparisoms which it is necessary for us to make at the present time in order to understand the position of this country at this time when it. commences its secom epoch. Twenty-five years ago, this comutry consisted of a few scattered prosvinces, with no commmaity of interest, with very little interprovincial communication or interprovincial trade. Eath province regulated its own tariff and was working out its own destiny alongr its own lines, within its own limits, and regardless of the interests of fortunes of the other provinces. At that time there were many clouds looming up on the political horizom. What is the case at pre sent: We have now a great Dominion stretching from ocean to ocean, reaching from the stormbeaten shores of Labridor to the sunny slopes of the Pacific, and we have all these different territories brought intoone and united ly a great work, a marvel of engineering skill, the enty of the world and the pride of Canadi, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is the result of the policy of this (iovermment. Twenty-five years ago the provinces by the sea had so little interest in the western provinces, and we in them, that, when our friends from the east came to Ontario and Quebec, which were then the western provinces, they were practically unknown to us, while we visiting their provinces were viewed almost as curiosities, but now we are able to agree that at all events we will join with our Reform friends in unrestricted reciprocity in

Mr. Speakek.
the men from different parts of the country as well as in the trade which has been developed between the different provinces, and we are prond to meet our friends from the east as we know they are always happy to meet us from the west. The only regret or jealousy we have is that we have not the honour of adding their names to the brilliant roll of those honoured names of whom the great Province of Ontario lwasts. If the leader of the Opposition in the late election had visited, as was promised, the east riding of the County of Hastings, although he wonlh have found the overwhelming majority of the people of that riding opposed to his policy and regrettiag that his great abilities. his persuasive elonguence aml his magnetic personality were not employed in the interests of what we consider the true National Poliey, still we would have extendeal to him a srecting worthy of the distinguished leader of a great political party-a welcome fitting to fe extembed to and received by so illustrions a representative of one great linach of our national tree. Thus we find. that during the past twentr-five years, cloul after cloul hats rolled away. Bint at the leginming of this epoch there wis amother cloud to whic! I will refer, and many men helieven it was one of the factors that would temb to the dismemberment of this comity. Nany members of this Honse will remember the racial and religions cries that were then raised, and we were told by thase who should not have sporken thus, that the racial ditticulties which existed in this 1 bominion would prove an insuperable bar to the progress and hammony of the comatry. Thuse who thus sime must have real hat little history, or rean it tolittle effect. If they had looked at the history of the mother lamis they could have drawn lessons from it which would have been irrefutable answers to the arguments that were adranced. Weknow that in the mother land there are three commtries moler one thag and these three, Fngland. Ireland and Scotlanil, united together, form the great and glorions Empire of Cireat Britain and Ireland, which all the world knows, all the world homours and all the worh fears. Not to occupy the time of this House in recapitnlating the history of these varions comutries. let me take one glance at the history of Eaglami. We find there, that callses and circumstances arose somerhat similar to those which existed in Canala : and we find, that as like causes will, umlersimilarcircumstances, produce like results, so the results which followed in the nother land we may fairly expect to follow in Canada. Sir. what is the lesson we can learn in this respect from the history of the mother land? We all know that in Fangland we do not find one aboriginal race, lescendel from one primitive stock, untainted ly intermixture with any other race; but we know that England has been suceessively overrun hy varions peoples. We know that when the Romans visited the shores of England nearly two thousand years ago they found two races there, a light-haired light-complexioned people, and a dark-haired and dark-complexioned people. We know that the Roman people settled in the country and mingled their blood with that of the native inhabitants. We know that after the Roman invasion, successive irruptions of Danes, Norwegians, Saxons and Jutes overran the country, each tribe pouring in its own blood and intermingling with the native races. We know, too, that 800 years ago an invasion took
place from the north of France under William, whose followers overthrew the Saxon people and mingled their loon with that of the inhabitants of England. Consequently we find that the people of England to-day pissess the strength, the force. and the vigour of all these peoples who male these varions irruptions into that country, and mingled the best and havest elements of their characters with the stream of Englands hloon. We tind that as England owes her maritime supremacy to-day to the hoosl poured into her reins lys the old sea vikings centuries ago, so here in Canada like canses will produce like results, and we shall tind in our own country that the very fatcor which it was supposel womild make for its dismemierment will lee one of the strongest guarantees of her prosperity and progress. We have here in Camilla, int one original stock sprous from one race, hat we have the retinement, the strength and vigour of the foremost raves of the ohl world. We tind in each race there are certain characteristics. certain features, which make it superior to all others in those respects. sio that the dispassionate ohserver, whatever conclusion he may come to as to the comparative excellence of the rations taces, must alnit that in many respects each has some peealiar excellence which the others do not pmesess. We have the loyal, have anl true Euglishnam. We have the long-healed, camy and shrew Sicotchman, we have the light-hearted, lishearted, have and elomuen Irishnan, we have the
 man, we have the gat. rivacious. religions and chivalrous Frenchman. all pouring their blood in one common stream to fill the veins and throh in the pulse of the people of Camada. so. Sir. we tind that the very element which it wats prealicted would he a factor of dismemherment, and which seemed to many perple a portentinus cload looming upon the horizon, which sowner or later would overwhelm this comerry, has hecome the strongest guaramtee of our progress. permanence and stability. I think we must all agree that the second epreih of our national history hegins with a lorighter sky aml under more favourable anspices than dial the first epoch twenty-tive years ag'. But, Sir, while it is pleasant to dwell on the prosperity of Canala, weare reminded that not conly in this comatry lut on the other side of the water. Inoth peoples have recei vel a solemn warning, another melancholy intimation, of the uncertainty of life and the mortality of man. That grim spectre. Death, that summons every man somer or later, and whose summons, when received. all must obey, that knocks impartially at the castles of the rich and the cottases of the poor, has entered the home of the Royal family of England. the most exalted in the mother land, and has summoned thence the worthy son of an honouredsire, the grandson in the direct line of succession, of our Gracions sovereign.
"There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aith his sicklekeen } \\ & \text { He reaps the bearded grain at a breath }\end{aligned}$ And the flowers that grow between."
It is buta short time since the glad news was brought to this country that a marriage was arranged between our future Sovereign and a fair English Princess, and we all remember the pleasure which the news brought to the heart of every British subject. We remember, too, that that
pleasure was heightened by the fact that those political exigencies and state considerations which sometimes compel exalted personages to give their hands without their heart, in this case happily coincided with the love and affections of the two young hearts, and that this was to be a union of both hands and hearts. But the joy we felt in this country was too soon turned to sadness, for the news all too soon was flashed across the water, that the worthy young Prince was stretched on a bed of sickness. We remember, too, how we waited anxiously from day to day for further news, hoping against hope, dreading the possibility of a loss which too soon occurred. In a short time afterwards the news was flashedacross the Atlantic that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was no more. Sir, I am sure that this House, and the people of this country, who mourned with those thus called to mourn, will readily endorse the steps that have been taken to convey to the bereaved relatives the sympathy of this House and of the people of Canada. I am sure, too, there was no heart in Canada, young or old, rich or poor, high or low, that did not send out its sympathy and tender its condolence not only to the bereaver family but to the unfortunate Princess, whose cup of happiness was so suddenly dashed from her lips, and who was so soon precipitated from the heights of bliss to the depths of woe. We are also informed that negotiations have been carried on with respect to the seal fishing in the Behring Sea, and that they are being continued with ariew to the adjustment of the various difficulties that have arisen between Her Majesty's (iovernment and that of the United States. The difficulties, as this House is aware, continued for several years, and although I believe the members of this House and the people of this country feel, and the people of the Republic south of us feel, that the day has gone by for the two great English-speaking peoples of the world to go so far, and to so forget what is due to themselves and civilization, as to plunge into war, still, from time to time, clouds dit appear on the horizon, and it was not at times impossible that the outcome of the difficulties might lead to war. But we are pleased to see that these difficulties are in a fair way of adjustment. Commissioners have been appointed to look into the matter, commissioners not only representing this country and the United States, but France and Norway, I believe, and other countries interested in the matter. I believe this House has confidence that the outcome of these liegotiations will be such as to remove for ever any danger of conflict between the two countries. The people of the lower provinces and eastern Canada generally, have but little idea of the value and importance of the seal fisheries to our kinsmen in the west; but, Sir, I find from statistics of the year 1891, that from fifty to sixty vessels were fitted out, carrying on an average from twenty to twenty-five men, and sailed from the ports of British Columbia in order to engage in the seal fisheries. I think it may be proper to refer here to the time when the action taken by the American (iovernment caused a feeling of indignation to run through this country at the idea that our fishermen were being interfered with in what were considered to be the proper exercise of their rights, and then was given an unmistakable proof of the new national feeling which is spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country, for we felt that it was not British Columbia that had been injured, but all the
people of Canada, from whatever province they came, or to whatever party they belonged, felt an injury had been done to Canadians. His Excellency has also informed the House respecting a commission of three Ministers who met at Wash. ington to discuss with the authorities of the American Governmentcertain questions in an informal way. On referring to the questions mentioned in the Address we find there are several. The first, I observe, is as to the establishment of the boundaries of Alaska. Probably at the present time it may seem a matter of little importance that the boundaries of Alaska should be ascertained and settled. Such was the idea in regard to the settlement of the boundaries of Maine. Now we know how much more care would be exercised were the question again to arise. I am sure the House would feel that the Government have taken time by the forelock in endeavouring to procure a settlement of the boundaries between Alaska and British Columbia, before international complications of a serious character might arise. There is in British Columbia a country rich in mineral wealth, and every day the question is deferred the greater is the danger ; and I am sure the House will rejoice that at last means have been taken between the Government of this country and the Government of the Cnited States amicably to settle this question. Another question that has agitated the minds of the people of the maritime portions of Ontario, as well as the people of other parts of the province, is the question of reciprocity in wrecking and salvage. We all know that the existing state of the law has for years been a burden to the vessel owners and a disgrace to the nineteenth century. It appears almost incredible that a vessel should be wrecked, and although men were prepared and were willing and ready to save the cargo, the property should be allowed to be lost before the very eyes of those people simply on account of the present state of international law, which prevented them interfering, because they did not happen to belong to the right natiouality. The question has been referred to a commission and it is expected that a satisfactor $y$ arrangement will soon be entered into, the American Government having at last conceded the point contended for by our Government, and at the same time the question of towing and customs should be settled as well. Arrangements, we are informed, have been entered into for the appointment of an international commission to report on various guestions as to the fisheries. Questions have arisen between the two countries owing to waters lying between them. For years our close season in Canadian waters has been rigidly olserved. The Government has done all in its power to preserve the fish for the fishermen ; but to a great extent their efforts have been neutralized by the fact that certain waters and rivers lie partially in the United States and partially in the Dominion, and our regulations have no effect over the American fishermen. So it occurred that while on the one side our fishermen were hampered by these regulations, suitable and proper enough for the preservation of the fish, their effect was absolutely destroyed because the Americans fished alnost without restriction. Within certain quarters, for example, on St. John River, there are strict regulations with respect to the pollution of the streams by the saw-mills; but no such regulations prevail on the other side of the line. In regard to the

Mr. Northrup.

Lake of the Woods a question has arisen of interest to both countries. About the shores of the lake in both countries there have been a number of Indians living, about one thousand in this country, and three thousand in the United States. Our Government recognized the necessity of supporting and endeavouring to promote the interests of the Indians. But unfortunately the buffalo having disappeared, their means of subsistence has rapidly disappeared and the preservation of the fish is, therefore, an important question in the interests of the Indian population. $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{w}$, however, the American Govermment have agreed with our Government to assist them in regulating the fishing and preserving the fish in the whole lake. No effective measure could be carried out by this Government alone, and this House will rejoice not only that the question of the pollution of the streams, but also this question in regard to the preservation of the fishing in the Lake of the Woods, in which our Indian population are directly interested, have been anicably settled with the Government of the United States, in a manner which will prove in the interest of both parties. No doubt the leader of the Opposition, in referring to this clause with which I have been dealing, will point out that it is quite as remarkable for what it omits as for what it contains. No doubt he will call attention to the fact that it contains no reference to the proceedings in view of freer trade relations with which the visit of the Ministers to Washington has been commonly connected. But, I am sure, the members of the House feel confident that when in due time the Ministers engaged in that duty bring their report before the House, it will be found that the Ministers on going to Washington have carried out faithfully the pledges made to the country, that they have honestly and seriously striven to secure freer trade relations with the United States; and I have no doubt it will be found that in all their negotiations, in all their deliberations, in all overtures made, and in all the discussions and proceedings of the conference, our Ministers have invariably kept a keen eye on the honour of Canada, and I am sure it will be found, and the House will rejoice when such appears, that whatever overtures were made, Her Majesty's Ministers in Canada never forgot that this country is a British colony possessing a loyal people, and that all negotiations must be based on this principle, that we will never discriminate against British goods. In offering these remarks I speak not with the anthority of one of Her Majesty's Ministers, but as a humble member of the House and a member of the Conservative party, who has that confidence in the Ministry of the day as to believe that the policy just mentioned will be the policy carried out by them. It would be out of place at the present time, and I have neither time nor inclination, to enter into a discussion of the question of reciprocity or unrestricted reciprocity. I would, however, beg to remind some of our friends in this House, of this fact, apart altogether from the merits of the question, from the consideration whether the Reform or Conservative policy in this matter is right, that there is not only among the people of the country but among members of this House a misunderstanding of the position of the Conservative party with respect to this question. I speak thus because in recent elections I have known hon. members making representations as to
the position of the Conservative party which-for I cannot believe that the position was intentionally wrongly stated-indicated that there must be misunderstanding as to our position ; and if members, who have listened to all the debates, still fail to grasp the position of the Conservative party on this question it is not remarkable that throughout the length and breadth of the country there are people who fall into the same error. As I have said, without going into the question of the merits one way or the other, I should like to remind our friends of the Opposition that we of the Conservative party are as anxious for reciprocity with the United States as they are, that we have proved again and again our desire to obtain freer trade relations, and we have shown practically time and time again our intention to secure freer trade relations if possible. But I wish also to remind the Opposition of the fact, which they seem to forget, that while the Conservative party are desirous of securing freer trade relations with the United States, we fully and clearly understand the difference between reciprocity and unrestricted reciprocity. I would like to remind them that while they point with pride to the fart that in former days there was a reciprocity treaty and that this country was prosperous mider reciprocity, we, the Conservative party, agree that there was a reciprocity treaty and prosperity did reign in that time; but we are not ignorant of this further fact, that there were other causes existing at that time, which do not exist now, which may fully account for the prosperity. For, without professing to enumerate all the causes of difference between that day and this, surely no one can have watched the building of railways and failed to understand the effect on the position of the people of the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was commenced at about that time. Reciprocity was secured in 1854, and I can well understand how all the people, Couservatives and Reformers, agreed that reciprocity was necessary, kecause the United States was the natural market, and in fact apart from the home market was the only market, because there were not then means of communication with the sea-board and between Great Britain and this country to enable our people to send their products to another land even if they had so desired. During that time also other railways were built, the Great Western and the Northern. Again, the Crimean war broke out, ruring which thousands of men were called to arms by the great nations of the world, and they had to be ferl, and inasmuch as the North-West was unopened, and the western States had not sprung into existence, and Egypt and the Argentine republic as grain producers were unknown, we found a steady demand for all we could produce. Thus the Crimean war was a cause which existed then and does not exist now. We know, too, that very shortly after that war terminated the great rebellion in the adjoining republic commenced, a rebellion during which hundreds of thousands of the citizens were taken from their homes, taken from their families, taken from the fields they had been tilling, and had to be supported by their respective Governments. It is true that, while through that civil war the demand for agriculture products increased, the supplies fell off. These were exceptional occurrences which would not arise if we had unrestricted reciprocity to-morrow ; but, Sir, it
may not le out of place to remind this House that even during the years of plenty, when we enjover not only reciproal trate but the exceptional andvantages to which I have just alluded : even during these years of plenty came the horrilly lean year of 15.5 . There are probaloly some gentlemen present in this House who will rememiner the distress which prevailed during that sear. I hope 1 will not be understomen as imputing for one moment to the reciprocity treaty of that day the evils amd misfortmes of the year 1s.);- I refer to that sadly memorable year in order to show tatat a reciprocity treaty is not a sovereign remedy against all the depression which may prevail in the country, and 1 merely wish to proint out even among years of plenty maler a reciprocity treaty. we had a year of terrible nistress. Now. Sir. without referving longer io this gliestion of maretricted recipros. city. I piss on and call the attention of the House to the notice taken ly His Fxechency of the appointment of a commission in order to incestigate the working of the (ivil Service Act. That is a matter upon which 1 am sure the mempers of this Honse, Opposition as well as liovernment supporters. will unite in praise of the policy of the diovermment. It must surely $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}}$ a matter of congratulation to all the people of this conntry, apart from their political convictions, that at a time when weaknesses were hiservered in the Civil service the diovernment saw tit to appoint a commission such as that referred to by His Excellency, composent of able men. to investigate the evils existing in the (ivil service, and to point out a remedy. I am sure that not only in this Honse, hut throughout the lengith and brealth of this lani, when the persounc/ of that commission is known, componsed ass it is. of men whose mames are honsehoh words throughout the Deminion. 1 atm sure that the names of the gentlemen compensing that commission are at once a guarante of the sincerity of the Civernment in appointing the commission, and of the completeness atat acenatey of the mamer in which the work of that commission will be performed. In due time the report of that :ommission will. I have no doult, lee laid hefore the Honse, and thenall the members, Conservativesanl Reformersalike, can agree in doing all that the commission proposes, or that their individual experience may suggest.to perfeet the working of our (ivil service. in order if posisilde to atodidany friction or difficulties and any such unpleasmunesses as have oecurred in the past. His Excellency also calls to the attention of the House " that the tishery regulations of Pritish Columbia should be examinell and revised so as to adapt them better to the requirements of the fisheries of that province," and he points out that a commission has been appointed with that olject in view. It may lee necessary only to remind the House that the tish in that part of the country are of a different character altogether from those in our eastern waters: and owing to the peculiar habits of the fish in that country it has been found. by experience, that the practical working of these laws which are suitable and proper in the east are unsuitable and unsatisfactory in the Pacific province. The fish of British Columbia are, I believe, not a sporting fish. They are a fish that fock in great numbers up the mouths of the rivers, and they differ in many respects from the fish in the eastern provinces. Therefore, the Government, protiting by the experience of the past,

Mr. Northrep.
have decided to issue a commission to draw up regulations whic! will apply as well to the fish of the east as $w$ the fish of the west. So imult this eommission will repart during the present session of larliament. The attention of the House will also lee directed to ${ }^{-}$measures for the redistribution of seats consequent upon the census returns, the estahlishment of the lomadaries of the territories, and the amalgamation of the lepartments of Marine and Fisheries." It is necessary under our law that since the census wiss taken last fear, there shonlhl lee a redistribution of seats. I ain sure that the memlere of this Hense will uphohl the diovernment in an honest attempt to so carry ont the latw of this comitry ats to apply the altered combitions which have arisen maler the census requirements, to the law of the lame. son it to oltatin as homest and reasonalble a stritem of representation as can he devised ly honest men. The establishment of the boundaries of the tervituries is a matter, which. like the extidhlishment of the Inomiary of Alaskit. is properly taken up bey the dovemnent at the present time. The territories referred to atre thase levomi the North. West Temitories, the mondariesof which latterarealrealy provideal forly law. Theamalgamation of the lhepartment of Darine and Fisheries is another ehange whidh is the result of experience. Fommery the departments were one and the same. hot smate years age it was decident, while retaining one Minsister in charge of the whole, to appoint two depaty heats. As at matter of pratical experience it hats leen fronnd that the working out of this sistem of having a domble-heated deputy was mot satisfactory. and the fiovermment. Willings ats they always are, to alapt our laws to the repuirements of this comintr, are reatly to protit liy experience and to give to the people of this conntry the in netit of the special kumbledge they ohtain. They now come amolidly forwand and propose to return to the ohl system. simply lecabuse ly experience it has lneen fomml more sitisfactory than the new one. His Fxcellamey also states, " that a Bill will also le presented for the amendment of the Act relating ta real property in the territories.: The House, no doubt, is aware that in the territories the Torrens system has alrealy leeen introluced. and however ditficult it might he to introduce that system into an ohl settled country such ats the Province of Ontario, I am sure that ill will agree that it is desirahle that in a new country, everything prosible shoull he done to facilitate in inexpensive and easy transfer of real estate. In our own Province of Ontario, it has been found in the interests of the community, that the transfer of real estate should be as nearly as prossible approximated to that of the transfer of personal property, and from year to year laws are framed in that province with a view to oltaining this desirable ent. I lelieve that the members of this House will approve of the action of the Government in taking steps in the early history of these territories to see that the laws regulating real estate are settled on a satisfactory busis. Now, Sir, I am sure that the members of this House, on whichever side they may sit, will agree that there is a rariety of topics suggested by the Speech from the Throne, sufficient to occupy this House in legislation during a session of ordinary length. I am sure that the members of this House, and especially those, who, during last summer, sweltered
through the hot months in the committee romms and in this chamber, will weloome any steps to rencler as brief as prossible the session on which ye are now entering. I lelieve, Sir, that every member of this House hats come here atatuted his no other view thain that of legislating in the inter ests of Canada. however we may ditfer politically. and whatever divergence there maty le in our view: as to the methenls of ohtaining that great end. I would $h_{\text {e }}$ sorry to think that there is one member in the Honse who hats come here for any other purpuse than to iecrislate. in order to develop the resonares, to promate the indastries, and to do everything in his power to further the interests of our lefoved comatry. I helieve that the members: of this Houste, antuated hoy that principle. Will also keep in mind the fact that (:analat, while Hessed in many wavs, while one of the fatitest of lames. while kimi l'rividence seems tohate exhanst ed her hornof plentrinpouringlolessings uponourlami, still. Ihope. the members will remember that with all these blessinge, we have one defert in orar comatry. We. simply as (Gamadians hator hon historic past. We have uns mational history tu which to print onr rount men: a history which is neecessary for the fosteringe of that national spirit which is sum indispensalole for the erwoth of at bonng comutry. Althourh we hate every hessing sate this of a nationat history. vet through our provilential connection with the mother lathel, which can boist of a history. the most glorions amonest the mations of the earth. We lecome possessied of at historic past. I hope the meminers of this Honse, in legrishating luring the present Session. will remember ihat we have the great and glorions history of the monher comitry tolenk back to. anm that every name in the ruil of tuglish worthies. whether heroes hy land on sea, whether they are names henenured in science or literature or art, are ours ats well ats our fellow subjects in the mother land: that every mercantile experlition, maritime venture or missionary enterprise in which direat Britain has engaged in, is ours ats well as theirs, that byevery ray of ghory which has glistened in the folds of the Cuion dack we are ats much entitled to he lighted and warmed as they, and 1 hope the memlers of this Honse, so remembering while: sitting here to legislate in the interests of Ciamala. will so frame their legislation, that all their acts may also le framed with a single eye to the promotion of the interests of Cinamba along the line, which is at once the surest, mosit homourable and most permanent, that is. along the line of British connection. I have much pleasure in moving the following reso-lution:-

That a humble Adilress be presented to His Excellency the (iorernor (ieneral, th thank His Execllency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session. and further to assure His Excellency-

1. That we receive with much pleasure His Excellencr's expression of gratification at meeting us again at the commencement of the Parliamentary Session, and rejoice that His Excellency is able to congratulate us upon the general prosperity of the Dominion, and upon the abundant harcest with which Providence has blessed all paris of the country.
2 That we share the feeling of profound sorrow a roused by the lamented and untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Arondale, and are pleased to learn that the sympathy with Her Majesty and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their bereavement. which has prevailed in the Dominion on this melanchols occasion, has found expression in respectful measages of condolence from His Excellency's Ministers, from the Provincial Governments, and from many other representative bodies.
2. That we hear with sntisfaction that the negotiations with reriect to seal fishing in Behring Sea have been continued. with a view to the adjustment by arbitration. of the difficulties which have arisen leet ween Her Majesiy's Government and that of the lnited States on that siab: ject: that Cimmisionere have been appointed hy forh dinernments. to investigate the circumstances of seral lite in Behring Sea. to repurt thereon, and to sugyest the measures, if any, which they may deem necessary for its proper protection and preservation : that the commissinners are proceding with their deliherations in Washington. and that the results will shortly he communicated to Her Majestys fiwnrmment : omi that we trast, with His Faxellener, that their investigations. and the determination of the Arhitrators who are to be apmointed. mas iemal to a just and couitable settlement of this longr pending ditie enhy.
t. That we leiru wish interest that the meeting whith hat been arramped with the Enitedstates diccernment or a doy in Cetulner last. fior an informal diseussion on the extension of trade hetweenthe 1 wo count ries. and on other international matters requirint adjustment, was post-
 reent intimation from that dovernment, three of ilis.
 cunferred wish representaliere of the Ahministration of
 tratitied hy the information that anamic:able mulerestaniing wats arrived a: respeting the steps to le taken fior the extahbishment of the fuomiary of Alasan and for reciprocity of serviees in cases of wreek and salvage, that arransements were also reacheol for the in pointment of an Intrantional Commision twrepre sin the regulations which may he ahopera hy the luited Staies and Canala for the prevention of deetruetive methods of tishing ama the poillution of stream-a and fir eetablishing unitormity
 and inerease of tish. and aloothat a valuable and friemily. interehamge of views repneting other impor:ant matter: took place.
B. That we are well pleased to he informed that, in acenrelanee with the promise piven at the elase of the last Sesion a Combision hat beed issued to investigate the working of the civil servier Act, amd other mamers eonnecen with the Civil sorvice sederally aminhathe remort of the Commission wil! be bad betore us during the present scesion.
B. That we thank His Execheney for informing us that the cone-lnsions of the Commis-inn on the mambitemere of heet-rom: surar will also lue latid berore us.
-. That we aree with His Exeedlenes that it is desirable that the tishery rerulations in lifitisitichmahiat should be eximinedand revised sin ats to alint them better to the rempirements ot the fisherirs in that Procinee. and atre glad to know that a commission has beeco issued withthat uhject.
s. That we wial earefully eontider the imporiant measure reipecting the Criminal hior, which was had betiore It las: Sesiont and witch His Excedheney is pleased io inform us has been revised amd improved.as a result of the exprestion of view: elicited hy its bresentation to Parliancma and will he subinited to ns: that onr earnest attention will also be directed to any measures lad befire at for the redistribution of etats esonseanent umn the Census returns. fior the establishment of the bonmalaries of the Territorics and fior the amaikamation of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries: and that we will willingly consider any Bills presented to us for the amenduent of the Civil Service Act. the Ace relating to reil properiy in the Territories. and those respeciing the fisheries
3. That we thank His Excellency for informing us that the aceunts for the past year will be laid before us as well as the Extimates for the ensuing year, and that the isid Estimates hare been prepareil with at due regard to coonomy and the requirements of the public service.
4. That his Excellency may rest assured that these important subjects, and all matters affecting the public iuterests which may be brought befure ass, will receive our best consideration: and that we thank His Excellency for the expression oi his confidence that we will address ourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

Mr. BAIN (Noulanges.) (Translation.) Mr. speaker, unlike uy hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) who spoke first, and those who occupied my position in former years, 1 have not, in undertaking the important task which is now mine, of seconding the Adiress in answer to the Speech from the Throne, the privilege of asking the indulgence of the hon. members of this House, on account of my youth, or of my
leing a stranser to the greater number of them. I fully realize how little equal I am to the task 1 : have had the honour of being intrusted with, and how impessible it is for me t. alo it justice : hat I know that I time muself arain in the minst of ohd friemp of looth sides of the Honse. amel that they will forgive me if 1 camot as 1 might discharge the task which I thought I shomblidecept in the nathe of those who have again honoured me with such at thatteringe token of their contidence, in sembing me hatk wrepresent them in lialiament. My task is not easy after the brilliant spee h which you have just heatri frem my hen. frienh, ami if I only took comasel of my awh juldment. 1 wonhl rest satistied with applanding the finc language ambl nohle sentiments which we have just heath. The tirst patagraph of the spereh from the Throme comgratulates fialiament on the general properity of cimada. In order to ascertain how prosperois a countey is. it is necessary in refer to this great eommeretial barometer. its depesit acoome in the lamks.ame the amonat to the credit of its people in the sitings hanks. It must mot he forsottent that for the form veats which immediately preverlen last. the erops faileol in the greatest part of the commtre: and that all the industries sutfered therefrom. Bint this did not prevent the commereial bank alepmsits: and the deposits in sariags hamkstoincrease yearly. I consibler our conatryasone of the most prosperous in the world. We hive not, it is true, such enlossal fortunes ats ate fomblamong one neighbours and elsewitere. hit, on the or her hathet, there is not tole fomm here such black misery as is met with in those comutries. If we compare the great Ameriean centres with ours, we see that since the inanguration of the National ladiey all the alvantages are on our sille ant any one who risits our cities of rural districts can eomiance himself that our peopple are prosperons and happeg. I may be told perhaps that sur population has not increased as much ats might have been expected. It is true. lat it has heen the satme with our neighlours, and we are not the only ones which were disatpointed hy the last census. They were as much disappointed as we. The fact is that our showingt is lettei than that of the States of New Englame. Where, instead of increasing, the popalation has atetually olecreased. His Fixcellency continues ly rongratriating us for the tirst time for sevezal years, upon the abomblant harvest with which every part of the conntry was blesseal hy Providence. It is a great gratitication for those who are interested in the agriculture, the commerce and the inclustries of the comntry ; and if Providence continues for some rears to farour us as it has during the last, our inhlustries and our commerce will take a new stride forward, and ont prosperity increase as well. We have learned, Mr. Speaker. with a feeling of profomm grief, the premature and lamentable death of the one who, in the natural order of things, wats one Clay to reign over the British Empire, and was to lee our sorereign. I know that. I hat echo the sentiments of the hon. gentlemen of this House, and of the French (Gumlians of the Dominion of Canalia. Whom no other mationality outiloes in loyalty and attachment to their sovereign and the British Crown, when I repeat that which has been so well said by my hon. friemel, the mover of the Alilress. Our most sincere sympathy with Her Majesty and their Koyal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their
grief mpon this lamentable oceasion, have found expression in all parts of the 1 hominion. Another prositge in the speech from the Throne. Mr. Speaker, refers to the ditticulties which for a number of years have existed in regard to the behring sea. We learn with much satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, that the puestion for some time under discussion letween the fiovermment of Her Majesty and that of the linited States, conceming the fur seal tisheries, is on the proint of an amicable settlement hy arbitration. This will be of great importance as it will remove a source of contention hetween the two mations. It is highly necessitry that this settlement shonh take place. hecanse we have the greatest interests at stake. not only through british Columbia. hut also owing th the fact that every vear a large number of ressels from the eastern provinces go and tish for seal in behring seat. Which they reach by way of (ape Hom, and that a certain number of these resisels have lneen seiged amd combiseated with their contents he the American revenue cuters. It is a well-known fact that the linited Stites were the tims to resent amd protest against the pretensions of the Russians, Who before lses elaimed the exchusive right of tishing in the liehring seat within a humited miles of the shore fs the shores on both side belonged to Russia. it meant the exclusion of all the ither nations from that part of the lacific (hean. However. by a traty made with the lonited states in 1ses. and another with the lititish fiorernment in the same year, she waived her rights. And why were these treaties male: Becaluse Russiat malerstomel that its comtentions were untenahle. However, after having bobght from Russia Alaska amd the neighburing islands, including the Pribyotf aromp, compened of the islanils of st. Feorge and Sit. l'aul. which are the most freguented hy the fur seal. the Americans forbate the entame: of behring sea, although that sea is six or seven hmmed miles wide. Let me tell you, ly the way, that in making this purchase for ${ }^{-1}, 2(n)$ inn, they made as gond a hargain as we did when we lought the territories of the North. West, since the right of tishing for the fur seal on the Pribyloff lislands gives them more than sutficient to pay the interest on the purehase money, while there are, on the other hand, gold mines in Ahaska, one of which yields morethansl, (An),(VA) perannum. Forgiveme the digression. I was saying that the United $\begin{gathered}\text { tatas, }\end{gathered}$ after having hought this territory, hat set up the stme pretensions which Russia hat, iy claming in virtue of the purchase treaty with Russia, the exchasiveright of tishing in the Behring Siea. This is why I im hippy to see that this source of dissension is soon to he removed. And I hope that the investigations to be made and the judgment to be rendered by the arhitrators will bring alout a just and equitable settlement of this long-pemding difficulty. I see with pleasure that upon the invitation of the Government at Washington, our Ministers went to confer with the representatives of that (hovermment, and have reached an amicable arrangement of sereral questions of the highest importance to the country. The first to le mentioned is the determining of the bomilary of Alaska. A few years ago there was an impression that this part of our territories was of no value, and was, in fact, but at country of ice and snow-clad mountains. But the surveys male in that part of our territory estal)-
lish that these momtains contain grold and other precions metals, and that the rivess carry gold deposits, and are replete with tish, such as salmon. tront, de. A population of miness and tishermen has found its way to that region to work out its riches, and already a mumber of canning estahlishments are to he found there. In 18sio, Mr. Bayaro, the Secretary of state for the linited states, in a despiteh on this question to the Americian Minister in Lomlon, Mr. Phelps, sitid:

[^2]" Experienceot the difficulties attending the derermination of our admited line of lomadary; ater the necupation of our rerritory and its settement by Chosoringshergiane to the respective thevernments. points to the importance of establishing by natural ohjecte or other monaments. the actath line be ween the teritoryacomired he purehase from Russia, and adjoininz pussessiuns of ller Rritamic Majesty. The region is uow so sparsely necupied that no contlicting interests of indiviluals or juristiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarmsement of the actuat loeation of the line. It deterred until punalation shall enter and wecupy the territory some rivial comtest of neighburs may again array the two (iovernmente in antaronism. I theretire recommend the appointment of a commission to act joimtly with one that may be appinted on the part of tireat Britaintodetermine the line between our territory of Alaskia and the coterminous pussecsions of (Great lifitain.
There is no dittenter as to the line which follows the one humdred ind fort 9 tirst degree of longitude from the glacial seah dowi to Mount sit. Elias : but there the difticulty legins, to contime as far as Portland canal accorling to the American claim. which would give them the Prince of Wales. Pierce and other ishands, or at far ats the straits of Clarence, aceording to our claim, which would give us those islamls. Difliculty is also met in regaril to the width of the strip of land extending along the coast, and lxomiled by the crest of the monitains the nearest from the coast when not at more than ten marine leagues therefrom, a limitation which we claim to be independent of the indentations of the coast, while the Americuns claim it to be otherwise. Serious studies of the guestion have been mate by Dr. Dawson on our behalf, and Mr. Dall on behalf of the Linited states. Let us now examine the question of shipwreck and salvage. According to the present liw and customs regolations, as there are more shipwrecks on the northern shores of the lakes and rivers which divide us from our neighbours, than on the south shores, I believe that we have the best of it. However, as it is our wish to live in harmony with them, I am happy to see that amicable arrangements have
been made for the settlement of this yuestion. We also learn with pleasure that they hove agreed to appoint an international commission to repurt on the regulations on le adopted by the Cuited states and Cianalis to prevent the use of destructive methonds of tishing. the pitletion of our tivers, the uniform clowing of tishing seasems. and on other means fon the preservation and increase of tish. It is an acknowledged fact that norwithstanding all that we may do ererywhere in the Dominion wherever our lakes anil rivers form the lomadary line lerwern the two countries. if our friends of the other side of the line do not take the sime measures that we do for the preservation and the propasation of tish, our eflorts and oar expenditure in that direction will be useless. I might instance the shores of the Amerian Athatic where the absene of resulations hats allawed the destruction of tisheries formerty of great value: The spech from the Therme tells us of the appmintment of a commission to investigate the working- of the (ivil service -ict. Iam sure that the repurt which will be make lo the distin\#uisher men who compuse this contmissiom, will he of great and antage in refoming the ahoses which maidexist. 1 mast at the same time congratulate the (owsememt upon the prompt ation they have taken in eqpelling froin the service all these fomm guily of irregularities. Anil 1 ann certain that Thes will comtinue this policy until no dishonest empheres remain: lecatuse it is oi the highest importance for the srand administation of the comery, that the emplores oi the divil service more tham any other chiss of societs. be above saspicion, and they shoulthe thoronghity convinced that no irregubaty wil? le forgiven them. But it is at consoling fate that out of so large a number of emplovis. si few dishomest mes shouli he foum to hate faiked in their duty. We see wery hay in the hast of our thatacial institutions, amd in spite of the strictest contor, emploses hecoming defanters. It is not surprisines therefore, that wectasomally some be fomm in the civil Serrice. and from what 1 know of the service, and the acplatintamee 1 have with a mumber of emphosis. I must sal that as a lunly the (ivil serviee is as homomable and honest asimy we the elass of society. The next paragraph informis us that the repurt if the commission of empuiry into the question of beet-rowt sugat will be submitted to us. It is a question which certanly leserves all the attention of this House and of the comntry. I hope that we will cimtinue 10 protect an inlustry which shonh le a source of great riches to the provinees the soil and climate of which are aldapted to the growing of this phant., and which should he of as great. a henetit to us as it has heen to Fance, iermany and $^{2}$ the other European countries where it has lnecome one of the main industries. It is said that whoever can canse two blales of grass to grow where only one grew lefore is a bendactor of his comtry, and 1 consider that Napoleon the First has done more for Frame, in causing the French to produce their own sugar than in winning all the hattles which made of him the greatest man of -Europe. We also see with pleasmer that a measure corlifying our criminal haw is to be submitted to parliament, hat is the bill was already put before the House last year, and as almost every member is acquainted with it, there is no necessity for further remarks. We also see that measures
will he brought hefore the Honse tor the redistribution of seats consequent upon the cemsus returns; for the establishment of the hommaries of the Territories: and the amalgamation of the Departments of Marine amb Fisheries ats a step towards ecomomy and letter alministration. A Bill concerning real property in the Territories in acoordance with the Tomens system, and Bills concerning the tisheries will also be submitten to us. With this programme from the (iovermment, and the public and private Bills that will be presented, we shall hase plenty with which to oceupy our time during the sesisinn. In ennclading my remarks, I mast hery the gardon of my hon. eolleagnes for having gine intio mop a details than 1 had intemed at tirst, athl thank then for their attention.

Mr. I.MLRIER. Mr Speaker. I very heartily tember my comgatulations to the mover anil the secomiter of the Arlabess for the manner in whith they have performed the tasks which they hate assumed. It gives me pleasure to saty to the hom. member for Eiast Hitstings (Mr. Aorthrup), that the suecth which he has deliveren to the Honse this : ffernomis. in my humble opinion. one of the mosi guiet in tone and rich in matter Which it has beon my pleasure to listen to in many years. H. has uiteren sentiments which we womblall bee elan to heatr more frequently uttered on the thon of this Hense-- not heranse we believe they are motsenemally felt, lint. lecanse the more often such semtiments are repeated the greater effect they have in mouling our future desting: At the sime time, it shall bot sumprise the hon. sentleman, I im sure. if I tell him that much as I fime to ithmire: in his speech. I cammot agree in everything he has satid: lut the exceptions which I have to take to his remarks are very few, hecouse in the main I an disposed to agree with what he hats sail. I was surprised. I must save to hear him speak as he dil of the prosperity of this commtry. I was unt at all mprepared to see the statement in the speed of His Excellency, we are aceustomed th that : but, Sir, is it possible that a yoms (analian comblentertain the opinion whidh the hom. gentleman hats just expresserl. that he finds the state of the conintry one tole congratulated upon: Is it posible that the advisers of His Fixcellency, in putting the statement in his mouth that the comutry was prosperous. Were really serioms and sincere? May we mot rather suppose that they were playing a game of hoff. inaçining that they were bound to persist in that assertion : la it mossible that they cian hold such an opinion in the face of the census returns: Why, Sir, the census has heen a revelation in this Honse:--not a revelation, I shomhl say, but a contirmation of the truths which have been uttered again and again on this side of the House, hut which have been as often denien by the ather side - dismissed with lofty contempt as the pessimistic utterances of mere fathlt-finders. After all, thongh it is mot a matter of satisfaction to us, still it is a duty to re-assert that all the statements mate on this side of the House have been verified, and more than verifiel, hy the revelations of the census, in regard to the state of the comatry. In the last decade our population has grown just one bare half-million. We had espected that it would reach five millions or more, but it was found to be under five millions. We have not maintained

Mr. Bims (Soulanges).
the natural increase of our population, uor have we kept the immigration which was brought into the country at great cost : and yet we are told, forsooth. that the enomery is prosperous. I want to know the evilences of prosperity. A happy, teeming population would he the hest possible evilence of the prosperity of the coountry ; hat what is the use of talking of prosperity whenome million of Camalians have leserted our shores to settle in another country which is not more faroured hy nature than our own. If wehad kept this million of Canaliams, if we hal kept the immigrants whom we have brought here, then there would bave heen some retson tostalk of prosperity. Prosperity there may be: 1 would not dombt that there is prosperity for some privilered classes: hat prosperity for the toiling masses--sir. it is a mockery to speak of it in the face of such a state of things. Why, sir. our population has increaseal at the rate of conly 11 per cent. A young conntry like (amala, which is able to atford foon, chothing and homes to at least one humbed millions of people, hasnot kept even the five millions which we had anticipated. If (amadat Were an old land, on the eontinent of Earope, then I could malerstand hon. gentlemen opposite claiming that it was prosperous sio long as the people were not starring. But (anada is in Americat (amada has the areatest possihle future lefore it : © mata is bound to have some diay or wher. when it is properly governed and administered, a population of one hundred millions. At the presemt time we shonhdat least hate six or seven millions: hat we have not tive : and vet, farsonth. hom. gentlemen opposite talk of propmerity. Our neishlemers to the south during the last checalle have increased $\stackrel{-}{2}$ per cent. The have kept not only their own promation. but the jomplation which hats come to them frem ahroan. We have been tohd agatin ame again. and I think the hom. member for liant Hastings repeated the statement, that there has been a displacement of population in the linited states. So there hats heen: hint thongh there hits heen a displacement of prpmation in that eomatry, perple moving from one state to amother, the mation as a nation hats suffered mo loss whatever. Under such circumstances it seems tome that hom. gentlemen opmosite. in purposely elosing their eyes to the real state of the comatry. are not discharging the duty which the comitry hats a right to expect from them. The true patriot dues not, like the ostrich. hary his head in the samel and ignore the facts, hat he looks the real situation of the comitry in the face. Anyone who doos that must see thit the present state of the conntry is not sitisfactory, and that there must be reforim. I clam, Sir, that on this occasion. ats on other necasions, the only patriots are fomd on this side of the House. I say it with all camolour, that if hon. gentlemen opposite were at all awake to the cluty of the hour, they would not assert that the country is prosperous; but they woull frankly aimit that for a young country which is boumi to have a great future, it is in a lamentable condition when it cannot retain its own population, and that it becomes the duty of all patriots to seek for some kind of reform. What is that reform to be? That is the question; and much as we differ on one siale of the House or on the other, I am sure that we all agree in this, that the reform which Canadit reguires at this moment is a more extended market for its products. Canada is in the position to-day of
a young giant shackled and manacled, not free in his movement, and the only thing he wants is to lee set free from his shackles and to have the opportunity of extending his energies abroad. This is the policy we have been pursuing for years, and, although the policy has not been aceepted on the other side of the House I an a ware that many other hon. gentlemen on the other side have in their hearts heen compelled to admit that the policy that must be adopted is to find markets for our prolucts somewhere. On the other hand, there are many of our colleagues on the other side who, not many days or weeks or months ago, indulged in the hope that Great Britain would alter its policy in regard to trude and that we would find a larger market than we possess, that cireat Britain would depart from the principle of freedom of trade and wond discriminate in favour of colonial products, while the colonies would discriminate in favour of British products. That question has been settled on the flow of the British Pablianent the other day, when the answer wats given that un such hopes could be indulged in, that Britain would lepart from her policy of freedom of trade, so that all the hopes which have been indulged in by some of our colleagues on the other side of the House have passed a way and cim no longer he entertained. It, therofore, becomes the duty of these men who helieve in their hearts that the situation could he amended in that respect. to turn over a new leaf in the look and seek for markets somewhere else. It is minnifest. after what was said the other day on the flom of the Imperial Parliament, that Britain will not depart from her policy of freelom of trale. I ann bound to say, however, that there is gramber in the policy, in the ecomomic policy of Britain which is greater than that of any other comutry: she opens her doors to the whole universe, net minding whether the rest of the universe opens its doors to her or not. But it is manifest at the same time that the dream which was entertained fifty years agohy.fohn: Bright and Coblen as to frectom of trade has not heen realizel. It was expected in those days that mation after nation would follow the lead of Britain aml adopt freedon of trate. Those hopes have not beell rerified. Englamd is the only nation that has a alopten freedom of trade, but, although the dream has not leen realized to the fullest extent, still it is manifest that the idea of freedom of thate is gaining ground. It is coming in a different manner, it is coming by means of commercial treaties. Nations which are protectionists to-day, not beeanse of any love of protection but simply lecause they fear that if they adopted freedom of trade they would give an advantare to their neighhours, are passing legislation which gives freedom of traule to the neighhouring conntries in exchange for the freedom of trade offered by them. For example, we find this in Germany. The German Zollverein is one of the most protective societies to le found on the face of the earth, hat we find that within the last twelve months the German Zollverein has been offering reciprocity of trade to Switzerliund, Belgium and Italy, and, I believe, also to Austria and Spain. Then we have the example of the policy of our neighbours to the south of us, who have extender freedom of trade to all the nations of Southern America, and also to the West Indies. This is also the policy of the Liberal party of Canada.
atmit that it is not possible for us to ohtain or accept freedom of trade as we would diesire to have it or as it exists in Eagland. but the policy we have in view is to extend freedom of tracle ly means of commercial treaties with other nations. This is the policy which I believe commends itself at the present time not only to this party but to the most civilized nations of the earth. It is true that on this question we have not heen met with any ravouratle action on the other side of the House. They are Conservative, and therefore slow to adopt new ideas, but there must he something souml in the policy which we have propommeled, seeing that aloutt ten days or two weeks ago they paid a visit to Washington. I do not propose to-ilay to disenss the question of unrestricted reciprocity which does not come within the four comers of the speech from the Throne, and which we will have oecasion to discuss again and again during the session; lont the hon. gentleman stated that we on this side of the House did not malerstand what was the position of the Conservative party in regard to reciprocity. It seems to me that hon. gentlemen opposite do not muderstamd what unrestricted reciprocity is. At all events they profess not to understanil it. or they certainly grossly misreppresent it. The hon. gentlenam, who, I am sure, is a good Conservative, has told us that his party was anxious to ohtain reciprocity in natural proflucts. If he had heen in this House last sessiom, or for some time hefore, he would have known that this may have been the policy of his party in antiquated days, but that it was their policy no longer. Did we not lear. two or three years ago, a Minister of the Crown state on the Hoor of Parlianemt that reciprocity in natural prodacts would be the bane of Canalian famers? That is not an isolate! statement, hat the statement has been repeated on the flow of this House time and again by the rank and tile of that party. Only last session we heard again and again the statement that reciprocity in matural prolucts wonla he the lane of the farmers. Therefore, I ask myself, what is the reason why the Canadian Ministers went to Wishington some little time ago : Perhaps, in their hearts, after all, they do not adopt the policy of their old colleagues or of some one of their followers, but in their heart of hearts they may believe, as must appear twevery reasonable man, that reciprocity in natural pronlucts wonld be beneficial to the Canadian farmers. We are in favour of unrestricted reciprocity on this sille of the Honse; but if we cannot have unrestricted reciprocity we are quite willing to accept reciprocity in natural prolucts, as we ate lesiroms of securing to the fullest poissible extent the alvantages of trade between the two conntries. But if the Government aud their supporters will not grant this country reciprocity on the old lines, if they will to-day, or to-morrow, or at any time, obtain reciprocity even in ever so few artieles, they will have the support of the Liberal party on this side of the House. Sir, we have been told again and again that unrestrictel reciprocity was not possible, that the Americaus wonld not graut it. I would like to grote on this subject from a speech delivered in New York a few days ago by the Hon. Mr. Foster, who holds, as I understand, a high position in the State Department at Washington. After speaking of the tendency and the policy of
the American (invermment to establish wide commercial treaties with the different nations, he goes on to saty :

- But, it may be asked, if this be true. why not extend it th our (lanalian neirhbours on the nurth? The first answer is that with uar tropic:al neiphbours, whose products are su dissimilar to curs, reciprocity is a simple matter, hut when we cume to deal with a country having thousande of miles of conterminous territory and with like products and industries, the guestion becomes more complex. Lut this is not the insuperable diffientes. The filet that camada loves not possess the right of neqotiating her cwn treaties, but must have them negotiated for her by a distant power which is controlled by cemomic principles entirely different from thast of hoth the bibited States and (annada, eonstitutes the ehief barrier to any arrimgement.'
Sir. though I would not sulsseribe altogether to everything that is said here. I see, however. mo insuperohle dithenty. judging from the language of the American anthorities. to seeming complete reciprosity hetween (anma and the Eniteri States. The diflicilty at this moment is that we have not the pewer to negetiate our own commercial treaties. The pewer to nequtiate onf own commercial treaties is one whid hats been hor chamed be this Honse. As far lack as 1 ss: Mr. lblake intronluced a resolation in faveme of anking the mother comutry to gramt us that power. That motion was voter Gown. some yeats afterwards my hon. friem to my left (sir Bichard (artwright), in INses. if I rememher arirht. or in $18 s$ s, introduced a similar motion. Which was alse soted down. But in view of the eveluts that have taken place, in view of the fact that we are progressing as a nation. in view of the fact that it is hecoming recognized on both sides of the Honse that the table of ('anata mant lee extembed somehow, and that this comatry will no lomere consent to les shut up within its own bomoliaics, it is more than ever opportmia to Nehate and to discoss this question once more, and this question. I may say at onee must be debated at no distant day during the present session. A few days ago three (athadian Ministers paid a visit to Washingtom. This time their visit lastel longer than din their risit of last April. Their present visit. "e are toll in the speech. Was tine result of an intimation from the American liove:mment. I was not prepared for that statement, hut I accept it with a great deal of pleasure indeed. I am glad to hear from the alvisers of His Fixcellency. that the visit which they paid to Washington was male upon an invitation from Washington. This, Sir. is of grow omen, it shows friendship on the part of the Eniterl states: and for my part I deplore the fact that letween (Gmala ami the Enited Nates. letween two countries of the same hlood, of the same langhage, in a large measure, and of similar institutions, there shoulit he any feeling other than one of the elosest friemlship. l'atrintism loos not, mean hostility to any country : patriotism ought to be founded, not upnis hostility to any country, but num the Inoadest and most generous instincts of human nature. While we ought to profess ourselves friends to the Americans, on our side, I am sure, we do not wish to do so with any loss of dignity. The hom. gentleman said a moment ago that he was sure the Canadian Ministers at Washinequen had not done, and would not do, anything det imontal to the dignity of Canada. Sir, I have no doabe of it. but I can tell him that there is no party in the House who would negotiate a treaty with the states, if such a treaty were to imply any derogation to the dignity of Camada. We do not
almit on our side of the Honse the view which is often stated by hom. gentlemen opposite, that a treaty of unrest ricted reciprocity wonlil imply derogation to the rlignity of Cimata. Nothing of the kind. For my part. I ann glad that the (inadian Ministers went toll atshington some time ago. They did not. and could not. succed, hecanse the hasis upon which they wanted to negotiate could not he aceepted by the American lionernment. Some time on other, somer or later, and sooner mather than later, if another liovermment were to send a teputation to $\mathrm{W}_{\text {ashingtom chargen }}$ with negrotiating the fullest treaty thit it is possihe to olitain from the Americail incernment. I maty tell hon. gentlemenopposite at once, that if on such an oceasion the Anericanathorities weredisposed to he arrogant or mifiemily, or were disprosel tomake us paty any price at the expense of one dignity for the privileges werlesired, we wouht say: We want mone of it. We would say: We will reman ats we are. and for my part I would turn ahout fice immediately. liut. Sir. it was mot possible for the hom. gentlemen th suceecel, and why: The hon. gentlemen did not want to succeed on the hasis of unmestricted recipurity: they Wanted to negotiate only on the hasis of restricted trate: and is mentioned in the ketter of Mr. Blane to Congressman bater. Which it is useless to cite again to the Homse. the Amerienn diovernment has intimated againame again that they would not negotiate on any other hasis than that of unrestricted reciprocity. Su their misision was hound to fail from the very ontset. Vet 1 am orlad they went. not because I experted they coulil ateomiphish anything in the wity of securing reciprocal tranle, hut simply hecalise I desire to see them open friendly relations with our neighbours. In that respect I am erlarl to see that their mission hats not heen withont some efficect. As a result of that mission we are to have, as I umberstanl, an arransement concluded for settling the bumblary hetween (amblat and Alaska. This is an imporitant measure from every stampoint. It is not likely that that part of the country will ever lee thickly settlen, if settled at all ; hat, at all events. it is open to trade, and it is far preferable that the houndaries between the two nations should be settled now than at a later date after there may possibly have been a collision between tmalers, with all the consequences of such a collision. Sio far the visit of the Ministers to Washingeon ham not heen withont fruit, anl sof far it is of some importance. Then, as another result of the mission of the Ministers to Wiashington, we are to have, at last, legislation for reciprocity of services in cases of wrecking and salvage. Well, this is certainly an important result of the mission to Wishington. There has heen, as I understand, a statutory offer of reciprocity on our part, standing for years; I do not know whether it still exists; if it has been repealed it has been done within a gear or two. But it existed cluring many years, and was never accepterl. Hitherto they have not exerted themselves in having such legislation passed. Once or twice, certainly once, the Bill was introlucell, if I remember rightly, by the hun. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirpatrick) to establish such a reciprocity on our side of the line, which could be met at any time by legislation on the other side of the line. The Bill did not become law, it was killed by the Ministers;

Mr. Latirier.
it may not have heen killed openly, but. I am sure that the Ministers never lifted a finger in its behalf. 1 am sure also, knowing the great influence which they wield upon the representation in this House, that if they omly lifted their little finger in favour of the Bill it would have been passel. For some reason or other a Bill similar was killed in a sulserguent session. Now, while they were in Wishington, the matter was discussed with the American (iovermment, and as a result we are to have this humane legislation. because, it must be admitted to be a crying shame to these two civilized nations that such a law has not somer been passed. Then, we are to have a commission to devise regulations for the preservation of fish, and to prevent the pollution of the seas. This is a technieal subject which I do mot profess to be competent to deal with, but I am sure that it is a subject of great importance, and one which must be proluctive of a great deal of goonl, that is, we can have international regulations which will apply both to the Unitell states and to Canada to prevent the pollution of the waters, and to prevent the use of those means of catching tish which are so destructive. so far the visits of the Ministers have leen productive of goonl. We are to have an international commission, and we are $t$ receive a report of a commission of our own- the commission on the Givil service. I will refrain from making reference to that sulject untal we have the report of the commission itself. This is a sulbject somewhat dangerbus to touch on unless we possess full information, and I deem it more prulent at this time to say nothing about it, awaiting the result of the comumission's repor. But 1 am surprised that $I$ am unable to find within the corners of the speech any menion whatever of another commission. which had heen promised with great flourish of trumpets, aul which was to investigate the working of prohilition legislation in foreign comatrics. I havenot heard it word of it. I believe. since. Iuly last. I thought, and everyboly expected, there would he some mention of this commission in the speech: hecialuse, if we remember rightly, this commission had heen appointed to investigate and correct an error which had been committed hy the Minister of Finance in a moment of weakness, aud in a moment of courage he thonght it letter not to persist in his error, but to inform himself on a matter ats to which he had prononnced without having satficient information. But $I \mathrm{am}$ not to judge from what I fail to see before me, I believe the hon. gentleman has had another moment of weakiness in this matier. As to the legislation which is promised, it is of a mild character, and, as was anticipated and suggested by the member from East Hastings (Mr. Northrup), it is conducive to a lorief session. At least there is not much in it which should lead to protracted debate in this House; except one measure,-the measure with respect to the distribution of seats. This is, of all measures proposel, the most important that Parliament has to deal with, because it is the very busis of the system of goverument under which we live. The proper representation of the people, the fair and adequate representation of the people, the fair and adequate representation of everyone, is the very busis of responsible government. The hon. gentleman hoped a moment ago that this basis would be founded on the principle of fairness.

Sir, 1 im glan to hail this announcement, lecanse it will he the first time such a measure was ever bised upon such principles. There never yet was a measure of this kime that was based on the principle of fairness. and we shall see whether on the present oceasion the (iovernment will aut up to the expectation of their follower, whether in the forth. conning measure they will or not follow the old methon of hiving the birits so its to give a chance to the Tories elsewhere: or whether they will distribute the dirits and Tories alike so as to sive a chance for the opinions of the conmatry to be faisly expressed in every section and every division. I am not sure hovever. that the hom. gentlemam has not expected tow mach. I will hot stit he is mislent. I will not renture any prediction, but 1 am glad to hail the informatisi that he. at all events, ex. peets fairness to be displayed, and 1 hope the same spirit will prevale every imember forming the matjority on the other side of the Honse. There is hat one more remark 1 desire to ofler. and it is one of salness. The hom. member fin East Hastings (Mr: Northrup) has refered in fitting tems, in must fitting terms, indeed, to the sinl event which lately shocke:d all British sulijects the world over: ani not ouly British sulijects but all civilizel mations. There is, after all, a miversal brotherhood in the whole human family: It is our misfortume that sympathy is elicited more lig the sadness than hy the jors of life. Nothing. inileed. can le sulder than the leath on the threshold of manhood of whe horn to so great dignity, so fall of hope and survomided ly such love anil affection. Certainly it is one of the mest painful tagyedies of this age. this death of one born to so great a dignity as 1 have sail, of one on the step of the hifidal:altar. To thase to whom he wats so clove it is impusible to offier any comsolation, heceanse this is one of the griefs which camot he consoled on carth : hut it is a melancholy pleasure for us to offer our sympathy. and to say to these who hear his loss to-day. that we, the loyal subjects of Her Majesty: and the future suljects of His Majesty, if he hail livel. share to the fullest extent the hiss they have sustained.
sir , OOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, if we on this side of the House cammot fully concur in all the remarks which the hon. gentleman has made. I am sure we can very heartily and sincerely concur with him in the congratulations he has extended to the mover and secomler of the Address. Those hon. gentlemen. I agree with him, have discharged the luty which derolved upon them with rare ability and good taste, and we cordially congratulate these two gentlemen or their first appearance this session in the House, the mover of the Aldress representing the young members, and the secomler representing gentlemen who have served with us before and are coming lack with a warm weleome from their friends and soadjutors. I would have liked very much to have gone further and included in my expressions of concurrence and congratulation the leader of the Opposition himself, for, if we except three or four expressions which he used and which I am sure on a little reflection he would be disposed to revise, as, for example, the assertion that the patriots all sat on his side of the House, and, for example, thedenial of theprosperity of this country, and the assertion that hon. gentlemen on this side were sitting with eyes perversely closed to the true
condition of the comutry, we might fairly congratulate the hon. gentleman and allow his speech to go, with nothing except an expression of concurrence. biut we are unable to do so for the reason I have just mentioned. Whether perversely or otherwise he insists on stating as His Excellency mentions in his specel, and as we have stated on many oceasions, that the condition of the comntry to - day is a matter for which Canalians ought to be proud and grateful. Whether we consider the economic comalition of our people, their industrial progress, or whether we consider the matters which the hom. genideman in a moment of forgetfulness five minutes afterwarils referreal to in his speech as the progress of this comutry towards nationality, we hate every reason to feel proud of the position this comutry ocenpies, and if the hon. gentleman insists. as he and his party have frequently done. on inseribing on their bamer " war, pestilence and famine," the hon. gentleman will find the stamlard is not one that will rally the someth, the hope ani pride of canada moler it. The hon. gentleman compated Canala to a yomis giant strugerling with all his energy, but manacled hy shackles. hastang the poliey of hom. gentlemen on this side of the Homse, the hom. gentleman singulariy misatpprehended us, becanse we conceive that the policy which he hats urged on the Honse to day, which he and his followers have urged on the country, is mot one that will free the energies of the young giant, hat will compel him to take on new shackles and limit the field of his exertions. In the same breath my hom. friend reterred to the members of this Honse who harl, and perhaps still have. highi hopes that a favourable arrangement may be carriel out hy (ireat Britain, wherehy a preferential marke will he atfinded to the colonies of the Empire, and he invitel those gentlemen, in view of the proceedings which have taken phate in the Imperial Parliament, to turn over at new leat and seek for markets clsewhere. sir, we believe that whether with or withent a preferential market the markets of Great Britain are the greatest markets for the promucts of this comory; and the gentemen upon this side of the Honse who either expect or do not expect that preference will be given to the produrts of the colomies in the British market, are at any rate not willing to sulmit to a policy ly which our people shall jeopardize that market and which shall exclade the products of that country from ours. The hom. the ieader of the Oppusition in this commection read an extract from a speech by dieneral Foster in the United States, in which he referred to the position of this country as regards the power to negotiate her own treaties. The hom. gentleman has studiel that speech in cain, if he hats not fomm that Ceneral Foster's impression of the situation amounts to this: that the difticulty in obtaining a treaty with Camada such as the peopleof the United States most desire, is not mercly the techmicaldifticulty of the right to nogotiate our own treaties. which can be, and hasbeen time and again, conceled hy the mother country: but the peculiar position which Canadia ocenpies in negotiating her treaties as part of the British Empire to which she owes duties, to which she owes allegiance, and to which she is attached by ties of interest as well. It does not become me in speaking on an Address in answer to the speech from the Throne, to go into a minute discussion of that question ; but General Foster
may, or may not. have correctly stated the difficulties which stam in the way. He may or may not have magnified them; hut the difficulty which he pointed to, is one which stares hon. gentlemen opposite in the face, even if their resolution with regard to the right to negotiate our own treaties should he carried to-morrow and acupuesced in by the Government of the mother country. I am glad to know, sir, that the hon. gentleman appreciates the results likely to flow from the mission of Ministers to Wiashington. I am glad to know that he regards the fact that an intimation came from the United states indicating that such a visit would he acceptable to the Administration of that conntry, as an intimation of friendliness on the part of that country. I an the more glad to know this. hecanse last session while we were accused of the most dire unfriendliness to our neighlunurs to the south, we were at the same time taunted and giled for having sought an interview, and hating opened negotiations with the Government of that country. I quite agree with the hom. genteman that the expression of any intimation from that fovermment fatouring an interview in which the relations of the two comatries whether ats regards trale, the boundaries of our conntries, the joint tisheries of our conntries, or any other question, can be discussed frankly and fully and a complete molerstanling arrived at as to the sentiments and interests of each country, is an athantageons one, and is likely to lead to increased friendliness, a friendliness which no gentleman on this side apreciates less than the leader of the Opposition, who has spoken so highly of its desirability. Sow, Sir, with regard to the question which the hon. gentleman touched upon particularly as one of the results of our misiom, namely, the guestion of wrecking and saivage, the hom. gentleman has made allusion in our policy in the past. He has indicated that in spite of the measure introluced by the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick), and in spite of the support which that measure reeceived from a large boly of the members of this Honse, including nearly the entire Opprsition, the Bill as then intro duced was opposed ly the Government, or, at any rate, had not received the cordial aid or co-operation of the Government. That is trae, Sir. The question upon which the friends and the opponents of that Bill dividel was this : Whether at the tirst suggestion on the part of the Cnitel states, and without grarantees of the sutficiency of the details of the measure, we shoildatecept that proposal and agree to free reciprocity; or, whether it was not desirable that the progress of the measure should be delayed matil there were inserted the additional safeguarls which the Minister of Customs explained to the Honse as being necessary, and which we will discuss ly-and-hye, but, which I venture to say in advance, have been secured by the negotiatious which the acting Minister of Customs personally conducted. The difference between our policy and theirs is that they propose to give away everything at the first glance and to take the risk of its leing sitisfactory, while the position of the fiovernment was that the matter ought to be the sul)ject of further negotiation, with a riew to secure necessary safeguards in the interest of the industry affected. The hon. the leader of the Opposition has called attention, naturally enough, to the fact that while several royal commissions are mentioned

Sir Johs Thompsos.
in the speech，as having been appointed by His Fxcellency during the cecess，no mention is made of the commission with regard to prohibition．If His Excellency had mentioned everything in his speech the hon．the leader of the Opposition would have had nothing to say to－day，and we shoald not have had the charm of listening to him as we have done for the last half hour．It was not entirely for that reason that the omission was made，as the hon．gentlemin may well understand．It is not the custom of His Fxcellency in adelressing Parlia－ ment from the Throne to annomace executive mea－ sure：which are in course of completion hut which have not yet been entirely completed．I think that lefore the hom．gentleman＇s ariticisms have reathed print in all probability that commission will have heen appointed and will he prepared to enter on its daties．It would have been more satisfactory if we had been able to anomace the appointment of that eommission in the speech I admit，but the acqui－ escente of certain persons whone services it is desi－ rable to ohtain in conmection with that commission， made it necessary that for a few lays the anmonce－ neent of the commission shonld be delayen．Consi－ dering as I have satiol，that the eriticisms which the hon．gentleman applien to the Ahliess were limited， Were eonurteons，and were such as we conld concur in．With the exceptions of the few instances I have mentioned，I will not attempt to detain the Honse longer with a reply．I camot close withont express－ ing in the fullest sense on the part of the members on this side of the Honse，concurrence in the views which he expressed concerning the calamity which hats hefallen the sowereign of this comentry．Fiery person who has a spark of patriotism or humanity in his bensm must agree with those views． 1 am glat that the hon．gentleman has expressed our feeling in such diggint aml elonfuent terms，for we on this side of the Honse can heartily join him． 1 think it will he the cuty of the Honse at an early stage of the session to manifest on its awn behalf some expression of the profomm sorrow ame sompathy which is felt throughout this country． at the death of the Duke of Clarence．and which I am sure is decply felt hy members on both sides of the Honse，with our soremeign Latly the Queename their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the onecasion of this bereavement，－a hereavement which is not theirs alone，but which is the lereavement of the entire Empire．

## Sir JOHN THOMPRON moved ：

That the said resolution he referred to a special com－ mittee composed of Sir Allolphe Caron，Mr．Northrup． Mr．Bain（Soulanges）．and the mover．to prepare and report the draft of an Aldiress in answer to the speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament．

Motion agreed to．
Sir JOHN THOMPSON，from the committee， reported the ilvaft of an Aililress．which was read the first and second times，and ordered to he engrossed，and to be presentell to His Exceellency hy such members of the House as are of the Honourable the Privy Comeil．

## SUPPLY．

## Mr．FOSTTER moved ：

That this House will，on Friday next，resolve itself into a committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty．

Motion agreed to．

## WAYS AND MEANS．

## Mr．FONTER moved ：

That this House will，on Friday next，resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for rais－ ing the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty．

Motion agreed to．

## SELECT STANDIN；COMMITTEFS．

## Nir JOHN THOMl＇son moved ：

That a Special Committee of seven members be ap－ pointed to prenare and report with all convenient speed， Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Com－ mittees ordered by the House on Thursday last，the 25th instant，to be composed of Sir John Thompson，Sir Adolphe Caron，Sir Richarel Cartwright，and Messr： Costigan，Boweli，Laturer ：and Mill：（Bothwell）．

Motion agreed to．

## DEBATES COMMITTEE．

Mr．BOWELLL．It is usual at the andiest periond of the session to appoint a committee to supervise the Dehates of the Honse．and，with the consent of the House，and waiving the usual notice，I lneg leave to move ：
That a Select Committee be appointed to supervise the Oficial Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session，with power to report from time to time： to be composed of Messrs．Beansoleil，Bechard， Cameron，Charlton，Davin．Desjurdins（Hochelaga）， Innes，La Rivière，Prior，Scriver，Skinner，Somerville， Taylor，Weldon，and White（Cardiveili）．
I may mention that this is the same committee as that appointed last year．

Motion agreed to．

## GOVERNOR－GENERALO WARFANTS．

Mr．Fostrer．I beg，in aceordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Aulit Act．oo lay on the Tahle of the House，statements of the dovernor General＇s Witrrants issued since the chosing of the last session of l＇arliament，and of the expenditures mate thereon．I hope my hon．frienil opposite will not he too severe in his criticism of the amonnt．

Sir RICHARD CAR＇TWRIGH＇T．I would sug－ gest，as a matter of comenience．amd I give notice to the hon．gentleman，that I think I shall move，and，I presume，he will have no ohjection， that the items referred to in these（iovemor fien－ eralls Warrants lee referred to the Committee on lublic Accomes，along with the ordinary items． They are a class of items which ought，I think．to go to that committee．

## THEFATOURED NATIONぶ（LAL゙NE．

Mr．FIMiAR asked，1．Whether Her Majestys fovernment in London have denounced or termi－ nated certain provisions of the treaties between （ireat britain on the one part，and belgium and the（ierman Zollverein of the other parts，as re－ quested in the Address to Her Majesty，passed last Session ly the Canadian Parliament：‥ Whether Her Majesty s Government in London have assented to the proposition eontained in such Aldress，that ＂the continuation of the restrictions imposed upon Cimada and other portions of the Enppire by the so－called＇faroured nations＇clause＇creates an unnecessary and unjustifiable olostruction ${ }^{\prime}$ ：

Mr. FonTtER. This finvermment has received no othicial reply from Her Majesty's dinvomment in regard to either of these questions.

## FINHIN: RIIHTS ON THF RICHELIEL RIVER.

Mr. I.-ACRIER (for Mr. Bennerme asked. Whethor the diovernment have granted to any person the exclusive right of tishing the Richelien River hetweel: Chambly and St. Johms? If so, to whon wats the sain privilege granted, for what price: Has there heen any legal guestion raised as to the right of the diovermment to grant such tishing leases. and what has been the result of sueh litigation, if : 1 :

Mr. TUPlPFR. I.eases have been granted by the $t$ invermment for the right of tishing for cels in the pullie waters of the Richelien Rirer, hetween ( 'hambly and st. olohns, to the following parties: Arthor H. N. Bruee for the privilege of tishing between the wwins of Nt. Johns and Iherville, daring the perion of tive years, at $\$(10)$ per ammon: Napolion Masse. for the privilege of tishing near Sie. Theirese Islath, during the period of one year, at sion per ammu. Lecgal fucstions have leen raised ats to the right of the liovernment to grant such leases. hut there hats as yet been no decision on the question.

Mr. LAURIFR. Is the litigation pemeling "
Mr. TUPIPER. Ves.

## I. (. R. --TRAFFIC AT MULCBRAVE STATION.

## Mr. FRASER moved for:

A detailed statement shewing: (1) Traffic: at Mulgrave Station for the six monthernding 31st December, A.1. 1890 and 1891; also for the months of Jamuary, 1891 and 1892. The return to include sale of tickets, freight received and freight sent. (2). The number of staff employed during the said months, salaries paid and amount paid for extrab labour, with the names of staff and extra labour employed. (3). Return of work done by shunting engine during said periods, and the number of men employed in shunting and the cost. (1). If there is a yardmaster at said station, when he was appointed, whether he has an assistant, and, if so. when such assistant was appointed and what pay each receives. (5). The number of men employed in the seow at the said station, their names and whether they are paid by the hour or by the day and at what rate?
He said: In asking for this return, I trust the Minister of Railways will lee able to bring it down as quickly ats possilile. I think it would only take a couple of hours to make it out.

Motion agreed to.

## ADJOURNMFNT——ASH WEDNESDAI.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON moved:
That when the House adjourns to-morrow (Tuesday), it do stand adjourned until Thursday next at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Motion agreed to.
Sir JOHE THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Will the Minister of Finance bring lown the ordinary statement of the ten days revenue to the lst March without a motion being made?
Mr. FOSTER. I will bring it down.

## HEHRING: NFA NEAL FISHERIEN.

Mr. LAURIER. I call attention to the followsing press despatch which has been received and which has just been plateed in my hamls:-
" Washington, 29h February, 1992.-The negotiations between United States and Great Britain looking to the submission to arbitrition of the long-pending cont roversy between the two countries in regard to the Behring Seit Senl Fisheries reached a favourable condition to-day. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, met Secretars Blaine by appointment to-day and sipned the treaty of arbitration on behalf of Great Britain. The treaty is still subject, however, to the action of the British P:arliament and the United States Senate."
I suppose that this treaty will also $I_{\text {u }}$ sulmitted to the Canadian liarliament.

Nir JoH. THOMP:ON. I am not in a position t" make iny formal anmoncement on the subject. hut I stippose the press announcement ats to thetreaty having been signed is rery probahly correct. I am not in a position to say that it has to he agreed to he this Parliament. The hen. gentleman will see that, While this affects very serjomsly certain inhalitants of this eonntry, it does not atfect any of the waters which atre really within our jurishliction. At a later perion of the session we will he able to give detinite information on this point, and I am sure that any representation madeby this (iowemment will reocive every attention at the hanls of the Imperial finermment.

Mr. Mllas (Bothwell). Will the Minister lay on the Talle the documents in reference to the Say!erorl case: I lo not see why they should mot he published in this comitry its well its in the: United Sitates.

Sir JOHN THOMP'SON. The ease is mot concladed, but the doemments now in our pressession will he sulmitted.

Mr. Me.ML:LLEN. I shonlal like to know when the report of the Auditor-dicueral will be laid on the Tible:

Mr. FONTVFR. I sympithise with my hom. friem in his anxiety to have that report, hit I fear that it is not quite complete yet.

Motion agreed to : and Honse aldourned at $\bar{\pi}: 3$ p. m .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tersbay, Ist Mareh, In!og.

The Nif.aker tork the Chair at Three sidock.

## Prayers.

## MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

F. W. Borden, Esq. Member for the Electoral District of King's, N. S.: introduced by the Hon. Mr. Laurierand Mr. Fraser.
Henry Cargill, Esq., Member for the East Riding of Bruce ; introduced by the Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Sproule.
Jos. H. Marshat.., Esq., Member fur the East Riding of Middlesex : introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bowell and the Hon. Mr. Haggart.
A. B. Ingram, Esq., Member for the East Riding of Elgin; introduced by Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Foster.

## REPORTS.

Tiables of the Trate and Navigation of the Dominion of Canala, for the tiscal year emied the $3(1) \mathrm{h}$ -Iune, Is!ul.--(Mr. Pswell.)

The Public Aceounts of Canala, for the tiscal Pear ended Both June. INQI.-(Mr. Foster.)

## .UUMEF ACTING ON COMMMSNONS.

Mr. V'AlLLAN(OURT (for Mr. Dratsif:) asked, Have the fiovernment lieen informed that in the Province of Guehec, Julges Bahy, Datvinlson. Jetti, Mathien amd l'agmelo have set aside their judicial duties in order to undertake political inquiries: If so. what course do the fovernment intend to take in the matter:

Sir JoHN THOMPSON. The dovernment are aware that the julges named in the question asked by the hom. member were appointed to be members of a Royal Commission for making inguiries into matters of great public importance. Two of them being julges of the Court of Gueen's Bench of the Province of puehece were replaced for a short time by assistamt judges. 1 understand that all of them were availahle for oluty in case of necessity cluring the performance of these cluties. The (iovernment don mot comsider that it is necessary for them to take any ation in the matter.

## PONTM OFFI(EATSTM. RAYMOND.

Mr. VAlLLANCOURT (for Mr. Delishe: asked, Whether it is the intention of the Govermment to buid a post othice in the parish of St. Raymome, in the Comety of Portneuf?
sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is a question that can hatily be answered until the Estimates are hrought down, inasmuch as no appropriation at present exists for that service.

## IRNVILEAE--THE LONDON ELECTION.

Mr: MILLS (Bothwell). I desire to put a motion to the House of which I have not given notice. becaluse, although it may not he a matter of urgency, I think that it is a matter of privilege. I beg to move :

That an Order of the House be issued. directing the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to lay on the Table of the Honse the original list of voters received from the revising officer of the City of Lo: lon, also the list as printed and upon which the recent election in that city was held.
I make this motion hecause I understand that a large number of the names on the list that was sent in by the revising ofticer to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, were struck off, and that the list as printed and forwarded by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, show's that a large number of names were struck off, but that it has been printed with those names on. If that be so-and I am informed by a gentleman who has personally inspected the list that it is so--I think it is at matter requiring the serious consideration of the House. Therefore, with the consent of the House, and without further notice, because it is a matter affecting the constitution of the House itself, I leyg to make the motion that I have just real.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the hon. gentleman has not only failed to show it to be a case of privilege, but he has not shown that there
is any urgency in the matter. If that combl he: shown I llo not think that any one would lee dis. posed to stamel upon a mere question of whether it Was a matter of privilege or uot. Uimer the dircumstantes, I think the hon. gentleman hat hetter put a notice of motionion the Grikers of the lity. I maty saty this is the tirst 1 hatre haral of what the hon. gentleman hats stated.

Mr. LAURIER. I take it that this is a matter of privilege, this is at matter which lirectly affects the mone in which members of this Honse are electerl. If that he sos. Mr. Npeaker, the notion of my hon. friend remuires mo motice. of course. if the hon. gentleman takes this grommel I take issile with him. But if he thinks that. ats a matter of courtesy, notice shomhl he given lefore he is pres. pared til give an inswer. I wornhl suggest to my hom. friend to let his motion stand till the day after to-morrow:

Sir IOHSTHOMP'SON. I mmst mulhere to that gromml. In any citse. I think it would be letter that we shombl have an opportunity of empuiringe into the facts stated for the first time this afternonn. The hom. fentleman might renew his mention on Thursilay without prejudice to cour right to onjeect to it.

M:- MILA.s (buthwedh). 1 maty say, in reply to the Minister of Justire, that lhink this is a matter serionsly atfecting the comstitution of Parliatment. The ( lerk of the (rown in Chameery is an officer of l'arliament, atad he has certain duties to discharge. If the facts atre ats I have stated, and I have no doubt that my information is strictly aceurate, they are of great importance. I atm informed that the list of voters as forwarded for the City of Lomdon, will show a large number of voters struck off which were inchuled upon the list as printed, amb so I ask that the origimal list may ine laid upon the Table of the Honse, and that the printed list upon which the election was held mat also be lain on the Table of the House. This will facilitate business, becanse I murpose to invite the consideration of the Hontse to further matters connected with this election, which are of a very serious chamater and which. it seems to me, affect the liberties of the people. It would facilitate the business of the Bumse very greatly if this motion were granterl. and this list was latid upon the Table at the earliest possille liate. The Minister of Justice is opposed to that, he does not deny that it is a matter of privilese, he simply denics that it is a question of urgence. Surely it is a matter of some urgency, at all events, if ath irregularity has occurred. If the Clerk of the ('rown in Chancery has not properly dischatged his duty, if he hats sent a list to the printers in one form while it was received hy him in another, I think the sooner the Honse titkes cognizance of that fact, the hetter. It seems to me that a matter of that sort is always. not only a matter of privilege, but alsis in some degree a matter of urgency.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Althongh it may seem a small matter aml one of form only, I think the motion shoull read that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who is an officer of the House, shoulh attend at the Table and bring with him these lists. These papers are supposed to lee now in the custody of an otficer of the House; and I think the motion should read that this officar shoull be ordered to
attend the next sitting of the House, and bring with him these lists.

Sir JOHN THOMLNON. The case which the hom. gentleman makes for urgency is precisely one that any member of the House might make for any other matter. I simply repuestel him to let the matter stand orer until the next sitting of the Honse, for the reasom, as I stated, that the mater han not heen mentioned at all. It woulh be inconvenient for the transaction of public lousiness. Whenever a member receives information affecting even a matter of privilege. if he were to rise and found a motion upon it, without giving notice to the Honse, amd without any lecelaration on his own part that it involved greater urgency than any other Insiness which this Honse can lie called upon to transact. I think it would be unwise to estab. lish a precelent of that kind: anil, umber all the circumstances. I think the hon. gentleman has not stated any reason why he is likely tole prejudiced liy the delay.

Mr. LAURIER. I mulerstond from the hom. gentleman when he spoke tirst that he ohjected to the motion becaluse no urgency had been shown. But the moment he puts it on the ground that he has not had sutficient notice, then there is monjection to letting the matter stand until Thursilay:

Sir JOHX THOMIPSON. I atm still of that apinion.

Motion withlrawn.

## RETCRN ORDEREID.

Return showing the number of Royal Commissions that have been issued in each and every year sinee Confederafion, to whom issued, together with the subjects enquired into, giving the cost of each and the total of alif.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the adjourmment of the Honse.

Notion agreed to: athl Honse adjourned at $: 3: \not \mathbf{t l}^{\prime}$ p.in.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## Turnsman, Bral Mateh, land.

The sprakfor baik the ( inair at Three ocolock.
Privithe.

## (ONTROTERTEI) ELECOTONS.

Mr. siPkiAkFR informed the House that he hat receivel from two of the julges selected for the trial of election petitions, pursuant to the lominion Controverted Elections Act, acertificate relating to the Electoral District of Garleton, N. B. . liy which the said election was declared roid: and he had accordingly issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to makeont a new Writ of election for the sail Electoral District.

He also informed the House that he had received from two of the judges selected for the trial of election petitions, pursuant io the Dominion Contro. verted Flections Act, a certiticate relating to the Electoral District of Gloucester, by which.the sitting member was declared duly elected.

Mr. Kirkpatrick.

## NEW MFMIBFR.

Mr. SPEAK FR further informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election and return of William Nmith. Esr., for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Ontario.

## MFMBER INTROIUCED.

Willian Smith, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Ontario: introduced by Mr. Foster and Mr. Taylor.

## FIRNT READINGiS.

Bill (No. 2) to secure the better ohservance of the Lord's Dity.-(Mr. (harlton.)

Bill (No. 4) to prohibit the inportation and migration of foreigners and aliens umer contract or agreement to perform labour in (ianala.--(Mr. Taylor.)

## THE INSURAN('E AC"I.

Mr. WHITR: (Cardwell) movel for leave to intronluce bill ( $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{o}}, 3$ ) to amemd the Insurance Act.

Mr. LAURIER. Explain.
Mr. WHITE (Cirrlwell). The olject of the Bill is to alowish the pratice of graminger rebates of premiams upon tirst insurance. and abse to comped insurance agents to take out licenses.

Motion agreed to: amd bill read the tirst time.

## MIMINEGASH BREAKWATER.

Mr. PERRS asked, Whether the Iepartment of Publie Works has let the contract for new works at Diminegish Breakwater. l'rince Edward Islamd: If so. to whom is the contrate let and for what. ammunt: If not let, why not?

Mr. OLIMFT. The eontract for an extension to the South lier at Miminegash, and two dams huilt of bush amd stome was awarled to Alexamder Melomald, the amount of his tember beiner $\$ 2.2$ (NK). Alevanler Nel malle refused to sign his contract. and nothing hats heen ilone yet towards re-letting the work. Plans amb specifications are being revised, aml new temiers will he called for in a short time.

## RAILIVA FROM SUMMERSIDE TO RICHMOND B.AY.

Mr. PERRE asked, Whether it is the intention of the lepartment of Railways and Camals to commence building a branch railway from summerside to Richmomd Bay, Prince Edurard Islimd, in accordance with a rote of the Honse of Commons passed for that purpose aluring the session of 1890 ?

Mr. HAGGiART. A subsidy was granted by i03 Vic., chap. 2, for a railway from Summerside to Richmond Bay, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, three miles, a subsidy not exceeding 33,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole $\overline{39}, 6(10)$. Up to this time no company has applied to enter into a contract for the construction and operation of this road under the Act. The Government have
not unlertaken to build the road, but have granted aid towards its construction of the amount $I$ have


## I. C. R.-RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT asked, What were the receipts and expenditures on the Intercolonial Railway from the 1st July, 1891, to the lst February, IN!!2, and from the lst July, 1890 , to the lst He!,ruary, 1891:

Mr. HAliciART. From lst July, 1891, to ist
 expenses, $\mathbf{S O}_{2}, 4(1) 4,6333.70$; loss, É $645,843.02$. From lst July, IS(M). to 1st Fehruary, 1891, eamnings,
 loss, sī1, 1+2.6i\%.

## BOUNTIES ON BEET-ROOT SLGAR.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (for Mr. Komak) asked, Whether any sums have heen paiai under the Act of last session hy way of bounty to the prodncers of hect-root sugar in Canada? If so, when, to whom, and to what amount?

Mr. BOWELLL. Sums of money have been paid under the Act of last session by way of bounty to the prollucers of beetroot sugar in Canadi. These sums were paid at different dates between lith October, 1891 , and $\geq 3$ ril Janlatry, $18!9$, , to Mr. Alfred Dhasy, of Firulam, in the Province of Quebre. The total amount paid is $\leqslant 2,939.85$. The following is a detailed statement of bounty on leet-root sugar paid to Alfred Musy, of Farnham. Que., showing dates of paynents and the several amounts paill:--

| Date <br> of payment. | Amount pail. | Date of payment. | Amount paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ ets. |  | s. |
| Oct. 15, 1591. | 33566 | Nur. 9, 159 | 1,458 12 |
| $\because \quad 19.1841$. | 63570 | 13, 1891 | 1.71447 |
| $\because 690.1891$. | Si3 88 | " 14. 1891. | 1,67935 |
| ". 24,1591 | 85: 92 | " 17, 1891 | 1.75043 |
| v. 23.1591 | ,232 71 | Dec. 8, 1591 | 3,149 26 |
| - 3. 1891 | 1.58514 | " 29, 1891 | $\begin{array}{r}1100 \\ 1,397 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 6, 1891. | 1,6it0 85 | Jan. $23.189: 3$ | 1,1000 (0) |
| Total amount paid................. . . . . . S21,939 85 |  |  |  |

The latter sum of $S \mathrm{~S},(\mathrm{MN})$ is larger than the others, owing to some little clispute that we had with the manufacturers as to the exact amount that should be paid, or what they call the second and third products.

## EMPLOYÉS ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Mr. LANDERKIN (for Mr. McMcals:) moved for :

- Return giving the names and addresses of all parties employed by the Government, on or in connection with Government railways in the Dominion, stating the nature of the work engaged in, the salary paid per month or year. and the gross amount paid each employe during the year ending the 31st December, A.D. 1891.

Mr. HAGGART. I beg to remind the hon. gen ${ }^{-}$ tleman that this will be a very, very costly return to prepare.

Mr. LAURIER. It is worth the money.
Mr. Haggart.

Mr. HifidiART. It will take some time to get realy. There are 4,473 regular employes upon the fiovernment railways, and probably from tix) to $\bar{i}(\mathrm{M})$ temporary men employed for short periods on mainterance during the summer season, and at snow shovelling. \&. ., during snow storms in the winter. To get this return up it will be necessany to go through all the pay-rolls in onder to arrive at the amount each man is paid ciuring the year.

Mr. LAURIER. The hon. gentleman in whose name this motion stands, is to-day absent from the House, and after the statement made by the Nin. ister of Railways, I would ask that the dehate he adjournel until the hon. gentleman is present. I move the adjourmment of the rehate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

## BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILIVAY.

## Mr. COCKBURN moved :

That a select committee be appointed to take evidence under oath, and repurt upon any claims remaining still unpaid of the workmen, labourers of the workmen, and of those who supplied board to the workmen and labourers; of the furnishers of building material and other privileged parties, in connection with the building of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, in the l'rovince of Quebec.
Hu said: Mr. speaker, the remarks which I am about to make are not conceived in a spirit of poli. tieal hostility, nor are they manle with a desire of securing any party aldantage. Lackily, the party to which I have the honour to belong is so deeply enthroned in the hearts and affections, and, I may ald, the intelligence of the people, that that party needs no such adventitious aid.
some hon. MEMBERs. Hear, hear.
Mr. COCKBCRS. I am ghad my hom. friemes so fully appreciate the resultis of the late elections, and I have no doult they will he still more confirmed in their opinion when the returns from the few elections yet to take place are brought before this Hunse. But, Sir, the remarks which I have to make are male in justice to the Ontario Bank, whose action in dealing with the labourers and workmen employed on the Baie les Chaleurs Railwity has been grossly misrepresentel : they are mate in the interest of the Dominion Govermment itself, which passed over to the Ontario Bank the subsidy of sid.onnto which I shall afterwardsallume: they are mate in justice to the poor labourers and workmen employed on this railroad : they are made, I may say, in justice to myself, who gave the promise to the late Premier that the Ontario Bank would see such claims paid; and, I may add finally, they are made in what I conceive to be the interest of public morality itself. The Ontario bank, of which I have the honour tobe a director-
some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. COCKBURN. Hon. gentlemen again manifest the same spirit. I say I am proul to be a directer of that institution. I know of no instiantion that carries a prouderor more honourable name, and there are no gentlemen perhaps who would more willingly enter that institution than hon. gentlemen opposite. The Ontario Bank had, in the ordinary course of its business, agreed to make certain advances of a monetary character to Mr. Henry Macfarlane, a contractor, to enable him to complete the fifth and sixth sections of teu miles each of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway; and in
return for this engagement to advance money on the part of the bank, on 14th June, 1888, the railway company assigned as collateral security to the manager of the Ontario Bank at Montreal the sum of $\$ 70,000$, payable by the Government of Quebec on the completion of those two sections, extending from mile 40 to mile 60 ; all of which, I may say, is fully detailed in the report of the Senate last year on the enquiry regarding the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. As soon as this engagement was completed, the Ontario Bank was careful to give due notice of it to the Government at Quebec ; and, accordingly, Mr. Alexandre Gauvreau, notary public, was instructed to notify the Government of the contract entered into, and he did so notify them. Accordingly, there was paid to the manager of the Ontario Bank on account of this subsidy, and in virtue of this transfer, the sum of $\$ 41,454$, leaving of the $\$ 0,000$ that had been assigned to the bank, a balance of $\$ 28,546$ in the hands of the Quebec Government. The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company enjoyed the subsidies not only from the Local Government at Quebec, but also in the ordinary way from the Dominion Government, a subsidy, I think, of $\$ 3,200$ a mile. Accordingly, on the 12 th of October, 1889, $\$ 54,000$ of such subsidies were due to the contractor ; and as these subsidies had been made over to the Ontario Bank for advances to enable the contractor to build the road, the bank was informed by the Department of Railways and Canals that, inasmuch as certain wages amounting to some $\$ 13,000 \mathrm{had}$ not been paid to the labourers and workmen on that road, they thought it their duty to withhold the payment until such times as they had the assurance that these wages were paid. Well, Sir, I myself interviewed the Minister of Railways and Canals at that time, the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, on the subject, and I suggested to him that the Ontario Bank woull be willing to give a guarantee that they would see that the $\$ 13,000$ of arrears of wages were paid to the workmen, provided he would allow the $\$ 54,000$ of subsidies to be handed over to the bank as representing the contractor. The following is a copy of the letter, which is found at page 138 of the report of the Senate :-
"Otrawa, 12th October, 1889.
"'To the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals.
"Sir,-The Ontario Bank understand that there are wages due to Macfarlane's men, for work done for the first 60 -mile section of the Baie' des Chaleurs Railway, amounting to $\$ 13,000$. There is payable to the railway company $\$ 54,000$, part of the Dominion subsidy. The Ontario Bank is entitled to receive this $\$ 54,000$ per Mr. Noel, manager of the Quebec Bank, Ottawa, who is attorney for the railway company, to receive this subsidy for the Ontario Bank. If the Government pay over this $\$ 54,000$ forthwith to Mr. Noel to be paid to the Ontario Bank, the bank undertakes to see the above wages to the men paid.
"A. SIMPSON,
"Manager."
Meanwhile I have already staterl that there remained in the hands of the Quebec Government the balance of $\$ 28,546$, the balance of che subsidy belonging to the Ontario Bank, which again and again insisted upon its being paid over to them. However, remonstrances were in vain, for the large hearts of Mr. Mercier and his coadjutors were being moved by feelings of the deepest compassion for the unfortunate workmen and labourers whom he graphically depicted as men who were in the agonies of famine and without the means of subsistence for themselves or their families, and he says:

Mr. Cockburn.
" I will not yield to the temptation of saying what I think of those who received the money of the province and of the Dominion for the purpose of building this road, and who failed to do so.,
I think, perhaps, the House may, later on, yield to the temptation of telling him and some others of the manner in which they regard their spending the money of the province and of the Dominion. Then, later on, in the exuberance of his grief, he says:
"I wish everyone of the members had time to read the sad tale which is about to be laid before the House. The relation of the saddest things is to be found therein. Poor labourers with nothing but their work to depend upon, had not, in the month of March last, received their wages for the ten months previous, and these wages the only thing they had to live upon and feed their families. This money, which had been furnished by the province on condition that it would be used to pay these legitimate and privileged debts, had found its way in the pockets of speculators.'
And he might have added : Into the pockets of adventurers. Moreover, Mr. Chrysostôme Langelier, Deputy Provincial Registrar, in his sworn evidence, tells us that the Quebec Government, in their zeal to protect these men, acted as follows :-
" The Government said: Instead of paying that $\$ 28,545$ for the company, we will keep it and pay the workmen ourselves direct so that we may be sure that they are paid."
I believe that the zeal which was manifested here by the Government of Quebec in keeping this money in order to pay every dollar to the labourers and workmen employed is worthy of all commendation. When asked :
" Q. Do you know what induced the Local Government to pay the workmen out of the local subsidy the first time?" He answers:
"It was because the Government thought, if they paid the money to the company or the contractor, the money might have been misapplied from its proper purpose, as it was before."
No people were better qualified to judge of such dangers of misapplication of money as the gentlemen who recorded these sentiments. They had great experience in that department of politics, and they have had more since. Let us now see how this truly paternal provision was carried out by the Quebec Government. On 3rd October, 1889, Mr. Charles Langelier, member of this riflebrigade, wasappointed commissioner to enquire into the claims of the labourers, workmen, furnishers of materials and board, and others privileged ; and, after spending six weeks among these poor people, and dealing with their case, in heart-broken accents he reported on the 19th November that the amount required to meet such claims "in full"-I want to call the attention of the House to the words " in full" -would be nearly $\$ 29,000$. He then inodestly suggested that the amomnt of $\$ 28,546$ which remained in the hands of the Government and which belonged to the Ontario Bank, might be safely appropriated to that purpose. Nay, more -he found the destitution amongst these poor people was so great that he made an interim report and urged upon his colleagues the advisability of appointing Mr. J. C. Langelier, civil service employé (and he might have added, his own brother) as a special commissioner to go down to the spot and pay these poor men, and on page 330 of the blue-book, we find that the commissioner recommends:
"That the sum of $\$ 28,546$ be paid to $\mathbf{M r}$. J. C. Langelier, civil service employe, to be by him applied to the payment, in discharge of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway

Company or of its representative:-dedurtion first made of the expenses of the said enguiry, the allowance to the commissioner. his truvelling expenses, and atl other legitimate expenses eonnected therewith- of the amount due to the labourers, to the workmen, to those whostipplied board to the workmen and laboarers, to the furnishers of haidine material and to other privileged parties, in full, conformably to the list annexed to Mr. Sangeliers preliminary report: and that the balance which shall remain after settlement of the clams above enumerated be dist ributed between the sub-contractors and other unprivileqe:l claims pro com io their respective claims.
(Signed) "• iristave dRENIER.
" Berk of the Exo attie ('unncil."
Sun, when the manager of the Ontario lbank berame aware of the manner in which the funds of the hank were being treated, he wrote to the Treasurer of Guelna protesting against the balance of the subsidies heing applied ly the dionernment tu payment for miaterial. as the amome hat heen assigned to the hank and on that assigmment the bank had adranced the money in groml faith. (On the l3th December (pasee $3: 21$ of the hlue-hook) the: Treasurer wrote in reply setting forth the facts and stating that :
 by the said commissioner, who had examined and veritied hy the evidence of the sub-contractor the equity of the claims. the Lientenant-Governor in Conneil ordered the balance of the sulviily gramed by the Legishatare on the said twenty (en) miles of railvay, fo he placed in the hands of a eivil serviee officer. in oriler that he might proceed to the spot and nise such balance in the discharge of such elaims. I am instructed hy the Prime Minister and Acting-Treasurer to say that in the disastrous state of affairs that hat wecurred on the railsay there was no other course open to the tiovernment than that pursued. and in so doing he camor admit. in view of the above record of the facts commected with the subsidy and its transfer. that the diovernment has acted either with harisliip or injustice.
At the same time the Goremment reagnizes the injustiec done ta the bank by the railway company or its eontractors, and it desires, if there is any way in which it cam be aceomplished. to protect the lank against the lose of moneys advanced in whod laith.
"I have the homour to be. Sir.

- Yimer obedient servant.
"H. V. MACHIN.

Then. on the öth June, the following letter wats received by the demeral Matatger of the Ontarios Piank:
"C. Holhavi. Esif.
Manager of the Ontario bank.
"Turonto, 0nt.
- Sir,-Agrecable to your request. I bep to give the following intormation:

1. By an Orderin Council of the 25 h h of Nuyember last. I was appointed special officer to pay, in discharge of the Baie des Chaleurs Railmay Company or its representatives, the privileged clams against the 60 miles of that road covered by the sub-cont ract of Henry Macfiarlane, out of the 388,546 of subsids remainitig due by the liovornment of Quebee for that part of the railway.
2. That balance of subsidy was by the (ioverument placed to my eredit, and out of that sum I have paid all the privileged claims, sworn to before the commasionser and acknowledged hy H. Macfarlane or the other sulcontractors, which were presented to me for payment. comprising all proved and admitted claims for wapes.
-3. All prored claims for wages have been paid, except for the amount of 32.150 .00 , which amount will be paid as soon as all the necessary formalities are fulfilled.

* Yours rery humbly,


## "J. C. LANGELIER."

Then we find in the evilence of the same gentleman, on 29 th August, 184i, at page $\mathbf{3 4 6}$ of Exhibit 66 :
 uppliculble to milex $f 1$ to to of the birie des "haleares

stusiby

Paid Macfarlane's workmen and other
bills in eomnection with contract .......ers.is! (w)
Paid Armstrunges workmen amd other debots.

B(1) 50
Expenses of the inrestipation and pay-


Ame at the sathe time on patge land of the evidence, he assures us that he hath hot a single soule left, that it had all leen patil to the workmentand to certain homalins-house perple and to certain perple who hatel fumisheel supplies on the roand. such. Sir, is the statement given to us by the guebrec (iovermment of the manner in which they dealt with this subsily. In their eatgerness, they kept their hamls upni it : they sent two officers down to axamine into the matter, and they aporinted me of them at suecial commissioner togathd paty those claims. He tuhy you last sesision that he hat paid every clam, that he had mot at sein left : su that I think, as far ats the hatelis is concerner, that it must he said that the bank. in ateondance with its comtract with Sir Jolm $\therefore$. Machlonall, salw atl these men pitid. But. Sir, while this is the story given to the puhlie when I was in !!uelnec last vear, other facts were divalged to me which have since thecome a matter of publie notoniety, but which were then divalged to me on the express emplition that I shombl make monse of any of the information I hatel received, unless it bore difectly on the sesso,$(X X)$ sulnsily, the history of which I was then investigating. But now that I am relieved fomm any pledge of secrecy, though revelations of the last few days, I think it hat due torall parties. ami to the interests of momality, that I should show what. really has been done with this money. It appears from the evidence taken hefore the royal com-
 Week ago, that on the e-th of Sovember, Iss!, at Warrant was issued hy the assistant-treasurer in farour of John (hrysistome Langelier, and a cheplle was drawn then for sos.ittion the bank's money. The Hon. Honori Jercier kept his eyes steanlily on this warrant. He took the warrant from the treasurer as som ats issued, amh, as it was a Wartant in favome of Chrysostome Langelier, he fave his receipt for it. He then tonk Chrysontime Lamgelier is cheque on the lank of Montreall amel got him to endorse it : then he took this cheque to his own hamk, the Bampe du Peuple, cundorsed that cheque:, and ileposited the money to his own private acennint in that bathk. Well, sir, it was with some ditheulty that these fictswereelicited the other lay, inasmuch as the manager of the bink of Queleec, Mr. Dumoulin, was naturally very averse to revealing matters bearing on the private interests of his clients. However, we were able to tind that this money was taken liy Mr. Mercier ami put to his own private account. Mr. Dumonlin gives us his sworn evidence that out of this money the Hon. Honore Mercier proceenled to pay his own private bills. I ann divulging no secret when I say that at that time Mr. Mercier was what we would tednically call very "hard up," since the whole amoint that he had to his aredit in the bank was \$8.28.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Is that the exact amount?

Mr. COCKBURN. Yes, aml that is more than some people have. However, that wasall there wasat that time. Well, he then decided to be very liberal with this money that hat come as a wimlfall into his possession. anil he hrew out a cheque for Sinc.( $M$ ) in pagment of early vegetahles and choice fruits which had heen sent to him ly Mr. Ronmilhace green grocer in gachece. This was the next day after he had oleposited the cherge, and the very same day the inevitable Ernest Pacand appeared on the some and clamed Slons. He left
 in a manner, by these pore men down by the sea. Then. like an homest man. Mr. Nercier proceeded to do what a good many people are not realy to do. that is. to paty his rent, which was orerdue, and he gave his cheque for $5 \overline{0}$ for one months rent. However. Mr. Dercier seems to have been a man who needed a little reilecissis ofe:ut: he had been browding for a long time wer the troubles and hard fate of these men, and prohably with tears in his eyes he told his frients how careful he had been not to let the bank handle the money, or the company to hamblle the moner. in case anything shoula be improperly spent. He was worn out by his emotions. and he felt the necessity of taking a little trip to New York. No he paid Mr. R. NI. Stockinge ont of this monev. Si-3. 41) for a tirst-class passarge to New lonk, as became the lremier of the Provinete of plueber: It must le satid for him, however, that he wats not a math who wats geving to forget antirely his sal friends down ly the sad sea wates: su he hamien chrysostime Lamgelier a cheque for siz.ans ant of the senc.int. They probathy thought they might manage to pay
 These men haw in astomming leslief in their finamcial power, hecamse we know that Premier Mercier. with a monlerate income managed to live like a prince, and there wats no reason why Pacand might not be alble hy some womberfal stroke of tinanciering
 At all events, that wis all Mr. Mervier gave him. He has mosomer hambeal his cheque amol tohd that gentleman to go ilwin and relieve the sufferings of the heart-broken people than Mr. Pacaturd again came in and chamed his little share, and he received
 month. Sow we come to the enth. I find the account of Jean Bithean, wi:ho hat heen loing some little repairs to some of the palaces belonging to Mr. Mercier. He was awaded Eloo as part payment of his aceomet: while Mr. Chas. Langelier. who had so skilfully siggrested the little armarement of having a cominisisoner in the shape of his brother to pay these accounts, received sin(m). The goth day of the month is a little dark, inasmuch as the cheques are carefully made payable to bearer: one is given for $\mathrm{El},(\mathrm{ONO}$, another for sin), another for $\$ 26$ and then, as Mr. Mercier was probably in New York, he found it necessitry to have a little more money, and so he drew a couple of thousand for himself. As there is nothing mean about him, he handed to his brother on 5th December a cheque for simo out of this money, and then he generously pays an account that has been deferred for some little time of 3736 . He meets an obligation in the bauk of $\$ 1,(001)$ : then he gives to Mr. Perry for furniture 322, and there is a bill for the Garrison Clul) of Quebec of $\mathbf{3} 269.25$. How much of that sum was spent in champagne of
the finest bramlamd in cigars of the best quality to sustain the feelings of his friends, is not for me to say--I was not there: hut I am not surprised that it repuired an expenditure of $\mathbf{2 2 6 9}$. 2 Z to solace Mr . Mercier and his friemls in their atilicted condition. We know that sometimes, even among the leest of men, a little drop of ${ }^{\prime}$ cratur" or a glass of sparkling champagne has a peouliarly exhilarating effect and makes one forget in the meantime the troubles surromeling them. The day afterwards Mr. Mercier paid a bill to Mr. Pacead- Mr. Mercier han got ahead of himat this time-- hut Mr. Pacaud got-登ink out of him that day, and on the sume day E . Morency \&reres, picture frame makers, were paid Sin. 0 of for faming a print of perhaps pretty little Irs. Su-imd-so--we will not give the name -hut at all events that sum was paid for the picture frame. The Merchamts bank recejved $\leqslant 190) .+1)$, ant Dr. Mencier sent to New Vork a draft for Sing tocover up his little expenses, in aldition to siz. (й) drawn previously. Then comesa sum of money. El, 20 (h), for payment of a pair of horses. pe:haps, of which I Will not speak just mow. Mr. I. (. Lamgelier. the commissioner. received a pathey $\leq 2(1)$ : hat he Was a great tinancier, and it is for ins to cletermine what little percentage he might have made on the Slo, an , when gratizule tired these powr starving men to aceept partial proment infoll disehatre of all their clatms. It must be satid for Mr. Nercier that there are some gomi points ahmat him, for 1 timd
 arain comes up next day amd clatims sion more. Then another one of the family or perhaps the satme member of the illustrious rithe brigiale reacived Sils. the whole accomut leing womid up with the payment of s-at.80, athl slomen, leaving Mr. Mercier with a balance still somewhat in excess of the su. 2 E with which he started when he first seized money belonging to the Ontario bank amil conchaded to devote it to these persomal parposes. 1 think, in view of these circumstances, in view of what I have stated, in view of the fitce that this House is intimately commeeted with this malway, that it released moneys on the: umberstamine that these people were to le paid out of them, thitt Mr. Langelier gave the Bank of Ontario receipns and assuramees that all these claims had been paid, that Sit. (MK) was paid to the ( Dntario liank by the Dominion liovermment, it is our duty to empuire and asertain if in very truth these workmen have received the wages which they are said to have received. I cam only conclude by saying that at more miserable series of petty litrenies, a more wretched prostitution of office, a more lisgraceful betrayal of a sacred trust, a more infamous rohbery perpetrated under the guise of heartfelt sympathy for the poor and oppressed oues, has never yet been recorded in: the annals of any civilized country, and it becomes hon. members of this House to see that signal punishment is metel out to those who have brought such foul disgrace upon our heloved country, ind that these poor labourersand poor workmen who have been so infimously defratuded of their hard-earned wages should not lee left to the temder mercies of hypocritical political adrenturers.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I miderstand from the explanation which the hon. gentleman has given in support of this motion, that the question, as he brings it before the Honse, has two aspects. One is in relation to the Ontario Bank: and the
lom. genteman has explained to the House that it is patitly in cindication of the position and repmation of his bank that he desires this motion to carre. I think, so far as that is comerned, the fatio he has stateel to the Homse, and which I unNerstam appar on the pablic recorts, are sutticient for his purpose, and that it will lee preferable to wait matil the action of the hamk with respect to it. suatantee to the forcrmment is in some way impugned before the motion should lee pressed on that gromat. But it hats a second aspect. upon which the hon. gentleman addressed the House withyreat earnesthess amb fervour, that with resipert to the clams of the workmen themselves, who. 1 muleratand from his remarks, as well as from the litule I know of the case otherwise, hatd some right under the terms of the contract with this coscrument to claim the protection of the laserment in respeet to their wages and supplies. Porhaps it is stating the case somewhat tom strongly to say that they had a right to clatim the protection oi the davermment, but, at any rate, the dowcrmant in such contracts reserves to itself the right at any time, to step in and make payments in the mapaid emploges with a riew to prevent disturhances on the work. Possiby. in conserpuence of sinme vien of that kimi. it wats that the late First Binister mate an artangement with the Ontario, B:mk beysh a portion of the subsidy which hat been cairned hy the company was withheld mat the guaramte of the Ontario Bank was given that the wages would be paid in due course. bat. with regard to that aspect of the cotse. whe ther we consider the position of the mpaid emphosis -if there are any still-..or whether we ressarif the alleged misapplication of the fund. 1 hive to remind the House that the whole matter is
 lne: The Procincial diavernment, as every memlece of the Honse is fully a ware, has apponited two man commissions, and 1 miderstand that this subinot forms a matter of empuiry for hoth of them. At any rate, it forms it matter of conquiry hy me of these royal commissions. and I believe that the other has taken some evitence on the suloject, and that really it is from the proceedinge of that secomd conmission that the facts have tramspired which the hom. gem thenam referred to this afternom. It wonld. therefore serve nopractical purpose whaterer for the Honse tu enter on this empuiry by a committee now. We may fairly assume thit the anthorities which have lieen constituted hy the Province of guehee will make a full and searthing empuire into such features of the case as appear to call for it, and that in che conurse of time that matter will be properly dealt with. After it has tramipired what the result of the commission has leeen, and how this whole subject has been dealt with, would certainly he a more suitable time, if the House thinks it desirable at all, to alppoint 22 committee to make eluruiry into the sulbject. I think for both reasons: hecanse of the complaint which the hon. gentleman makes with regard to the statements male against the bamk, ami on the ground that the rights of the persons who are alleged to have been umpaid are being enguired into and heing dealt with now by the Provincial authority-I think it would be inexpedient for the House to yield to the motion and to appoint a com-
mittee at the present time. At a future time there may presilly le a case for it.

Mr. COCKBLRN. I ley to withtraif the motion.

Mr. LACREIER. I am not at all surprised at the amome mian for Toromto ( (entre (Mr. ( Dochburn). I thought from the first that this motion was simply intended to give the hom. gentleman an opportenity to make the st ump, speech which he hat just ielivered: hat perhaps it would have heen more in aceordance with the effeet he wanted to prombee, if he had gone to Cuchere where there is an election just now pembing and welivered that aldress. The hom. gentemam is agoul French scholar. 1 know, amd whether in Freneh on English he could have explaned to the electors what he has just state.l. hout there is mething new in his remarks, for all these facts have heren ling before the public.
Motion withdrawn.

## (:OERNOR GRNFRALSNARRANTS.

## Sir RICHARDC:ARTWRLAHT mas.יi:

That all parments mate sinee the lat session mider the sametine of the cince rnor dene ral's Warrants he referred th the Committee on Puhbic Acternts.
He witl: Mr. Spoaker, hefore placiug the motion in your hants 1 would just say that 1 am glay to tinil that the selmmitions from this site of the Honse as to the almise of ciovernor hememal: Wiarrants have apparently lome some fruit, and that the warrant: honglit down are mach fewer in mumber amd much smaller in amomith than has been the ease hitherto. 1 comgratulate the Minister of Finance on the improvenent in that respect. As to the desinahility of referring these warmats to the Public Accomes Committee. 1 shombly think that probahly the Dinister of Finamo himsidf and the Government will see mu objection. These are extraordinary payments made in extramelinary circumstances detined in the Act, and having heen actually manle and the monev gone out of the pullic treasury it is ohviomsly desirahle and consenient that the should be examined into. if necessary, hefore the ${ }^{\text {commitheon Poblic Accounts. }}$ Frequently when discussions have arisen alout them in supply we have heem whil that it is mo nee discousing them hecause the moner has actually gone or that in amy cate it is not convenient, is it might lead to prolonged and umecessary discussions on the floon, of a chanacter which 1 think would be nuch luyter comblucted in the Public Accomuts Committee. 1, therefore makethismotion, aml I trust there will he an objection to it.
Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, this motion, although a little umusual. may, I think, he very well permitted to pass. 1 , at least, have po objeetion to make to it. This is an appropriation of some kiad, part of which has been expenden, and in that way, it is hefore the Honse, having been brought down aml hail on the 'Talle. I am sorry, however, that my hom. frieul has shown his accustomed lack of generosity towarils us, ami has not allowed for any gool intentions on our part.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. I ampraising you for what you have done.

Mr. Fonter. The hum sentleman has attrilinted all to the valuable adrice that he gave us from that side: of the Honse last vear, hat 1 must remind my hom. frient, that the interim hetween the sessions hat been a revy short me, and that presilly hatl it heen lomere and the exigencies of
 Wiartans might hare heen larger in amome.
Mr. MLDock. I think it wouldowinstractive if we atsu referred th the same committee, copies of the repress om which these warrants were is sued. I am not able at the presemt moment to eriticise these expenditures, hut I woulh call the attemtion of the Homse to the fate that the tirst item for an
 hating heen cxpemded. was a warrathe said to hate heen isoned on the bith diay of Oetoher. whish was
 wats in eesperet of expembliture that wats, I presimes. well known th the dovernment when pirliamemt Was in sessiom. It is matilen "('P.R., Capital. Expenses Spectal Arbitators between dovermment and C.P.R. respectine work in British Columbia." Sow, it would be well for the rovernment to milerstand the trie spirit of the Aet. I cammen see that such inn item an this cam he regarlend maness special circmustances may dischnse it as an mioneseen expenditure and it is the daty of the bovern. ment, if I may ase a the very elegrant expression. to clean uip all such atcomuts with the permission of Parliamemt. and tur to wait until Parliament
 raint. That appeas to have heen what oecured in this cass. The doverment well knew that these $\cdot$ apenses were pending and had to be: met. :umb, therefore the Homse ought to hase heen askeal to have whed mon that iten when in session. It is perhaps prosibile that the report made lig the Ministers the diovernor in Comeil may faitly exphain the caluse. The Dinister of Finamee will remember that last session he promised to be a very much hetter Minister in future, and that in the reports that were presented to the dovernor(ieneral asking him to assume the exercise of this prerogative. lie would take care to see that the reasmens which moved any Minister of the Crown for this special exercise of anthonity would appear on the face of the report presented to His Excellency. It may the that these reports io, contain all the material which would have allhorized His Exedleney to have issued these warmats, and, therefore. 1 ahstain from criticising them adversely or speaking of them fatourahly, until the reasoms for this expentiture are given. I was not aware of this notice heing on the Paper. and I was engaged in drafting anAdress to the Honse for the pronluction of the reports and Oralers in Conncil on which these were issued. But perhaps the hom. mover of the motion, with the consent of the Honse, would allow an amendment as follows: to insert in the motion after the word "warrants" the following worls: "together with copies of all reports and Orders in Conncil."

Sir IOHN THOMPSON. They are not on the Table yet.

Mr. MULOCK. No, they are not on the Table, and if the point is mised I shall have to make a substantive motion to meet the case.

Mr. FOSTER. Better get the papers first.
Mr. Fonter.

Mr. WLLOCK. Well, I will not make the motion. hut I think the reports ought to cover the undertaking of the Winister last year, or it will he necessary to amem the Andit Act in this respect.

Motion agreed to.

## THE LoNION ELECTION.

## Mr. MIIA心 (Buthwell) moved:

That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attemal this Honse wifh the original list of vorers received trom the revising wficer of the City of Lumbon, also wif list as printed and tum winch the recent election for that city was held.
He sainl: I may say. Mr. Speaker, that when I hronght this motion to the attention of the Honse two or three days age. I did so as it matter of privilege, amd it secomeal to me to la a matter of importance. There was some loubt expressea as to whe ther it really wis: atmater of privilege or mot. With it view of deciding that guestion. althongh it is not of practical importance at this monent. I womht call the attention of the Honse the the ascussion
 reference to an ehetion for the (ommty of Vietoria in the l'rovince of Ontario. At that time the law prosided that certain officers shombl be returning atficers. and it was not motil those panties refused unsere or were otherwist prencoupied so that it was impossible they conh serve as returningotficers. that the dinvermment had power to ge outside of those offi : iats amb apmint others. On that mecasion the (iovernment di.l appoint another piaty, amil the guestion ats to why they made such in appointment instead of taking one of the officials designated in the statute, was mande a matter of privilege aml bonaght hefore the Homse for diselnssiom : and it was held that the House. in regarel to the election of its members, had not, hy the refereme of the trial of eontronerted elections to the julfes, in any way inpaited its onjogal authority t" exercise supervision ower the procoedings of the varions officials who were called upon tuact in all election. That was attirmend on hoth sides of the Homse ly the leader of the fiovernment, by the gentenam whomale the motion, and by Nir fohn Mactonah who at that time led the Opposition. Now, it is of the highest importance. it the Honse of Commons is to retain its position as a representative horly, that it shoulal be fairly constituterl, and that those whore returned here shombl represent the electors-should represent those whom the law has entrusted or intends to entrust with the exercise of the clective franahise. I mentioned the matter to the House ats it was stated to me lig a gentleman who had inspected the original list of voters and also the list as printed. I stated that the list as it came from the revising otticer to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery contained a mumber of names which were strack off, through which a pen had been drawn. In the list as it was printed and used in the election, these names were included among the list of voters; and I thought it was importent that the Honse, in the discharge of its duties, and in the exercise of that watchfulness and care which it is necessary it should always manifest for the preservation of the rights of the people and the purizy of the House of Commons, should order the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to come here and lay on the Table of the House the original list as
it was received by him from the revising ofticer, amd also the list as it was printed. Difficulties have arisen to which I shall to-morrow ask the attention of the Honse, with the consent of the House and the lealer of the (invernment. All I propose to do to-day is tocall theat ention of the Honse to the minneer in which. I think the list ought to be male up, ats provided hy the Electoral Franchise Aet. The clanses of that Act which specially refer to the question of the preparation of the lists, ame to the ase which may he male of them when an election is being heli luefore all the appeals are finally
 $3: 3$ and 3.0 of the Act : and 1 will read those provisions to which I wish to direct the attention of the Honse, so that the Honse maty see how far, if at all, they have been departed from in the preparation of the list, and in the list as printed. By section 2 it is provilel :
"After the lists for the several polling districts in an electoral district have been so finally revised, they shath be certified in the form $E$ in the schedule to this Aet tos the revising officer, and they shatl be kept by him for the purposes of this Aet, and a duplicate of each such list. certitied as aforesain, shall be transmitted forthwith by him to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Otawa, who. on rececipt of all the said lists for any electoral disrrict, shall, in the then next issue of the "orncoll" fioserte. insert a notice in the form Fin the sehedule of this Aer, on and after the pablication of which nutice the persen: whose names are entered on the said lists ats voters shall subject to any correction or amendment made by any judgment on appeal, as hereinatior provided for, be helid to be duly reristered coters in and for such electoral district: Provided, however, that in the event of any such appeal, such list:, after the publication of the lat mentioned notice in the ('annely riesetto shall apply to every electinn for such electoral dist riet or portion of any electural distriet, taking place betore sueh appeal hais been disposed of and the result thereot commanicated to the revising officer, subject to the provisions of the Drminion Elections Aet with respect to the counting of the ballot of any voter whose right to have his mame registered as a voter upon any such list and to rote, or the exclusion of whose name from any, such list as a voter is the subject of an undecided appeal."
By section or it is provided :
"After the lists of voters have been so finally revisel. or amended. and corrected on apmeal, if any such appeai takes place, and after they have been certitied and brought in to foree as hereinhefore preseribed and until other liests are, in a future year. as herein provided, revised amended and corrected on appeal, if any such appeal takes place, and are certificed and brought into foree in their stead those persons only whose namesare entered upon such lists as so revised, amended and corrected on appeal as aforesaid. if myy, shall be entitled to vote."
Then by section 2 ( 6 it is proviled that :
"The revising officer shall have power at any court or sitting held under this Act by him, to amend orgive leary: to amend, when he sees fit, amy proceedings taken in reference to any list of voters.:
The law proceets on the assimption that it is of conseruence in order topreserve the rights of electors to give full latitule for the removal of names that shoulal not be on the list, and to secure on the list the names of persons who have the necessary qualication and are entitled to le there. It is assumed that the persoms who are so entitled will not in every case be learned in the law, and that the strict proceedings of law andevidence shall not be enforced against them, and, if any blunder takes place, it is clear from this section that the revising officer shall have power to anljourn his court, to make the necessary amemlment, or to give leave to make the necessary change or alteration in order to bring the party within the provision of the law if he is entitled so to lee brought. Then section 30 of the Act provides as to the lists certified while an
appeal is pencling. and it is just at this point, ats it seems to me, that these lists ilo nut comform exater. ly to the latw. There are varions classes of persons in regarel to whom appeals may be pending, who mity lie differently circunstancerl, and I think it is from the provisions of this section perfectly clear that these different chasses of persons are to lie kept distinct. It is also, with regard to this section, evilent that some of itsprovisions areobsemereand it is only hy lowking hack to the Aets which were: in force before the comsolidation trow place that we call see with cleathess perisely what is meant by sombe of the phatses employed in this sectron. It is satill here:

- If: at any time when the revising oftiver is required to fumish or cerify ans list of voters th any uflicer or persom, there is, with respeet fonch list, any appeal pemeling and milecided. or it there is any apmeal with respect to such list in which the deeisen. if rriven. hats not been notified of the revising otticer, the revising atticer shatl furnish such list as then last revised. corrected and certified be him, moring therem the names of all lersuns who have been retained on the list of voters.
I wish to say here lefore realing further, that it will be seen form the pmosions af this section, that the lists as they are sent the therk of the Crown in Chancery are not supponsed to contatinthe names of any parties ahom whom ally dispute has atisen. or atome whom any appeal is penting. he. caluse the provision of this section is that, in catse ath election is about th he held on this list. before there quesians are hispersed of. then the revising onticeer shall aprend these manes, shall mote them on the list, a statement which makes it perfectly clear to my miml, that prim to rhis retum. except ats whe thent elass. these natmes anm not there, and that the list sent th the (leek of the Crown in ( hathery contaths the names of mone of the others, of those persons whose clatims are in appeal. hat only the names of those about whose right to vote there is uo dispute at all. The !norision genes on to sicty :
"Noting thereon the numes of all persoms who have been retained on the list witwers, nowithetanding objection."
There is the first class, the names of all those who hate been retained notwithstanding the proposition to strike them oft--
"The names of all persoms who have heen otruck off he list of voters.,"
That is the second class-
- And the names of all persons who have applied to be placed on the list of voters, and whose ablications have been retiused.
That is the third class. Now, ats the next panatgraph of this section reals, one wonh suppose that it constituted a fourth class:
"And noting also thereon the names of all persons who have appealed from his decision.
That is ohseure as it stands. but, when we look at the tith $^{\text {thection of the } \text { Act, which has been em- }}$ hrated in this comsolidated Act, the words are perfectly clear. They are these :
- And whose applications have heen refused; and who have respectively appealed from his decisions."
That is. he does not note the name of every person who hats been strack off, or of every person who has applied to gro on and whom he has refused to put on, but so many of those iss are appealed are noted-not all, but those who have appealed to the county judge, from the ilecision of the revising barrister, are noted. This is male clear by the 47th section applying to the precelinge classes and
not referring to a distinct class. In fact, to at tempt to give any other interpretation to the statute would be to make it nonsense, and the sth section of the Act. which brings this Act into operation, proviles that :
"The said revised tatutes shall not be held to omerate as new lars but shatl be construed and have effect as a consolidation, and as declaratory of the law as contained in the suid Acts and parts of Acts sor repealed.:

And so on. Showing that it was not the intention of larliament. at all events, to make the law different from what it was hefore, but simply to consolidate all the varions provisions of the law as it stowel at that time : amb so. when we look at the tith section. we see precisely what the meaning of those worts is. Where the list has heen corrected hy the decision of the revising officer, he mist notify the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who corrects the lists aceordingly. I do not propmese at this moment to enter into a discussion of what has heen lome under this provision of the law : I do not propose to say how far the ratriation of the list as presentel deviates from the form in which the statute intended it shoule lie. or how far that hass affected the proceedings in the election which has taken place. All I wish to don on this motion is to call the attention of the House to the fact that the hists hatee in my julgment, not been printed in the way that the law repuires, and it is must desirable that in matters of this som there should be uniformity of provedure, that the lists as they are preparei in one comstituency should he soppepared in every other constituence: that the law as it is comstrued and applied to, the calse of the vorers list in one constitueney should he so construed and so applied to the lists in every other constituency of the Dominion. It is, I think, of the first conserpuence. lecallse. if a departure from the clear intention of this statute is permite al, and if what has heen done hy the revising officer, or by the Gerk of the Crown in Chancery, as the carse mays be, has given the the clectors a list in a different form from that in which the statute intended, it may have seriously affected the future proceedings that have taken place or which may hereafter take place upon that list. I wish to hring uncer the attention of the House specially at this moment, the fact that it was mot the intention of Parliament, as I miderstamd the privisions of this law, to put upon the voters lists the name of any party that the revising officer has decided to strike off, except as noted for the purpose of the eiection until it was plated there lyy the decision of the comuty juilge. If there is to be an election before that decision takes place, then it must lee notell there by the revising officer with special reference to that election; it must clearly appear that it is the name of a party whose right to go upon the list is yet unleciided. It seems to me, and upon that matter I shall ask the attention of the House to-morros, that these parties whose right to go upon the list is still pending, are parties who are not to he counted in a general summation until the guestion of their right is finally disposed of by the otticer who has power to deal with the subject. However, as I say, I shall not discuss that matter to-day, hut I give notice that I shall do so to-morrow upon a motion asserting the authority of the House to exercise its undoubted right, and to discharge its Mr. Mills (Bothwell).
unloulted duty, hy exercising supervision in this matter.

Sir IOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman refers to the diseussion which took place the other day on the guestion of privilege, and has not yuite accurately statel. I think, the gromm which I took. The hon. gentleman says that my argument was that this was not it matter of privilege, and therefore could not be dealt with at that time: and he cited authorities to show that in 1si.. some motion of the kind was considered it matter of privilege. As I understand our rule and practice a question of privilege may arise with regard to any part of the lusiness of the Homse. or to any part of the proceedings emmected with the election of a member to the House. What I did urge was that the hom. gentleman had nor shown it to lee a case of privilege. It does mot follow hecaluse the guestion relates to the way a revising officer or a returning officer has dischargel his functions, that therefore it is a matter of privilege : nor. on the other ham, daes it follow that lecatuse it is cuite remote from any husiness of that kind, it is not a matter of privilege. But my argunent was that the hom. genteman was hound to state something to the fonse to show that it was a matter of privilege, aml, alowe all, that lefore we shonld distuss the question without any notice he was houml to state to the House why it was urgent: hecanse.as 1 uniderstand it, not all matters of privilegeare to he taken up without any notice whatever. I think, therefore, we will arree pon that print, and the hom. gentleman having come teonsh given me what I thought I was entitled to, as a matter of right, that is. the pristponement of the motion until to-day. I think it is only right that I slowuld state tio the House fully what information I have on the sulject, more especially as the hom. gentlenan wishes to make it a subject of future discussion. and also, hecause some of the facts which I will state to the Honse will not appear from the documents which he requires the Clerk of the (rown in Chancery to lay upon the Table. In the first place, I umlerstorol the hom. gentleman, when he raised this disenssion the "ther day, to refer not at all to the appealed rotes, about which so much has heen sitid in the press and alont which we have got information within the last few days that very few of us hiald lofore, and which certainly I had not, as to the political complexion and the position in other respectsof these appealed votes. I supposed the hom. gentlenam to refer to rotes struck off in the ordinary way, and hy some malpractice or error, printel upon the list which was tinally used for the purposes of polling. Now, under the circumstances, I felt a gooll deal surprised at the statement he made. I was confilent it was inaccurate, and I said it was the first time I heard that assertioni made. I jualge. however, from the remarks of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) this afternoon. that he had reference principally to those appealed votes, and therefore the statement that I will nake will pat the House in full possession of what was done with regard to that matter. I may say that the hon. gentleman and his friends, when they come to see the documents which will lee placell upon the Table in accordance with his motion, and the other documents learing upon it, will have every reason to admit that
whatever was done, whether by mistike or ,etherwise, was done with perfect goonl faith and with a desire simply to carry out the law. Now, the facts are these: That when the revising ofticer sent his lists to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery those lists contained a number of names which the revising ofticer had adjudieated upon, which he had decided should he struck off the list, and in relation to which there was mo appeal. These were all erased in black ink : and no comment whatered was malle. The cotes ahome which there was an appeal and in relation to which the appeal was pending and undetermined, he drew a line through with red ink, and marked opposite the mame "appeal pending," or something of that kind. Now, what follows with regarel to the printing of the lists is this : The Clerk of the Crown sembs the list to the Queen's Printer to le printed in the public printing establishment. When the lists are so printed from the original lists which he semls in, the proof sheets are sent to the revising officer for correction, and coming back corrected hy him, the lists are tinally strack off aceording to any corrections he may have made upon the pronts. The repints are then sent to him, copies are given to the (lerk of the Crown, and to anylondy else who reyuires them, and these lists, as so finally completed and printed. are furnished hy the revising ofticer to the retuming ofticer when the election comes on. Dow ats I said when I diverten to state what the practice was as regards the printing of the lists, the revising ofticer sent the (lerk of the (rown in Chancery the lists with the names upon Which he handaljuilicateel finally. struck off in hatack ink. the others which were the suliject of an appeal. he drew a pen throngh with reel ink, and marked them "subject to a pending appeal," or something to that effiect. The (lerk of the crown received thase lists in that way and sent them to the Printing Bureau for printing: but the printers omitted every name. whethereraseel in hatek ink or marked throngh with red ink, as being subject to appeal. and the proof was sent to the revising officer with all these manes omitted. The revising ofticer wrote to the Queen's Printer, calling attention to the fact that the omission of the names subjeet to pending appeal was not in accordance with the Franchise Act. His view of section 30 was that these cotes, sulject to penting appeal, should appear on these lists. for the reason, in his julgment, and certainly in mine, that they were entitled to appear on the election lists mutil the appeal hat come on and a decision given ly the county julge disallowing the right of the parties to vote. Under these ciremastances, he considered that the list was not correctly printed. and he desired that the Queen's Printer should ob. tain an opinion from my departuent nown the question whether the lists had been properly printed or not. He called attention to section 30 of the Fianchise Act, and said:

[^3]Mr. MULOCK. What is the rate of the letter? Nir JoHN THOMPSON. Ist February is the date on which he returnerl the proof.

## Mr. MULOCK. Is that the date of the letter?

sir John THOMPSON. That is the date of the letter from the revising ofticer to the Queen's Printer. The Queen's Printer wrote a letter to the Premier, enclosing that of the revising officer, and requesting the opinion of the First Minister, who was then Acting Necretary of State. The Premier transferred the communication to my department; and my deputy gave the Queen's lrinter in opinion, that, inasmuch as the Franchise Act and the Election Act entitled these parties to vote, they should appear upon the list mutil a decision of the county julde as to their right to vote was remered, but they shouhl le marked and designated in some way to indicate that they are not ordinary soters but simply persons who remain on the list, sulject to an undecided appeal as to their right to vote. Under these circumstances, and withoutany supervision on the part of my department or any other, these names, which had been marked by the revising officer as subject to pending appeals, were inserted in the electoral list marked " $A$, " and a foot mote gave the explanation that all voters so marked "A" were suljeet to pemding appeal. That list so printed was sent to the revisingofficer. who of coursehat to decide whether it was in aceordance with what he deemed to be a correctly printed list. The revising officer certified that to he a correct list, and handed it to the returning ofticer when the polling came on. I regret that when the hom. memher (Nr. Mills) raised the question the other diay. I had no inlea he sought to mise a dischssion on these appeated votes. I said the hom. gentleman semarks took me ly surprise, athe I hat never heari of the matter lefore. I wouli, howerer. have prohably made the same stitement exen if I had known what he referred tw. hecatuse I did not remember, if indeed I was ever aware of the fact, that an opinion had heen asked from my department, I do not disown my responsibility for it---but this circumstance explains what. 1 stated the other day in respect to having been taken hy surprise. I should like to call the attention of the Honse for a moment to the sections of the Act hearing on the question. hecause my opinion is yuite at ratiance with the hon. gentlemans view of the requirements of the law on that subject. The tirst section of the Act hearing on it is No. 21 . It provides that in the event of any appeal-that is, an appeal as to the right to vote-

[^4]Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). How can the hom. Min ister recomeile that argumem with the first part of section 30:

Nir JOHX THOMl':ON. I will go through the varions sections. section 30 . irrespective of comparison with this section, dearly requires the same thing. Hon. erentemen will ofnerve with respect to what I have satid as th this section that it is to le subject to the provisions of the Dmanion Ele :tions Aet as to the comiting of the ballots, and it provides that the exdusion of any voter's name on such list shatl he subject to appeal. Section 30) seems to the, and I saty it with all respect to the argmment which the hon. genteman has presented to the contrany, tomake it clear that the name mast appear on the list until the ippeatherdeciden. This section, ats well as the provision of the Dominion Elections Act. plates it herond lispate that if a certain indivintual has the riglit to vote, his wote must be connten. subject, of ecourse, to final determination hig the eonstituted anthority as to the mane being properly on the list. Section 30 proviles that lists are to lie certiticel while an appeal is pronding-
"If at any time when the revising officer is required to furnish or certify any list of coters to any offeer or person, there is, with respect to such list, any appeal pending and unteched, or if there is any appeal with respect to snch list in which the decision is given, hats not been notitied to the revising officer, the revising officer shall furnish such list as when last revised, correctend and eerffied hy him, noting thereon the names of all persions who have heen rutatinel on the list of voters, notwithstanding objections, the rames of all persons who have been struck off the list of voters, and the names of all persons who have apmied to be phaced on the list of voters amd whose applications have been refused and unting thereon the names of all persons who have appealed from his decision.'
I agree with the hom. gentleman as to the interpretation of these works: ' all persons who have appealeal from his recision :"* hat it is clear that the list which is furnished the revising otticer must, in order to eomply with section 30 . as the revising ofticer himself called to nur attention, contain these names, hecanse the Act satys he shallnote thereon the names of all persons who have appealed form his decision; and suchlist, with the persons names who have appealeal from his lecision appearing thereon shall serve and arail atecording to the provision of the Act, for the election with reference to which it is furnished: but whenever any appeal is olecided. so ats to reyuire the correction of the list, and the formaloriteror judgment has heen served uponhim. he shall forthwith correct the list accordingly. If the hom. gentleman's argument is that those names should not appear on the list, this language of the Act would he alosurd, hecause when the judgment shall be given, as if Juige Filliot, the county Court judge, cleclare that these persons have a right to appear on the list, there would not he any correction of the list, hecause the names would not be there. The Act says :
"And shall forthwith notify the Clerk of the Crown in Chincery of such formal order or judgment, that he may correct the duplicate list in his hands accordingly."
I repeat he would have no gromed of correcting it at all, if the names did not appear there. -

[^5]" Provided, that if the decision in appeal. requirint the correction of any list of voters, is notifed to the revising officer by servies of the firmal oriler or julgment, or otherwise hefore the day of polling, a duly certitied ecpes of the corrected list of vaters, tugether with a copy of the formal order or judgment on appeals as received by him duly certified by such revising officer. shall be furnished before the satid day by the revising officer to the returning oficer fur the molling district. the list of voters fur which has been eorrected now the said appeal which enp shall contain the correction in question, ee rtified ats herembefure provided, in which cise the election shall take phace upon such corrected list if received in time hy such deputy returning stilecr.
Now the hom. sentlenans view is that, under that. the eonrse of procelure where the revising oftieer thinks that mames waght to he struck off, is to leare them off, lat that if the parties have appal. ed, their namoss shall in some way appear on some supplementary list which the revising officer shall furnish tu the returning otticer on leputy returning officer. I would call the attention of the hom. gentleman to the fact that there is mo prower or provision for making any supplementary list. He mast give the list that he has prepared of the voters, and that is subject to correction if the atathority in appeal should lecide that the manes ought to lue renureel from the list. Let me ciall the attention of the House to what I think is con clusive upon the point in the prosisions of the Election Act with regard t., such appeal votes. Nection 70 says:
"In the event of any persminesiring to vote at any chection whose name is registered on the list of voters for any polling district in the electoral district for which surh election takes phace and whose right to have his name registered on such list as a voler and to vote. appeare by the list of voters to be the subject of an undecided appeal under the provisions of The Electoral Franchise Act. or of the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "An act respecting the Electoral Franehise'? the deputy returning officer shall number the ballot of such at person, and shall place opposite to his name in the poll fook, a number corresponding to the number so bated upon such ballot paper:"
Now, what was eventually done, wats to make it appear in these lists that these voters whose names are on the list, were all suliject to an undecinded appeal. The hom. rentlemanis view, which 1 dissent from, is that these names ought not to appear there at all. How, then, are we to understamd the provisions of the Flectoral Act, which says:
"Whose right to have his name registered * *
appears by the list of voters to be the subject of an undeappears by anhe.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Then there is no natme to le struck off by the revising officer:
Sir JOHN THOMPNON. Yes: all those which are not the subject of an undecided appeal. If the appeal is taken these names are to appear there.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). There are seven days allowed for an appeal : What is the position of the name daring these seven days:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. During the seven days the revising ofticer does not certify the lists to the flerk of the Grown in Chancery, not until he knous whether an appeal is taken from his decision.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman will see utiter section $3 \overline{5}$ where all the names to be struck off are to be restoresl.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Subsection 2 of the same section says :
"In the event of ans person desiring to vote at any election whose name has been excluded from the list of voters for any district in the electoral district for which such election takes place, and the exclusion of whose name from such list. appears by the list of voters to be the subject of an mudecided appeal under the provisions of "The Electoral Franchise Act or the Act passed in the session held in the fsth and 48th years of Her Majesty's reigu and intituled: 'An Aet respecting the Electural Franchise; be shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper and to vote."
He would he entitled to receive a ballot paper, hat how can he receive a ballot pitper if he does not appear on the list at all ?

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). He does appear.

sir JOHN THOMP'soN. He does not appear cunless he appears in the way I have mentioned as having heen followed in this case, becanse there could be un suplementary list.
Mr. MILLst (Bethwell). I think he does appear muler section 30, hecanse-
"If at any time when the revising officer is required to furnish or certify any list of voters to any ofticer or person, there is, with respect to such list, any appeal pending or undecided, or if there is any appeal with respect to such list in which the decision, if given, has not been notified to the revising officer, the revising officer shall furuish such list as then last revised. corrected and certified by him, noting thereon the names of all persons who have been retained on the list of voters. notwithstanding obiection, the names of all persons who have been etruck of the list of voters, and the mames of all persons who have applied to be placed wn the list of voters and whose applicutions have been refused."
sir JOHE THOMPNON. That is precisely what he did and what I understand the lion. gentleman objected to. because on the list which he handed to the returning ofticer as the list upon which the balloting should take place, ath these names appear as being the suljeets of an umdecided appeal, although, accorling to his argument, they ought to have been struck off the list.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwall). Would the hom. gentleman excuse me for interrupting by asking him this guestion: There is a thiril class of parties whom he has refused to put on. Now, these are on the voters list as they were voted upon. How do they get there:
Sir JOH: THOMPSON. He must put them on if they are the subjects of an undecided appeal.

Mr. MII.LA (bothwell). And the others are exactly in the same position.

Sir.JOHN THOMPSON. He must umiloubtedly put them on and keep them on, and mark on the list that they are subject to an undecided appeal.

Mr. MLL: (Bothwell). The Minister will see that these sections of the Election Act which he has quoted apply to that class as well as to the other two.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. To all. They appear on the list as sulijects of an undecided appeal.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). They appear on that list only and not on the list as printed.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman will see that he is bound to put them on the list becanse the law says that if his lecision shall be overruled he has to correct the list.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That is the list that is voted upon.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That list which is voted upon must le the same as the list which he sent in. He is bound to leave them all on because he is bound to make the correction if the county
court juige decirles against him. The hon. gentleman will see that we can liseuss this case, from the position of there having heen no election held in Lomion at all. suppose there had been no election held in Iomionlet us test the correctness of the tevising ofticers views, that these names are to appear on the lists sent the therk of the Crown in Chancery. What woulhi be the effect if Juige Elliott deciled that $2(N)$ of these names ought not to be put off? According to the hom. gentleman's siews they wonh he then alleel. If the julgerlecined that the revising officer wats right in striking them all off there woulh he no correction to be male, and in the meantime the election having come on, the provisions of the Flection Act that every such individual has the right to roceive a ballot paper and to vote, would he defeated and muratory. The Act says:
"And the deputy returning officer shall receive his ballot paper and shatil number the same and place opposite to the name of such perion in the poll book a number correspondiug to the number so placel upon sueh hallot maer. Every such person it required by the deputy returning officer, the pall clark. one of the candidates. or one of theiragent:, or be any elector present, shall, before receiving his ballot paper ake the wath of qubalification in the form $X$ in the first sebelule to this Act."
Then section ilf, subsection 3 of the Act. says:
" The deputy returning officer shall also in counting the ballots place in two separate envelopes or pareels the two classe of ballot pajers, of persons whose right to have their names registered unon the list of votere and to vote at such election, and of persons the exclusion of whose names trom the said list as voters are respertively the subjects of undecided appals under The lilectoral Franchise Aet."
Although it has no direct comection with the sulb. ject of our argment, 1 diressty the members of the House have this guestion ocearring to them: What re?nerly is there if these persons who are the sulbjects of undecided appeals eventually have no right to vote:

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). If the hom. gentleman will consent we will disenss that on niy motion to-morrow.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I merely refer to it as a matter of explanation. The Act makes clear provision for that to be dealt. with; a provision giving means for a delay until there shall be a recount, and for delaying the recount until the appeals are decided.

Mr. Lat URIKR. That has been refused.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do mot so understami it, but I will not discuss that to-lay: I merely mentioned the point for the purpose of showing that these provisions seem to quite coincinle with the view I have taken: that these names ought to have appeared on hoth liststhe list as sent to the revising ofticer, and the list furnished by him to the retarning ofticer. I beg to say that while I hatre no recollection whatceer of the circumstances ever having come to my knowledge, personally, at the tine the opinion was given-they may have done so-but I certainly at that time had not the slightest knowlelge of the position of these appeal votes, ats to which side politically they were on, or whether any political controversy could possibly arise about it. My deputy prepared the opinion from his view, and it is my view of what the Election an. I Franchise Acts reduire as to the way of dealing with these names. The revising officer held the same view in writing this letter of the lst February, in which he
called attention the fact that we hat not treated his list as he evidently intended it to the treated. and as he thought the Franchise Act requires, and his opinion was further shown when he certitied the list as printed in accordance with his remonstrance, and sent it to the returning officer and the deputy returning ofticers for the polling.

Mr. MILLN (Bothwell). Before you put the motion, Mr. Spaker, I wish to say a word or two in reference to the argument of the hom. Minister of Justice that these names would not le on the list at all ats reguired hy the election law unless they were on the list as priated for the (lerk of the (rown in (hancery. ithink when he atomits that the one chass at all eients would not be there, the class whom the revising officer refused to put there, he gives up all the force of that argument. So that the question simply comes to this, in what way are these names to be put on the list, and at what time? Now, as I understand the provision of section 310, it it pretty clear that they are to be put on at the time when the election is being held:
"If, at any time, when the revising officer is required to furnish or certity any list of voters to any officer or person, there is, with respect to such list, any appeal pending and undereided.'
It is only at that time that he is repuired to fumish the list, amb it is at that time that he is to note on that list the latter two of the three chasses of persens here spoken of. One class he has refused to strike off: they are there and designated. There are wo chesses wot there. By section 3 s it is providen that the comaty juige is toput on those natmes which he thinks shoulh be put on, of the classes struck off--not that he is to strike off some names which have alrealy been struck off. If they are not struck off the list, how can they he put on: if do not think it is a matter of vital consequence, if the class is icsignated to which they helong: but it is of vital consenuence that they shall sulserjuently be recongized ats a class, and that the ofticer shatl comform th the provisions of the law applicable to these particular parties. The hom. Minister of Instice has admitted there is no fourth class. His olservations apply to three classess. and so far there is no dispute. But it doess seem to me that when the revising officer has decided that certain parties are not qualified, and when the law proviles that those whare not qualified shall he simuck off the list. they ought not to be fromel on the list supplied to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, if the law is complien with. They are off the list, and remain off until they are put on by the superior authority of the comenty court julge : then, the list is to he corrected accordingly. As to the third class, they are off, and yet they are entitled to cote: they don unt stamh in at different position from the other two classes, and they camot get on the list except by their names being noten according to the provisions of section sii). The noting of the names of those persoms whom the revising otticer hats refused to put on the list is not. a different moting from that of the names he has decided to strike off: Those whom he has refused to pit upon the list are efually entitled to rote with those he has struck off. If that be so, then the hon. Minister cannot argue that they must be on the list as printel by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, when he admits that so far as one class is concerned they are not there at all until they are put on by the revising officer for the purpose of the election.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I say that they must le there if they are subjects of an undecided ippeal. If I may he indulged for one uoment, I shonlil like: to make clear the point on which we differ. I understand the hon. gentleman to agree that those names ought to appear on the list as handed to the: returning otficer.

Mr. MILIN (Bothwell). I saty that section $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ provides that they should be there.

Nir IOHN THOMPSON. The hom. pentleman. does unt dispute the right of the persons sol appearing on the lists to vote, I unlerstanul:

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). No. I atmit their right to vote in conformity with the latw, their ballots being marked as the law provides.

Nir JoHN THOMI'sun. My object in asking this question was to call the attention of the House: to the fact that there is practically no difference between us as to the result arrived at. In the list handed to the returning officer as the list for the polls, all these names appeared as the sulijects of an umberided appeal-not in the same way as ordinary voters, hut marked in the way I lescribed tw the House. The hon. sentleman ithonits that those very names onght to have appeared on that list in that Way, and he almits the right of those persons th hare their votes pollen. As 1 understam, their votes were pollen, many of them. sis that as regards the result arrived it they are in exactly the same position as they woild have been if the course proposed hy the hon. semtleman had leeen parsued.

Mr. LAERIER. The difference Metween the: hon. Minister of Justice and my bom. frient is mot very great. It is simply as to how the list is to he printed-whether it is to be printed with the appealed names or mot. If there i to loe an election, the list must be furnished to, the returning otficer with the appealed mames. The difference is not rery great. hut it is important to liy flown at once what is the true lan in this mater. There is no dombt that these appacaled names had a right to rote: that is mot disputed : hat at the same time there is no doult, in my construction of the law. that the comit onght not to take plate mint the appeal is decided. I understand that the returning officer acted differently, and comited those votes.

Nir IOHS THOMIPSON. That wats morenh of the printing of the list.

Mr. LAURIER. I know that the difference between the hon. Minister of Instice and my hon. friemel is not very arcat ; lout it amounts tio this: whether these appealed votes ought to have heen counted, anm in my hamble opinion the view taken by my hom. friem is the correct one.

Mr. MoNCRIEFF. I am very glat to tind, from the remarks marle by the hen. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), that mo charse of improper conduct is mate in regaril to the return of this list. I thought the other clay, when the matter Was mentioned, that there might lee such a charge; but to-day that seems to bee entirely withirawn, and the fuestion is simply how the appealed vores should appear on the voters list. That is certainly very satisfactory; and the last remark made hy the leader of the Opposition would seem to give us to understand that this is a matter of very little moment.

Sir Johs Thompson.

## Mr. LaURIER. No, no.

Mr. MONCRIEFF. I muderstand that both sides agree that those people whose votes were the sulject of appeal were entitled to vote at the election, and the leader of the Opposition says there is not any great difference, the only question heing how the appealed names should appear on the voters' list. Now. by section 30, these names must be notel upon the list. There is no direction given as to the muner in which they are to be notel. Can it le possible to have a plainer way in which to note them than that which was mopted? The name is plateod on the list without any number, and a large capital "A" is placed opposite it.

Mr. MILLs: (Bothwell). What aloont the names the revising ofticer refuses to put on?

Mr. MONCRIEFF. I will answer that presently. The revising officer notes that these rotes which had the letter "A" are sulject to appeal. Perhaps this is the first instance where votes have been kept banging up, so to speak, during an election.

Mr. MULOCK. Unler the Franchise Act.
Mr. MONCRIEFF. The hom member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) asked me what alont names that were never upon the list. In answer to that I refer him to the Election Act, section in), sul)-sections 1 and 2 . The first sul-section refers to the class of votes where an appeal is taken against the votes being allowed. Su'-section 2 applies to appeals against the exclusion of rotes. That is the kind of cases which you refer to. A man wants to be pout on the list and is excluded. He wats never on the list. Sul-section 2 reals :
"In the event of any perion desiring to vote atany election whose name has been excluded from the list of voters for any polling district in the electoral district for which such election takez place, and the exclusion of whose name froun such list appears by the list of voters to be the subject of an undecided appeal."
Now. I will ask you a question in return for the one yon askel me. Yon asked me: What heemes of the woter's name who was never on the list? I ask you: How could the oljection to his name appear, if his name was not on the list? The man's name must be on the list or the reason for his exclusion could mot be given. The leader of the 0 pposition takes a different riew of this. I do not know whether he and the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) agree, hat the leader of the Opposition said that he hail uol oljection to the otes, that these men were entitled to rote, but that they could not be comated until after the appeal upon them had heen decided. I will answer him ly referring to section $\boldsymbol{3}$ ( of the Act.' Before doing so, 1 may say that I need not take up any time in endearouring to express my views as to whether or not these men are entitled to vote, becallase it seems to be conceled on both sides that, in some way or other, they ought to appear on the list and that they were entited to rote at that election, hecause, as the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has shown, a man in such a position is entitled to be put upon the voters' list, but has to be noted, and all those wio are on the list are entitled to cote. Now, as to the duties of the officers at the clase of the poll, ly section 56 , sub-section 3 , we find that-
"The deputy returning offcer shall also, in counting the ballots, place in two separate envelopes or parcels the two classes of bullot. papers."

There is ur place in thes ter which says that appealed votes are to bee excluded when the cotes are comited up. If you refer also to sub section I of section $\mathbf{5 6}$ you will tind it stated that-
"Inmmediately after the cluse of the poll, the deputy
returning oaticer shal then the ballot box and proted to
count the number of votes given for each candidate."
There is no listinction whatever to be mate in counting these votes. The cluty of the reputy returning otficer is to comut the mumer of wotes given for each camdidite. And what is he to reject : Here is the test :
"1. He shall reject all ballot papers which have not been supplied he the deputy returning uttieer: 2 . All those by which votes have been given for more eandidates than are to be elected : and 3. All those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the roter conld be identified, other that the numberina by the deputy returning officer in the cases hereinbefore provided fire.
My hon. friends well know that the numbering by the deputy returning officer is only done in the chass of cinses correctly mentioneif hy the hom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), and that, when a ballot is subject to appeal. the deputy returning ofticer may put any number upnos it that he clanses - 949 if he pleases- anm sto mumber is phaced on the batlot paper for the purpose of identification.
Mr. MULOCK. Real section is.
Mr. LAURTER. Read section 64.
Mr. MONCRIEFF. I will read section is. which says:
"The deputy returning officer shall make out a statement of the arcepted ballot papers. of the number of yotes given to cacch cundidiate, of the ballot papers counted which were deposited by persons whose right to be registered on the list uf voters and tu vote, ind by persons the exclasion of whose names from the list of voters anpeared by the said list to be the subjects of undecided abpeals, as aturesiall."
You will not tind any place in the Act where the deputy returning anticer is to throw ont all the votes which are the subiject of an undecided appeat. Then, the further duty of the returning ofticer, after having counted every vote. with the exception of the three classes that I have named, is to add together the number of rotes given for each candidite.
Mr. MILLLS (Buthwell). The hom. gentleman is discussing a subject which is not before us now.... that is the counting of the ballots and the proceedings at an election.
Mr. MONCRIEFF. I have taken the liberty to do this lrecause after, ats 1 understand, mature deliberation, the leader of the Opmosition laid it down that these votes were not to be comintel at all when the returning otticer was adiling up the votes.
Mr. LAURIER. Nothing of the kind. I said it was important to settle the difference between the Minister of Justice and my hon. frienl from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) as to these votes which are the subject of appeal lwing comoteit until the appeal was decidel.
Mr. MONCRIEFFF Am I mistaken now in saying that you took the position that those votes which were, ws we might say, hung up in appeal, should not be added hy the dephiy returning officers until such time as the appeal le ilecided:
Mr. LAURIER. Nothing of the kind. What I said was the count which took place yesterday
should not have taken place until this appeal had heen lecided. That is the point at issue:

Mr. MONCRIEFF. The appealed votes have not heendecided get.

Mr. LAURIFR. Fixactly. Ih you pretend they should be counted :

Mr. MONCRIEFF. Of course I do. I understand your position exatetly. lou say they should not have been connted, and I am taking the gromed that they should have been cominted. If you will refer to a section further on you will tind provision mate for the case of an election taking place when there are penting appeals. That is your case. The latw says, then, that the time for having a recount shall ine extented mutil some six days after the tinal decision is given.

Mr. MULAOCK. Dh you think the returning atticer should:

Some hom. MFMBERS. Order.
Mr. NONCRIFFF. I wats merely following out the line of argument I was pursuing when I was reminded that I wats varying from the question that was at issue between the two sides of the House. Referring, then, to section fil, it says:
"It shall be the duty of the returning officer to add ogether the number of rutes given to each candidate, rom the statements cuatained in the several ballot boxes returned hy the deputy returning officers of the ballot papers counted by them: aud the candidate who, on the summing up of the rotes, is found to have the majority of votes, shall then be declared elected."
Now, I am not going into the question of who is elected in this case : I am merely referring to that section to show conclusively that it would be the duty of the deputy returning officers not to exclude, in their calculation of the rotes given, any votes that are subject to appeal. As the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) says that he will bring the subject hefore the House again to-morrow, I shall be pleased then to consider what he has to say. In the meantime, I think, the position he haistaken in reference to those names which are upon the voters lists and marked subject to appeal, is a construction of the statute that 1 , at any rate in my humble judgment, cannot agree to.

Mr. MULOCK. As this question is to come up to-morrow I shall follow the example of my hon. friend who has just spoken, and not go very fully into it. The revising officer declared that, in his judgment, $2 ? ?$ names, which were sulsequently put upon the list, were not the names of hound fille: voters. He made his retum to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. He did more than the Minister of Justice sayshe did: he unt only gave the names of the alualified voters. hut he appended at the foot of that list a certiticate enmmerating the number in eath polling sub-division, and his judgment of the gualified voters on that enumeration entirely excluded the $2 \underline{2}$ ? names that are now the suhject of appeal. As has been stated, he also audded at foot note to each list wherein he stated that certain names which he hat struck out, namely, the ie2!! which he had disallowed, were. in his judgment, not valid, hut he stated that they were the sulbject of an appeal. That list he forwarled to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, under the Franchise Act. When he did that is duties as revising otficer were, in my juigment, entirely completed. His power was spent, he had adjudicated, and he had exhausted his powers. Judgment.
had been rendered he him. and that julgment became of record when it was gazetted by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in pursuance of his duties. gazetted that return, publishing in the ricer-7, the notice required hy section ?l and sul)-section 4 of the Franchise Act, which seys:
"The Clerk ot the Crown in Chancery, on receipt of the said lists for anyelectural districts, shall. in the next issue of the Canada Ginzeite, insert a notice in the Form ' $F^{\prime}$ in the sehedule to this Aet.-on and after the publication of: which notice the persons whose names are entered on the: said list as voters shall, subject to any correction or amendment, made by any juigment on appeal. as hereinafter provided for, be held to be duly reristered voters in and for such electural district."
Scherlule $\cdots$ B. "referrel to in the Act, sets forthat form of the return by the revising otficer to the (lerk of the Crown in Chancery, and this form contains mo provision whatever for the revising officer setting forth the names that are the suliject of appeal, or setting forth any information exeept such as imdicates who are the voters. Schedule " $1 /$ " sets forth, in the first column, the names in full of the electors. Then, "pposite their name there is a number, and the total number shows the total mumber of electors, according to his finding. The return has to he in that form, and I sulmit that whatever the revising officer phaced in that formother than what the law requires. is simply a nullity. Now. Mr. Speaker, what has followed! Arlmitting that the alvice and opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice is correct, the Minister of Justice himself has scarcely taken the responsibility of endorsing it.
sir . OOHN THOMPNON. What I said was that I did not wish to be supposed ats disclatming responsibility.

Mr. MUIUOK. At all events, that hats taken place. The revising ofticer, in the tirst place, pronounced against these names. An election has been hell. A portion of these ent) names against whom there has heen an alverse decision, have succeerled in retting their votes into the ballot box -.-or their hallots mather. for we ammot call them votes yet. Now, it is contendel that these votes. which have up to this moment been declared bat, against which there is an adverse judgment, must, nevertheless, be conuted, amd ihe result of Which we all know, and it means the seating of a candialate who, but for these votes. would not he seiated.

An hom. 1 IFMBFR . Ves.
Mr. MULOCK. Well, I may sily, nevertheless, that of the excluiled votes, the votes which are the subject of an undecided appeal. IDs were cast for Mr. Carling, and three were cast in farour of Mr. Hyman. That leaves a majority of los of these rotes in favour of Mr. Carling. Now, his majority, as found loy giving him credit for these 12.) votes, which have been decided not to be votes by the revising larrister, is only 10\%. If the 12.0 votes. Which the revising barrister has said were hat votes, were ignored. Mr. Hyman would have a majority of 16 votes. That is the state of the facts.

Sir TOHN THOMPSON. They will he igmored so soon as the appellate authority decides that they shall be ignored.

Mr. MULOC:K. The point is whether we are going to aid in any way in the seating of a candidate who has not receivel a majority of rotes. Arewe

Mr. Moverifer.
now going to endearour to construe the Act against right and justice, ant give encouragement to those who are seeking to do so? We know what has happened hefore, anl I camnt forget what revising officers have done, and what has happened in this House. I cammot suppose we are going to enconage the making of a return ly a returning officer lefore the county court judge hats dealt with the case. We know what happened in Bothwell. In that case the returning officer ignored the county court judge amd returnel at candidate who had heen defeated, but who, nevertheless, succeeled in holding his seat for a sessinn or more, and was only at last ejected from his position by a decision of the supreme Court. The connty court julge may take this question into his delileration on a recount. But we were told lefore the returning officer made his return he was going to do this. It was stated in the free Proses of Londoni that the returning officer intended to count Mr. Carling in, and now it is in the air that the county court julge intends to count him in.

Some hon. MENBERS. Order.
Mr. MULOCK. Order: The time has come when we must take care of our rights in this House and the country. I am perfectly in orter. I say again, it is generally rumoured that the county court julge has manifested a hias in this case, and that is a bias which may he male arailable to enable the ends of justice to le defeated, and a return to be made here that has no merit in it. Supmose an appeal is taken, and the county court judge delivers his judgment, he may, perhaps, reverse the whole decision of the revising barrister, and in the whole ${ }^{125}$ votes he will find, 1 am told he is going to find, enough good votes to seat Mr. Carling.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON The hon. gentleman will not say that on mere rumour.
Mr. MULOCK. I saty it from my position here as a member of the House. I fully recognize the responsibility of saying it, and I iepeat it. The time has arrived when we must look after our lib. erties here.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hom. gentleman should withdraw that renark, unless he is prepared to present a motion for impeachment.

Mr. MULOCK. No matter. I will not pursue it.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI:HT. Do you rule, Mr. Speaker. that it is mot competent for us, if there is ground for supposing there has been mal. administration of justice, to call the attention of the House to it, unless we are prepared to move at motion for impeachment? If so. I should like your ruling taken down, for I cammet concur in it.

Mr. SPEAKER. I did not so umderstand the statement of the hon. genteman. What I understood was that he maile a statement that he believed Judge Elliott would improperly allow those names to be put on the voters' list.

Mr. MULOCK. I saty it is currently rumourea that the judge in this case will find in farour of Mr. Carling ; that he will tind good rotes enough, if it is necessary to do so to seat him. However, in deference to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, I will not press that observation further: but I was abont, to ask the Minister of Justice whether he vould deem it right-

Mr. SPEAKER. It is laid down that-...
"The rules of the two Houses are only intended to protect their own members, and consequently any reflections on the conduct of persous outside cannot strictly be considered breaches of order. But the Speakers of the Enclish Commons now always interfere to prevent as far as they can all personal attacks on the judges or courts of justice. They have alwisy: felt compelled to say that 'such expressions should be withdrawn.' and that ' when it is proposed to call in question the conduct of a judge. the member desiring to do so should pursue the constitutional course of moving an aldress to the Crown.'"

Mr. MULOCK. I will make no further obserrations as regards the action of the judge, and what is further I will withdraw anything I have said. But I wish to put this question to the Minister of dustice, if he will permit me: Does he think it will be hecoming and right that the returning officer shall make his return to this Honse before the county court julge-suppose there is a recount--has given his judgment?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is a subject on which I would prefer to give no opinion. I have always declined to give any advice or opinion to returning officers. I woulil expect a returning otticer, if he had any doubt as to his duty under the law, to take advice, and proceed under it, hut I certainly would not alvise him.

Mr. MCLOCK. Of course, the returning ofticer has his own respoinsibility. He ought to walk according to the law : lint if he exceeds the law and returns a defeated candidate as member to this House he can only, le ejected from his seat after long and expensive litigation at the hands of the candidate who was the choice of the people. In view of what has been done in the pist by returning officers on some occasions. while I commend the Minister of Justice for his cantion, yet I think he owes something to Parliament and the people, and when there is such a case as the present in point he will he doing a public service by seeing that no violation of the law is committed. The hon. gentleman must remember how the returning officer in the Bothwell case ignored the decision of the julge. In this case I do not know what the decision of the judge may be, but surely until that decision is rendered, there should be nio return to this House, supposing there is a recount. The spirit of the law, and I suppose the letter of the law as well, provides that the returning officer should make no return until the judge had decided in regard to these votes on a recount. Does not the Minister of Justice think it to be his daty to control the conduct of any ofticer of this House: I must confess I will be disappointed if the hon. gentleman will not take steps to prevent any wrong being committed: and if there is any return made by the returning officer. either before he should in law do so, or if he should ignore the decision of the county court judge, the responsibility for the act will certainly rest to a considerable extent upon the Administration, if they neglect to take steps to prevent it. I think the Minister of Justice has an opportunity here of preventing an injury being done, and from all that has taken place there appears to he a well-founderl and widespread opinion that whatever the result of the election, the man whom we think has been defeated by the people is to le returned to the House. If that should take place and if the Government should refuse to raise their hand to prevent it, they camot.
after that he relieved of the responsibility for whatever does take place.

Motion agreed to.

## RETURN ORDEREI).

Return showing the date of the Speaker: Warrant the date of the writ, and the date of the appointment of a returning officer, in the case of election of members to the House of Commons, since the close of last session : also a statement of the causes of delay in reference to any of these matters where delars have taken place.-Mr. Mills (Bothwell).

## THE LATE 1)UKE OF (CLARENCE.

Mr. sl?E.AKER informed the House that he had receivel a Message from the senate stating that : they har? passed an Adhress to Her Majesty the Queen expressing regret and sympathy at the untimely death of the late Duke of Clarence and Avombale and to which was ilesired the concurrence of the House.
Nir JoHN ITHOMPNON moved that the subje:t le taken into consideration to-morrow.

Motion agreed to.
Nir JOHN THOM1'SON movel the aljoumment of the House.

Motion agreed to : aml House aljommed at $\mathbf{6 : 1 0}$ p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Findory, th Miarch, Is!!2.
The Nepatket: tork the Chair at Three oilock.
Praters.

## MFMBFR INTROI)L(EFD.

Jons Fitz-William Stairs, Member for the Electoral District of Halifax; introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Tupper.

## REPORT.

Mr. Foster. I Iesire to lay on the Table the report of Prof. Saumlers on the production and manufacture of beet-root sugar. This was the repert which was promisel lase year when we were discussing the suloject. Drof. Saunders has performed his duty. I took the liberty of having the report printed, and it has already heen distributed to members of the House.

## MEsside FROM HIS ENCELLENCY.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON presented a Message from His Exeellency the (iovernor (ienemal.

Mr. SPEAKER reat the Message as follows:-

## Stanley of Prfiston.

The Governor Ceneral transmits to the House of Commons, an approved Minute of Council, appointing the Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia and Defence the Honvurable John Costigan. Minister of Inland Revenue, the Honourable George Eulas Foster, Minister of Fiuance, and the Honourable Joseph Aldric Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the 13th Chapter

Mr. Milock.
of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."
Govervment Hol:se.
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1892.

## LONION ELECTION VOTERS LIET.

Mr. SPEAK ER. I have the !ainotir to inform the Honse that the Clert of the Crown in (hancery is in attendance at the Tahle with the original list of voters receivel from the revising atficer of the city of Lomion, also with lists as printerl. amd on which the recent election for that city was helh.

Mr. MILL: moved :
That the said voters' list do lie on the Table of the Honse.
Motion agreed to.

## PRIVATE: BHLL.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON movel:
That the time for receiring petitions for private lills beextended until Friday. 18 th instant, and for presenting private bills until Thursday, otth instant.

Motion agreen tw.

##  AVONDALI:

Nir JOHN THOMIPNON. In acerotance with the resolution which the Honse camried yesterday on the subject of the Alhless proposed hy the semate to Her Most (iracions . Majesty the (Gueen, I lege leave to move. secomided hy Dr. Laturier, that:
The snid Address of the Senate in Her Most Gracious Minjesty. be concurred in by the Ilouse, and the blank therein filled up with the words "Ilouse of Commons."
I have only to say, in making this motion of concurrence, that this Aihlress states, what is umboubtedly the fact, that the people of Camada have learned with universal and deep sorrow of the affliction which has hefallen Her (iracious Majesty hy the lereavement referred to in the Alditess. There is expressed in the Allifess the sentiment that our people, represented hy this House pray that jovine Provilence may aid and console Her Majesty in this great affietion, and the sentiment, likewise, that the universal sympathy which has heen felt throughout the Empire with Her Majesty and with the Prince and lrincess of Wales may, to some extent, aid in affording them that consolition which is so deeply needed on an oceasion of this kind. Under these circmonstancesamin view of the expressions of syupathy alrealy made by this House, it is only neecessiry for me to make these few ohservations in isking the House to concm in this Adiless.

Mr. I.AURIFR. It was my privilege some rlays ago to express the feeling which we on this side of the House entertain in reference to the sulject eontained in this Adhlress. At the present time I cinn only saty that I fully concur in amd endorse all the sentiments so well imbleracofully expressed by the Dinister of Justice, and I heartily secomi the motion.

Motion agreed to.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moverl :

## That the said Address be engrossed.

Motion agreed to.

## Sir JOHN THOMPNON moved :

That ar Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House has passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the (ivernor General, praying that His Execllency will be pleased to transter the Joint Address of both Honses to Her Must (iracious Majesty, of condolence at the untimely death of Ilis Roval Mighness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and A vondale.

Notion agreed to.
Sir JOHS THOMPSON moved :
That this House do send a message of condolence to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales: To express the profound and universal sorrow of the people of Canadia on the oecasion of the untimely death of His Royal llighness Prince Albert Victor, buke of Clarence and A vondale,
And respectiully to convey their sincere and deep sympathy to Their Royal Highnesess in the sad attliciion which has fallen upon them in the loss of a young Prince. the Heir of their illustriuns House, at the commencement of a career which appeared to be fraught with the most brilliant prospects of hapminess and distinction.

Motion agreed to.
Sir JoH. THOMIPN(N moved :
That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the fovernur General in the following words:-
To Hin Excrelleucy the Right Ifinomonale Sir Fiederick:
 of lancurter, in the Perrope uf the United Kingulem: Kinialt (Grennd Crowx of the Moxt Honowrable Order of the Buth, Giosernor (ienerul if Cutulu.
May it plense Yota Excelifencs:
We, Her Majesty's dutiful and logal subjects, the Cummons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have resolved to send a message of condolenee to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales:
To express the profound and universal sorrow of the people of Canada on the oceasion of the untimely death of His Roval Ilighness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale,
And respectfully to convey their sincere and deep sympathy to Their Royal Highnesses in the sad affiution which has fallen upon them in the loss of a young l'rince, the Heir of their illustrious House, at the commencement of a career which appeared to be fraught with the most brilliant prospects of happiness and distinction.
We ber leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request that you will be pleased to trinsmit the said messuge to Their Rozal Mighnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in such a way as: Your Excellency may see fit.

## Mstionagreed to.

The satil Adiress was ordered to be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the fovernor (ienerat by such Members of this House as are Nembers is the L'rivy Council.

## DUTIES OF ELECTION OFPIC:IALS.

## Mr. MILL( (Bothwell) moved :

That it is the undoubted right and duty of the House of Commons to see that the returning officers and other officials who have duties imposed upon thern in the election of members to this House, act with perfect fairness towards the various candidates, and to hold such returning officers and other officials to the strict discharge of their duties; and this House further affirms that the trial of election petitions by the courts dyes not lessen the authority of the IIvouse over such officials, nor take away the necessity for its supervision.
He said: Mr. Npeaker, I gave notice yesterday, with the assent of the leader of the House, that I wonld to-rlay make a motion in reference to the dutits of this House in relation to the elections which may be from time to time hell. The motion which I now propose attirms that it is the undoubted right of the House of Commous to see that the returning officers and other officials who haveduties imposed upon them in the election of members to the House, should act with perfect fairness to the

Various candidates, and to hold such returning officers and other otficials to the strict discharge of their luties. The motion also salys: - This House further aftirms that the trial of election petitions by the courts shoes not lessen the authority of the House wer such ofticials, nor take away the necessity for its supervisiom.". I think, Nir. that the doctrine laid down m this motion is tow clear to andmit of controversy. The House is the judge of its own rights amm privileges. and it is also its duty, its the representative bonly of the nation, to see that those who hecome meminers of the Honse. do so in aceordance with the provisions of the law of the lami. I do not say. Nit, that it is always mecessary that this supervision should express itself actively ; it is sufticient that it potentially exists, called into attivity only when there is some ahose, some disregard of cluty, some miscombluct or malfeasance in oftice on the part of otficials who are repuired to discharge duties in the way prescribed by the law of the land. The subject is an impoitant one. becanse every sleparture from perfect faimess in the discharge of cluties hy an ofticial may affect the results which ought tole accomplished by the exercise of the elective franchise. The effect of such unfairness maty alter the representation in Parliament : and in so far ats it accomplishes this end, the inthence and respect which this Honse should command in the conntry will be serionsly weakened. It must not be forgotten that unier our system of parliamentary government the arministration is always an interested party. But there is one marked difierence between our system and that which exists in Fugland, that here the Ministry as an interested party have it within their power to exercise an amomot of influence, and to exercise that intluence in an undue way, Which is mot open to an Arministration in the United Kingrdom. I sity, Sir, that this power in reference to elections, which is possessed by the Ministers here in a larger degree than it is possessed liy Ministers in the United Kingrlom. requires on the part of this Honse even a more active rigilance than is called for bey the duties that revolve upon the House of Commons in the Linited Kingrlom. In the United Kinglom, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, when he receives the warrant of the speaker, is reguired to issue the Writ to an otticer appointed hy the law; a permanent ofticial of the House, for the purpose of having an clection in a particular district. It is not open to the Alministration to interfere. The power of Dinisters over the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, their power to interfere with him in the discharge of his duties; so far as the law is concerned, is there no greater than the power of other members of the House of Commons. But, Sir, that is not the ease here. A few years ago, an let was passed in this House repealing the law which named certain officials as permanent otficers of the House for the purpose of holding elections. So long as that law continued on the Statute-book, it was open to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in Canada to discharge the duty in precisely the same way that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in the United Kingdomdischarges his duty. But, sir, by the repeal of that law, the relation between the Aclministration and the Clerk of the Crownin Chancery was very seriously interfered with. The Administration was given a control over that officer in the discharge
of his official duties which is altogether makown to the law in the Uuited Kingrom. The result of this is that one of the partie's interesteri in every contest that takes place possesses an undue influence in that contest. The (lerk of the (rown in (handcery camont issule the writ, he camant conform to the warrant issued liy the speaker, unt the Alministration make known to him whom they have appointed as returning otticer for the purpense of holding the election : and so, however desirous he may lie to discharge his daty, in conformity with the spiri: and intention of the Act. his gooid intentions in that respect are frustrated a his $^{2}$ ability to conform the the requirements of the law are remberel bugatory. so long as the Arlminisnation chonse lo refrain from appointing an afficer to holl the election. That heing the case, it is of the tirst conserpuence that l'arliament should watch carefully every step taken in every election which is leing held in any portion of this Dominion. We sometimes hear it satid here that parties are disposed to live and to die British subjects. 1 an not groing to discuss the question of dying hecathis: I supposie most hom. gentlemen like tostay where they are acequanted :and sor, I suppose, they have nu particular ansiety to end their hay: in any harried manner. Bhit. Sir. I may say that those What are anxions to live ats British sulijects in (anarla ought to be anxions to maintain the spirit and principles of British institutions: : and it is not maintaining the spirit and primeiples of British parliamentary govermment to put it in the power of in Alminisitration to ex. ercise an undue influence through the instrmmentatities which are emploged in holling a parliamentary election. The (forernment, 1 say, are always a party to every election contest that takes place: and in the election contest to which 1 im ahrout an refer, the one which has recently taken place in Lomion. a Minister of the Crown was one of the a andilates. That Minister of the (rown was also a party to adrising His Excellency who the returning officer ani the carions rleputy returning otificers, within the constituency, shouldi he. Hon. gentlemon will see, then, that the relation between one candinate and all the ofticials employed holding the election is quite different from the relation bet ween the other camblisate and those officials. So, where these large powers are given to an Alministration, it is of all the more consecpuence to see that the parties who are appointed for the purpose of holding an election strictly conform to the law. I sily, Nir, that Parliament always has the power to protect itself ; and the appointment of an election court, for the purpose of trying controverted elections, does not at all derogate from the power that is inherent in the House of Conimons. So far as a particular class of matters are concerned, it may be important that the House should abstain from taking any action where the corourts are called upon actively to interfere and to adjudicate in reference to litigated matters. That the original authority and right of Parliament is not clerogated from by the substitution of a court of justice for a committee of the House in the trial of controverted elections, was admittel in a discussion that took place in this House some years ago. In that discussion, Mr. Blake said:
" He would be very sorry to believe that the House had been deprived, by the position of the Controverted Elections Act, of its power over returning officers and depuity returning officers-of its power to investigate complaints

Mr. Minss (Bothwell).
made against them, and to punish them for improper conluct."
And Nir John Macronald. in speaking in the same debate, said:
"He was glan the hom. member zo propose to ask the House to consider the points $x$ yevd in the petition when the election case was before ann lier rihin… : a' the same time it was not to be suppose dhat the lhouse had abandoned its righ to control, censura and if need be. panish, returning and deputy returning officers."
So that, sin far as the power of larliament is concerned. there can be no question that the power does exist, that this Homse hats inherently in itself the power to supervise the officials it employs to hohl elections in imy constituen ios: and while in some cases it may mot le necessary to intervene it is always proper to olseerve. so that, when there is a serious abouse of anthority, when there is an abuse of othice. this Honse mal use the power with which it is rested in the pulalic interest for the purpose of protecting the riyhts of parties which are affected when the poner can be more convenienty exereised ly this House than hy any other tribumal or party. This is obrious for this reasom. Leet me sulpuser, for instance, that the returning ofti-er should retarn to this Honse a party who hial received a minority of votes, a party who is an alien, at party whin is a felon, and no objection hat heen tiled in the case, no action hat heen taken in the case--cleaty the Honse is not in such at helpless prosition that it could not purify itself amil protect the rights of the electors of the comntry against any intrusion or abmse of that kind. The returning otficer maty commit a fratul upon the Howse, he may return a camdiclate having a minority of votes, and surely it is open to this House to cill on the Clerk of the Grown in chancerv-and it has heen done again and again-to prolluce the return mate amt to insist upon an anembent of the return in atcoordance with the facts. If there he any guestion of law, if there be any question of litigation lectween the pirtises, if no reference is made to the conuts for adjulication. it is open to this Houste to proteet itself against abouse aml against any person who has now right to sit here nuw. just as much as it was in the former history of parliament. As a rule the courts have to consifler questions of law and face, and the conclusions of the law from the facts so stated and proved, but. Where the guestion is merely one of arithmetic and nothing more, I think it is clear that the observations mate by Lord Esher in an important case-the Bangor case which was tried three or fonr years agoare strictly applicalle, and it wouht he a neglect of duty for the House to refuse to rlo justice in the matter and to compel the parties to have recourse to expensive legislation. I do not mean, hy the resolution I have proposed. that this House shall exercise a medidlesome orersight, that it shall use the power with which it is vesten, where the employment of such power is umecessary, but 1 say that, whenever it becomes clear that a wrong is albout to lie clone, that anthority is about to he abused, that the parties who are entrusted with the discharge of important cluties are failing in their duty, the fact that this House is not indifferent to what is being clone, that it is exercising a supervision over its officers, is calculated to have i very important and salutary effect, and when that supervision is exercised with fairness and moderation, Iam certain that such abnses asexisted in the Province of New Bruns-

Wick a few years ago, in the catse of an electiontothis House, are not likely to be very frequent, and this Honse will be wived trouble, and the public will lee satred scamdal, if this House holds its whticers to at striet responsibility. I am asserting mome than this. that it is the duty of the otficers of the Honse: to olsey the law. It is ohrious that mo department of (iovernment could be sitisfactorily administered if every ditlerence letween a superior officer and an inferion stificer had to be litigated upon and lecided by a juliaial trihmal rather than by a decision of the superior atticer, athl therefore 1 saly that. Where it is olnions to the commons sensie allal to the sense of fationess of every member of this Honse that a wrong is being donle. the Honse would be dereliet in its dinty to the country if it failerd to evereve the priemer with whichit is rester and toinsist upomrightheing lome. Cesterday the Honse ennsidered abother hoanch of this subject, hot torday I wial agrain refer brietly to the question as to whor are the electors. Whon ane the parties whe are fomm upon the voters list or who shouht he on that list when the election was hell. the soters list as put in the hambs of the depute retuming ntficers, :and how votes should he taken. how :he rmmeration shouble take places, and how, in any matter of omithosersy in regard to the enumeration. it is to he disposed of. These are the questions which 1 propose to ask the House to-laty to comsider ambl disiouss. By section 31 of the Filectoral Franchise Act, it will he seen that there were two dasses of persoms entitled to rote at elections, those persoms alwut whose right to go on the list there wats no conterersy, and these persons ahout whom there were appeats pembing. Of this secomil ciass, there are three epecial classes first. those retained on the list not withstanding an appliation to have them struck off: then those whon are said to be struck off hy the revising othicer against whose decisiom an appeal is hat to the eommty julge: and the third class is those who have applied to he put on the list and Whom the revisimg othiner has refused to put on the list. As I mulerstond the Minister of Justice yesterday, we agreed that the first class shombl lie on the list. that is, the revising ofticer having refused to strike them off. they should remain there. We also agreed that the third class, those the revising officer refused to put on, cooulid not be on the list: but we differel as to the secomd class, those the revising ofticer hatd struck ont the list but in regard to whom an appeal is mate. I umlerstand the Minister of Justice to maintain that those voters, uotwithstanding the fact that they are strack off. are still on the list. I dissent from that opinion. I think there are two of three sub-classes off the list, and that they are noted when the list is reguired for the purpose of election. But if the law was in other respects complied with, therewouldhe nopractical mischief, perhaps, arising from the aloption of one or the other of these contentions. I am informed that in some instances, in the city of homion, in the recent elention, certain parties winose names were on the list and who were the subjects of appeal, insteal of taking the outh $X$ that they are reguired to take under the statute, took the ordinary oath of electors who are not the suljeects of appeal, and it was contended that because their names. Were so printed upon the. list, they had a right to vote upon the ordinary oath heing administered. I mention this as one of
the mistakes that arose, and that is likely to arise where there is now proper distinction matle hetween mames that are on the list as of right, athl thense that are on that list ats a mattere of controVersy. The 3 :3nd sertion of this Alet with reference to senters' !ists, shonss how the Act is :" be umber. stond amel interpreted. It can hever he ancumately or probery anterpreted hy lowking at cachindividual section amd malertakine to comstrue that acoording to the strict grammatical improt of the words. ly
 Statutes, we musi lonk at the whole Aet, comsider every provision of each of these dets, ame son eonstrue them that they may all stand logether. and hest eary ont the intemtion of parliament. Section 33 shows that the chass that is strack off the voters lists maley section 3n, have serem ditys within which to apmeal from the slecision of the revising oflicer withe amaty jutyre, and the reasom of subh it time lexing siven for that appeal is to aliow them being restored the the list. Entil that restomation takes plate it serms wo me that they do not stamd upon the list. Then, if Wre lowk at section and of (hapter $s$. we time the satme limitation on the prosecelings hefore the deputy retaming otheres in making the comut of the votes that hate heen polled. The tirst part of that section purailes:

- Immediately atier the close of the well, the depus. returniag oftieer shatl, in the presence of the poll eleri and the candidates, wr theirarents-and if the eandidates and their arente or ang of them are absint, thentin the presence of such, if any, of them as are present. and of at peast three electors.- open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votcos given for each candidate: and in so doing he shatl rejeet all batlot papers which have not been supplied by ite deputy returning oflierers, all those hy which vote have heengiven for more candidates than are to be elected, and all thoe uman which there is any writing or mark by which the coter can he identified. other then the numbering lye the deputy returning oftieer in the erses herembefore prosided for.
Then the secomel section provides:
> . The other hallot mapers heing eomuted. and a list kept of the number of votes riven to cach cambidate, and of the number of rejected ballot pabere, all the hathot papers indicating the votes givenf for each candidate respertivels. cxeept as iu this section is hereinatier brovided, shall be put into separate envelopes."
> Now, the exception from that ${ }^{-}$as heremafter provided " refers to the particular class of votes that are in appeal. The thind suld.section reats as follow: :-
> - The deputy remming offierer shall also, in counting the ballots, phate in two separate envelopes or pareels. the two classes of hallot papers of persons whose richt to have their names registered upon the list of voters and to vote at such elections, and of wersoms the exclusion of whose ummes from the suid list as yoter., are reprectively the subiects of undecided appeal."

And it further provides:
" He shall keep a list of each of the said classes of batlots. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
What is the meaning of " keepinge a list of eath class "." Why, Sir, its we sec hefore the use of these words, that he shall enmmerate eath class, not that he shall confuse them indiscriminately by enmmerating them together, but that he shall enmmerate each class of hallots, those almot which there is a controversy or dispute is to the rights of the parties to vote, anil those abont whose right to vote there is mo dispute. Now, when we look at the E8th section we find this enmmeration of the two classes of voters separately and distinctly, still further emphasizen. Nection is says :

- The deputy remming ufficer shall make out a statement of the accepted hallot patpers, of the number of votes siven to each eamdidate, of the ballot papers commed, which were demsited be persoms whose richt to be regist. $\because$ ed ,n the list of worers and to wote."

That is one datss

-     - and by persums the exelusion of whose names from the list of voters anmared by the said lisi to be the subjecte of underided apm:al as atoresad.
Hete the cmanerations of these two clatsess of Votersare still whe kept distinct hy the reputy retumine otficer. If we read this section with the Wonds that are intembel to he supplied. Whisth is the suliject of the tims prealicate, ant which atso is the implied suliject of the see:ond predicate. it wonld read as follows:
- The deputy returning ofticer shall make out a statement of the aceepled Dallot patpers, of the mumber of vores piven 10 each candidate. of the ballot papers counted which were depmsited by nersons whose right to be reristered on the list of voters and to vote. and of the number of votes given to each candidate hyepersons the "xelnsion of whese mames from the list of roters appearel, jec."
So that there are two distinct emmerations, the emmmemation of those whase right or vote is unctisputerl. and another emmeration of those whose right ${ }^{0}$ rote is a matter, of appeal : and these papers ate to he kepe separately. are to he seater up in sepmate patckiges. the comtents of these packiages are to he carefully moted upon the hack of the envelopes ame they ite to he placed in the ballot boxes.and the ballot hoses are to he retmoned with them th the retmong otficer. Now. I ask this question at this print. for the purpose of further showing what construction must he put unon thense provisions of the latw which relate to the dischanere of duties he the returning officer himself. If the returning oftieer wits to conint those biallot: indiscriminately. if he wis to confinse the ballots of these two clasises. Which the depmety returning oftioer is required to keep sepmate. and which he: is instructed in the charest prossible mamer to keep separate, fon what purpose wombl separation lee mate: If the betmoning othicer was not called upon to keep them separate and to make separate arlilitions: of those two different alasses of voters. thense atout whose wotes there is no dispute, and those that whe the sulijeet of contention. Why should the depmote retming officer he reapired io keep them separate: If they were to be allen torether. then those provisions pointing out with such minuteness ani iletail the duties of the depme: returning officer womld healtogether without meaniing. they would be nugatory: they would hate no force. they wodil he perfectly aimiless, accomplishing mothing, simply provisions altogether without objeer. I do not sommerstand the statute. I think they are to be kept sepmate for a specitie purpose. They are to he kept seprarate becanse there are to he separate adidions mate liy the returning ofticer ats well as by the deputy returning ofticer. The next provision of the Aet to which 1 wish to call the attention of the House is section ow. This section proviles that the retmoning officer at the close of the polls. after having receiven all the ballot hoxes, shall proceed to open them in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates, of their representatives, if present, or of at least three electors, and so on: and that the candidate who hats on counting up the votes a majority of the votes, shall be then leclared elected. If yon were to real that section by itself you would saty that
the returning ofticer must ahld up those votes and must denlare the candidate having a majority :ifecten. without reference to the distinction that has been made lefore. But if you roal all the provisions of the Act relating to the cluties of the returaing officer, it becomes perfectly obvious that the distinctiom mate is intemfed to le kept strictly in view. Immediately after. in section liz -atall shall embeavor to make this matter clear - you will see that if the ballet hos is lost, if any of the ballot loxes are not returned at the appointed time. Le may penstpone action and wait matil a subsegnent day. dim so in section lis provision is mate for the loss of ballot boxes. But it is important ter read in comnection with this the provision of the law of last year. It immends section (ie) amd it provides as follows as resards the returning otficer :
"In case any deputy retuming otheer has not duly enclosed in the baibot box the said statement of the ballot papers counted by him as required by this Aet. or if for any other canse the said returning officer camot at the day and hour appointed hy him for that purpose asecrtain the exact number of vores given for e:ach candidate, the returning officer maly therennon adjourn tio at future lay and hour the said summing up the number of rotes riven far each candidate, and so from time to time. such adjomrmentor adjournments nut in the apgregato to execed two weeks."
There the duty of the returning ofticer in regarit to comating the votes is set wat : and I daim that looking at what the law intends with respect to these botes that are to he subjeect to appeal, that right to rematin on the list must be deeided liefore a proper return can be mate : and it is perfectly clear from that prowision that the returning officer is not in a presition to smm up the wotes as required ly the latw. ats amemded last session, until the grestion ats to the right of those parties whose votes are in appeal is meeinlerl. Let us furthe : look at the promisions of the Aet on this subject. By section 3.7 of the Eleetonal Franchise Act. it is provided that the julge shath. upen receiving the said motice of appeat, and copy of the decision appealed from, appoint at comsenicit time and place for the hearing of the appeal. What is meant hy his apposinting a comaenient time and place: Dhes it mean an imbefinite tine. a time that you cammot at the moment the appointment takes place ascertain: I lon not think so. I hold that it is clear from the: provisions of this statute that this camoot be the casce. The julge comsidered these matters in Nonember last. (ertain cases were taten hefore him on appeal. He lealt with those cases. He decideal that he would not hear any evilence anew, that he womld not make any investigation for himself, that he would take the evilence as it had heen taken hy the revising ofticer and the rejurt of that otficer, and then decide as to the rights of the parties to go on the list and remain there. That was the course he pursued in dealing with, I think, thirty cases. With respect to those parties who had been put upon the list at the preliminaty revision or at a preliminary stage of the proceedings, and about whom notice has leeen given that those names should be struck out on the ground that the parties were not qualified, the revising otficer was inclined to hoid, in fact he did hold. that the words " unt qualified" were not a sulficient designation of the oljection to the names of those parties going on the list. In the meantime an appeal was hail to the Comity Court judige from that dedision. and the julge expressed himself as follows:--
-. I think the motice was insatid under the Aet. I do not enter into an academic discussion as to whether it was null and void. I think all that I am required to do is to determine whether it was a valid or invalid notice. and $I$ say it was invalid, and my reason for thus deciding is that no grounds are stated by them why the man's name should be removed, and thus it is invalid under the Act. So far as the rest of the appeal is presented for my consideration, I am of opinion that under the 33 ral section my power is contiaced to the action of the revising officer with the list : that is to say, as to the proper admission of names or exelusion of them, being as to somethine which is or should be in the list or which ought not to be in it. It is not said that there is an appeal to the enunty julge as to the proceediugs of the revising officer which would be a comprehensiveterm such as is used in section 06 . I consider that I haye no authority to interfere with the action of the revising officer in amending or aljourning the court to a future time. Whatever may be the intportance of my ruling as to the question whether the notice in question is insufficient or invalid and null and void, as $I$ am pressed to decide, $I$ do so, anil rule as $I$ have said, hat it is invalid under the Aet, and so far the appeal is sustained. but in respeet to my authority to interfere with the revising officer's power fo order amendment or to adjourn the court $l$ lo not contertain the appal."

Now. Mr. Speaker. the revising otficer. upon that ruling of the county juige, refused to proceed. He hat anjourned his conrt to a future day and he had giten the parties leave to amemi their notice. hut after this recision her refused to proceed. The Comuty Court julge himself admits that he hal not the power to deal with this question of procedure, that he had no authority maler the A.t to express ann opinion on the subject or to adjudicate on it. and the subject was taken hefore the (court of Queen': Bench. An application was there malle for a writ of manlamus to compel the revising otficer to proceed and to discharge his dhey, which writ was granted. The decision of the whole court wits this: that the notice was sulficient : they dissented from the view taken by the eronty julge: they held "not yualified " wat at sutticient untice. Fivery :nue of these persoms were on the coters lists fior some qualitication or other, and certainly "not qualifiel" meam not Iftulified in the charatere in which they were entered on the list. The Conrt of Queen's Bench therefore hell in the first plate that the motice was sutticient. and in the second place that no appeal is given ly the Act tothecomety julgefrom the revising "fficers: decision. Therefore, that the procecolings lefore the Comnty (c,met julge were roram "on junlior, and so these procee lings heing nugatory were set aside. The revising ofticer acting upon the decision of the Court of Queenis Bench, proceedeal to aljudicate upon these names, and 2 sis of them, all the names that are in controversy, were struck off the voters lists. That wasthe lecision, althongh they are subserpuently printed on the list. There can be no dispute whaterer that the decision wasthat they should he struck off. Sow, there was an appeal from that decision of the Court of Queen's Bench to the Court of Appeals, and the Court of Appeals hell that as the revising officer had acted upon the writ and cheyed the command of the court, that there was nothing before the court to decile, and that they were not called upon to say whether the Court of Queen's Bench had the power to order the revising officer to proceed or not. He hat acted; he could not recall what he had done, he could not undo what he had done, iand the validity of his act would not at all be affectel by the guestion whether the Court of Queen's Bunch possessed this power, or whether it did not. But the Court of Appeals held the untice was sufficient. And so the
matter stoond. Now, sir, in the tirst place. when the application was made to the Court of Queen's Pench and the revising officer proceceled with the work of revising the list, an appeal was had: an application was made in the meantiane to the county judge to consider hy way of appeal the lecision of the revising otficer in reference to these names. The comnty judge saill: I will not auljudicate upion the matter at present, 1 will pustpone the consideration of the subject until there is a decision ly the Court of Appeals. There was a decision hy the (ourt of Appeals, and then an appeal was han from the decision of the Cont of Appeals to the Supreme Come of Canala. and when the second application was made the Conuty Court sainl: I will not adjudicate mutil there is a decision hy the supreme Court, inn so there hats been no time and no place tixed to this day for the considecration of these appeals. I wish to call the attention of the Honse. in the first place, to this matter. It seems to me. from lowking at the prowisions of the Aet. Hat it is omly when a yuestion of merit is involved. a question of the right of the party as a coter to be on the voters lists that there is an appeal from the decision of the revisingolficer to the connty Court julse. On a mere matter of procedure - since the revising oflicer is not bound to conform to the ordinary rules of a court of justice, but is given a greater latitule thenable him to make his proceedings effective. in riew of the ahsence of knowledge of the law hy the coters that in that mater he is acting in atecordance with his diseretion, amb a matter of diseretiom camnot be a matter of appeal. It is mot pretembedor at all events it has not heen pretembel -. that these persoms hat any right to he on the list. on that they were in any selsequalified ly law to sote. That was not the contention: the contention was that the natice to strike off hal mot heen sufficiently lefinite, and that contention the come of Appeais. and the (our of gueen's Bench hoth held was an erronenos view. The revising officer proceeded: he heard the evidence so far as there wass evidence to sulmit, and the names of these persons were strack off the moll. Now, if we look at section 64 which provides for a recount under certain circumstances, among other things which are providel for is this:
"That any person voting at such clection, whose mame was included on my list of voters nied at such election, or whose name was excluded froumy such list, and whose right to have his name so included on the said list. or the exclusion of whose name from such list, as the case may be, appeared by such list to be the subject of an anpeat pend ang and undecided under the provisions of the Electoral Franchise Act, and that judyment has been rendered on such appeal deciding that such person was not eititiled to have his name so registered upon said list, or that the name of such person, was properly excinded therefrom, as the case may be."
Now, that is one class of persons, that is one gromed upon which a recount by the County Court julge may be sought, but I ask the attention of the House to subsection $\mathbf{2}$ of this section. which reads as follows :-
"If any such appeal in respect of any person whose name is ontered on the poll book as haviing voted at such election is not decided before the expiration of the said four days allowed for the making of an application for a recount, the time for the making of such application for : recount on the ground of the result of the decision of any such appeal shaill be extended for and until the expiration of six dass atter the decision of any such appeal."
It is unt stated that the recount shall he postponed ;
bot the statement is that the time for making such application for a recount--application to whom: why. to the julye - shall he postpuned until the expination of six days after the deesision of the appeal. I would like to know how it is possible for the returning ofticer to make a return during that perionl of time, while the guestion of appeal is malecilen. It is perfectly clear that the party has six days after the appeals are decided to make this application. Now, it it were possible for the returning ofticer to make his return before that perion of time. then it is perfectly obvious that he hais not the six layss tomake the application,--that he would not have H y time, on this gromal, to make the application. He camnot make the application after the return is mate : and it is clear as noonday, that unter these provisions. the returning officer is estopped from making a return until these appeals are decided. I call your attention further, Sii, to the fact that the two classes of voters under section (is are to lee kept distinct. The returning onticer is to enmmerate umder one class those who are entitleil to rote, to whom no exception is taken, and he must make a separate list for those whose cases are in appeal. Now, these two classes camot the fused together in one enumeration, until this question of appeal is lecileal : and that appeal is not to !ee exercised in such a way as to take from the party aggrievel his right to make the application. He is not forced to make his application at once. It is not an application which after it is made is to be postponed. It is this fact which is kept clearly in tiew by this sub-section. that until six days elapse after these appeals are disposen of, the returning officer camot make a return. And why should he : What right has he to
 put on the list, and were made a subjeet of appeal just on the eve of an election, is it possible that it could be seriously argued that this House has dischargel its duty in so incompetent a way, that it has so far failed to make provision for the proper expression of public opiniom, that these votes could be comonted before it should lee finally determined whether the names ought to be on the voters' list or not? It is clearly the intention of the law that section bil shall not lee read by itself. It mast he real in comnection with what follows. It is not that sole section which decides what are the duties of the returning ofticer. His duties are limited and explained further liy section 61.: they are also linited by section bio, where, if a ballot box is missing, in aljournment is provided for, notwitiostanding the clear ami positive declarations of section (i) : they are further limited by section 63: and they are limited by the amemment of last year, which shows that the votes camot be counted until it is known whether those persons are really entitled to be so counted or not. In conformity with this construction of the law, you have this provision of section 64 :

[^6]interference of the House to protect itself against a grows wrong. I do not think we are called upon to put such a marrow construction on the Act. We must real all parts of the Act toggether ; we must look at its spirit and at the intention of Parliament as disclosed in the Act : and it is clear, in view of these provisions for a recount, that the returning otficer cannot make a return until it is decided whether those parties who have voted, and whose names are in appeal, were or were not entitled under the law to have the elective franchise. Now. Sir, let me real some circumstances comected with the declaration. Mr. Pritcharil is the returning officer in the city of London. Mr. Pritchard, when asked to delay making his declaration in accordance with the anmendment of the law of last year. said
" 1 have no hesitation or doubt in the matter. The question of the undecided appeals is in the hands of the Court of Appeal, and I have nothing to do with it."
Why, sir, he had everything to do with it. Then Mr. Magee, the comsel for Mr. Hyman, said :
"I would call sour attention to the words of sul,-section 2 of section 62 , and if for any other cause, the said returning officer cannot at the day and hour uppointed by him for that purpose ascertain the exact number of rotes, se.., he may therenpon adjourn to a future day."
Now, the number of cotes was not aseertainable, because those parties right to vote was a sulbject still pending. The returning officer opened ballot low number one and declared i3 votes polled for Mr. Carling and ! 0 for Mr. Hyman. Then Mr. Nagee saill:
"I call sour attention to the fact that there are six of these ballots cast for the Ilon. Mr. Carling which were deposited by persons whose right to be registered is disputed.'
It seems that instead of the different classes of hallots being kept separate as provided for ly section is, they were mingled together. Mr. Pritchard. the returning officer, said:
"I may as well state here that 1 have nothing to do with the question of the undecided appeals. I shall simply take the votes that are recorded for Mr. Carling and for Mr. Hyman."
Now, Sir, that is the question of tirst importance that this House is called upon to comsider : Hat he nothing to do with it" Hall he a right to proceed to sum up the good and the questioned votes together? I think it is clear from the provisions of the Act, that he had not to do it, that he had no power or right to make a return until that question was decided. If he made a return, it is guite clear that it could only be a special eeturna return stating that there were so many votes polled for Nr. Carling and so many for Mr. Hyman alout which there was no guestion, and that there were so many for Mr. Carling and so many for Mr. Hyman which were under appeal. But I think, looking at the provisions of the Act of last year, that it is gnite clear that no return of any sort ought to be made : no return such as the law contemplates can be made until it is decided whether these votes are to be struck off the list of those entitled to vote, or whether they are to remain. Until that takes place it is not possible to say with absolute certainty who has the majority of legal votes cast at an election. I am not going to discuss this sulbject further. I have brought this matter to the attention of the House, and have called its attention to the important yuestion of the necessity of insisting that all
offieers shall conform to the law and discharge their duties in a fair and impartial manmer. I am informed ly telegram that the county juige has to-day the guestion of the undecided appeals iefore him; and, although in the latter part of November or the early part of December he ruled that he would not take any evidence when appealls were made by the Reform Committee, but would simply decide the question on the evidence as reported by the revising otticer, nevertheless to-day a different rule is to be adopted in regard to the other side. I hope that may prove to be an unfounded statement, or, if it is true, that His Honour may reconsider his determination and may act upon the same rule throughout. I think that the importance of the question justifies my bringing it before the House, and I think, also, that the House ought to accept the proposition laid down, that it ought to aceept this declaration of its rights and duties, because in my opinion the aloption of such a resolution would have a wholesome effect upon the officers of the Homse in the discharge of the very important duties which hate loeen asisigned to them.
sir JOHN THOMPsON. With the exception of one or two expressions in the resolution of the hon. member (Mr. Mills), I think it simply embodies a principle which is familiar to this House and :anout which, I suppose, there can be very little dispute. The exceptions to which I refer I will call the attention of the House to in a few moments, but, laying them aside for the present and considering the hom. gentleman's resolution as affirming an elementary rule as to the authority of this House over ofticers appointed to discharge duties in comection with the election of its members, I have still to ohserve that the attirmation of an undoubted principle may be untimely, and may serve a most improper purpose. It may be that a resolution atfirming that Mr. Pritcharil is the re turning otficer for the city of London, that Mr. Pritchard has certain duties to perform there, and that, if he does not discharge his duties properly, he may be brought to the lar of the House and punished, though it is what un one will deny, may be an interference with an officer who is discharging duties of the highest importance, not only to this House but to the constituency in which the election has taken place, and in that sense it is most untimely and is a proposition which this House should be asked to resist. The hon. gentleman has not attempted in any way to disguise the purpose of this resolution, nor has he claimed that theright of the Honse to supervise an election needs affirmation otherwise than as he thinks it necessary to invoke the authority of the House in order to interfere in a guestion which is now pending in regard to the election in the city of London. The hon. gentleman has avowed that he has moved this resolution, not lecause the principle is in doubt, because he says in the first part of his resolution that the right is undoulted, but it is because the matters which are in question in the London case may give rise to some question in the course of next week. Let me mention now the expressions in the resolution to which a few moments ago I said some exception might be taken, noturithstanding that it is the affirmation of a general principle about which there can be little doubt. These expressions refer to the circum-
stances which have arisen in this particular case, and the renarks of the hon. gentlenam justify the criticism and the objection that the resolation does not merely attirm" "that it is the muloubted right and duty of the Honse of Commons to see that the returning officers ate with perfect faimess towards the varionscamdidates," but that it proceeds to declare in the most open maniner that it is the duty. and right of the Honse to exercise supervision from time to time over the mamer in which those officers discharge their duties. Let me call the attention of the Honse to the extent to which that principle would carry us. It is admitted that it is the duty and right of the Honse to see that its officers act with perfect faimess, hut is it necessary, as this resolution aftirms, that this House shall supervise the comluct of the officer in every circunstance that may arise, that the House shall step in and declare hy its anthority that, for example, when the returning officer posts his motices, he shall post them in special places and at special times, that, in appointing deputy returning ofticers, he shall appoint those nominated by this House or by some other person outside of this House. or, the clection hating taken place, that we are to supervise the proceelings and to see whether Mr. Hyman or Mr. Carling is - -returned or not tole returned some day next week! If that is necessary, asattimed in this resolution, it may beclaimed to le necessary for this House to step in aul see that the ballots are properly comed and to see that the camdidate this House desires to seat should the returned by the returning ofticer. Why, Mr. Speaker, I need not call the attention of the House. I suppose, at any great length to the dangerous, to say nothing of the incomenient, consequences that would ensue if we were to place the discharge of the duties of these ofticers at the command of the majority of this Honse. Let us suppose the position to be reversel. let us :uppose that the appealed rotes in the city of London hail heen those of woters a majority of whom had roted for Mr. Hyman, and that it was proposed on this side of the Howse, to declare by the authority of this House that if the returning ofticer dared to return Mr. Hyman to this Honse, he would be liable to the authority of the Honse, all of which is vaguely shadowed-not vaguely shadowed but plainly shatowed and outlined in the phrases of this resolution. I conceive, sir, that hon. gentlemen opposite would leclare that it was such an attempt to coerce one of our officers ly the weight of the majority of this House that it would almost justify a revolution. Let me call the attention of the House to another phase of the question. The House has with great deliberation and following high authority, passed an Act to transfer jurisdiction in election cases to the courts of this country. The hon. gentleman states in his resolution, and he hais declared in his speech, that there are occasions in. which this House ought, notwithstanding that, to exercise the juriscliction which is still kept in reserve on the part of this House. He has made that argument to us more than once. Nobody disputes that the power still remains in this House to deal ly a political committee with the rights of the various candidates who contest an election, as was the case in days of old, but nobody of common sense will dispute that the measure transferring that jurisdiction to the courts voluntarily on the part of Parliament, after
almost centuries of resistance of the clatim of the courts to that jurisdiction as a matter of right, was an enlightened proceeding, one that tends to conserve the liberty of the suliject, one that secures proper representation in the comatry, and that a reversion to the old method of trying those questions by a political committee woulilnotonly degrade Parlianent hat would roh the constitnencies of thein principal protection. Well, sir, the hon. gentleman iesires us to atfirm, and his argument mate this afternoon expresses a strong opinion, that we should assert contimumsly the right of this House to deal with such cases. He stated that that right is not in dispute. There are many rights in connection with the constitution which are not in dispute. There is the right of the sovereign to perform acts of exceutive administration without the adrice of the Minister, the pewer of the Sovereign to refuse ansent to a statute which has received the assent of hoth Honses of Parliament. but in relation to which, if that right were exercised, it wonld be an outrage on constitutional practice as understond by the comatry. Sir, I say in relation to the powersof this House trideal withelection proceelings. Which powers are kept in reserve, especially with regard to the aftirmation of those powers in times when there are guestions in controversy before any of the officers who are named in the resolution. that it is exceedingly umwise. against every principle of faimess, that the House should interfere hy the covert threat which is contained in a resolution of this kind. There is another gromil upon which the same view can be sustaned, and that is the utter absence of accurate information, amb of competency, to decide tinally on the part of this Honse itself. Hereare, in rehation to what the hom. gentleman has put before us, at least half a dozen statements, which are mixtures of law and of fact : and in some of these the basis is denied, while others are male avowedly upon mere mumor amd without any kind of proof. The hou. gentleman has quoted, for example, a telegran stating that something is to be done by the retuming officer next week before the Connty Court judge : but before six oclock he may find that that telegram wasentirely unfoumerl. For my part 1 decline to believe that the county judge, or the returning officer. on anyhouly else in connection with that election, will do other than his strict duty according to law: I should be rery much surprised if they returned Mr. Carlingor Mr. Hyman othernise than with the view to their strict accountatility for the discharge of the in, portant duties which devolve upon them in this crisis. For my patt, upon the question which the hon. gentleman has raised as to the right of the returning officer to make a return this week, as to the right of the comaty julge to take evidence, or to refuse to take evidence, upon the appealed rotes. I decline to-lay to express any opinion whatever, for the simple reason that if I weretodo so I would not only be prejudging the case which may come before us next week, hut I should be relieving these officers. which I have no idea of doing, of their responsibilities to this House and to the country in the ordinary course of law; I should be expressing an opinion, and aiding the hon. gentleman in putting lefore the returning officer an argument in favour of his adopting a certain course next week, when it may be that he will stand at a future day at the bar to receive the julgment of sir Johs Thomisos.
the House for doing wrong; I should be attempting to guide the returning ofticer in a matter, in relation to which he has dischargel hluties at every step, for the violation of which he is liable by statute to rery heavy penalties: and I have mo idea of putting that returning officer or that judge in the position of saving that the authority of this Honse, or the aththority even of myself, small as that authority may he, stamls hetween himand the: responsilility unker which he ought to discharge his duties. How are we to decide the question which the hon. genteman mentions, when he say:. he is informed that some person took oath $\cdot$ A.. contrary to latw: If it is necessaty for the House to exercise its super ision orer the way in which he performed his duties. how are we to tind out whether the persons took oath " X ," who ought mot to have taken oath " $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$.....-

Mr. MILLA (Bothwell). No.
sir JOHN THOMBSON. Practically that, becanse, although the resolution sulbsuothing about oath " $X$." that ispart of theargament hy which the hon. gentleman sustains his resolution, it is partly in that riew that the hom. gentleman comes here and anss the House to attim a principle which he salys is undoulted, and yet in respect of which as an urgent matter, the House should express an opinion this afternow. But the hon. gentleman is not in a position to tell us that anylmoly tork oath . . ${ }^{*}$ " who ought not to take that gath.

Mr. MlLLS (Bothwell). 1 may say that the oath " $X^{\prime \prime}$ is the oath which is required to be taken liy parties in appeal. I simply mention the fact that in consequence of the names leing upon the list, it was contembed, and the deputy retuming officers atmitted, that they were entitled to take the regular oath instean of the special oath which is prescribed by the stathte.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. And the hem, gentlematn is not able to tell us that they did mot take oath $\cdots$.

## Mr. MILLCe (Bothwell). Yes, lam.

sir IOHN THOMPSON. The hom. gentleman, I have no doubt, is so informed; but surely there is mothing in the information which has been conreyed tohim, or that he has intimated to the Honse, to induce the Honse to pronomece juigment with regarel to what has heen done with appaled votes, and with regard to the mamer in which they have been left upon the list. The hon. gentleman has made an argument to the House as to there heing no reason why these votes should he kept separate. With regard to all these matters, if it is true that we are to exercise our authority whenever an otficer has done wrong, it is most important that until he has done wrong we should express mo opinion, and no judgment, about the case ; because he would then be in a position not only of saying: Sou have completely relieved me of my responsibility umder the law; but he will be in a position to tell us that we have prejulged his case hefore we have hearlit. Now, the hon. gentlemanhas gone intoother phases of the Londoncase. He has referred to the telegram ahout what the judge is going to do: he has made an argument upon the Act of last session : he has considered all the phases of this question, not only as they have occurred, but as they may possibly come up in the near future. Now, I do not propose to the Honse
this afternoon, that we should either athirm the principle which the hon. gentleman asks us to atfirm, or that we should refuse to athiniz it. But I lo think the Honse, while treating as beyond guestion the principle contained in the hon. gentleman's resolution, in so far as it is clear and undisputed, should at the same time decline to express an opinion which will either commit the House to a future julgment in this case, or relieve any person of his responsibility with respect to it. The hon. gentleman referred us to a case which occurred in 1875 , in whieh Mr. Blake and the late Sir John Macionalid both agreed that the power of the House remained intact, notwithstanding the legislation which gave juriseliction to the courts: but I think the hon, gentleman forgot the lesson which that debate conveyed, and it was this : that the leaders of looth sides of the House consented, notwithstanding that the power remained in the House, that the Honse ought to absolutely refuse to interfere with respect to particular cases or persons while they were still in controversy. The position of this case is further illustrated hy cases that a number of us have here. I will not refer to any positive attempt, becanse I presume at the outset that one must acpuit any hom. member of this House of making any attempt in this resolution, or in this dehate, to influence the jutgment of any judicial officer in this comutry: but if it be proper for us, in alrancesof any decision, to take up details of the Lomion ase, which is partly, we are told. hefore the returning officer and partly before the county julge, how is it that last session we did not take up in detail the case of every member who harl an election petition against him, and diseuss its merits, and say, we yesterday received a telegram of certain corrupt practices committed in that gentleman's county, and atfirm hy resolution that we had full authority in these cases, notwithstanding the statute giving jurisdiction to the judges, and stating that we proposed to exercise it whenever necessary : And how is it we did not diseuss the principles of lict which arose on those petitions, and express an opinion by resolution of the Honse, or, at all events in dehate ly the speeches of nembers of high standing in their profession, or high authorities on constitutional questions, for the purpose of guiding the decisions of judges who were to try them" Perhaps, the hon. gentleman, in view of the fact that some of us are still in the position of having our cases before the courts, has still in view an idea of invoking the authority of this House to discuss, if not to decide, the election cases which are still pemaling. We might just ats well do so, we might do so with just as much propricty, and with as much fainess, and with as mach prospect of receiving the respect of the country, as to discuss the London election case. What T propose to the House is the following amendment :-

That all the words after "That" be struck out of the motion and that the following be substituted therefor:While it is the right and duty of this House to enquire into and punish any unfairness or misconduct on the part of any officer who has duties imerosed on him in the election of a member of the House, and while the powers given to the courts for the trial of election petitions does not lessen the authority of the House over any stach officer, the House will. at all tiones refrain from expressing any opinion or taking any action which would involve or implyan interference in any unfinished proceeding of any such officer or which might lessen the responsibility of any such officer or his obligation to proceed with his
various duties according to the best judgment in which he is able to form in regard thereto.
One purpose which may he served by the amend. ment is an expression of the principle to which the hon. gentleman referred. The resolution referred especially to returning officers. In so far as it may he proper to attirm a general principle, I propose to atfirm thls principle as applicable to all officers who have luties in connection with the elections. The hon. gentleman mentioned returning officers and all other ofticials simply becanse he proposed to base his argument aml his attack on what one returning officer had slone, or to direct what that returning officer should do hereafter, although I almit he added the words "other ofticials" as well. The expression, in so far as it is proper to make it, that the duties of all officers connected with the elections must he discharged with perfect fainness to the camlidates, is one that should apply to every ofticer charged with duties of that kind, and I have no ohjection to affirming that general principle : hat it will be proper for the Honse, in view of the special circmastances under which this resolution has heen brought to its notice, to ilecline to express the view that the House ought to interfere with respect to any proceenting which is yet untinished on the purt of any such otficer. I have thonght that the more necessary becanse, as I have alrealy mentioned, the hom. gentleman's restution declares. or intimates at all events, the necessity of supervising the discharge of the duties of thoseothicers, aul theexpression " supervise "convegs something more than mere review and something more than mere power of punishment if any wrong shonh be done intentiomally.

Mr. LAURIER. I do not think there is much more fanlt to le found with the annendement than there was fanlt to be fomm with the motion itself. The hon. Minister stated at the opening of his rematks that on general principles he did not very materially dissent from the motion submitted by my hon. friem. I take the same view with regaril to the amenhment, and I do not dissent very much from the position therein laid down. I quite agree that it would not he proper for the House to interfere with any afticer of the House in the proper discharge of his duty. The motion of my hon. friend did not propose to do so. It only covered the general principles, which, as he stated, it is well to recall and re-attirm, for although they are well known, there may be occasions when it is desirable to bring them to the attention of all officers of the House. The answer of the Minister of Justice was that if an officer improperly discharged his duties he was always liable to be brought to the har of the House, and there receive alequate punishment. But the hon. gentleman will agree with me that when the law is ambiguous, and when an officer has a duty to discharge in regard to which he may be macertain as to what course to follow, it would be better to give him adrice than afterwards to bring him to the bar of the House for punishment. I itgree with him that it would he improper for the House under any circumstances, to dictate to the officers what they should do, and how they should discharge their duties, reserving to the House, of course, the power-not reserving it, becaluse it exists as a matter of course-to review the action of the officer. But, Sir, there is an immense lifference, I conceive,
between the House interfering with the proper discharge of a duty by an officer, and the other proposition which is this: That when the law is ambngons and the officer is called upon to discharge certain duties of a dubions character, then if the Minister of Justice gives advice with the consent anl with the knowledge of the House, it seems to me that all the ents of justice would he properly met. Let us take the present case. At a certain stage when the lists arere being printen the revising officer, whether he sought advice or not. received the alvice of the Department of Justice as to the mamer in which he should discharge his duty, am he discharged his duty aceordingly, not in the light of his own judgment as I conceive, but in the light of the advice that was given him by the Minister of dustice. He had sent the list to be printed in a certain manner, omitting from that list the names which were subject to appeal : but ineon the alvice which was then tendered him by the Minister of Justice he reversed his action and then he ordered the list to be printed, not as he haddirected it should be printed, hat with the addition of the names which were subject to appeal. Well, we have proceded to another step in this matter. We have reached this stage, that the vote has leen taken, that the names which have been objected to have cast their votes and properly cast their votes: I find mo fault with that. Whether it was done one way or the other the elements of justice require that these woters should be allowed the privilege of recording their opinion as long as their right to do so was pending before a court of justice. We come to this stage : whether or not these cotes are to be counted in the result. The proposition which was laid down by my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), and the proposition upon which the House would have heen gratified to have the opinion of the Minister of Justice, was this: that these votes, though they are recorded, though it can be ascertained for whom they have voted, if they have a right to rote, though their votes cam weigh the balance in the scale, still it would be against all justice that a return should be made in that matteruntilandonly after such time as the courts have decided whether or not they are gualified to vote. This was the proposition laid down by my hon. friend, and this was the proposition which he intends to have recorded, and upon which he wanted to test the opinion of the Houss, and especially of the Minister of Justice. I am sorry, for my part, that the Minister of Justice did not choose to express an opinion upon, or did not even choose to amounce anything more than his opinion. It would not be fair, it would not be right, it would not be law either, that any returns should be made until and only after such time as the conuts of justice which are now in possession of the question have decided and determined whether or not these rotes upon which the election must finally depend, should be counted or not comited. The Minister of Justice, instead of giving an opinion on this point-which is to me a point of so elementary justice that it is not possible to have two opinions on it-remains absolutely silent, and he says: No: we shall not interfere with the discharge of his duty by the ofticer, but if he fails he shall he brought to the bar of the House and made to answer for his delinquency. Would it not be infinitely more proper that instead of reserving to ourselves the right to punish that delinguent officer
-- delinguent perhaps only in judgment, and not in intention-would it not be better to say at once what is, in the opinion of the House, the law on the sulvect and to have this opinion of the House as a guide for him to act upon? The question is: shall we or shall we not have a return in this matter, before the point has heen decided by the courts whether or not these voters which are now in appeal have the right to rote? That is themly proposition after all to be debated here now. The hon. gentleman says that we have to determine it next week. It is true we may have to determine it next week, when possibly gross injustice is done to the one or to the other candidate. There would be no pretension on this side of the House-eren if the majority of these votes had been recorded in farour of MIr. Hyman instead of having heen recorded in fatrour of Mr. Carling, as it is said they have been recorded-there would be no pretension on this side of the House, if the majority of the votes were recorded in favour of Mr. Hyman, to have Mr. Hyman's return postponed until the right of these roters who have passed their rotes had heen determined. Sio.long as the matter is pending it seens to me that there cam be no injustice and no interference with the proper jurisdiction of the officer. to affirm solemnly on the floor of this House-if not by resolution, at least hy the exchange of opinions, which often takes place-that mo return should be made until the right of these voters shall have been determined. siir, this is the only proposition which is made. My hon. friend, in the drafting of his resolution carefully abstained-I will not say minutely--- to go into the particulars of any case, and as I understood my hon. friend, the object which he had in view was not only to attirm a solemn principle, as to which there can be no possible discussion ; bat rather to have at this moment a discussion upon the law as it stamds to day with a view, I do not disguise it, of serving as a guide to the returning officer as to how he should act in this matter. I am sorry to say that the resolution has not been met in the spirit in which it was offered. I am sorry to say that the Minister of Justice, instead of receiving it in this way, hats chosen to reserve the powers of the law to tireaten the returning officer with condign punishment if he does not act as he should act. The trouble is that the"question arises, how should he act: It scems to me his duty is clear, but therearedifferent opinions upon it. As to the amendment proposed by the Minister of Justice, as I said a moment ago, it seems to me to be perfectly unobjectionable in substance. I am sorry to say, however, that it is an evasion of the principle which was proposed to the House, and whic! it was certainly suitable that the House should accept at the present time.

Mr. MONCRIEFF. Yesterday afternom, Mr. Speaker. I detained the House for a short time, in discussing the questions which had been raised by the hom. menber for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), which were in the first place : Who are the proper persons to be counted as voters according to the Franchise Act; andsecondly, the question whether voters who had been entered upon the listasappeal voters, should becountedor not, when the deputy returning officer is adding up the votes in the ballot boxes. If think, Mr. Speaker, that upon thatguestion perhapsenough

Mr. Laitiker.
was said yesterday. I can assure this Honse, at any rate, that whaterer wats saill upon the guestion omly refers to matters that had taken place and had passed, atul that I did not anticipate, nor would 1 for one moment anticipate, what might he the action of any officer of this Honse in the future. Now, sir, can any hon. gentleman who has heard the remarks of the two speakers on the Opposition sile of this Honse come to any other conclusion bat that this motion has direct reference to the election of Mr. Carling in the city of London: Can any person come to any other conclusion than that it is a motion calling for an expression of opinion ly this House as to how the ofticers in London should perform their duties: It is either that, or else it is introluced for the purpose of intimidating thoseofficersin the discharge of theirduties. In either case I leprecate the resolution from the first worl of it to the last. We are asked ly it to assert the rights of this Honse. Who is tampering with the rights of this House, I should like to know? We areasked to indicate to all ourothicers throughout the country that we are going to exercise our powers over them. This resolution is particularly pointed at the returning officer, the revising barrister and the county judge of the County of Middlesex. As such it is a most improper resolution. The first step the hon. member for Bothwell takes is to call for the voters list : and he follows that up with this particular resolution which applies to ne person in the Dominion of Canada other than the three officers in the city of London. I think it would have been much more proper if the hon. gentleman had moved a resolution to the effect, that this House should ate fairly towards all its revising officers and all other officers umder its control. That would have been more in accordance with the way in which this House has aluays acted in regard to its officers. The hon. member for Bothwell, in the early part of his remarks, said that he found "that authority was about to be abused." What does that mean: He referred to the election in the city of London, and to the conduct of the officers there. He said that he foum this resolution to he necessary, and that this House ought to assert its dignity and its powers. Now, I feel that there is no fear whatever that anthority is going to be abused in the city of Lombon. The otficers there are men of the highest integrity. not only the julge, but the revising barrister and the gentleman who acted as retmrning officer: I have every contidence that thase gentlemen will discharge their duties faithfully and properly, and I deprecate any intimation leeing made in this House ly any gentleman on one side or the other, which would indicate to them in the slightest way what this House or any individual member of it thought their duty to be. The hon. member for Bothwell deliberately troik the bull by the horns and told this House that it was impossible for the returning officer in the city of London to declare Mr. Carling elected until six days after the county judge had given his decision on the appealed rotes. I am not discussing now whether he is right or wrong. I do not propose to discuss that, beciuse that would be an indication that I thought the hon. memher was right or wrong. The hon. gentleman asked an expression of opinion from the hom. Minister of Justice on this point, and the hom. leader of the Opposition remarkel that he thought it would be better that the hoin. Minister of

Justice should suggest a course by which the returning ofticer wonld know that he, the Minister of Justice, thought that he ought not to return Mr. Cirling in the neantime. Why, Mr. Speaker. I never heard of such a thing hefore. I think. I may venture to say, that if fou were to search through Han.ared for the last twenty years, you would not time such a promosition ever mande on the floor of this Honse during that time. Now. I do not for one moment think that the hom. lealer of the Opposition could have considered carefully the remarks he made, because he introrluced his speech lys stating that heagreed in every way with the amending resolution of the hom. the Minister of Justice: But what did he drift into before he got through? Why, sir, he drifted into the very same argment as the hom. member for Bothwell, contending, that no return should be made by the returning officer of Lomdon until six days had expired after the time the county judge had decided on the appealed rotes. There we find both of them hand-in-glove together, determined if possible, by hook or ly erook, to squeeze some expression of opinion or direction from the hon. the Minister of Justice as to what the returning otticer in the city of Lomdon should do. I amperfectly sure that if the parties in this House changed places tomorrow, and if the hon. leader of the Opposition were on this side as Minister of Justice, he would deprecate, in far stronger language than $I$ have done, any attempt to syuceze from him a direction to any returning officer or comity judge in this Dominion. Now, Sir, I intend not to saly any thing in reference to the votes in the city of London, but simply to meet in a couple of words the contention of the hon. member for Bothwell as to who should have voted at that election and who should be comenter. I would like to call his attention to a misconception or misrealing of section ati which he has alopted. That section provides that at the close of the poll the returning ofticer is to count the number of cotes given for each cambilate in the ballot boxes, and that in loing so he shall reject three classes of papers, and he is to reject mo more. He is to reject those ballots which have not heen supplied by the deputy returning otticer: secondly, atl those by which votes are given for more camlidates than are to be elected ; and thims, all those on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be indentitied. Yon will not find in this section or in any other any prowision that he is to reject any others, except, as the hom. member for bothwellcontends, are inferentially tobe excluded in the next sub-section. But I believe that he himself will concede that I ann correct in stating that the section which I have just mentiomen, refers to counting the rotes, whereas the next sul). section, as the marginal note imicates, refers only to what is to bedone with the billots after the votes are coment
"The other ballot papers being counted,"-
That is, every other hallot paper with the exception of the three classes I have named ----
"The other ballot papers being counted, and a list kepi of the number of votes given to each candidate and of the number of rejected ballot papers, all the ballot papers-'
That is, after this count has heen had -- -
-"all the ballot papers indicating the votes given for each candidate respectively, except as in this section is
hereinafter, provided, shall be put into separate envelopes or parcels.
Are they to he put up into separate envelopes before being comoted: By no neans. Every vote in the ballot box is to be counted lefore the separation takes place. and this sulb-section only directs the deputy returning officer what to do with them after hitving heen counted. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) asked what was the object of separating the ballot papers, and inferentially from What he said it might be understom that he thought they should not le counted.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I did unt say that.
Mr. MONCRIEFF. 1 said inferentially.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I spose of section is and pointed ont that they were to be enmmenated separately.

Mr. MONCRIEFF. You asked what was the purpose of separating those hallots from the others. I will tell you the purpose. Every one is the suh. jeet of appeal, and those votes must go before the judge and have to be decided upon ly the judge of the Comaty Court as to whether the persons who cast them are properly on the list or not. It hats to be ascertained what propertion of those were cast for Mr. Hyman and what proportion for Mr. Carling. If they were not numbered and put in separat: envelopes, there womla he no way of indentifying the voter. or telling what proportion of them was east for the one or the other. Von referred to section is, which says:


#### Abstract

The depnty returning oflicer shall make out an statewent of the accepted ballot papers, of the number of votes given to cach candidate, of the ballot papers counteil which were deposited by persons whose right to be registered on the list of voters and to vote, and by persons the exclusion of whose names from the list of voters inpeared by, the said list to be the subject of undecided appeals.,


This speaks of the two cliasses of ballot papers, but you will not find any place, though the separation is mate for comenience, where it is directed that these votes shall not lee comited. On the other hamd, it is stated that the rotes in every ballot box are to be countel except in the three classes I have referred to. Section fil directs the returning officer to add together the number of votes given for each candidate acoording to the statements contained in the several hallot foxes made ley the tepaty returning officers from the ballot papers counted by them. The deputy returning offieers are directed to count the votes, and the returning officer is toll to ahll them together. I shomld mot have alluded to this point had it not been alrealy diseussed. These votes have been added up, by the returning officer in the city of Lomion. The hon. member for bothwell (Mr. Nills) igave a resume of the law as to coters' lists, to show how it was amemeed, the different courts the lists were in, and the expressions of the different judges that had leen given in regard to them. In the main, I think he was probably correct. In some matters, I think he has probably been misinformed, but I do not think it necessary to take up the time of the House in going over them. I think the position of the matter at the present time is this, that there are a number of appeals as to voters whose names were on the voters list, and who formed the class of voters that were marked "A" on the list we have had laid on the Table, and that the right of their voting is at present a subject of
appeal before the comnty jurlge of the County of Midillesex. What the proportion of those voters who voted for the elifferent candidates is. 1 dor not know, except hy hearsay, and I do not particularly. care, hat it must le remembered that the intention of the hon. gentlemen opposite is to throw some reflection upon the otticers in London, and perhaps upon those woters. I ann not aware that these vores have been ilecided. I mulerstami they are under appeal, amd the julge has a right ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ leal with them according to the statute. I am not aware that at this monent the appeal is lefore the julge. I have not received any telegram telling me what the judye is about tordo a the hom. member for Bothwell claims to have. and if 1 had received one 1 des not think I would make the mistake of stating on the flomo of this House what course I had heard that the juige of the County of Middlesex intemded to take. I do not intend to detain the House further. The terms of the amemelment of the Minister of Justice are entirely in aceordance with my views, as I think that all officers, inclating those of the city of Lomonn. unIlerstand that this House explects that every officer. will fol his duty faithfully and anscientionsly. and will make proper returns to this House.

Amenhment (Sir John Thompson) itgreed to. on a division.
Motion, ats amembed, agreed to.

## THE LATE JUKE OF CLARFN('F ANU AVONDALIE.

Mr. SPEAKER. I hate the honour to inform the House that 1 hatse receiveria Message from the senate acynainting this House that the Senate hatre agreed to their dillress to His Exeelleney the Goremor (ieneral, praying that His Excellency will he pleaserl to transmit the lorint Adolress of both Honses to Her Giracions Dajesty the Queen, of comblolence on the untimely death of His Reyal Highness Prinee Alhert Victor. Duke of Clarence amd Aromblate, in such a mamer as His Excellency may see fit, in orrer that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throme, hy tilling up the blank with the worls " The senate and Honse of ('mmons."
sir IOHS THOMIPON mover the atjourmant of the Honse.
Motion agreeal to; amd Honse anljourned at i:4: p.in.

## HoUse of commons.

Mosims, Th March, Istie.

The Spenkef took the Chair at Three delock.

## Phatehs.

## CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the Honse that he had received from the Hon. Mr. Justice Palmer and the Hon. Mr. King, two of the judges selected for the trial of election petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, a certificate relating to the Flectoral District of Queen's, N.B., by which certificate George Frellerick Bairl, Esci., is

Mr. Moncrieff.
declared to be the dinly elected member to represent the said electoral district. In conformity with Chapter 9, Nection 46, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, he had issued his warnant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing him to amend the return to the writ of the last election for the said clectomal district, by expunging therefrom the name of Gerrge (ierald King. Esq., and substituting in lieu thercof the name of (ieorge Frederick Baird, Ess., as the duly elected member to represent the said electoral district in the Honse of Commons.

He also informed the House that the Clerk of the Honse had received from the Clerk of the Crown in chancery, a certificate to the effect that the writ had heen duly amemled.

## NEW MEMBERs.

Mr. SPEAKER further informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Cinancery, certificates of the election and return of the following mem. hers:---
Of Johs Llarn. Esq., for the Electoral District of Quchec West: and
Of Joseph Girocimb. Eisi., tor the Electoral District of Iwo Momitains.

## MENBER INTRODUCED).

Fraseis G. Furbres. Esi, Member for the Electoral District of Queen's, N.S.; introduced br Mr. Laurier and Mr. Flint.

## FISHING BOUNTY ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. TUPPER moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. $\boldsymbol{J}$ ) to amend Chapter ?fis of the Revisel Statutes, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the louilding of Fishing Vessels." He said: The House may have observed that I laid on the Table the other day a return in compliance with section 4 of the Act relating to the distribution of the bounty. That paper comtained the Orders in Comalil and the regulations under which the bounty for the last fiscal year was distributed. But section 3, which I propose to ask the Honse to repeal, has lieen practically a dead letter ever since it was on the Statute-hook. That section enacts that in addition to the return which 1 brought down, there shall be laid on the Table of the Honse a statement of the mode in which it is proposed to distribute the bonnty in the ensuing year. It has been found in practice impossible, ormost inconvenient, tonlo that, so much so that the House has never required it, nor has its attention been called to the fact that the return has never been made. This can only be ascertained at the end of the distribution, because the amount payable to each man either lessens or increases according to the experience of the department of the number of claims which were found entitled to the bounty during the preceding year. If such a statement were laid before the House, the hauls of the department would be so tied that a distribution made on that hasis in the following season would probably more than swallow up the amount of the appropriation. As the attempt was made last year to keep strictly within the amount appropriated by Parliament for this ohject, I propose now to ask the House to strike out section 3.
Motion agreed to ; and Bill read the first time.

## CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. FLINT moved for leare to introluce Bill (No. 6) to amend the Canala Temperance Act of 1888. He said: This is substantially a repetition of the Bill intronluced hy me last session, which passed its secomd reading, but did not reach its third reathing.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## P. E. I.-..sUbMarine tennel.

Mr. PERRY asker, Whether it is the intention of the (iovernment during the present session to cause further survers and bearings to be made across the Straits of Xorthmberland from Prince Edward Island to the mainland, with the view of obtaining further information, with that already obtained, to enable the dovermment to ask for tenders to build it tumel across said stazits with as little delay as possible:

Mr. FOSTER. The dovernment at present has this matter umler consideration.

## TIGNISH Wharfinger fees.

Mr. PERRY asked, Whether the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has taken any atton to recover from Benjamin (iandet, late wharfinger at Tignish Break water, Prince Elward Islamd, money; or fees collecten hy him churing the years 1890 and 1891 and not accounted for to the department :

Mr. TUPPER. Action has been taken. A demand has been mate umon the late whanfinger for the amount due, which is about $\$ 15$.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND bATT ACT.

Mr. KAULBACH asked, When will copies of all correspondence relative to the Newfoundland Bait Act he laid on the Table of the House? What position has the Govermment of Canada taken to induce the diovermment of Newfoundland to sus. pend the operation of said Act against Camada, and Canadian fishermen: Also, what action has the Imperial Government taken through their Colonial Secretary, as respects Newfomdland's discrimination in said Bait Act against Canada. after having had the assurance from the Newfoundland (iovernment that said Act should not operate adversely against British or Camadian fishermen?
Mr. TUPPER. The correspondence referred to will be brought down as soon as an answer can be obtainel from Her Majesty's Government as to whether a certain protion of it shall be influded in the return or not. The return is all ready, with that exception. As to the second branch of the question, all possible representations have heen made on this subject both to the Government of Newfoundland iul to Her Majesty's Govermment, and a full explanation on that point, as well as the answer to the other branch of the guestion, will be laid on the Table at an early date.

Mr. LAURIER. What does the hon. gentleman mean by an early diate: Has he to wait for an answer from Her Hajesty's Government?
Mr. TUPPER. The delay is simply caused because we have to obtain the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the submission of a certain portion of the documents. We do not anticipate
any difficulty is to that, hat we have not yet the permission which we expect to receive at an early date.

## (GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS NINCE CONFEDERATION.

## Mr. MA('IONALI) (Huron) moved for :

Statement of all (iovermment contracts let by tender from 1st July, 18tio, to lst July, ls91, to contain the following information: 1st. Names and residences of parties tendering for each work; 2nd. The amount of each tender in each case; 3rd. The names of parties in all cases obtaining the contract : 4th. In cases where the lowest tenders were not accepted. the reasons for non-acceptance: 5th. Where deposits were required to accompany each tender, the percentage of amount of tender required. If not, the cases in which it was not refunded, demanded or not received ; 6th. Whether deposits were returned to any tenderer who refused to accept the contract when called on to comply with the specifications upon which his tender was based, the names of the parties, and the reasons for returning deposits.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think I must ask the hon. member for Huron to reconsiler the motion, which is a very extensive one, and to reflect as to whether the object he wishes to accomplish could not be oltained by some less expensive mode. This return would reguire the examination, classification and copying of some $3(0), 000$ or $4(0), 000$ contracts. There are about $\mathbf{- 0 , 0 0 0}$ or $80,0(0)$ in the Post Oftice Departmentalone, and it would require the employment of a large staff for some years tocomplete this return. I have no doubt there is some information which the hon. gentlemandesires which we could get at more easily and cheaply than the whole of this which he asks by his motion.

Mr. MACIONALI)(Huron). I would bewilling to confine the motion to Public Worksand Railways. I think there is a return bringing that down to 1878, hut I have been unable to find it. If the Minister will consent, I will confine this to those departments.

Mr. SPEAKFR. Then the motion will have to be amended in that way.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would make some limitation in regard to this. Some of these contracts are very trivial, only for a few dollars, but I presume he refers to the more important contracts. The return to which he refers, which was brought down to 1878, might le continued to the present time, though it would take a long time to do that, especially during the session. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will take a little time to consider whether he could not make some limitoin the extent of the return he desires.

Mr. LAURIER moved the aljourmment of the debate.

Motion agred to, and debate adjourned.

## BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I would have desired to proceed with my motion in reference to the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec to-day ; but, for some reason, no doubt a very good one, the members for the Province of Quebec are for the most part away. Therefore, I would ask that it should remain on the Order paper.

## Motion postponed.

Mr. Teptek.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Mr. sU'TherlaNi) (for Sir Richaki CartWRI:HT) moved for:
Return, in the form used in the statements usually published in the Gazette, of the Exports and Imports from the lst day of July, 1891, to the 1st day of March, 1892, distinguishing the products of Canada from those of other countries: and comparative statements from the 1st day of July, 1890, to the lst day of Mareh, 1891.

Mr. Bownel.L. There is no objection to the return, in fact it is a periolical one. I have to repeat what I have said on a number of occasions in the past. that it is impossible to liring cown the returns for some little time. As the House will readily understand, in order to make it complete we must have the reports from the different ports, and until they are received, the return camot be completed or mate out. But the return will he lat hefore the House as soon as the information is received at the department.

Motion agreed to.

## RETURN: ORDEREI).

Copies of all petitions, correspondence, vouchers, depositions, inspectors* reports and documents whatsoever, respecting the dismissal of B. Loiselle. Esq., postmaster of the Parish of Ste. Angele. County of Rouville.-(Mr. Sutherland for Mr. Brodeur.)
That the Clerk do lay on the Crable a statement of the number of petitions for Prohibition presenited to the House of Commons during the session of 1891. (1.) Total number of petition spresented. (2.) Total numberot signatures to these petitions. (3.) Number of (1) petitions : (2) signatures: ( (1) Presbyterian Church; (6) Methodist Church; (6) Baptist Church (separate figures for Free Baptists) : (d) Episcopal Church of England; (e) Salvation Army. (4.) Number of (1) petitions: (2) signatures from each Province and each Territory; name and figures for each Province and each Territory separately. (5.) Number of separate petitions from Church, Courts and Temperance Societies, or any other bodies signed by officials, giving name of Church, Court, Temperance Societies, \&c., sending such petitions, with number of signatures.-(Mr. Fraser.)

## RETURN:--ENQUIRIFS.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to remind the dovernment that about the midille of last session an Orrler of the House was passed asking for a return of the expenditure in the different electoral districts under three heads, viz. : Public buildings, harlours and rivers, and railways. I wonld like to know when it will be brought down:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will ascertain tomorrow and inform thehon. gentlemanhow it stands.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). I begto call the attention of the House and the Govermment to the fact that the return I asked for in reference to Speaker's Warrants, writs of election, and the Oaler in Comcil appointing the returning officer, is not complete. There are no canses assigned. I take, for instance, the election in Quebec West. The date of the Speaker's Warrant is the 29 th December, the date of the Order in Council appointing the returning officer is the 9th Felirnary following, and the issue of the writ is on the same date. I notice that the issue of the writ is, in nearly every instance, the date of the appointment of the returning officer, and a very wide period of time has elapsed between the date of the Speaker's Warrant and the Order in Council appointing the returning ofticer. Now, I supposed when I movedmy motion, that where chere was any reason for this delay, it would be assignet.

It may be that in some instances the voters' list was in preparation and was not ready, but the date of the receipt of the roters' list and the date of the printing, it seems to me, ought to be given where those are the justification, and if they are not the justification relied upon, any other reason for this long lapse of time between the issue of the warrant and the appointment of the returning officer, should be stated.
sir JOHA THOMPSON I understand the return called for the reasons of the delay, and if so, the retum laid upon the Table can, of course, only be considered as a partial return. It has not been before the (iovermment or any member of it, and the reasons for the delay require to le assigned by the department. Therefore as soon as we have had an opportunity of examining this return, we will supply the data.
sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the aljourmment of the House.

Motion agreed to : and House adjourned at $3: 5 \mathrm{a}$ ) p.in.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tresdar, Sth March, 1892.

The sideaker took the (hair at Three oclock.
Prayeks.

## SELECT STANDIN(; (OMMITTEES.

Mr. BOWELL presentel the report of the special committee appointed to report lists of memhers to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, as follows:-

ON PRIVILE(GES ANI) ELECTIONS.

| Messieurs |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Adams. | Langelier, |
| Amyot, | Langevin (Sir Hector), |
| Baker. | Laturier, |
| Brau*oleil, | Latvergut, |
| Bruneau. | Lister, |
| Caron (Sir Adolphe), | McCarthy, |
| Chapleau, | Mclonald (Victoria), |
| Choquette, | McLemer, |
| Contsworth, | Masson, |
| Curran, | Moncrieff. |
| Dily, | Mulock, |
| Davies, | Ouimet, |
| Dessaulniers, | Patterson (Huron), |
| Dickey, | Pelletier, |
| Edgar, | Préfontaine, |
| Flint, | Thompson (Sir John), |
| Fraser, | Tupper, |
| Gironard (JacquesCar | Weldon, and |
| Ives, Kirlpatrick | Wood (Brock ville). - 41. |

## ON EXPIRIN(: LAWS.

Bain (Soulangen),
Cameron,
Cargill,
Carroll,
Corbould,
$\quad \mathbf{4} \frac{1}{2}$

Messieurs
Cameron,
Carroll,
Corbould,

Hutchins,
Legris,
Mc:Donald (Victoria),
McMillan (Vaudreuil), Pope,

Dawson,
Delisle,
Dugas,
Ferguson (Renfrew),
Flint.
Gillies, Gillies, Somerville Girouard (Two Momatains), Temple, and Grieve, Henderson,

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

ON RAILIVAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

## Messients

Adams, Allan,
Amyot.
Armstrong,
Bain (Sunlange © ),
Baker,
Barnard,
Beansoleil.
Béchard,
Bergeron,

## Bergin,

Bernier,
Borden,
Bourassa,
Bowman,
Brown,
Brunean,
Burnham,
Burns,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Carignan,
Carpenter,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Carpenter, } & \text { McLeam, } \\ \text { Caron (Sir Adol he), } & \text { McLemuan }\end{array}$
Cartwright (Sir Richatd), McLeod,
Casey,
Chaplean,
Charlton,
Choquette.
Christie,
Coatsworth,
Cochrane,
Cockburn,
Corlxuild,
Corby,
Costigan,
Craig,
Curran.
Daly,
Davies,
Davin,
Davis,
Delisle,
Denison,
Desaulniers,
Desjartins (Hochelaga),
Desjardins (Lilslet),
Devilin,
Dewdney,
Dickey,
Dupюnt,
Edyar.
Fairbairn,
Fauvel, Ferguson (Letals Gren.) Ross (Lisgar)
Ferguson(Leerls di Gren.), Ryckman,
Fraser,
Fréchette.
Geoffrion,
Gibun,
Gillies,
Langelier,
La Riviert,
Laturier,
Laverghe,
Leduc,
Leiger,
Lepine,
Lipú,
Lister,
Livingston,
Macdonald (King`s),
Macdonell (Algomit),
-Mackenzie,
Mackintosh.
McAlister.
McCarthy,
Mcibougald (Picton),
McKay,
McKeen,
Mc.Millan (Huron),

McMullen,
Madill,
Mara,
Masson,
Metcalfe.
Mignault,
Mills (Annapolis),
Mills (Buthwell),
Montague,
Mulock,
Murray,
Northrup,
Guimet,
Paterson (Brant),
Perry,
Popte,
Prefontaint,
Prior,
Putnam,
Reid,
Rider,
Rinfret,
Robillard,
Roome,
Russ (Dundas),
Ross (Lisgar).
, Ryckiman,
Sivard,
Scriver,
Simard, (iirouard (Jacques Cartier), Snith (Sir Donald),
( iirouard('TwoMountains),Sproule,
Langevin' (Sir Hector),

Micelonald (Wiunipeg),

McDougall (Cape l3reton),
Mc.Millan (Vaudreuil),

Patterson (Colchester),

| Ciodbent, | Stairs, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gordon, | Stevenson, |
| Gramdlxis. | Sutherland, |
| Guay, | Temple, |
| Hargart. | Thompson (Sir John), |
| Ha\%en, | Tisdale, |
| Heam, | Tyrwhitt, |
| Heuderson, | Vaillancourt, |
| Hodgins: | Wallace, |
| Hughes, | Watsom, |
| Ingram, | Weldon, |
| Innes, | White (Cardwell), |
| Ines, | White (Shellburne), |
| Joncias, | Wilmot. |
| K:aulhach. | Wexal (13rockville. |
| Kemay, | Wood(Westmoreland),anc? |
| Kirkpatrick, Landerkin. |  |

ON MISOELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.

Alim,
Bain (Sinlanges)
Baker,
Barnard.
Beith,
Borden.
Bouras:a.
Brodeur.
Campbell.
Carpenter,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),
Carroll,
Caser.
Chomuette,
Cleveland,
Cochazane.
Corlould,
Corby,
Crair,
Davies,
Delisle:,
Denisom,
Dicker,
Dupent,
Edwards,
Fairhairn,
Featherston,
Frémont,
Geotfrion,
Gillmor,

Messioms

Gironard (Iateques Cartier), Vaillaneourt,
Hazen, Watson,
Hodyins,
Ives,
Junc:us,
Kenny;
LaRivietre.
Laveryme:
Lethuc,
Leiger,
Legris.
Lepine.
Macdonald (Huron),
Macdonell (Alfoma).
McAlister,
Mcl)ongall (Cape Bretom),

Mckay,
Mckeen,
McMillan (Vaudreuil),
Madill,
Marshall,
Mignault,
Miller,
Moncrieff,
Montet,
Northrup,
Guimet.
Pelletier.
prion.
Robillard,
Romine,
Rusamend.
Ross (Dundas).
Skimer,
Smith (Ontario),
Stairs,

Weldon,
White (Shelburne), and

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do
Yer,--il. consist of Neven Members.

ON STANDING ORDERS.
Messieurs

| Armstrong, | Macdowall, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bergeron, | Mcke |
| Bourassa, | McNeill, |
| Bowers, | Marshall, |
| Brodeur, | Mason, |
| Brown, | Miller, |
| Burnham, | Mills(innaloiis), |
| Cargill, | Oonet, |
| Desaulniers, | OBrien, |
| Earle, | Paterson (Brant), |
| Ferguson (Leeds \& Gren.), Patterson (Colchester), |  |
| Ferguson (Renfrew), | Perry, |
| Gillmor, | Rinfret, |



## Itager,

And that the Guorm of the sail Commitio. du comsist of Seven Members.

ON PRINTMNG:
Messieurs

Ampot,
Bergin.
Benrassa,
Chaplean.
Charlton,
Davin,
Desjardins (Hochelara).
Grandbois,
Imens,
Kanlbach,
Landlerkin,
ON PLBLAC ACrolNTM.
Mesiontr:
Adams,
Bater,
Bechard.
Beryerin,
Bergin,
Bowell,
Cameron,
Carm (Sir Adolphe),
Cartwright (Sir Richard),
Chaplean,
Charlton,
Conatsworth,
Cochrane,
Corby,
Costigan,
Daly,
Davies,
Desjardins (I Islet),
Devin,
Ferguson (Lepdo Ge Sumervill.
Forbes,
Foster, Tisdale.
Fraser, Tupl+r,
Gordon, Wallike:
Hatgart, White ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{ardw}$ :1l),
Hearn, Wrod (Brockville), amd
Hughes.
Landerkin,
And that the (huorum of the said Committe- do consint of Nine Members.

ON PANKING AND COMMERCE.
Messieurs:
Allan,
Amyot,
Barnard,
Buausoleil,
Béchard,
Beith,
Bemier,
Burden,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Brunean,
Burnham,
Burns,

Langevin (Sir Hector).

- Labrier,

Lister.
Livingston,
Macdonald (Huron),
Macdonald (King's),
Macdonald (Winmijeeg).
Macdowall,
Mackenzie,
McAlister,
MeCarthy,
Mcl)onald (Victoria),

McDongald (Pictou),


And that the (luonum of the said Committee do, (omsist of Nine Dembers.
(N. ACRICULTURE ANI) COLONIKATION.

| Messiturs: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Arbistrong, | Hoxdgins, |
| Bain (Soulanges). | Hutchins, |
| Bain (Wintworth). | Ingram, |
| Breith. | Innes, |
| Brergerom, | Joncas. |
| Bernier, | LaRiviere. |
| Bowers, | Leduce, |
| Bowman, | Leyris, |
| Broderur, | Lepine. |
| Burnham, | Lippe, |
| 13urns, | Livingstom, |
| Camerom, | Macdonald (King: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Carignan, | Macdovall, |
| Carpenter, | Mackintosh, |
| Casey, Cherpette. | McLean, McLennan |
| Christir, | McMillan (Huron), |
| Cleveland. | McNeill, |
| Cochrant, | Mara, |
| Corbould, | Marshall, |
| Daly. | Metcalfe, |
| Davin, | Mignault, |
| Davis, | Miller, |
| Dawson, | Montague, |
| Destulniers, | O'Brien, |
| Dewdney, | Paterson (Brant), |
| Dugar, | Patierson (Colchester), |
| Dujkint. | Perry, |

Earle, Pupe,
Edwards,
Putnam,
Fairbairn,
Fauvel,
Featherstom, Risome,
Reid.

Ferguson (Leeds \& (iren.), Rosamond,
Ferguson (R.bfrew), Ross (Dundas),
Forless, Ross (Lisgar),
Fréchette. Rewand,
Frémont. Sanloirn,
Gauthier. Semple,
Gibson, Smith (Ontario).
Gillies, Sproule,
Gillmor. Sutherland,
( Xirobard(Two Monntains). Taylor:
liodlmot,
Tyrwhit.
(irieve II: Wtsin,
Guay,
Henderson, Wiad (Westmoreland).-9\%.
And that the Gumpon of the said Committee do consist of Nine Memixers.

## Mr. BOWVIIL. moved:

That the repurt of the special committec appointed to report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this llonse be concurred in.

Motion ayreed to.

## MEVHFR INTROD)U(ED).

Joseph Gimocimi. Esi.: Member for the Electoral District of Two Mountains: introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Onimet.

## THE (RIMINAL LAW.

Nir IOHS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 7 ) respecting the Criminal Law. He satid: This Bill is substantially the same as that introluced last sessiom, but it contains some improvements which have been suggested in consequence of the cireolation of the Bill, and which I will explain to the Honse more fully on the second reading.

Motion agreed to. and Bill read the first time.

## WRECKIN: IN (CANADBAN WATERS.

Mr. BOWVELL moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. S) relating to salvage and wrecking. He said: This Bill is somewhat similar in character to that which was introlaced a couple of sessions ago by the hon. memberfor Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick), with the additions for which those who opposed it at the time contemed. It gives to American wreckers and salvage companies the right of wrecking and salvage in Canadian waters, together with all other privileges which are necessary in order to make that right of any use. I might also atd that the American fiovernment, or those who represent that Government, have consented to extend the provisions of their Bill in the line of this measure, which will give the Canalian wreckers the same privileges in American waters that we are giving to American wreckers in Camadian waters.

Mr. LAURIER. I apprehend that this Bill is one of the results of the visit lately paid to Washington by some of the Canadian Ministers. I take this occasion to ask the Govermment if they have, or if they propove to lay on the Table, any correspondence that preceded or any papers relating to what took place in comnection with that visit, or if they are purely informal and not to be presented to the House "

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. There is some correspontence which can he laid on the Table of the House, aml $I$ am able to say that nothing which transpired is predmied from heing mentioned in the Honst:

Mr. IAUPIER. Is there ally writing to that effect. or is it purely verinal:
sir IOHN THOMIPSON. Yes. writing.
Mr. LACRIER. I presume we shall hate it at ath carly day.

Sir.Jolf THOMDPON. Yes.
Motion agreed to, and bill reat the tirst time.

## THELOBNTER FINHERIRA.

Mr. TUl'PER moved for leave to introluce Bill (No. 9) tof further amend the Fisherics Act, Chapter 9.) of the Revised Statutes. He salid: There are several clanses of minor importance in this Bill. Its main olject is to provide foir placing the lohster fisheries of Canala moler license. Into that sub. ject, which is a rery important one and requires considerahle explanation, I will, with the permision of the House, enter more fully on the second reading. Heretofore, the policy of the department has been to interfere as little as possible with the deep sea fisheries: anl therefore the license system, which hass been in force so many years in the inland waters of Canada, has mot obtained to any great extent in the sea coasts. We have, linwerer. adopted the license system in cimnection with varions matters, such is traps for cod and mackerel. and tixed tishing engines of different characters, regulating the number and position of the varions engines on the const, in the same way as we enlearour to regulate and control the fisheries of the inland waters. In reference to the lobster fisheries. the department has embearoured in various ways for years to prevent what promised to be a speedy termination of that most valuable and important branch of the fishing industry: We have hat the example of almost every country in the world suffering the loss of this very lucrative industry it conserpuence of failing to ithopt proper regulations, or adopting them too late, Neveral clanses in this Bill have in view the (iovermment taking charge of the lohster fisheries, which are in such imminent clanger of extermination, and permitting no one to engage in that intiastry except under license. Under the ohd regulations we emlearoured to save the lobster tisheries by providing for close seatsons. restricting the tishing to within a comparatively few months in the yeur. That has lone some gool : but we have found by experience that the officers. whom the provisions of the law allowed the department to employ. were wholfy unable to cope with the various attempts made by those interested to evade and violate those regulations. We have found, erery season since I have leen connecter with the Department of Marine and Fishories, that the unvarying experience in the different districts has been that the regulations have leen systematically violated. Many of the packers intended to violate then, but the worse that would happen in their case would be a fine on the occasion of a visit from an officer. It would take an enormous sum to provide officers for all the different districts where this industry is carried on. We have never attempted to do that, and I would not he prepared to ask Parliament, and I io
not think Parliament would he prepared to grant, a sufficient sum to make it certain that the regulattions would be rigidly observed; but with the license system it is possible to carry out the law, becanse we can make the licensee give bomols to carry this ont. I will not weary the House further, except to say that many of the sections; relate to the machinery by which we propose to grant licenses. There are nominal licenses to be granted to the fishermen without fee, amel there are lieenses whe granted to the packers with a fee. We distributed a iraft of these regulationsto the various districts interested, and the dispartment has the gratifying information from the majority of those who have communicated with the depaitment on the subject. that the amemelments would have a very gool effect. There are also one or twonecessary amendments to le maie to the Fisheries Act. It. has been found that the section proviting that explosives should not be nsed for the killing of seals, porpoises and whales does not need the use of explosives. and particularly dynamite, which have been very improperly used for the killing of other fish, so that provision hats leeen extemided to prevent the use of explosives in any calse.

Mr. M1LLS (Bothwell). Is that in the deep sea:
Mr. TUPPERR. There is mo special regulation in regard to the deep sea. The suggestion was once made in a State deppateh that some evil-risposed tishermen might try to use explosives on the hanks of Newfomiland in the deep sea, lout that would give rise to a nice question of intermational law, and it might reguire us to wait mutil legislation was abtainerl from all nations on that suliject. However, 1 am mot flealing with any such deep question now. Another point is that we propose to increase the penalties, heciase $\mu$, to this time the regulations have been aluost mugatory lecanse the delinguent finds that it pays better to violate the law and pay the penalty than to oley the law. We. therefore propose to increase the penalties. Then, a decision was given a year or two ago in one of the courts in which the construction of a section was very different from the intention of Parlianent when the Bill was introduced. The court helil that the terms "materials, implements and appliances" did not cover the lonat. itself. There is a clanse here to make that clear and to show that it does cover the hoat. Then there is another perhaps mimportant amembinent, substituting the word "and" for the word "or" in the case where the Minister has been authorizerl to set apart any water for the artificial propatgation of tish.

Motion agreed to, and Bill real the first time.

## PILOTAGE ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. TULPER moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 10) to amend the Pilotage Act. He said : Nome years ago Parliament exempted vessels of sil toms or under from the payment of compulsory pilotage dues, with the view of encouraging the building of vessels of about that tomage for the fishing trade. The vessels that came from Gloucester were about that size, and they had a great advantage over the Canadian vessels on the banks of Newfoimilland and in the fisheries common to both, because of their larger capacity. -We fomil that oir vessels
were being huilt of small tomage in order to aroid the pilotage dues, so Parliament fixed the maximum at 80 tons. Since that, howerer, in the competition and rivalry and experience which hasbeen gathered, our builders have increased the tomage, and now it is considered that we should propose to amend the clause which exempts vessels of sio tons hy providing that it shall apply to vessels of not more than 120) registered tons, so that the construction of vessels of a langer class may be encouraged in order to compete with those which some froma foreign comutry.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## FINHIN: VESNELS OF THE UNITED NTATES.

Mr. TUPPER moved for leave to introluce a Bill (No. 11) respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States. He said: This Bill is an old friend, and relates to what is popularly known as themorlu: rivendi. I may state that the only difference between this Bill and the Bill we have heretofore alopted, is that instead of coming ammally to this Honse for the parpose of authorizing the "overnment to issue licenses to Americun fishing vessels. we now propose to clothe the Covernor in Council with porer to issue these anmally. That is the only difference between this Bill in:t the Bill of last year.

Motion agreed to, and Bill real the first time.

## MARINE ANI FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. TUPPER movel for leave to introduce Bill (No. 12) respecting the departments of Marine and Fisheries. He stid: The olject of this Bill is practically to put the departments as they were in the begiming, and muler one heal.

Mr. LAURIER. Yion acknowledge your mis. take.

Mr. TUPPER. I am not saying that the Gor. ermment is not prepared to rectify any mistakes that experience has shown they may have made. At any rate, in my humble julgment I believe that the consolitation of those two departments under one deputy, and ais they have always been moder one Minister, will not only tend to relieve the Minister charged with the responsibility of administering those two branches, but will be in the interest of the public in every way, and in the interest of efficiency and economy, as the expression goes. That, shortly, is the object of this Bill. We propose to take no, further powers, except to go hack to the position in which these departments were first organizel, so that there shall be one Deputy Minister instead of two.

Motion agreed to, and Bill real the first time.

## THF RECENT GERMAN TREATY.

Mr. OBRIEN. Before the Orders of the Day are calleal, I wish, with the permission of the House, to ask the Minister of Finance a question on a sul)ject of some general interest. In the Timex of 26 th February, I find the following despatch from Hamburg, dated 2ith February :-

[^7]nation clause, by whieh Great Britain shares in the recent German Treaty arrangenents, extends also to the British colonies and posstessions, has now been definitely settled in the affirmative. In consequence of an attempted levy of the old duty of $\overline{5}$ mills per 100 kilos by the Atona customs a uthoritics, upon it cargo of wheat just arrived frum India, a telegriphic appeal was at uice made by the receivers to the Imperial Chancellor claiming payment on the reduced treaty rate of 3 m . 50 ph . This has now been answered by the Minister of Finance in favour of the receivers. Inst ructims have at the sume time also. been addressed to the varims browineial muthorities of the Empire, to the effee that the most-favoured-nation clane applies, in its entirety to all British colonies and dependencies."
I would like to ask the Minister of Finance if he is a ware of this, and whether the statements made in this despatch are to le relied upon? I consider the matter of great puinic importance.
Mr. FOSTER. The extract that the hom. gentlemam has just real seems to be a satisfactory answer to his own guestion, if we may rely upon that telegram to the Times, as I think we may. If the hon. gentleman will look at the treaty between (ireat Britain and the ferman Kollverein, he will find that one of the articles read something to this effect : that every favour in tariff duties, either on importations or exportations, which one of the parties may concede to a third party shall lee immediately and unconditionally concened to the other party to the reaty: and another article of the treaty includes all the dependencies and possessionsof (ireat Britain. These two real trgether, I think, make it certain that the item which my hon. friemd has read is a practical proof of that realing of the treaty by the (ierman iuthorities.
Sir RICHARD (ARTWRICHT. I take it for grantel, however, that a special clause would have to be inserted in each treaty. If my memory serves, this point was raised with respect to the treaties with spain and France: aml I think, at any mate, in the case of France, that the British colony did not get the adrantage of the concessions which were made to British merchants.
Mr. FOsTER. Because that was specially exempt in the French treaty.

## GOXERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The Orter leing read for resuming adjourned delate on ihe proposed motion of Mr. Matedonald (Huron) for an order of the House for a statement respecting all Govermment contracts let by tender from 1st July, 1s6i, to Ist July, 1891,
Mr. MACDONALD (Hurm) movel for leave to withdraw the said motion
Motion withdrawn.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron) moved for:
Statement showing yll contracts given in the Departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals, exceeding in amount 55,010 , since 30 th June, 1887, to June 30th, 1891. 1. Those nwarded to the lowest tenderer and those given to others, with the amount in each case. 2 . The difference between the price giren and that stated in lowest tender. 3. The reasons for not accepting the lowest tender. 4. Were deposits required to accompany each tender; if so, what percentage of tender. 5 . Were the deposits, or any of thein. returned to tenderers who withdrew their tender, or who refused to accept the contract when a warded them.
Motion agreed to.

## RETCRN ORDERED.

Copies of all reports of Ministers of the Crown upon whichany Governor General's warrants have been issued durine the recent recess of Parliament, and of the Orders in Cuuncil authoriring such issue.-(Mr. Mulock.)

## STATEMENT OF ESPORT'S AND IMPORTS.

sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. With the permission of the Honse, I would like to say to the Minister of Militia that I understand that yesterdiay. on an Order which askel for the exportsime impoits leing moved, he intimated it would take a very long time to prepare it. Now, it is possible that if imports, the products of Canadia, are distinguished from those of other countries, it would take: a long time, and although that information is valnable, lifo mot wimt to delay the return tow long, and I would suggest to the Minister--I suppose he is acting for the Blinister of Customs---that it would he convenient to the Honse if the exports and imports, in the formof the statement usually published in the ciavife, were brought down first. and the products at such time as may be comsenient for the department.
Mr. Bowell. I think probably the hom. member did not unlerstand distinctly what I sainl. I said the return was brought down to the 1st Match, and it will he some time hefore information wopld he in the department to enable the (iovermment to comply with the Order of the House. But I have no objection to have the return brouglat down in the manner suggested. for it is important that all this information should be laid before the Homse at the earliest moment.
sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. I want the information oltatined by the Customs Department within a few days of the commencement of each month. for its swn use. I do not know whether that information distinguishes productson wot : I rather think not.

Mr. BOWELL. If the hom. genteman will consider the matter for a moment. he will moderstand that a longer perion than a few days is reguired to ohtain these returns. I have lreen compelled to make a similar explanation to the hon. gentleman every year for the last six years. Howerer, the information will be brought awn.

Notion agreed to.
sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the aljonrment of the House.

Motion agreed to: and the House adjouned at 4 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

$$
\text { Weprewbis, 9th Mirch, } 1892 .
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The speaker took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayters.
Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election and return of the Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson, for the electoral district of the West Piding of the County of Huron.

Mr. Macionsali, (Huron):

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARI.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved :

That a select committee, composed of Sir Alluphe Caron and Messieurs Amyot. Cockburn. Davies, Darvin. Desjarilins (Hichelaga), Desiardins (LIFlet). Figar. Fraser, Kirkpatrick, Laturier Mc Neill, Mills (Bnothwell). o'brien, Rinfret, Scriver. Weldon and White (Shelburne). be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliameut in so taras the interests of thisHouse are coicerned. and to act as members of a Joint Committee of both Honses on the Library; and that a message be sent to the Senate to acouaint their Honmens therewith.

Motion agreed to.

## IOANT COMMITTEE ON PRINTNA:

## Nir JOHN THOMPSON moved:

That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Hunours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the members of the Select Standing Committeen Printing, namely, Messrs, Amyot, Bergin, Bourassa, Chapleau, Charlton, Davin, Desjardins (Hochelaga), Grindbols, Innes, Kaulbach, Landerkin, Mackintosh. McLean, MeMullen, Patterson (Huron), Putnam, Rider, Somerville, Stevenson, Tajlor and Tisdale, will act as members on the part of the House on said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Motion agreed to.

## REPORT.

Ammal repert of the Department of hadian Affairs, for the year ending 31st Decemher. Is99. (Mr. Dewdney.)

## ADMASEION OF CANADAN FLOUR INTO NEWFOUNDLAND.

## Mr. HU(iHEN moved for :

Return of correspomlence showing the action taken by the Camadian fiovernment to secure the admission of Canadian flour inta Newfoundland under fair regulations.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The motionas it stands would anthorize the dowerment only to bring down the communications of the Canadian (overnment. I think it is highly desiralle that the communications which passed between the two Ciovermments should be laid lefore the House.
Mr. TUPPER. I might say to the hon. gentleman, that really this motion and all the hon. gentleman wishes and atl the House could desire are practically covered, as I maderstand, by the resolntion adopted last session, because the correspondence respecting flour is connected with the correspomlence touching the fisheries question. Accordingly, all these papers will be included in one return.

Motion agreed to.

## THE RETURNS OF POLLING AT THE (iENERAL ELECTION.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell) moved :

That a map of the Dominion be laid upon the Table showing the boundaries of townships, ceunties and electoral divisions in each province, and the number of votes polled in each township for each candidate at the general election in March, 189 I.
He suid: If it is more convenient that separate maps for each province, or any may prepared by the departments of the Govermment should be utilized, that may be done. I ask that this motion
he alopted with a riew to requesting the (ioverinment to provide that the map so brought down shall he distributed for the use of members, so that when we come to discuss the foremment proposition for a redistribution of seats, we will have before is at map of the comntry amd the electoral vote pollet, to enable us to give more intelligent consideration to the subject than we would le able to do withriat such a convenience.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I lesire to call attention to the requirements of the Order in regard to townships. I think it wonld be very rlitticult to oltain the cotes of the townships, and I do not know at present any method to adopt to ascertain atcurately the vote polled in any particular township. hecause the dirisions for not run by township, bonnmaries.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). They do so with us. The electoral divisions and townships, I think, in every calse correspond, provided different townships are not put together in the same electoral division.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. sofar ats that can be avoided: but there mity be cincomstances in which the rule has to be departed from for the purpose of making sub-livisions. Then, again, in some of the provinces there is no such, divisions as townships. In Quebec: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the divisions are hy parishes, and I think the purpose will he served if a map is preparel showing the bommaries of the electoral districts and the commties. and any further information that is available can be given by schedule appended.

M1:. MILL心 (Bothwell). The hom. gentleman will see that the ohject of having the map hy townships and villages, which should he embraced as far as possible, is that if there is to be a redistrihution measure in which county bommaries are to be regarded, it is very important to know what was the electoral vote in the townships. If the (iorermment propose to revert to the scheme of redistribution laid down in 1871 . that parts of different comnties should not be in the same electoral division, then the importance of having the wote in the minor municipalities would not he of so much consequence.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I fancy it will not be so ditticult to procure information as to the electoral cote in the township as it will the actual rote pollert.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). It is the actual rote polled that is of conserfuence.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not see my oljection to the motion leeing passed as it is, and we will follow it out as far as possible.

Motion agreed to.

## RETCRN ORDERED.

Return showing the total quantity of Canadian flour exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891; the law and regulations of the Newfoundland Government relating to the importation into that colony of flour: the total quantities of Canadian cattle, beef, pork. hogs and cheese exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891 .-(Mr. Hughes.)

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the aljournment of the House.

Motion agreed to: and the Honse adjourned at 3:\%1 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thresbay, loth March, 1 sog.
The sipankit tow the Chair at Three oclock.
Prateks.

## NFW NEMBFR.

Mr. NPFAKFR informen the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the (rown in Chancery, a certificate of the election and return of William Humphrey Pemmett, Esq., for the electoral district of the Fast Riding of the County of Nimcoe.

## STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Ar: TUPPER moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 13) further to amem the Sitemboat Inspection Act. He said: This Bill covers certain questions that have arisen in the management amd inspection of steamboats from time to time. For instance, the improvements that are being marle in the motive powers that are resortedo to, remder necessary some additional language so as to cover ressels where the motive power is other than steam. We use the same language in the definition of a steambrat that has heen adopted in the international confegrence at Washington. Then again, it has been found in practice that following the strict line of the pesem steamboat Inspection Act, it was obligatory upon the boad to hold a meeting, at least one once a year, at certain points, whether there was anything for them to do or not. In view of the desire on the part of the steamboat owners that the expeuses should he kept down as low as possible, and that the rates for the inspection of steamers should also be kept down, it is proposed to change that. provision so as to leave it optional with the boam to meet whenever ami: wherever it isnecessary soan toa roid the necessity of their travelling to various parts of the comitry when there is no need; and when they travel atallit shouldheremembered theirexpenses arecharged tosteamboat inspection. Then there are several other sections which I will fully explain on the second reading ; but I may just mention a proposition to meet the difticulty in commection with lifeboats, and regulations of ocean steamers, and those for vessels on the inlamil waters. It is fommi, for instance, that the regulations were entirely too drastic and would not allow a ressel with a hoat which was. in the opinion of experts, quite sutficient for the purpose of a lifeboat, to sail from port. There is a provision to enable the department to impose a fee for the inspection of barges carrying passengers, and which are subject to inspection, and also several provisions in reference to those barges which carry a large number of passengers, and which, under the present law, must be inspected. As the law now stanls the inspector is obliged, at considerable cost, to travel to certain points to examine these barges. But there is no provision to compel the barge owners to pay any fee, and the expenses comes out of the fund, towards which it is consid ered in fairness these owners of barges, which are towed behind tugs, should contribute their share.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## BOUNDARIEN OF THE PRONINCE OF QUEBEC.

## sir HEOTOR LANGEVIN moved for :

Copnes of all corremondence, memorials departmental urders, and Orders in Council respecting the north-western. northern and eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five vears and not already laid before this House, together with all reports of surves: or explorations ordered thereon by the Government of Camada during the same period.

He saill: In sulmitting this motion to the House, I desite to make a few olservations respecting the measure which was passed three years ago in this Honse, relative to the boundaries of Ontario. At that time a measure was presented by the then First Minister, Sir John Macdonald, on 17th April, when he introduced a resolution. The order was postponed to a subsequent day, when the measure was introduced and discussed. Sir John Macdonalll, in hringing it before the House, said :
"This boundary carries out the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to whom was referred the settlement of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba. Besides establishing that line, the Judicial Committee described a portion.of the northerly boundaries of Ontario, although, perhaps, that was not a portion of the reference to them-we will not raise that point just now; and th at any time a question should arise as to the northerly boundary, they would uphold the judgment then given.:
Then sir John Macdonald continued, and showed that the description of the boundary as determined in the resolution, which was tinally adopted by the House, was exactly, or almost word for word, the decision which was given in Fugland, and that it also followed the award made by the three commissioners. The member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) assented to the measure. Then Mr. Dawson, the then member for Algoma, maile a long speech on the subject, showing his knowledge of it, and at the same time not concurring entirely in all that had been done. Then the hon. member for Hoche. laga (Mr. Desjardins) put, in French, certain questions regarding the boundaries of Quebec, and he womedered why the two boundaries were not settled loy the same measure. I was called upon to answer the hon. gentleman, and I said :
"In reply to the hon. member. I must say that the Government has not lost sight of the petition which has been presented on the part of the Legislature of Quebec, and by its Governmentat various times. The question was discussed with the delegates from the Province of Quebee, but we have not come to a final decision. The difference between us is not great, but still it bas not been impossible for us to come to a perfect agreement before the submission of this resolution before the House on behalf of the Province of Ontario. I do not think it would be to the interest of the Procince of Quebec to discuss the question here at this time. I think that it will be better if the hon. member, having confidence in the Administration, as I know he has, should leave the matter in the hands of the Government, in order that we may during the recess, probably, settle the question. In any case, the hon. gentleman may rest assured that the interest of the Province of Quebec will not be neglected."
The hon. memler for Hochelaga (Nr. Desjardins) then said :
"I trust, at any rate, that the Federal Govermment will not be stopped by every demand which may be made in a non-conversant und ill-considered manner upon the boundary settlement proposed."
The lealer of the Opposition (Mr. Laurier) then said :

[^8]- "The line is precisely the same in this resolution as is staked out on the grounds un to Lake Témiscamingue. This description is approved of by Mr. Deville, the Surveyor (ieneral, and by Mr. Tache as being the proper description under the statute.
" Mr. LAURIER. I merely ask for information. Does the resolution clearly follow the boundary as detined by that commission?
"Sir JOLAN A. MACDONALD. Yes, word for word.
"Mr. LAURIER. With regard to the boundary north of Lake Témiseamingue to James bay, is that satisfactory to the Government of Quebec?
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Government of the Province of Quebec said: We would rather that the question was left over open until the boundaries of the two provinces are settled, and they said, they would rather enter a formal protest agajust our proceeding at all, but they permitted and allowed Mr. Tache to settle the boundary with Capt. Deville.
"Mr. LAURIER. I do not pretend to be familiar at all with this part of the question, but I understood that the contention of the Quebec Government Was that north of Lake Téniscamingue, instead of determining such a boundary as this, which would have to be laid down on the ground there, they would prefer to have some matural boundary, such as the course of a river.
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No. They admitted that the line must run due north from the north end of Lake Temiscamingue until it strikes James Bay. The report of the Committee of the Legislature of Quebec says that the $i 2 n d$ parallel is the northern boundary, but they suy that line is an inconvenient boundary and an expensive boundary, and they suggested that the Kiver East Main, which rises somewhat to the north of the 52nd parallel, should be adopted as a better boundary than a degree of latitude. We discussed that point a good deal and we made this offer: That the jend parallel, which is stated to be the northern boundary, should be followed, running eastward. They said the height of hand, which they claimed in some portions going castwards, runs to the north of the 52 nd parallel, and we said that we would follow the 5 2nd purallel until it strikes the beight of land, and then follow height of land if it runs to the $53 r d$ parallel and until it comes buck to the 5 gnd parallel. Atter that following the $52 n d$ parallel until it strikes the Nerfoundland coast of habrador, and following that until it comes to Ile an Sables.
"Mr. LA URIER. I take some exception to what was stated by my hon. friend from Hochelaga (Mr. Desjardins) a moment ago, that this award of the Privy Counciland the arbitrators in 1878 granted anything. They dechared what were the existing boundaries merely.
" Mr. DESJARI)INS. I kuow it, was not a grant, but it went far beyond what we claimed.'
'Jhen, Mr. Mills continued to disuuss the matter, and finally the resolution as reported was allopted. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of that year interviews took place between the members of the Govermment of Quebec and the Government of Canada. I was entrusted by my colleagues to meet the delegates of the Province of Quebec, in order to see in the first place, how far we could come to an understanding. The difficulty was not about the boundary between Quebec and Ontario; that boundary is the same as was fixed by the Order in Council in 1791, in connection with the passing of the Constitutional Act, when Quelvec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the dividing line being thus defined:
" To commence at a stove boundary on the north bank
of the Lake $S$. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe $a$ of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe
Bater and the seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees, west to the westernmustangle of the said seigneurie of New Longueuil ; thence along the north-western boundury of the seigneurie of Yaudreuil, running north twenty-five degrees cast until it strikes the Ottawa River, to ascend the suid river into Lake Témiscamingue and from the head of the said lake, by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada."

We find that in all the documents afterwards, and in the commissions to the Governors when the boundary was mentioned, it was always stated to beinso far as that portion of the boundary line isconcerned. It was always the line coming to the head of Lake'Témiscamingue from the south; from the head of Lake Témiscamingue going due north andstriking the southern point of Hulson Bay or James Bay. Well, that seemed to have been accepted, and was accepted by this Parliament in 1889 when my late hon. friend Sir John A. Maclonald brought the resolution before the House and founded upon it an Ardress to the Queen, to have an Act passed in the British Pariiament. When the discussion came between the Government of Quebec, represented by their delegates to Ot tiwa, and the Government of Ottawa, it was conceded that that portion of the line from the head of Lake Temiscamingue to James Bay was the line that should be admitted to be the east loundary of Ontario and the west boundary of Quebec. I do not think, that on that point there was any difficulty between the two Governments. The main difference of opinion was on the northern loundary, and the contention was this: That at the point where the line coming from the north end of the Lake Témiscamingue struck James Bay, from that point following the shores of James Bay until you came to the $\mathbf{5} 2 \mathrm{nd}$ degree of north latitude, and then the question arose: Shall, we follow the 5ind degree, as stated in the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec: The $52 n d$ degree of latitude was admitted by the Goverument of Canadi, as well as by the Government of Quebec, to be the most northern point where the boundary of the Province of Quebec should go, but the Government of Quebec represented strongly to the Government of Canada-and I must say, with a good deal of force and reason-that the 52nd legree, if adopted as the northern boundary of Quebec, would be a very difficult boundary to follow ; it would he a purely imaginary line, and you would have to determine that line by putting boundary marks or monuments, as I might call them, all along the line, which would be a most costly undertaking. The delegates from Quebec represented that at no great distance north of the find degree there was a river called the East Main River, which flowed from east to west and which should be the boundary, as it was the natural boundary, of the Province of Quebec. The East Main is a large river, and is, I understand, $\overline{5}, 000$ feet wide at its mouth. It is not a navigable river all the way up, but it is navigable for about 15 miles, without any rapid or any portage. Above this there are certain portages. The river is very long, flowing, as far as is known, from west to east for a great distance, and it was contended very strongly by the Quebec delegates that that river is and should be the natural boundary; that the difference in territory would be very small, perhaps 12 to 15 miles at the very most, and that at the end of the Main River there are other rivers and lakes that might be followed until you came to a point where perhaps you would have to take the 52 nd degree as a boundary, as you might not have a river or lake to go by. However, that would only be for a short distance, and from that point you could easily reach the Labrador boundary of the province by extending a line from Blanc Sablon northwards, Blanc Sablon being the east boundary of the Province of Quebec. I will
read a portion of the description of the boundary of Ontario, as adopted by this House :
"Commencing at the point where the international boundary hetween the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shore of Lake Superior, thence westerly along thesiaid boundary to the north-weat angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul, or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Latke Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last nforesaid. along the middle line of the course of the same river, (whether called by the name of the English River, or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lake Seal or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thenee by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Like St. Josenh, and thence ulong that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part. of Hudzon Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake TĆmiscamingue would strike it."
Hon. gentlemen will see that in settling the boundary line of Ontario the Government and Parliament of this country took great care to follow, as, far ats practicable, the rivers and lakes, in orier to avoid a large expenditure afterwards to determine the boundary. Hon. gentlemen know that if the boundary follows an imaginary line, with monnments, \&c., there will be, first, a large expense necessary to settle that line, and secondly, dificulties are almost sure to occur--for example, in case of a riot or a murder-indetermining whether it took place on the oue side or the other sile of that imaginary line. Now, when the country is a wilderness, it is very easy to determine the line, even if we have to add a few miles between the sind degree of latitude and the East Main River. The conchasion to which the two (iovernments came at the time was that there should be a survey or an examination of the country there, especially with the view of leating the mouth of the East Main River. That survey has taken place, I understand, though I do not know whether or not the final report has been made. I think a preliminary report was made by the officer in charge, who had great difficulties to contend against when he made that survey, owing to flools, bad weather and fogs. I hope that report is finishen, and that it may be laid hefore us. I trust, also, that the Government will be in a position to let us have a small map, in order that we may see exactly how the case stands ; and, as was stated by Sir John Macdonald when he brought forward the measure settling the boundary of Ontario, I hope that, when the line is determined, we shall not only follow the course of a river, but that if the height of land is between the 52 nd parallel and the 5ist, the line will follow the height of land, and then come back to the 52nd degree, in order to reach finally the end of the boundary by forming a junction with the line from Blanc Sablon. I have another hope to express, which is, that the (Government may be able, and may find it convenient during the session, to bring down a resolution regarding the boundary in the same sense us that presented in 1889, and that during the session we may pass an Address to the Queen, in order that a measure may be adopted by
the Imperial Parliament in gool time to determine finally the north-western, northern and north-eastern boundaries of Quelec.

Mr. DEWINEX. On behalf of the department which I have the honour to represent, I may state that there wiil he, of course, no objection to bring down to the House copicesf any reports which have been made on this question. I may state also. for the information of the hon. mover and the members of the House, that about the time the deputation from the Government of Quebec waited upon this (Govermment in reference to this matter, infurmation had reached me through some of the surveyors belonging to the geological branch of my department, who had been surveying in the Hudsin Bay region, that there had been a great error in regard to the location on the charts of the eastern shore of James Bay. So confilent were they that the error was a large one, that 1 considered it necessiary to suggest to the Government that we should send one of our most experienced surveyors into that country in order to determine whether the error was as great as it was supposell to be. I think there is no question, in regard to the northern portion of the shore of James Bay, as shown on the ouly charts we have, which are those of the Hudson Bay Company, that it must he something more than in miles out of the proper location, but the error decreases as it comes south. Howerer, it seemed of such importance-as the boundary between Ontario and Quelec had been defined at that point, and the definition was that the eastern boundary of Queleec should run from Lake Témiscamingue in a direet line north until it struck. James Bay--that it was thought, if the shore line raried as much in the southern part as it did in the northerm part, James Bay might le missed altogether and all the work which had been done aould le useless: so we sent Mr. Ogilvie there, and he went from Temiscamingue to James Bay, and he found the line to strike the southern portion of dames bay. As near as he possibly could, he has defined the position at that point. Of course there is no telegraphic communication and there may be a slight error, but it will be almost unnoticealile. He traversed the shore of James Bay up to the iend degree of latitude, and went on to the mouth of the East Main River and established that point, and he found that the mouth of that river was hearly as was represented on the charts. I mention this to show in what way mydepartment has been connected with the matter. It is shown that the line from the north of Lake Temiscamingue strikes the south shore of James Buy and that the mouth of the East Main River is in the locality it was supposed to be. Mr. Ogilvie also received instructions to make an investigation as far as he could of the East Main River, but the season was late and he had no time to go up that river, so we knew nothing of it except the information we have from what he did at the mouth, and from what he gathered from an Indian whom he met there and whom he believes to be the only Indian on that river. I think it is desirable that some information should be obtained in regard to the direction in which that river runs. On some charts it appears to run in a north-easterly direction, and pretty far to the north, and it is impossible to say from the information we have what it would cost or what time it would take to determine the
course of that river and to determine the boundary in the way proposed ly the hon. member, if it has to go to the height of land or to where the ind parallel meets the height of land. As I have said, I shall be prepared to bring down the report of Mr. Ogivie and a plan showing what has heen investigatel.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I ought to express my regret at the ahsence of my colleagues from the Province of Quelec, who, I know, would like very much to speak on this question, hut I am aware that mo menher of the Honse understands this question more fully than my hon. friend who has made the motion, because in one has followed it with more careand interest in the past. We have not admitted that the height of land was not the proper boundary for the two provinces, but I think the state of the case as presented on the part of the Province of Quebec was not so much that the height of land should be departed from as a matter of right, as the fact that it was departed from in the case of the Province of Ontario and that consequently very much enlarged limits were given to that province. The limits given to the Province of Ontario, as every member who followed the guestion will recollect, were not entirely those settled by the decision of the Privy Conncil, which left undetermined a very considerable portion of that boundary. but the olject of this Parliament in concluting the bounciary was to follow as much as possible the principle of that decision amb at the same time to estahlish a boundary which would be a convenient one, and therefore the Allany River was followel as the boundary to the waters of Hudson Bay. The resolutions which were passe:l in the Legisliature of Quebec subsequently, looking to the extension of that province in a northerly direction, asserted it as a right that the boundary of that province northerly should the the oind parallel, amd. when we met the delegates of that province in Council, we were prepared to concerle their contention in that regard, in view of what had been done for the Province of Ontario, and, notwithstinding that we were thus prepared to recommend to Parlianent the adoption of the line which the Govermment of Quebee upheli as the true northern boundary of the province, we found that they came prepared to claim a further northern loundary still, mainly on the ground of convenience, and, as the hon. gentleman has stated, they claimed that the East Main River should be selected as the northern boundary. We found that not only would the delegates from the Provincial Government, on the ground of convenience, ask the adloption of the East Main River, excepting where the height of land gues northward of that, and then giving the province a further extension by following the height of land, but that the delegates desired that the East Main River should be followed up to its sources, and that would involve a cession of territory to the Province of Quebec far beyond what they had ever claimed as a matter of right, and far beyond what would be required, we thought, as a matter of convenience in the delimitation. Perlaps Parliament woukl not attach so much importance to including a large portion of territory which is unsettled and which is probably incapable of ordinary settlement, but we felt that we could not, without grave consideration, concede so much as that demand involved. Of course, as

Sir Hector Lavgevin.
my colleague has stated, the papers will be brought down giving the latest report and showing the extension north from Lake Témiscamingue.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell). I do not understame, from the olservations either of the leader of the House or the Minister of the Interior, that the Government are prepared to deal with this gucstion at the present time, as the necessary geographical information is not jet in the possession of the dovernment. I would therefore suppose that the most suitable time for the discussion of this whole subject will be when the papers come down and when the hom. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin) makes his motion hased on the information which they contain. I mean to say this much, however, that I do not think there is any ground for contending, as the representatives of the Province of (Quebee who were in the (iovernment then contended, that the height of limd upon the north of Quebec was at any time ever regarded by any legal authority as the proper bomatary for that province: nor am I prepared to almit what the Minister of Justice has just stated, that the Province of Ontario was enlarged by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the contrary, 1 think that the decision, taken in connection with the historical facts which led up to that decision. shows that the Province of Ontario was greatly resticted in its lommlaries by the decision which was given. I think it could he shown beyond all room for controversy, aceording to every principle of history and of public law. that what is now called our North-Wert Territory was, before the conquest of canali, embrated within the Province of Canada, and that when the Province of Cpper Canada, under the proclamation of 1791, was extended northward to the shore of Hudson Bay, and southward and westward to the utmost extent of what hall been known and commonly called (ianadia, it embraced everything which France had surrendered as a portion of New France to the fovernment of Great Britain. under the treaty of 1763, west of the eastern loundary. Thein, sir, there is this fact, that is worthy of note, that at no perion of the history of England, and in no state paper, has the Government of England arlmitted that the height of land was the natural loumdary which must be taken into consideration in the settlement of any dispute between sovereign states owning territory on opposite sides. There is not, from the begiming to the end of all the discussions that took place bet ween the fiorernment of Cireat Britain and the dovernment of France upon the subject of lromilaries on the Continent of North America- -and the correspondence is very voluminous-a single instance, in which the English (iovermment almitted the principle that the height of land was the natural boumdary ; and in no case did they admit this in the discussions with reference to the boundary letween Camada and the English possessions on the Hudson Bay, when that subject was in controversy. The reason is obvious : there was another boundary, of far more consequence to the (iovernment of cireat Britain, that was in dispute at the same time, and that was the boundary between New France and the English colonies which lay to the south of New France. Now, the Govermment of England, so far from admitting the principle that the height of land was the boundary, claimed the territory, in consequence
of their settlements upon the Athantic, to the shores of the St. Lawrence and to the shores of the (ireat Lakes: and when the (iovernment of France proposed to limit the old colonies of Eingland to the Alleghany Mountains as their western limit, the dovernment of England declined, and they declined on two or three grounds that are stated in the cerrespondence which will lee found collected in a work called "Craig's Olden Time." Now, in that correspomence the (iovernment of Euglamd, resisting the pretensions of France in conseguence of the liscoveries in the Valley of the Ohio, statel this: We do not admit that we are limited lig the height of limh, so long as it is possille for the colonists on the east to cross that height of land and to continne their settlements, it is not an insuperalle barrier against the extension of settlement, and they also said: We claimtogo leyond the height of lam on the Alleghany Momatains, hecause, from the progress of our settlement, which is much more rapid than yours, a reasonable extent of territory may properly be claimed: and in the second place, we clain it because it is necessary to the protection of the colonies which we have establinhed upon the comtinent: and, in the third place, on the ground of contignity. The:efore, low ing at the whole suljeet, and in the correspomilence that has taken place, there was never any such rule recognized in any English state paper as that the heighit of land is a natural houndary. A reasomable extent of territory may be claiment, and in all the correspondence and controversies that the English (iovernment have had with other states, they have alwayslooked to the purpose for which the territory was oceupied in order to determine the extent of territory that might properly be claimed. Then, in the correspondence that took place hetween England and Russia on the subject of the Alaska settlenents of Russia, the Euglish Gowernment pointed out that the settlements were for the purpose of tishing operations, that the coast range offered a suitahle lazrier for the protection of those tisheries, and that not having acguired the territory or made a settlement with the riew of extembling those settlements and occupying the interion of the conntry, ten leagues from the shore was a reasonable extent. If they had recognized the height of land the anast would not have heen the barrier, hut it would have leen the height of land known as the Rocky Mountains lying humdreds of miles in the interior, a height from which the rivers drainel the western slope into the Pacific Ocean ; so that as far as the height of land is concerned, it may properly be set asile as one not to be taken into consilderation in this matter. Then, when we look at what the Gorermment of England did, and the (iovernment of Franch did, we find each undertaking to extend their sovereignty over the country with the view of retaining the for trade. Eagland oceupied the Hudson Bay after 1670, and in 1697 the southern portion of that went into the possession of France under the treaty of Ryswick. That was accordingly established as the boundare, and the boundaries that are now proposed, the Allany River on the west, which has already been accepted, and the Rupert River, or the Slave River upon the east, were spoken of as proper boundaries under that treaty. Well, in 1713, after two or three years war between Englind and France, and the fortunes of war had gone against France, there was another
boundary agreed upon, under the Treaty of Utrecht, and two commissioners were to he appointen to carry that into effect. Now, the French proposed that their boundary, they claiming the whole of the Latrador corst at that time. should begin at the Strait of Labrador and le extented in a straight line in a southwesterly direction so as to he midway hetween the French fort on the upper part of the Rupert River. and the Euglish fort that was nearer the month of that river; the middle distance between those two forts was to determine the sonthern portion of the line, and that line was to extend sonthward until it struck a line midway between the French fort on Lake Abitilee and the English fort on the shore of Hudson Bay, which would be about the inst degree of morth latitude. Well, the English drew a line hegiming at Cape Partridge, $58!$ degrees north latitude. and about 2 degrees further south of the French line, and extended it to Lake Mistassin, and through Lake Mistassin to the southern shore of that lake. That proposition was first made to them by the Hudson Bay Company, and they made it to the French Government in 1701, and subsequently in 1711. Now, that was the last proposition made by the Euglish previous to the Treaty of Utrecht. That line was drawn upon the map; it is mentioned in the correspondence that took place het ween Lord Bolinghroke and Mr. Prior. They both said: That map has these two lines drawn upon it, and there can be no great difference between the two dovermments, becanse the Faglish and French commissioners which are appointed to settle the boumlaries, will settle the houndary somewhere between these two lines, not going further north or west than the French line, and not going further east or south than the line drawn by the English. In $1 \overline{7} 14$ this, mind you, was the year after the Treaty of Utrecht was made, and after it was out of the power of either party to vary the terms of the agreement, the Hudison Pay Company made a proposition to England, which England conveyed again to the French Gorermnent, proposing that the line which extended through Lake Mistassin from Cape Partriilge, should be extended to the 49th degree of north latitude, and then run westward along the $49 t h$ paralled. That is the origin of the proposition that the 49th parallel should be the northern boundary, and it was carclessness and ignorance with respect to the matter that led to its aloption as the northern lomolary of the United States and the boundary hetween England and the United States, hecause it was supposed that that was the southern delimitary line of territory belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. But the company never had any such legal claim. The French had never acpuiesced in amy such proposition; the English had never made such a claim, until after the Treaty of Utrecht had been agreed upon, and that treaty, until it was terminated hy war, was equally binding on the two parties. There were various times when it was proposed that some understanding or settlement should be had, that commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of laying down this line. This was not done. The English commissioners who met in 1748.49 suggested at line two degrees further south on the coast of Labrador than their instructions authorized them to demand. Anyone who will read the instructions to Col. Bladen and his associates will see that they disregarded their

Mr. Mims (Bothwell).
instructions, and that they made a demand for a larger extent of territory than they were authorized to ask. The result was that, after a gool deal of controversy and correspondence, no settlement was had, and the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht remained, so far as the estabment of a fixed boundary was concerned, a dead letter. That was the condition of affairs until the conguest, until Canada was ceded; and Canada was cedel to Great Britain with those boundaries which the French (iovermment had claimel, and the extent of territory which the Government of France possessed at that time as Canada, that was all the continent of North America lying nor th of the sources of the Mississippi River indefinitely westward. After that periol we have claims put forward at various times by the Hudson Bay Company. The western limit of the Hudson Bay territory before $1 / \overline{4} 4$ never extended $1(N)$ miles from the shores of the Hudson Bay. The territory midway between Hudson Bay and Lake Wimnipeg was regarded as a portion of Canada which the French surrendered. The French had forts all over the North-West; they had fifty soldiers and several hundred traders in the territory, who were paying rent to the Government of France at the time the surrender took place. So far as the Hudson Bay Company's claim was concerned, it is true that the claim was created in the form of letters patent making conveyance in fee simple of certain undefined territories with the rights and obligations of settlement and colonization imposed on the company. These charters have been the subject of discussions from time to time by the English law officers, by the English Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, down to a comparatively recent period. We never look at the terms of the charters to see the extent of the territory conveyed. On the contrary, the rule has been universally adopted by the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and later by the Secretaries of State, of looking at what the companies did on the ground under the authority of their charters. These charters in many cases were given, and this of the Hudson lay Company was one of them, to certain parties who were subjects of the Crown, that had uo claim to the country whatever. They were given because the sovereign had not yet aciquired dominion over the country, and they were given as instruments through which that dominion was to be sciguired. I could give the House several instances of this. Take. for instance, the early charters which extend from the Atlantic const to the South seas. They ran entirely across the continent; hut the Government never seriously regarded the claims of parties under those charters beyond what their actual occupation and reasonable extent of territory in the vicinity of the settlement would convey to them. Take, for instance, the case of the charter or patent conveying Connecticut. It extended to the Pacific Ocean; but two years later a charter was given to the Duke of York conveying New York, which ran right across the territory conveyed to Warwick and others in the Province of Connecticut. This question came before the Lords of the Privy Council subsequently, and they decided the middle distance between the settlements of the two provinces as the western limit of Connecticut and the eastern limit to New York. So at another period a charter was given to Attorney General or

Solicitor General Heath, coneying what was called the Province of Carolina, a very large extent of territory. It was given in fee simple. The territory conveyed to Mr. Heath and his associates was subsequently assigned to a certain nobleman and merchants in England. Thirty-two years later the King gave a charter for exactly the same territory to Lord Clarendon and persons associated with him. The question as to the rights of the parties receiving charters covering the same territory came before the Lords of the Council. What was their decision: They declared that due diligence not having been exercised by Mr. Heath and his associates in the settlement of the country, although the conveyance was in the form of letters patent in fee simple, nevertheless no actual conveyance had taken place : that they had done nothing to maintain the King's dominion. and having failed to exercise due diligence, they had lost their rights. The same doctrine was laid down by West with respect to certain charters conveying territory in fee simple in the West Indian Islands. The rule was established-and I could give a number in instances in which it has been recogniz-ed-that these charters being given for the purpose of acpuiring property for the King, other sub). jects of the King were not at liberty to umbertake settlement, solong as due diligence was shown to establish settlement within the limits of those charters; but it did not interfere with the right of any other country to acpuire dominion within the sime territory, if it saw proper. There is anillus. fration of that in the case of Nova seotia and New Brunswick, which were given by Henry IV of France to a Frenchman. They were conveyed by James I, as King of Sicotland, to the Earl of Stirling. They were also conveyed by James I, as King of Englame to a company of merchants in Loudon. Here were three charterscovering the same territory ghanted by two different sovercigns, all in existence, whether one or other of these individuals acquired and right to the territory, depended upon the fact as to which of them first took possession and made settlement, which would uphold the authority of the sovereign by whom the authority was given. So, whether Acadia became Sotelh, English, or French, depended entirely on which of those who hat receiven charters first secured possession amil exercised diligence in making establishments. That being the case, when we look at the Hudson Bay Company amd the French settlement, in order to ascertain the bommary between the two comntries, we are obliged to look at what each has done, at what progress, settlement or slominion has been made under therespectiveauthority of each. That was the condition of affairs down to the time of the conquest. Well, the hon. gentleman who has made this motion refers 1.0 the extension of the houndary of Ontario northward to the shore of Hudson Bay. That, I think, is true. If you look at the papers that were conveyed to the House of Commons when the subject of the Constitutional Act was under consideration with a view of advantage to the Province of Quebec, you will see that the King was anxious to muintain the prerogative of dividing the province. He did not put that in the bill nor was it provided for, but he, having exhansted his authority by establishing a Government, had to rely upon the action of Pariiament to create a a Government other than that which had been already established within the dominion. So, it
was proposed to embate, as the correspondence shows, hot only all the territory that was retainell after the treaty of $1 / \times 3$, westwarl to a certain line, but if passilhe to embrace a comsiderable extent of territory that the treaty hall nominally conveyed away, lecause it was said that the Americans had not fultilled their obligations. and that the ferleration was so loosely constituted that it was in danger every moment of groing to pieces. It was intended, therefore, when Upper (imadia was established to embrace not only the whole tervitory to the Hudson Bity, which is actually provided for by paper that the King laid upon the table of the Honseof Commons, but toembrace, as far as possible, the tervitory that hat been comeyed to the United States. Why, in the first Legislature of Upper Camala, the man who was elected for the western district lived in hetroit, and a vast majority of the electors lived in what is now the city of Detroit and roted for the election of that member. Magistrates were apponted and dominion was exercised as far west as the French settlement at the mouth of the Wiscomsin River. Now, the brmudary by the Quebec Act was the delimitary line I have mentioned as agreed upon hy the Treaty of Utrecht. The boumbary under the Act of 1 gai, so far as Ontario was concerned, was a line further north. It was not the intention of the Kingr or of his advisers that Ontario on the morth should be beunded by the line fixed hy the Act of liनt. The Act of 1\%it said that territories were to extend northwards th the southern lroundary of the teritory granted to the Merchant Ailventurers trading in Hudson Bay. As I have said. there were two papers laid lefore the House of fommons with reqaind to the division of the Province of Quethee in 1790. The one paper divides the province by a line rmming north to the lomadary line of the territories granted to the Merehant Alventurers of Huison Bay. That was the line diviling the pro. vince, which hefore had been one province. but when the western portion of that te:ritory came to be constituted into the Province: of Epper Canala, there was another praper that referred to that, anll followed the :able boundaries in precisely the same words matil it reached the southern limitary line of the Hulson Bay territory. It did not stop there, but it went on to the scuthern houndary of Hudson bey. The worls were ditferent. They were intein. tionally different, aml they embraced into the Province of Upper (anada territories lying north of the boumdaries of the territories which hat betore been included in the Province of Quebec. Now, that rule did not apply to the Province of Quelec. I am not making this statement with the view of opposing a more convenient loundary, for I admit that a natural boundary is very much better than an artificial one rumning through such an inhospitable comitry, as much of this country may he found to be. There is no doubt, whatever, that if a natural boundary is found in the vicinity of the iond parallel, the north-eastern part of the Province of Quebec will be cut off and the province will have added to her territory on the north-western portion of her possessions, and so will lose some territory to the northeast. If you begin at Cape Partridge, in the $58 \$$ degree of north latitude, which was the most southern limit proposed prior to the Treaty of

Utrecht, and draw that line semthwand to Lake Mistassin, that is the most restricted bommiary that you can legally give to the Province of Quelec unless you apply to, it the rule of acpuiescense which the Privy Comeil applied to us with regard to our western homals. The Privy Council excluted us from the North. West Territory lecause we had acquiested in the exercise of dominion by some other partics for a long series of years. Whether Quebec will lose anything under that rule or not, if it were applied to her, I will not pretend to say at this moment: but I do say, that if you follow the line as suggested by the English, and follow the line that is suggested by the hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin), you will see that a grool deal of the north-eastem comer of the Province of Quehec will be cut off: perhaps as lane an extent of territory will be adder on to the north-western portion of the province. A more convenient line, no donbt, would he had if we had full information on the subject as to whether the River slate could te taken as the proper boundary, than by our undertaking to establish the line sur gestel in 1711 . I wish to call the attention of the Honse to this, and I an doing so very briefly just now, becanse I have been only able to take a mere hird'seye view of this very large subject. I think that the hom. member for Three Rivers Sir Hector Langevin) will see that the positon which the Opposition are taking now is very different from the position which he and his colleagues tomk with reference to as on this subje:t. The hon. gentleman and those who were then associated with him, repudiated the arhinat tion that sat for the purpose of deternining this matter. The hom. gentleman did all that was in his power, as did also those associated with him and those who supported the (ioverment. to deprive the Province of Ontario of a still larger portion of the tervitory which rightfully belonged to her. 1 am not gring to alopt the hom. gentleman's tactics so far ats the Province of Ontario is concerned. The hom gentleman and his colleagues then complained that my friend and leader who sits now hesinde me had not properly regarded the interests of Quebee in unlertaking to uphold the decision that was given by that arbitation. The hon. member for Three Rivers sees now, that if his proposition is carried out, (quebec has heen put in a better position than she was before ; and she is being pat in that position, not leceanse that she is entitled to the lymulary which she is now asking to establish, but because my hon. friend had agreed to a reasonable and fair settlement of the loundaries of the Province of Ontario. Weare prepared to regard from a perfectly fair standpoint. the claims that are now being made on the part of the Province of Quelec. The hom. gentleman will sep, I suppose, from what the Minister of Interior says, that neither the forermment nor the House is in a position to accept this proposition at this monent, becanse the necessary information with regard to the course ani direction of the river which he proposes as the loundary, is not known, and until that is known I suppose he will not press the House to take a leap in the dark. But there is no doubt whatever, that the interests of Quelec will not be jeopardized ly delay : and what is more, the disposition to deal fairly by the province has not been lost because the hon. gentleman and those
who associated with him have in former days modertaken to ileal mufairly by the Province of Ontario. I supposed, Sir, when the hon. gentleman made his speech that he would have made a hamdsome acknowlelgment of his mistake in this particular, and would have heen disposed to apologize for the attempt which had been made to commit a wrong on the lrovince of Ontario. The hon. gentemanhas mot done that : but eventhough he has not done it, so far ats I an concerned I do not propose totakemy revengeon the Prorince of Quebec. Inotice that the hom. Minister of Justice eaid that the House had gone a gronl way heyom the adjudication of the Judicial Commatiee in regard to the bomiary. Well, sir. the Judicial Committee decided he question. following the decision of the arbitration in so far as the guestion was hefore them. It was supposed that the whole guestion would have heen before them: hat at the last moment the fovernment of Camala hacked out as a party. After pressing to re-npen the guestion hefore the Judicial Committee, they world not submit the guestion to the decision of that Committee. sof far as it was one between them aml the Province of Ontario. But the lecision of the Committee indicated very clearly that whenever the guestion should go to them for alljulication. the Albany River womilh be declared to be the homintry of Gutario on the north down to James Bay : and 1 suppose the (iovernment, like Mr. (rockett, saw in what direction the deci sion pointel, an! came down in time, in order to sare their lignity : ame the hom. gentleman, as one of the Ahbinistration. of comrse, did previsely what his colleagues dial in that matter.

Motion agreed to.

## NOCLANGES (ANAL TENOERS.

## Mr. SCTHERLAND moved for:

Return of all tenders received the the bemartuent ,f Railways and Camats for sections il, 12 amill 13 of the proposed sontanges Canal. Such Return to eomprise:
(a). The agregate anome of each temder:
(h). The quamity of each class of work in the sehedules: of each section:
(c), The amonnt of each tember in detail as " monesed out " by the priduct of the guantity and price of each item:
(1). Copies of all repurts to. and Orders in Council relative to saill tenders:
(.). Copies of all reports of engineers on each of said sections:
(i). Copies in detail of all estimates of engineers on each section, showing quantity, price and amount of cach class of work in schedule :
(g). Copies of all correspondence relative to said tenders.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There is no objection to the motion leing carried and the papers being brought down at a future time: lint at present there are some undetermined proceedings in relation to these contracts, and a good deal of this information will have to be treated as contidential until these matters are determined.

## Motion agreed to.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the aljournment of the Honse.
Motion agreed to ; and House aljourned at $4:=\mathrm{m}$ p.m.

Mr. Milis (Bothwell).

# HOUSE OF COMMONS. 

Fribay, IIth Natreh, 1800.

The Nefonf: took the Chair at Three ocelock.
Pleayehs.
MENBFR INTRODIO('EI).
Whanay Hemphafy Bennett, Member-elect for the Electoral District of East Simeve: introduced hy Mr. Bowell and Mr. Maggart.

## FIRNT READN(is.

Bill (No. 14) respecting the (imand Trunk RailWay Company of (:unala...-(Mr. Tisdale.)

Bill (No. (it) to amemt the Act toincorporate the NeKay Dilling ( mmpany .- (Mr. Robillarel.)

Bill (No. 16i) respeeting the Ottawa ('ity Passenger Railway Compatay.--(Mr. Robillarel.)
 pany. - (Mr. Wond, Brockville.)

Bill (No. Is) respecting certain Railway Works in ibe (ity of 'loronto. -- (Mr. Denisom.)

Bill (No. 10) respecting the Bniler Inspection and

Bill (No. ort) respecting the British Colnmbiat ame Nouthern Hailway (impany.... (Mr. Mana.)

## MExSAIE FROM HIS FAC'RLLENC'Y THE (a(NFRROR GF.NERAL.

Nif . IOHS THOMIDNON presented a Messalde from His Execellency the 1 iowernor $($ ieneral.

Mr. NPEAKFR real the: Messagre, as follows:
staniff of Preston.

I acknowlege with sincere thanks the Address you have loyally adopted in answer to the sineech with whicia I opened the sesion of lartiament, and I rely with confindence on the assurames that the important measures submitted to you will receive your careful and full consideration.
Goumament homes:
Grtaila. luth March. 190).

## oRINAN(F: L.ANIS: . TokoN'T(

Mr. HEWHNFI moved that the Honse resolve itseli inte Committee of the Whole, on Monday next. to consider the following resolution :
That it is expendent to anthorize the fovernor in Council to eonvey to the Corpuration of the City of J'oronto, certain ordmance lands in that eity, for such price and on such terms, and such mowisions and ronditions as the diovernor in Council deems proper.

Motion agreed to.

## NTEAMBOAT INNBECTION ACT.

N1r. TUPPER moved that the House resolve itself int" Committee of the Whole, on Momday next, to consider the following resolution:-
That it is expedient to impose a fee of tendollars for each inspection of a barge, boan, batean, scow or undecked vessel required by "The Steambont Inspection Act."

Motion agreed to.

## FEE ON ('ANNEI) LOBNTERN.

Mr. TUPPER movel that the Honse resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, on Momday next, to consider the following resolution :--

1. That it is expedient to impose a fee of fifty dollare for each license granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to can, preserve or cure lobsters, or to keep them alive in ponds or other places.
2. That it is expedient to mpose a fee, at the rate of one cent for each case cuntaining four lozen one-pound cans of lobsters, to be paid by the packer to the person directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to mark, label ur stamp such case.

Dotion agreed to.

## NE( $0 . N($ RFAllN:

Bill (No. i) further to amemel (hapter ! Wi of the Revised Statutes, intituleal: - An Act to encourare the develnment of the Sea Fisheries anm the builiting of Fishing Vessels." (Mr. Tupper.)

## (iALol'心 RAl'Ils.

## Mr. REII) moved for :

Return of all survevs, plans, sperifentions, contracts. remortsamp papers esonected with the new ehamel in the rinlops Rapids: emd. All reparts of engineres at to the striking of stenmer lioreller in Galops Rapiols, in Octuber, 1ssi: ; ird. All reports trom any steambont captain who may have reported as to the state ot said chamel: th. Statement of eost of investigation by engineers in 1sent: 5th. Reports from engineers sent to investigate said chamel in 1 s 1 : hith. Cupies of evidence given as to the depth, ynamtitirs, de.

He salid: Before moving this motion, I would like to explain the reasons why lask for it. A nmmer of years ago the fovemment deeided to constract a new channel throngh what is commonly kown ats the Gialops Rippils. I comsider that this work was a
 of navigation of the st. Latwrence, and therefore. hitel this chamel heen laid out and constructed in the propere mammer. it would have been of great value to the forwamers. When it was decined to construct it, an engineer. Mr. 'Tom s. Rubidge, wats appointed to survey the rapids and atscertain the exact slepth of water throughout the rapirls. After he hatl mande this surrey. he wats appointed to lay out the chamel, and then he wats mate engineer in charge of the works, remaining there from the time they were started matil they were completed, or satid to he completed, and were taken off the contancors hatme. Now, Sir, while these works were being comstructed, the forwarders aml the people of my constituency were led tobelieve that the rook excavated would he deposited in hays or in rleep water. where it would not be dangerons to navigation. But after the works were completell rumomrs were at loat that a great quantity of the rock, instean of heing remosed, was thrown at the sides of the ehamel, and that a large quantity had not been dredged out at all. Now, Nir, the cost of this chamel has been in the neighbourhool of half a million clollars, aceording to the Auditor (ienemal's Report, which was for making a chamel $2(N)$ feet wide and 17 feet deep; and included in this sum is something in the neighbourhored of $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{O},(\mathrm{ON})$ or $\mathrm{Sl}(\mathrm{N}),(\mathrm{NX})$ for extras in going helow the grade to ensure at depth of 17 feet. I understand that there is a further claim verging on a fuarter of a million clollars now
in the department for other extras of some kimi, although what they are is a mystery to me. Now, Sir, that chamel has been rompleted two years, and I would like to state what the experience of the forwarlers with it has been thas far. Nhortly after its completion the barge ('omflor, ownen by the Kingston Forwarding (o., was coming down the river in tow of a thg, aml sthek in what was known ats the north chamel oroldehamel. This, of comese, mate it improssible for other vessels to use the chambel ats they hat heen doing for a great number of years. A few homers afterwards the steamer forerillarame down the river with a raft in tow, and not knowing that the ! 'onflor wis there went ahealmatilit wastondite to thrn aromml, and she was forced either to ran into the harge ame sink it or to make the first attempt to pass through the new chamel. The captain chose the latter altemative, atm the result of his attempt camnot be better explained than it was hy whet appeared in the



- Gaptain diaskin, of the Montreal Tramsportatiom Combans. Was down at the dalops Rupide vesterdayamb while there saw a sipht of a lifetime. The Kingston and Muntreal Cos's barge I 'under is stuek in the north ehamel. and thus navisation is whstructed. Some time ugo the sovernment expended si, (n) No, (No in makine the south channel mapable, but mariners are afraid to take a boat down it. While the cantain was standing at the mapids. he saw the Trime fler approaching with a ruft in tow, and making for the nurth channel. The pilot evilemty not being aware that the Condor was in the way, when he saw her he touk a turn for the south channel, and was thus compelled to make the first altempt to narigate. His feelings can he hetter imagined than deseribed. when he saw he mas a hout to make the first run of this channel and with $\leqslant 50$, ovi worth of timber after him. About halfwas down the tug ram ona ruck, anil slew armund as if she were on a pirot. The raft rushed down and struck her on the stern, wheeling her about, and then went on pulling the steamer off the rocks, and towed her stern first down the rapids. It is not known whether she is seriously damaged. Had the been struck amilships she would have leen smashed topieces. Her escape was a narrow one. The I'ruerller left diarden Island with a raft on Tuesday evening at six and arrived at Montreal at three thisafternoon, makink the fastest trip un record."
This was the first test of the new chanmel, and it Wats mate ly a steamer drawing only 4 on is feet of Water. l'revions to the chammel being made. there was a depth of 9 feet 6 inches in ang part of the rapids, yet here was a steamer drawmg less than io feet that piles up on the rocks when attempting to enter the channel. The next test was in 1891, afterwe hat asked for an investigation of the chamel. The stemm barge Viatuere, with a large in tow, attempted to run the channel, and the result was stated hy Mr. Rubidge in an interview with a reporter of the Ottawa Gi/iarn, which appeared in that paper on the 17 th of October, 1891. Mr. Rulidge saill:
"It is true, there are at present n number of grainIaden bonts tied up at Prescott. on account of low water in the old channel at Gulops Rupids, but there is not the least necessity for then remaining there. The new channel, commenced by the Goverminent 12 years ago, and completed at no little expense of cash and skill, is now uvailable for vessels. It has a clear depth of if feet, and as there are beacons at both ends, is perfectly easy of navigation. To prove the practicability of the channel, I had the big steamboat Niagara tow one of the largest-sized Whitehall barges laden through the channel. There were several pilots on board, and all were sitisfied of the navigability of this channel. Of course it had never been formally opened, and not having been pressed on the notice of the forwarders, they seem
unwilling to snmehow haye their barges proceed through it, although the channel is straight and easy to rum.
Now, Mr. Rubidge stated that this was one of the liargest-sized birges. On the contrary, it is one of the smallest barges that navigate the sit. law. rence : and yet, in order to secure its safety ingo. ing down the chamel. the large liovernment tug Wats placed heside the harge : liut, inste:ad of gobing down safely. as Mr. Rnhilge states in this interriew, when they were in the centre of the chamel, from some accilent on other, the hawser broke. and the tug and the barge turned around and went lown harkwards. The next attempt wats mate ley the steanser ()rien, and she did go cown saticly. hut afterwards the captain preferred using the old chamel rather than the new, in fact coming down the canal, one time instead of risking the: new channel. I never heard of the Niet!riet suing down the chamel a secomd time after her tirst attempt. The next text wats male he the steamer (rasero, on the 17th lecember, Is!in. Althomg drawing omly if feet of water, she struck the rocks, and the adptain told me that he hat mo hesitation in saying that his honat struck on rocks which were pile-l up on the site of the chammel when this chammel was mande. Now, Sir, this is the experience of the forwarders with that chamel. Mr. Rubidge tells us that the chamel is st maight. I woulif like any member of this Homse who is acyuainted with any captain who navigates the River sit. Lawrence, to enmpire: alont it, and if they do they will time that it is one of the meanest channels to enter. and to get out of, that there is in the river. It is placed in the meanest pant of the rapids possible.
 Ontoher, Ix! 1 , you will see that Mr. D). (:. Thomson, the manager of the Domtreal Transportation (ompany at Montreal, complains bitterly in regarid to this chamel. If you refer to the Kingston From of 2 Brd ( )etoler of the same year, yon will find (aptain John Gaskinalso complains, and if you refer to the meeting of the (ianalian Matine Association reporter in the Toronto Empior of fth Felmary, 1sion, you will see that the Marine men all complain in regrat to this chamel. Last fall the forwarders vessels were detained at Prescott for days and days at a time, and the $y$ were forcel tos loring an elevator from Kingston to l'rescott and lighten their barges to 8 feet : and though there should be 16 or 17 feet in this chammel, yet they were forced to go down the ohd chamel. and hy these delays great loss wos cansen to them. 1 am satistied that a great wrong has been done ly some parties, lut I wish it to be distinctly malerstood that I am not findine, any fault with the (iovernment. I askell the abting Minister of Railways and Canals, hefore the present Minister took that office, to investigate this matter, and I believe he did everything in his poiser to get at the leottom of the difticulty, and 1 think the present Minister has been doing his best to find out the tronble. I have no fault to find with the (iovermment and am satisfied that they will do all they can to rectify the matter. I therefore hope that they will not object to bring Bown the papers, and that as soon as possible, in order that the forwarders and public may see how this matser stamls.

Mr. HAGGART. I am sorry so hear from the remarks of the hon. gentleman, thet the expenditure which has been made hy the conntry on this
camal has not had the result expected, hat I think the hom. gentleman must be misted when he satys that, not withstanding the large expenditure on the Galops ('anal, the water has so mueh derereased. Complaints have heen made that the expenditu: made ly the (iovermment had not hrought alwout the ressilt anticipated. and mis predecessint, the late acting Minister of Railways and (iamals, wrilered an enguiry to be mate into the subject. The repont of the engineers is in the repartment, anm, whike that does mot justify the expectation which the dow. erment haul att tirst. and while the depth of water wats not as great as the engineers had reported to the (iovernment it womble he, still it is to the effier that there is a sutficient depth of water to take downall hats that navigate the camal, that is, ahmot 1.) feet of water. I internd to have a further examination made of this particular work to see what the ar tual lepph is. I can only saty now that the latest reports atre that the chanimel is of sulficient depth, and that, if it were not for the side current, it could be saccessfully ased. I think the hom. gentleman must be mistiaken ans to the extras, hecanse mo payments have heen made in the cases t" which he referved. I will have much pleasine in bringing down all the papers the hom. gentleman ataks for.

Mortion agreed to.

## RETURN ORDERED.

Beturn showing what agreement or decision has been arrived at hetween the Government and the Grand Trunk Raihay Company of Canada. regarding the railway bridge at Fenclon Falls.-(Mr. Mughes.)

Sir 10 OH THOMPNON moved the adjourmment of the Honse.

Motion agreed to: and Honse aljourned at 4 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mospar, Ith March, Iso?
The sirankre towk the (hair at Three ochock. pravers.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. NPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the Honse had received from the (lerk of the (rown in Chancery, eertificates of the election and return of the following members:--.

Of Hugh McMillan, Esi., for the Electoral District of Vaudreuil.
Of Hon. Jonn Carling. for the Electoral District of London.

Of Eugene A. Dyfr, Esq., for the Electoral District of Brome.
Of Louis Dugas, Esq., tor the Electural District of Monterlm.

## MEMISER INTROIUC(CEI).

Hugh McMillan, Esq. Member for the Electoral District of Vaudreuil; introduced by Mr. Uuimet and Mr. Bergeron.

## FIRS'I READIN(i.

Bill (No. $\because 1$ ) for the suppression of obscene literature, and to secure the punishment of certain immoral and criminal practices.-(Mr. Charlton.)

## NE(OND RFADING:

Bill (No. 1t) respeeting the (iramel Trunk Railway (imupany of (ianalla. . (Mr. Tisidale.)

Bill (No $1 . i)$ to amem the Act to ineorporate the MrKat Millinge (ompanys. (Mr. Foblillarel.)

Bill (No. 16i) resperting the Ottawa City Dassen: Rer Railway (ompany. (Mr. Rohillard.)
Bill (Nis. 16 ) to incomponate IV. (. Bolwarls (i.mpany.- (Ar. Wimil, Browkille.)

D:ill (No. Is) resperting certain Railway Works in We (ity of Tomonte indr. (bateworth.)

Bih, No. (!) resperting the Boiler Inspection and


Bill (No. :OD reperting the British Columbiat


## 

Mr. LANDERKIN inkeml. Whether it is the intention of the dowernment during the present session to amend the Comtroverted Flections Act, so that the julges of Nova Seotia aml Sew Bronswiek call give decisions on the sis months limit for trial in comformity with the decisions of the juiges of Ontario and "huelver and of the Superion (Court of (imanlat: If not, why not:

Sir OOHS THOMPNON. There is mo such comthict of decisions as the question assumes, and therefore there is no netessity of introlucing a bill on the subject.

## (ANADA AND NEWFOLNDLAND.

Mr. WHITE (Shellmurne) asked, Whether the Government have considered the adrisability of enforcing regulations against Newfomidand fishermen fishing in (Gandian waters, similar to those which Newfommdhant enfores igainst (Guadian fishermen fishing in Sewfommiami waters:

Mr. TUPIPRR. The subject covered by this question is receiving the consideration of the fiovernment.

Mr. WHITE (Nhelloume) askel, Whether the attention of the Minister of Marine has been calleed to a letter pulbished in the Montreal Witurss of 9 h Felruary? Is it true that the Canadian Government promisel the Newfomdand (iovernment to divide the proceeds of licenses given in ('amadia to American fishermen, and which licenses were to rum in Newfoundland as well as in cianda, and to return part thereof to Newfomalland" Has the Canadian (iovernment since been asked and has it refused to make such division and return, or is there reason to believe that the Newfoundland (iovernment collected upon licenses granted by them to Americans, recognized in Canada and retainel to the use of the colony, as large an amome for license fees as Canada collected?

Mr. TUPPER. My attention was called to the letier mentioned. After the Washington treaty of 1888 was negotiated, and legislation was obtained for the granting of licenses under the mollus rivendi proposition, the understanding between Newfoundland and Canada was to this effect : that the two Governments would issue licenses to fishermen for the privileges mentioned in the modus mivendi proposition, and that an account of the fees collected should be kept by each Government, and a division
of those fees should he made at the end of cath seasom. In aceordance with that understandinge a strict accome of those fees was kept by the bepartment of Fisheries in (antalia, and a copy of each license issued was sent hy that department to the fovermment of Newfomblant. At the end either of the lirst or the seemen seasm, the Newfommand fovermment, having made nu return of the fees eollected for licenses issum liy them, a reguest was madely the (amadian dovermment on the Newfomdlame dowemment for a statement of thase collections and the licenses issued by that ( iovermment. That information was int siven, and on the secome appliation being mate the (iovermment of Newfomdland refused to give the information desiren, as to the number of liecones issited or the amount collected. Comsergently, it has heen impossible to make ang tenter of a division of the proceeds from those licenses, on the part of the Canalian fiovernment : athl, for that reasom, it might be assumedthough the Canarlian diovernment have not dealt. with the last sulject referred to - that the anome collected in Newfomdlaml was lawere. I may say that thave reason to helieve from information ofi. taine: that the Newfomilland dovermment did collect a latger amonnt from the sale of these modn.; rivend licenses. ham was collected by (ianda.

Mr. LACRIER. The hom. sentlenam hats just made a very important statement of which, for m y part, I was ignomat up th this moment, that is, that there was an agreement entered into hetween this (iovernment and the Newfommland Government. and that conrespenimence on the subject followed. It wombld be impertant to the Honse to hate that correspondence. I suppose there will the no oljeection to hringing it down.

Mr. TLP'PER. I think there will be no ohjeetion to laying on the Table the despatehes relating to the subject at once. amil I will select them ani loring then down.

Mr. WHITE: (Shellurne) askel, Whether the attention of the Minister of Marine has heen called to the statememe made by the Hon. A. W. Harrey. a member of the New foundiand invermant. Before the Buated of Trate at Halifax on Monday last:

Mr. TCPIPRR. My attention was called to this staternent, and I regret that I cammot agree with Mr. Harvey in the statement made by hinn concerning the facts of the casc in dispute.

Mr. WHITE (Nhelhmene) asked. Whether the Govermment of Newfomdiam has ever made to the (iovernment of camala any formal complaint of prohluced any evilence that Camalian ressels oh. taining hait in Newfomadland unter the Bait Act of the colony, violated the provisions thereof by selling hait to the French tishermenof st. Pierre:

Mr. TUPPER. With the exception of a genemal allegation that Canadian ressels had violated the provisions of the Bait Act, no complaint or evilence to that effect has ever been made or produced by the Government of Newfomathand or from any other source.
Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) Was that genemal allegation made in a despatch ?

Mr. TUPPER. Yes, hut no instance was given.
Mr. WHITE (Shellourne) asked, Whether the (iovermment of Canala has ever offered the fioremment of Newfoundland to secure the enactment
of such legislation as would enalle the cincermment of Newfondland to enforee in Canadian courts the penalties provided in bonls given ly Canadian fishermen, in order to secure lait in Newfomdland. in case the condition of such homds were violated. and hats the dovernment of Newfoundiand erer asked such or any other legislation in this connection:

Mr. TUPIPER. The Comadian (iovernment have on several oceasions informed the bovermment of Newfoundand of their readiness to obtain any legislation enabling the Newfoundland authorities toolitain any remedy mader the bonds contemplated lig the Bait Act, as soon ats Canalian vessels were acoorded the privileges of that Act, and allowed to take out licemses as they did originally.

Mr. LACRIER. Will this correspomence als, le brought down:
Mr. TLPPER. Ves.
Mr. DATIEN (P.E.I.) The hom. genteman did not answer the last part of the question.

Mr. TCPlPER. In reply to the last part of the question. I maty sty that the dovermment of New: foumdand hats not asked for that legislation, hecanse the perioxl was not reached when the assumate of the C'inathian dovermment expired when this legislation was hal which produced the Bait Act.
Mr. WHITE (Nhelhume) asked, Whether the Government of (amala is aware that the dovernmemt of Newfomiliand. When endearouring to oltain Her Majestys consent th the Bait Act passed ly the Legislature of that colomy, distinctly wo. mised that the provisions of such Act shoulil not lee enforcel against ("amadians: Is it a fact that silue the present (iovermment of Newfomilland came into office, such promise hats been riolated continuonsly and that such promise was violated in 1sen, prior to any protest by the Canalian (onemment against the propsed armoment betwen the Chited states and Newfomdland:

Mr. TLPPPER. The (ionermment of Canalia is aware that the dowerment of Newtomilland, when embearouring to ohtain Her Majesty somsent to the Bata Aet passen hey the Legislature of that colong, distinetly promised that the provisions of such Aet should not be cuforced against (anadians, and therefore in this form it was an assmance given by the representatives of that colony to Her Niajesty: oncermment. : and also commmicated iliectly and formally to the Gualian dovernment, that the Bait Act shombl be applied equally to the citizens of Newfomalland and the citizens of Canalla, that there shoula the no difference in its enforeement against our own citizens and theirs. As to the last part of the question, I will not allude to the date, becanse I am not sure at what time the present (iovernment of Newfomalland came into power, hat long anterior to the Bond-Blaine negotiations, that is anterior to the date when the Canadian dovernment learnen of them, which wats in the fall of 189O, and in the heginming of that seasm, there was a complete departure from the position the Govermment of Newfoundlamel had assumed in regarl to the subjects to which 1 have referred. Camadii a vessels were prevented ohtaining licenses on the same terms as those of Newfoundland or of the United States, and at the beginning of the season a tomnage fee was exacted from the Canadian vessels which was not exacted from the others.

Mr. Terper.

Mr. LAURJER. Has the hon. gentleman any record of that?

Mr. TUPPER. Yes. All these points will be included in the papers bronght down. I suppose these guestions have been asked hy the hon. gentleman in view of the statements which were mave hy Mr. Harrey, hecause on some prints the papers we have are at variance.

Mr. IACRIFR. I askeal the guestion becanse it is ohrions that mere verhal statements would not he guite satisfactory when we may have the docruments laid before ns.

Mr. TLUPl'ER. I recognize that, and therefore I purposely mate my reply brief.

Mr: LAURIER. I hope the papers will he brought down at an tarly date.

Mr. TUPP'RR. At a very tarly date.

## OOPVRIGHT RECIPRO(ITV WITH THE CEITEIN STATES.

Mr. Bow FiRs asked, Whether it is the intention of the (iovermment to arrange a reciprovity of eopyright with the fiovermment of the Uniten States at an early period?

Sir JOHN THOAMPSON. We think that the enpyright enactments of (amala ahealy give to foreigners all proper facilities. The Conited States has very recently settled its copyright policy. and we have no reason to expect an early ehamge.

## (:OVERNMENT SHORT LOA.N.

Mr. NE゙THERLAND (for Sir Richath CakrWritimt) askeel, What is the total amomut mow horrowed liy the (iosernment for perions of less than three years: From whom hatie the satilamounts been horroweal. for what time. and upon what terms:

Mr. FONTPRR. The total amonats are itemized as follows:

| Lumlon Joint Stuck Bati...... ...... | 973,$3 ; 333$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mesers: Hambro | -243.3^3 3 |
| Liank of Pritish Sorth An | 243,33: 3 |
| lank of British Cohambia | -43,233 30 |
| National Discount (Co | 9+3.3i3 |
| Landon ami County Bank | 1,2116,6ijiti 67 |
| Messrs. Riphatel. | +86,6i66 \% |
| Sistional Provincial Bauk of Eng- |  |
|  | !73,3\%) 33 |
| Messers. Paring liros, it Co. (Ltel) | 1.46in),000 00 |
| do Clyu. Mills, Curre d Co | 1,4i00,000 141 |
| Bank of Montreal | 1243,233 33 |
|  |  |
| Total | ,753,3033:30 |

All of these are at 4 per cent for one year, except the last item which is only for six months and hears $t_{5}^{\frac{1}{5}}$ per cent interest.

## CACOUNA PIFR.

Mr. LAURILR asked, Hats the Ciovernment expended the grant of fifteen hundred dollars votell last session in favour of the pier at Cacouna, in the County of Témiscouata? What has leen done with this sum? When hats this sum been paid out by the Government? To whom has it heen paid?

Mr. OUIMET. None of this money has been expended as yet. It still stamis to the credit of the work.

## THE FiNTMATHS.

Mr. FosicliR presenterl a Message from His Excellency the (iovernor lieneral.

Mr. SPEAKFR real the Message, as follows:Standey of Phenton.
The forernor General transmits to the House of $\mathrm{Com}^{-}$ mons, Estimates of sums reguired for the service of the Dominion for the vear ending 3thth Jume 1393, and in acentlance with the provisions of the isritish North America Act of 1sfi., the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the Jhouse of Commons.

## Govermant Molez.

Ottawa, 14th March. 189.
Mr. FONTEP moved that His Fixcellencys Mes. stge. with the Estimates, In referrel to( onmmittee of supply.

Motion agreed to.

## DFKPKNIN: (ANAIK

## Mr. DEN[SON moved:

That whereas the new luited States camal at Salult Ste. Marie is being constructed at a depth if 18 feet. and whereas it is proposed in that conuntry to deepen their canals on the (ireat Lakes to not less than 20 feet, and whereas the proposed increase in depth hat already been mate at the nouth of the Detroit River in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Soulanges Camal and the other eanals of the hiver St. Lawrence should be deepened to 20 feet.
He said: In moving this motion, I confess that I approach the sulject with some dittidence, as I am not an engineer. nor an I specially acequainterl with matters of this kiml. Sith it hats appeared to me for some years hack that I ought to bring the subject up, in this Honse. and that something ought to le ione towatils lecpening our canals on the St. Latwrence River to a proper amount. When I say a proper amomet. I mean making them of such a ilepth that it will sulfice once for ill, instead of iloing the work piece loy piece as heretofore. I maty sity that hetween the town of Port Arthur and the city of Montreal the only obstruction that exists to a 0 feet natigation, is the insulficient. depth of the Wellame (imal and the cumals on the st. Lawrence River. In making this motion I womblike to saty that it is not an entirely new idea, for I homlin my hami it report to the Hon. Mr. Popre: made by Mr. Rohert ( $\therefore$ Donglass in 1sist. in which he alvocates an enlargement of the canals. As long ago as that late he then showed that in Issis, when the Wellame ('amal had just or harely been completerl, seren vessels patssed throngh which hat to be lightened before they could get through. In Issis, (ie2 vessels had to be lightened lefore they conld (g) through that canal ; and no less thath $1 \overline{1}+11$ ionis hat tor be taken off the ressels. of 2.0 per cent of the whole amount, at a cost of si?, $\overline{5} 5!$. I have also here the opinion of Mr. W. L. Frost, President of the Ogilenshurgh and Lake (hamplain Railway, whos says:
"As to my views on the sulject, in brief, they are that you should deepen the Welland Cunal to 16, 18 or 20 feet if possible ; to stop at 14 feot, while it will help, will not put the route on a level with the Buffalo and Erie Canal, with their tree canals. If the Welland Canal can be deepened to 20 teet, you would command the trade of the lakes, in my opinion. and as you decrease from that point you only come into competition with Buffalo and will only be partially successful. Any increase in the depth is a move in the right direction, but I trust you will not stop at less than 16 feet."
Again, in the same report it is pointed out that one great advantage in having the canals deepened to
a proper amount is that it would allow a large amount of shipping to come down to the sea which now hats to lie in the harbours of the upper lakes for five or six months in the year, and these ressels would he enabled to trade with the West Indies, or with any other country where they felt disposed to venture. 1 will read the charges, in several comitries, for the carriage of grain by rail-ways:-

| Gimfat Britaln. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles. | Cents perton mile. |
| North British Ry | 169 | 160 |
| Mreat Northern Ry . . . . . . . . . . | 190 | $2 \cdot(1)$ |
| (ireat southern and Wesern Ry.. | 250 | 1.40 |
| Iff: Continent. |  |  |
| France-Northern Ry. | 1si | 9.78 |
| Helgium-State Ky...... | $\cdots$ | 11.4 |
| Molland-State Ry. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 240 | 150 |
| Suxomy-State Ry. | 可 | $\cdots \cdot 3$ |
| Belgium-State Ry.................... | - 2000 | $0 \cdot 74$ |
| Swerlen-Stiate Ky. .................. | - DOE | $\bigcirc \cdot 15$ |
| Austrit-Southern Ry. .......... . . . . | . 5000 | 2.16 |
| Amemica-West of the Mississipli. |  |  |
| Chicigo, Rock Island and Pac. Ry. | . 153 | 1.58 |
| do do do . | 375 | 1.40 |
| do do do | In | 1 ( $\mathrm{NI}^{\prime}$ |
| Americi-East uf thf. Mississipri. |  |  |
| Iake Shore and Michigan Southern. | . 183 | $0 \times$ |
| Michigan Central..................... | - ${ }^{285}$ | 0.70 |
| - do .................. | - 345 | (1) iif |
| do pi...... . .......... | - 5in | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Paltimore and Ohio.................. | . 4 li | $0 \cdot 6.3$ |
| do . . . . .............. | - ing | 0.54 |
| d.s | 841) | $0 \cdot 53$ |
| Canada-State Ry | (189 | $0 \cdot 61{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Chicago to New York (regular rates) | ) 988 | 0.510 |
| $\text { do } \quad \text { (cint rates) }$ | 480 | U-306 |
| Water Trasipout. |  |  |
| Detroit tu Buffulo. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 253 | 0.200 |
| Chicago to Buffalu. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 910 | $0 \cdot 125$ |
| do (cut rates)........ | - (XX) | $0 \cdot 060$ |

Now. Mr. Speaker, I would like to show the enormous amount of commerce that is going on on the upper lakes, and in doing so 1 will lee compelleal to yuote some statistics, which I will ask the indulgence of the House for doing. I have oltainel the mose of these statistics from a very interesting paper written ly Mr. E. L. Corthell, of Chicago, which he read before the Society of Engineers in Canada: it is a very exhaustive report. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the very rapid increase which has taken place in the num. ber of large ships suiling on the upper lakes. In 1859, 36 of the largest vessels on the lakes averaged a tonnage of $\mathbf{7 0 0}$. In 1890, the fleet doing lusiness on the great lakes had increased to $2,0,05$ ) vessels, with a net registered tomage of 826,360 , valued at $\$ 58,120,380$. Since I took these figures from Mr . Corthell's paper, I have learned that the value is not placed so high by the census bureau, which values them at about $\$ 48,809,7$, 0 , some $\$ 9,0 \mathrm{KO},(010)$ or $\$ 10,(000,000)$ less. But those tigures are startling in their enormity ; it is startling to think that in the upper lakes there should be such a vast volume of trade as would require vessels worth $\$ 48,000.000$ to $\$ 78,010,(0) 0$ with which to do it. The Canalian marine, I may mention, in the upper lakes consists of $\mathbf{6 4 7}$ vessels, with a tomage of 132,971 tons, and a value of $\$ 3,989,130$. The total coast and inland shipping of Canaila consists of 7,153 vessels, with a tomnage of $1,040,481$, valued at $\$ 31,213,430$. The traffic through the Detroit River, through which pass the produce
and ships of hoth nations. is very large. In 1890 the tomnage was over 23, (ONO, MOM). In the eastern camals it is a little different. While the tomage has increased so enormonsly in the west, and while the tomage of the vessels passing through the canals shows an enomons increase, the tomage roing through the Brie and st. Lawrence Canals las loeen stationary, or has fallen lack; and the reason is. undoubtedly, the insufficiency of water in the canals. On prage $4!$ of his paper. Mr. Corthell says:

- The waterways out of the enstern end of Lake Erie and beyond to the seat, have had no appreciable increase. in tact there has been at decrease during the hast fifteren years. The Erie Canal is carrying nu more than it did many vears ago, und through the Welland and St. Lawrence River camals there has been practically no increase. In $1 \times 83$, hhe tutall tonnage on the Welland Cimail mas 851.959 :




## Then he goes on to saty:

"The freight service on the great lakes is 12 Thiper cent of the total freifht serviec rendered by all the railwass of the Luited states. At the average rate of all the freight mared in 1 ssis atacordiny to the statistician of the Cnited States Commerce Commision. 9 ? 2 mille per ton per mile) the cargo carried on the liakes in that year would have cost the shiphers si43,0i9.2. 3 .51. Adnpting $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mills per ton per mile as the a verage cost of liake transmortation. the entire cost for the seation of 1590 was $833,177.540 .710$. The saving to the public, the refore. by water tratispurti-

That is the statement made hy Mr. Cortheil. an eminent engineer, that by having the canals and the Waterway on the upper lakes there was a sating during the year of $\$ 119$, , (nn),(Mn), which would be sufficient, I lare say. tocomplete this work twiceover. The eesist per ton of freight going through the lakes, the Wellamidand. Lawrencelcamalsto Liverpool. is
 Wont realam thence to Liverpol the enst is isio. 2, and route open 234 days. 1 should like totace the course of a ressel from Port Arthur throngh the lakes and camals to Montreal. Latke superiof, I need harrlly mention, is +12 miles long hy liai wide, and a ressel drawing is feet of water can leave Port Arthur and sail, with minterrupted navigation, for a distance of $20: 3$ miles to the sault, where it will pass through a canal of one mile, and st. Mary's River, which is athout $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{a}}$ miles more. The Sault, or st. Marys Camal, was originally huilt in 1852 as a 12 feet canal; in 1 xs 2 the depth was increased to 16 fect, and, as we all know. in lask it was further increasel to 20 feet. I believe it was proposed on our own side of the river to have our canal an 18 feet camal: but the (iovernment very wisely changel their plans and made it correspond with the canal on the other side, and thus they have provided a canal for vessels drawing 20) feet. Passing through Lake Huron, which is 263 miles long by 101 miles wile, the ressel will pass throngh the St. Clair River and lake and the Detroit River, in all about io miles more, and arrive at Lake Erie. The canals in this 72 miles. like at the Sault, have been repeatelly increased in depth. The st. Clair Flats canal was in 1866 proposed to be 13 feet; in 1873 it was deepened to 16 feet, and now the project is completed by a 20 feet channel. The Lime Kiln crossing has been deepened at different periods, for in 1858 it was $9 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in 1871 it was increased to a depth of 12 feet, in 1874 to 13 feet, in 1885 to 16 feet, and in 1890 the depth was increased to the standard of 20 feet. Passing through Lake Erie, which is 250 miles by 60 miles, we come to the

Welland Canal. This canal, like all the others, has gone through the same experience of enlargement at different times. In 1824, when it was proposed to build it, the projectors looked for a depth of $8^{\circ}$ feet. In 1841 it was enlargeed, and in 1843 it was enlarged to give 9 feet on the sills and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on the sills in the entrance locks; in 1880 it was enlarged to 14 feet, and is now, as I have alrealy stater, altogether ton small. In fact, the Wellam Camal had not been enlarged to a $1+$ feet canal hefore it was discovered to be altogether too small. I helieve I am correct in saying that the last Welland Camal enlargement was projected for 12 feet, but during its construction the (iovernment satw their way dear to increase it to $1+$ feet, and it was done. After being enlargeel to it feet, so long ago as 1884 the camal was found to be toe small. Notwithstanding this last increase in size. the vessels passing through the canal in 1sss) were obliged to reduce their
 conable them to, pass through the canal to Lake Gutario. This wats a serious loss to vessel owners. in compelling them to meet his heary expense. Passing throught the 1 elland Canal, 2 fif miles connecting with Lake Cutario, which is 1 !o miles hy it miles, a ressel can sail on to Prescott 2 ? 4 miles, where the first canal on the st. Lawrence is met. I am not quite safe on my ground when I saty that a vessel drawing 18 feet cam sail to Prescott. hecause $I$ am not aware of the exact depth of the St. Lawrence between Kingeton and Preseote, hat I am toll that is feet of water is foum throughout that distance. 1 have shown that a vessel going from Port Arthur to the head of the Prescott Camal can make the passage all that distance, 1.1.is miles, drawing is or elo feet of water, except in passing thongh the Welland Canal which has om? It feet. In comection with the st. Laiwrence. I should again like to point out that the works on these canals have heen proceeded with step hy step. as is the case with the other canals, and have leen enliurged bit by bit. The intembed depth of the St . Laturence canals in 1841 was 9 feet. In 1871 it was decided to cularge to 1 ? feet throughout, and shortly afterwards it was decided that the ultimate depth should be 14 feet on the sill. As to the lachine (:anal, as far hack as 1804 the Goremment of Lower (anailia constructed it 3 -foot channel there. In IS:2l it was increased to 5 feet in depth and $2 x$ feet wide at the bottom, and since that time it hats been enlarged and enlarged. I an satisfied with respect to the new canal at soulanges, that it will pass through the same stages. We are going to construct it with a depth of 14 feet, but before it and the other canals are finished we shall ascertain with respect to this canal, as we have ascertained with regard to every other canal, that we were not abreast of, but behind the times. This, if possible, should be avoided in the future. It seems to me that we should, in building a new camal, construct it of such size and depth as to answer for all time, and this finality would be attained by making it $\mathbf{2 0}$ feet deep. I may be met with the question of the feasibility of constructing $\mathbf{2 0}$ feet canals on the St. Lawrence. I an informed by good engineers that it is quite feasible, that it is only a question of expense. We Canadians believe we have done a good deal in regard to canals, and are doing a gooil deal still. No doubt such is the case; but at the same time we should look at what
other countries have done. England has $2,5(0)$ miles of canals: Ireland has 310) miles : Russia 900 miles : Sweden 3(1) miles; two of them being 50 . mile canals. (iermany in 1871 hat.' $1.2=0)$ miles of canals. In Holland they have 9 20 miles of canals ; France has 3,123 miles of camals, on which she has expenden up to 18,2 the enormous sum of
 and France has now one of the most magnificent internal waterways of any country in the world. The Briere (anal in France, comnecting the Rivers Seine and Lorire is $34!$ miles long. The Caledonia Canal in Sootland has a depth of 2() feet, and the iloucester and Berkeley (anal is 1 bid miles long with a depth of is feet. Then we come to the suc\% (amal, of which it is hardly necessary for me to mention the size ; that camal hats a depth of 2 fifet. In looking orer the work that has heen come in canals in other eomutries, it encourages us here to punsue a policy which will be equal th the fature requirements of the trale of this sereat North-West comatry. It is only necessary to print out the instance which we have now in Fagland, of the great Manchester Ship Camal, to see that the merchants and citizens of Manchester in builling that canal for ovean-going shipping, which will cost. I helieve, sin),(MK), (HN), have fitith in the unlertaking. I think that is conclasive proof that the age of camals has not passed, anel that they are asimportant, 1 may say, isever. Xaw, Mr. Speaker. I shatl give the Hanse some facts at to pmblic op pinion leing in favour of eanals. Last December in the city of Detroit they held, what they callen, a Deep Water Convention emprising engineers and others thonghout the Chited States. and they passed there some four resilutions. They askel Comgress for:
"The speedy eompletion of a chamuel not less than twenty feet deep, amplif sunficient width. between Chic:ago, lulluth, Superiur and Buffalb: scemul, surveys, eximinations and estimates with a riew to the construetion of a waterway throurh our territury of suticient capacity to float vesels drawing tweaty feet of water, connecting the upper lakes with tidewater: third, the improvement of the Itudson River to a natigable deyth of twenty feet from Cussackie to Truy : faurth, libernl appropriations for needed lighthouses, © ©e., to bive added security to mavigation throurhout the entire chain of lakes."
The Chicag, Trib, ,um: published of course in a great railway centre. and on that account. I suppose, opposed to canals. stated a short time ago ats follows, in reference to the Deep Water Convention:-
" It was either to deplete the Treasury ; or a deliberate attempt to make them bay the large expense of diverting the commerce of the Sorth-W est throngh Canada."
Well, Mr. Speaker, I am sure we m Canadia can stand that part of it cery well, and anything we can ilo to convert this conomons tratic of the lakes past our doors and down the St. Lawrence to the sea must be of great benefit to this comutry. I might saty that Toronto is interested in this work, as last year some 2,4107 vessels came into our port ; and, some time ago, a reporter of the Toronto World called upon some of the ship-owners and asked their opinions with reference to this matter. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to real what a few of them say :

[^9]probably still further reduce their profits, but it would also help them by allowing the vessels to leave for other waters in times when trade is slack here. It was a proposition far ahead of the times, but it was sure to come some time in the future."
"Capt. J. H. Magarty said there was not a vessel-owner in the country who wonld go against the proposition. They wanted the camals deepened. no matter who did it. Ho did not hold the opinions of some people. who seem to think that the decourning of the canals would make every town on the lakes a se:amort."
" Mr. W. A. (ierdes was plad to sce the brighter prospects of the realimation of the vessel-owner's hopes. It was iust what they had leeen working for for years. Not that theg had ever met with opposition. It had niways been Nir John A. Macilonalds desire to improye the camals of thest. lawrence, and he had assured them it would be dune as suon as the money was fortheoming. It Wond give the inter-provincial trade agreat impetus, for vesels carrying flour and arain cargoes to the Maritime Irovinces would be able to bring back coal at a figure far below the Pennsylvania product."
"Mr. William Ince said the decpening of the canals would encourape the building of larger and better-fitted vessels and ats at naturnl consequence the shipping trade Wond lave to assume greater proportions."
Since I put this motion on the I'iper. I had sent to me the sixth ammal report of the President of the Port Arthur Boaral of Trade, and he, also, very strongly alvocates the enlargement and the deepening of the canals. As to the expense of such a great work, I have heen toll by a gentleman who
 to sl(h),(KM).(MK), but supposing that it cost as much as the Canalian Paciti: Railway, I conteml that it would he of as great an advantage, on the whole, as the Canadian Patitic Railway has heen: and it is mmecessary for me to dwell on the immense henetits conferred on this comentry by that railway. Our ( 'anamian waterways are the property of everylusly, while a railway is the property of the company to which it helongs. Any person who wishes to invest his money in shipping cum make use of our canal system, ind he can derive henefit from the money expenden in improving our waterways. I think that in this matter we should not make two bites at a cherry. We shonld enlarge these camals so as to answer the purposes of our trate for a long time in the future. some may think that my scheme is tow ambitions, but, if it is foum that it would be too costly an operation to carry out at once, there is mo reason why the Soulinges (ianal should hot have its locksconstructen of suchat size that it could afterwards be decpened from $1+$ feet th the depth I am advocating, namely. 20 feet. The soulanges Camal is a new work, and it seems to me a great pity, in view of our past experience, that we shouhl go through again as we have done lefore on this plat, of first building the canals and enlarging then afterwards. It is needless to point out that it would be much more costly to enlarge an old canal, than to construct at first one sufficiently large to meet all requirements. The Canadian Pacific Railway, I mulerstame, is now taxed to its utmost to carry the grain of the North-West to the seahoarrl. Last year that country had a surplus of twenty or thirty million bushels, and we are told that the Canalian Pacific Railway Company contemplate doubling the track between Winipegy and Port Arthur. Even sup. posing that project is carried out, the railway will still be totally inadequate to carry out the surplus grain of that enormous region, the development of which is only in its infancy. I have no doubt that instead of twenty or thirty million bushels, not many years will pass hefore there will he two humdred or three hundred million bushels exported

Mr. Dexisos.
from our North-West. Nome of the finest wheat land in the world is there, and all that is required is the large immigration which we are now hoping for. Then, the mineral wealth of the Sudhury district has only just been disconered, and is now heing opened up: and there is no knowing what vast dimensions the prolucts of those mines will assiume in the future. It is sitid that the most magniticent mickel mines in the world are there Capital is begiming to go in. and the development of those mines must enormonsly increase the trattic of our waterways. This tratfic. which I hope to see promoted hy the deep pening of the camals to an adequate depth, will help not only Kingston, Cohourg. Toronto, Hamilton and all the ports in the upper lakes, lout all parts of the North-W est, liy cheapening transport to the sealonard. Every cent saved in shipping a hushel of grain from Port Arthur to the sea, is practically. a cent added to the price of the wheat of our NorthWest farmers. If our canals are deepened, there is mothing to prevent our maritime friends coming in with their ships and loning a large propertion of the trade of the inland laker. I ann told that it now pays well to transport coal from the Maritime Pro. vincesto Montreal and somewhat west of Montreal : but owing to the want of sutficient dept! of water in the canals, it has not hitherto paid to bring it as far west as Toronto. But with a clepth of is or 20 feet of water in the ranals, 1 am told hy vessel owners who know, that they would ghamanee that the Maritime Provinces would supply Themet: ? ma its district with all the soft coal they repuirend. and do it at at cheaper price than we pay for it now. If we could bring coal from ( Cape Breton to Toronto, there would le a proit in a return cargo matle up of flour and other farm produce for the Daritime Provinces. In that way the inter-pro. vincial trate which we all anxiomsly desire womblat be oproned up. I do not know. Mr. Speaker, that I need say much more at present. I will merely reiterate that here we have one of the most mag nificent waterways in the world, in the path of travel from the great wheat-prollucing country on the west to the buother comntry on the east. Wie have a chain of lakes. with it great river which only repuires the expenditure of some money to be sutficiently deepened to bring past our doors the enormous trate of the west, which now seeks other chamels for the want of this work which I adrocate. I will conchade my remarks ly guoting, again from that excellent paper of Mr. (orthell:
"Government must nuw provide these new and enlarged channels of commerce, or see the vast amounts already expended practically lost. Through its inability or uri. willinguess to meet the demands of commerce, it will inevitably see the greatest commerce of the world diverted from its natural channel and taken out of its domains into artificial channels of its neighbour's territory to enrich and develop a ecuntry lying along these artificial routes. The commercial and financial importance in every way to Montreal and to other cities, both Canadian and Enited States, situated on this enlarged natural waterway, can scarcely be over-estimated."

## He goes on to say :

" Direct trade with Europe should be the demand of the North-West and all the country tributary to it. The direct pecuniary advantage to the people should not be estimated at less than $\$ 2,000$, (100 per annum.'

Mr. BERGIN. Mr. Speaker, the statement made by the hon. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) I think amply justifies me in supporting his resolution. I do not propose to enter into a
discussion of the commerce that will hee createl, or of the amount of freight that could be carried, and that certainly would be carried, if the lakes and rivers affordel a channel of 20 feet in rlepth. The hon. member for West Toronto has shown the House that from Port Arthur to Kingston there is am ample depth to afford passage to vessels drawing on) feet. I propose to show that at a molerate expenditure it is in the power of the dovernment to give to the commerce of this commtry a chamel which would enable vessels drawing (2l) feet of water to go from Kingston to Montreal. The distance from Kingston to Montreal is 119 miles, of this $\bar{i} \overline{3}$ miles is composed of carious reaches in the river letween the different camals. The canal mileage is 43 miles. From Kingston to the foot of Wolfe Island, a distance of 14 miles, there is a chamel nowhere less than $2(1)$ feet deep. and in some places nearly ${ }^{2}(X)$ feet-at chamel straight and wide, and presenting no difticulty whatever to navigation. From the foot of Wolfe Islaml to Brock ville, adistance of $30!$ miles, there is in the American waters a chamel nowhere less than sol feet deep. That chamel, owing to its crooked nature. is $1 \ddagger$ miles longer than a chamel which could be provided in Camalian waters. But a straight one can be provided hetween those two points. where there is not less than 2 ) feet of water. What would make that chamel mavigable on the Camadian side would be to remove some of the lights, so as to aroid ruming aromul some shoals which are in the way of the chamel as at present used. From l'rescott to the G ahops, alout 17 miles, with the exception of 3 miles of a morth chamel that will require to be provided. there is ample water for vessels drawing is feet. The new chamel in the (ialopss will at present affiord passage to vessels hrawing it feet, and there is no engi. neering reason that I know of to prevent its beiny increaseal to 18 feet. From the Galops, through the Rapide Plat, to the heal of the cornwall Canal there cian be no difficulty in getting is feet for vessels ilescending the river. I almit that further deepening would be required for vessels going up. What would be reguired to be removed in these reaches are some small shoals here and there of no very great size and not likely to cost any very large amome of money. From Comwall to Cotean, 31 \& miles, there is nowhere less than 20 feet of water, and in some places, at all events for a long stretch, sil feet of a chamnel. I admit that vessels have oceasionally gone ashore at Lake St. Francis, and between Cornwall and the Lancaster lights, but, except in the case of a short distance near the Lancaster lights, which could be deepened at very small cost, there is a channel nearly 1,200 feet wide and from 20 to 80 feet deep all the way to Cotean du Lac. The Soulanges Canal will afforl the necessary water, if so l,uilt. from that point to Lake st. Louis. Lake St. Lonis, I have reason to helieve from the statements of the engineers. can lie improved at two or three points so as to give the necessary depth of 21) feet. Thus I have gone over that portion of the river between Kingston and Montreal, and I think that the number of points to be improved are so few and the quantity of rock or other obstructions to be removed is so small in comparison with the great adrantage that it would be to this country to afford passage to vessels drawing this amount of water, that I think we are sustain-
erl in asking the H ouse to carry this resolution of my hon. friend from Toronto (Mr. Denisom). No one, I think, who has paid any attention to the commercial interests of this commtry. who has pail any attention to the difficulties which have been and are now in the way of the marine of this cometry, in the transport of grain from the west to the sealoward, but will admit that there are other difficulties in the way beside the matural difficulties, that the only difficulties plater in the way of the marine of this comentry havenot heen the rocks and the shoals and the shatlows which exist in the river, but that a great deal of the difficulty is due to the want of kinowledge or the want of attention, the want of stuly anil of proper examination made previons to the constraction of our great camals. I have on the floor of this Honse, three or four years asen, shown in great part where and why these difticulties have arisen. The marine of this comitry require to have the tranle of the comutry facilitated in every mamer possible. The works ilesigned to wercenne matural olstructions ought to he constracted in such a way as to promote, not to himder. the navigation of our camals. Take at present the capacity of the locks in our camals. A tug with iwo or three barges, such as the Comifor, would be mable to get through except with two of three lockitges. The tur and these barges conld not le accommondated in one lock. In a little while, should the camals be enlargel, or when these canals are enlarged and deepened, as is proposed maler the present plan. to If feet, the trate of this country will le hindered in getting to the seaboard from Kingston. When they reach the canals, they will have a or $\mathbf{i}$ or more barges of at least the capacity of the Conilor. Which will then be one of the smaller vessels, and, instead of passing through a camal like the Comwall Cimal, in + homs, they will take from 10 to 0 h hours, am, instead of the thy haring only one lockage, she will have tive or six or eight lockages, accor ling to the number of barges she has in tow. I know it may he objected that these great cargoes of grain will he hrought from the west in propellers. Ido not for a moment eredit that anything of the kind will be done. It will be found that these ressels cammot do the work as cheaply or as etficientlyas it can be dome by barges. and when the trade find that it will repuire such a length of time to get throngh the camal, that it will be such a himdance to them and will increase so much the cost of transportation. they will ery loudly to have the locks increased to the properdimensions. We have hefore us in example that ought to influence us very strongly. We have before us, as has been shown ly the lion. member for Torontn (Mr. Denison), the state of the Sault (Ganal, which was first of a lepth of 12 feet, then enlarged to 16 feet, then to is feet and now to 20 feet, and we have in commection with that a lock that will almost pass a flect through at one time. Now we require on the st. Lawrence Canals and on the Wellaml (amal, perhaps not yuite so large locks as those on the Sanlt Canal, but locks not less than (i0) feet in leugth and from ( $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$ to $\mathbf{0} 0$ feet in width. so as to allow a thy with her consorts to pass through in a reasonable time; and, when I add that in the Welland Canal and in the Cornwall Canal, the gates are closed and the water let into the locks in the same old-fashioned way of years ago, that men are seen there with their breasts
and their arms on a bar, walking roond and romad until they are gidly, and working in the old capstan and bar style, I think we may fairly ask the (iovermment toabaimion ihe oldsystem and idlopt a methonl of emptying and tillmg the locks which will occupy a very short time in comparison with this antiquated monle. The lock on the Siault is openen, filled amd emptied in an almost incredibly short space of time, comsidering the size of the work and the magnitude of the lock: and sio it will le, I understam, upon our own "Son" Camal. Then, again. in addition to the hindrance that is experienced in the length of time that is consumed, we have also this further fact, that there are wher caluses of delay. Take the camal at Cornwall. A great deal of time is consumed, and a great many accidents have happenel. for wamt of proper light. On all other canals. I maderstamb, we hate the electric light. -fter the new locks were comstructen at the foot of the Cornwall (ianal, ressels ram upon the pier at the entrance to the lock hecanse there was nothing to show to the marine of this comotry that there was a safe and proper channel on the north side of the st. Regis and Comwall lslame. When that is property beacomed and huoged. as it ought to be a deep and safe chamel of $\because 0$ feet, leading direetly into the lon:k at the mouth of the canal, will he ol tained, and mo accilent of that kind womblid be likely thereafter to newr. Then, again, if an accilent did happen in the camal. it could be remedied in a short tine, for information combla be given to the proper ofticer. Now. it is sery often necessany to send a man twelve miles on horselack, or hy carriage, from the hearl the fowt of the canal where the superintendent or proper otticer may happen to bee. A telephone line costing a few humbed dollars would awod all that difticulty. The locks that have heen constructed on the conwall Canal during the past two or three years are of the size which I have just described, and do mot atforsh, I maintain, proper facilities to trade, but on the comurary are actually a himbrance, and will be a still greater hinnance when they come to use these large vessels. Now, in comection with the tince lost in opening and closing these canals, it should be mentioneil that the cost of the maintenance of these locks might well be considered. At present there is a staff of six men at each lock, whereas if the gates were opened and shat by hydraulic power, one mam, under ordinary circumstances, would be sutficient : and there is no canal where such power could be more adsantageously employed than the Cornwall Canal, for there is a sulticient fall from the banks to the river to enalle this to be done. Under those eireumstances the cost of maintenance would be reduced to a minimum insteal of being, as it is now, the large sum that is reguired for the opening and the closing of the gates. Now, not the least of the benetits to be conferred upon this country ly giving to it a canal of ${ }^{20}$ ) feet, is that upon which the member for Toronto tonched a few minites ago. I refer to the growth of inter-provincial trade, without which this country can never be cemented into the great mation which we wish it to become. It seems to me this great difticulty would lee largely removed by our sending our prolucts to the provinces down by the sea, and ly bringing their products back here and carrying them to the North-West. When we shall have
established a proper inter-provincial traule, which this project will tend to establish, when we know our brethren down by the sea more intimately, as our greater lousiness comnections will make us know them, and as they come to know us better, I think that the spirit of nationality for which we all pray, and without which this comotry can aever expect to hecome a great nation, will be fostered and strengthened in such a way that we shall no more hear men talking of " our province," of "my province," hut they will speak of Canadia as at whole, and we shall he known abroad, not as North-Westemers, not as Prince Edward Istamers, not as New Brmswickers or Noval Scotians, but we shall be known as Canalimemy. This motive, if there were now other, onght to induce the Government to sem the best men they cam finm. not omly in Canala, but in England and the Cinited States, to see whether this scheme is feasible. to ascertain whether it is true that the engineering difficulties are se tremenlous that we cannot overcome them. I think the ('anadians, as a people, are guite able to hold thar own with any other people in tie word: I think we are as capable of performing great engine ling works as Americans or Finglishmen. But there always has heen, and there always will lo. 1 fear, a set of men who have no faith in their own people or in their own comery : and if Canala is suffering to-day hecause of unskilled engineering, it is hecanse the commissioners who were appointed to huild these canals had no faith in Camadi, and they sent to the Guited states for men beeatuse they thought the engineers of that comotry had greater skill and would he hetter alle to construct our canals than the engineers of our own comatry. But time has hronght its revenge. True, they are not alive to know it, hut the two athe men who plamed these canals, who preparel, at the instance of the Govermment, plans and specitications, and loeation also, for these canals, were they alive to-day, would find that time had vindicated them, that time had shown that the Americion talent that wats employed was uneyual to the occasion, and that events hail proven to the world that the ability, and the skill, and the genins of these two despised Canalians were of a mature to throw entirely into the shade the ahilities of the American engineers who were employed, and to-day Canada has to mourn many, many millions wasten in the. construction of these canals.

Mr. REID. I must take issue with the hom. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) anl the hon. member for Connall (Mr. Bergin). Neither of these hom. gentlemen have carefully tracel the route from Preseott to Montreal and return. The lion. member for Cornwall tells us that he has consulted engincers on this matter, and they say that there are no ditficulties hetween Prescott and Montreal that canmot be overcone. Now, I think if he had consulted the mariners, those who are using the rivers, he would have found that there are a great many difficulties. The hon. gentleman says that after leaving Prescott, and before coming to the Galops Rapids, about three miles of rock excaration wonld have to be done. Now, Sir, that three miles of excavation is solid rock, and julging from the cost of rock excavation elsewhere, it would require an enormons amount of money to, make it. Then the

Mr. Berain.
hon. gentleman says there is a chamnel of 14 feet draught in the Galops Rapids, which, by a little more expenditure, can be made narigahle. .If the engineer who gave the hon. gentleman this information would study the matter thoroughly, he will express the opinion that the chamel to which he refers, even if lecpenel, is no grool, and that the construction of it proper chamel there would const an enormous sum. When we come to the Cornwall Canal we have 12 miles to be deepened from 14 to 20 feet. The corst of that work woulid be very great. At several points in the different locks hetween Cornwall and Montreal miles and miles of rock excaration will he reguirel, and I have been informed ly one of the leading forwariers that the greater part will he rock excarations. Coming west from Montreal we have first the Lathine (anal. Then there is the soulanges Canal, the wholelength of which hiss to be excavated. After passing (conwall we come to the Farrans Point cianal, one mile long, which would require to he enlargel. Then we have the Williamsharg Camal. 4 miles. and next 7 miles of Galops Rapiols (anal. The cost of these conlargements will be very large. Not omly so, but hetween Cornwall and Presentt there are a great many points where excavations will have to be male. But apart from all this, I claim that a cargo of grain loaded in Chicago for Montreal repuires to be discharged or handled in order to preserve it. I Delieve the distance is so great that the grain is liathe to "heat," and the slight cost of hamdling it in that way is so beneficial to the grain that it is much better to have it put into liarges at Kingstom. I think that if the locks in the camal were made (ion) feet long, that would be of great assistance, for the reason that the harges anil steamers passing hoth ways are delayed for the lack of increased locking aceommonlition. Time is of great importance to forwarlers. and were the locks larger, the fact that we would then he able to lock through it whole tow, or two on three barges at a time would le of great importance. If the locks on the Wellanil Canal had heen buitt $\mathrm{fin}^{(0)}$ feet long. and those on the st. Lawrence (anals (iCK) feet long with a depth of $1+$ feet, it would still be found adrantageons for vessels to discharge a part of their cargoes at Kingston iund to steam down the river with 14 feet draught. I hold that it would be almost impossible for a large ressel, say for) feet long drawing 20 feet of water, to come up the st. Lawrence between the different ends of the canal, on account of the swift current. Vessels of the length of .(N) or (60) feet could hardly come up the river. Under these circumstances, it would be found necessary to construct one long canal. Again, the Sit. Latwrence canals are constructed along the banks of the river, and they are so crooked that large vessels could scarcely pass through them. I, therefore. think the expenditure involvel would be so large as compared with the benetits which would result, that I do not feel justified in voting for the motion proposed by the hon. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison).

Mr. MACDONELL. Itstrikes me that the way to look at this question is in a practical common-sense light. I do not think the hon. gentleman who spoke first on this subject would for a moment dispute the fact that the expenditure would be large, to carry out the improvements advocate! by him lefore the

Honse to-day. But when you look at the system of canals in the Dominion of Camala, and trace them from the time they were proposed until the time they were culargen, you find that the sole argument recognized hy the Govermment was the exigency of trade requirements, which needed that the canai system of the Dominion should he enlarged in order to give facilities for larger vessels. No one will dispute the fact that the enlargement of the canals would the of immense adrantage not only to the marine section of the Dominion, but to the people at large. The fact that the covernment recognizel the necessity- of enlarging the canals is obvions from the canal now in comstruction at the sault, a canal whose locks will le (!nN) feet long and owe bil feet wile, therely elliphasi\%ing the fact that it is clearly in the interest of the carrying trate that the locks shombla be increased in size. There may he a difference of opinion as to the expenditure involved in carrying out this work. I do not think my hom. friend who adrocates the prosecution of this work would say for a momest that such a gigantic mulertaking should he completeal at once. I believe it sam le done in sections; as money comes in, and as money can easily le horrowed liy the dovermnent, eertain portions of the work can he prosecuted. There is a canal now projected om the St. Lawrence not many miles away from here. If it is not possible to deepen that camal to a depth of I! feet. such as the depth of the Sault (Gual, could not at least this be dome-to have the locks of that canal deepened to 19 feet and the rest of the canal made uniform with the other canalls of the Dominion: No one for a moment will dispute the fact. that it is economical to spend the amome of money necesury to carry out this malertaking. For instance. the lacks in the old canal to-day are 2011 feet long. $\mathbf{t}_{2}$ feet wile and it feet iecp. and allows a ressel to go throngh carrying e.min) tons. If we seeme 19 feet of excavation. which I believe will give 20 feet on the mitre sill, we allow a vessel to pass throngh carrying a., (h) toms. The cost of carriage is much less in propurtion than the cost of huilding the ressel amb of deepening the canal. I ann told on grool anthority that the Americans have spent on their system of waterways, from the Detroit River to the heal of navigation, alout $\$ 30,(10 \%),(K N)$; but if they have done so. it has savel to the country at least $\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{H})(\mathbf{( N K )},(\mathrm{KNO}$. so if the work proposed ly the hom. gentlemian for Toronto (Mr. Denison) was prosecutel slowly and gralually, and if it dial cost $\$ 80$,(0) (o).(mio, the country generally would be recouped at least double that amount. With respect to the improvement of the navigation of the st. Law rence, I timl that the engineer quoted by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison)-Mr. Corthell declares that the st. Lawrence waterway, outside the canals, could le improved, provided the canals were 16 feet in depth, to allow vessels of that draft to pass through, for alout $\$ 27$, (mx), (Ky). 1, therefore, think the improvement of the St. Lawrence cannot be considered as an insuperable difficulty by any means. I do not think anyone disputes the fact that prosperity in the west is very largely owing to the size of the Sault Canal, through which ressels of very large tonnage can pass. For instance, 1 find that during last year there passed through the Sault Canal alsout 2 , rix), ouk tons


 toms of erpper, amd 3.anin)(MNO tons of iron ore. With the small camal which was at their disposial previons to the comstraction of the new canal, they could ant in three years have forwarded the immense ghantity of trattic that went through the Sante Cinal last year. It is mow fomm, however. that the tratlic fis so great on the upper lakes that the are obliged to construct another canal, to provide for the immense ant growing trade up and down bet ween Lake Huron and Late Superior. Sir. I have very mach pleasme in supporting the motion of the honi member for Toronto( Mr. Denison), and I trust that in the near future we may see something lone by which the wants of the carrying tatale of this comitry may le met ly the dovernment.
Mr. DADIN. Mr. Speaker, permit me, as a member from a North-West comstituency, to give my supprit to the motion of my hon. friemel from West Toromen (Mr. Denison). I am, Sir, as much upposerl as any member in the House to adding to our delot, and there can he no dombt whaterer that this is a big joh, and that the proposial of my home ann gallant frienl camot le carried out without allining seriously to the deht of Canadi. But, Sir, we know this ilsn: that the most economical thing a cometry, or a firm, or a man can do, is to incur an olligation, if the incurring of that obligation is of a fruitful character and redounds to his or to their income. The proposal of my hom. friem is a propmsial to make our canal system more useful and more fraitisl than it is at present. His first propmsal, ats I understand, is that in lonilding any new eanal such as this proposed Soulanges Canal-

## Mr. BERGFRON. Which is mot built yet.

Mr. NAVIN-which is mot built jet. My hom. frients proposial is that in building any new canal yon shomld louild it to the capacity that would look to a canal system capable of accommolating vessels of far larger draught than our canal system can at present accommoniaic. The day must come when our canaly huilt at present will need to le repairen-we know that the repaining of a canal is a very costly undertaking-and when that day comes it would lee just as well to build new camals. The Cinited States engineer who has written the pamphlet which has already heen referred to, cal culates that the cosst of deepening the camal system of Canala to $2(1)$ feet would be from $\mathbf{S}(62,(M),(N X)$ to Sis, (HNO, (AK). That certainly is a large sum, but it need not be necessatrily expented at once. Look, however, at what would be the adrantage to that great country of the North-West, which the people of Canalat are hegiming more and more to see is the future greater Camada; look what advantage a canal system would be that would enable a ship to be freighted at Port Arthur or Fort Willian and to go right through the canals and waterways to the ocean and to the great market of Liverpool. It could not make less than 3 cents difference on the cost of a bushel of grain, and that, with the 201,000,(OX) loushels of grain we have at the present minute to export would put is very large mmount indeed in the prokets of the North-West farmers. As my hon. friend who proposed this motion said, the day is at hand when instead of $20,000,000$
loshels we shall be exporting from the North-

Mr. LAN(iELIIER. Tupper said (ion),(MN),(MM) bushels.
Mr. DAVIN. M non. friend says that Tupper
 will come when Gind.(MOn),(Mn) hushels will beexporteil from the North West.

Mr. DAVIN. Diy hom. friend asked me to ayy s(M), ixN $),(M(N)$, and he smiles a smile of derision. Mr. Speaker, I think that my friemls of the Opposition have received a severe lessom in hopefulness. I think that recent events might have scared away all their pessimismand left them wiser and more hopeful, though sadider men. Now, Mr. Speaker, the proposal, therefore of my hom. frienil from Toronto (Mr. Denison) is ohe lowing to the titure, and we camot have tos large or ton extensive views of the future of this comutry. I remember ncarlynineteen years ago, being shown aromed these buildings by a man who then held a cery prominelst position in Canalia, and I said, after I hatl lowkel at the three great stractures that make upour forermmental and Parliamentary buildings : The man who hoilt these was on imperial thonghts intent, hut he said to me: What a waste of money? They are altogether tow cossty and tow large for Canadia. I was astmished, and this Honse would the astonished, if I toll who it wiss that made that remark. It so happens that the buildings are not large enough to-day, aut if the right hom. gentleman, the great man who built them, had been allowed his way, as he himself often toll me, instead of having the gromids we now have we would have hal far more cxtensive gromuls, which could have been got for a mere song at the time. Now, Sir, in the same way it may strike a man who looks at our present pensition, ins a very serious thing to comtemplate an expenditure of s(ī̃, (OW), (XN). I would go even further than that, because I want to be perfectly fair, and state that
 work, because after you had decpenel these camals. I expect that the haibours on the lake shores would have to the deepened also, and that probahly it
 I say that there is hefore us in the future an amonit of commercial activity, an amonat of wealth to be sent to huyers in foreign markets. that would entirely justify a large expenditure. Anyway, we ought not to abamion the inlea of enlarging our canals; and if my hom. friend from (irenville (Mr. Reid) should prove to be just in his estimate of certain difficulties to lee met, even then I should support the motion of my hon. friend. But I hope that the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals will get the opinion of an expert in regard to those difficulties. We have blown away a great deal of rock in the construction of the Camadian Pacific Railway. The history of that railway is instructive by way of illustration. We all rememiner the lions in its path. We had some of the hest engineers in Canada stating that it could never be made to pay. We had some leading politicians stating that it conid not be constructed, and that it could not be run on a paying basis. We had it stated on very high authority that it could not be built within the time. It was buitt some years before the time, and to-day we have that line pay-

Mr. Ma:menela.
ing a large dividenl in the very year that it was to have been completed. Now, just as those who could not take a hopeful view of Canaila's future were wrong ten, twenty years ago in regard to the Canalian Pacitic Railway, in the same way those who are doubtful of what the needs of Canada and the North-West would be in regard to our canal system in the near future, will be proved not to have been just or statesmanlike in their views, and that not many years hence. Of course, the immediate and practical proposition of my hon. friend is that any new canal that would make one link in our system of canals should be built deep enough and with eapacity enough to meet the demands of large and just and prudent hopes as to what this country is to le.

Mr. HAG(iART. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say at few words in reference to the interesting discussion raised by the resolution of my hom. friend from Toronto. My hom. friend has not painted in too glowing colours, hat rather the reverse, the great benetits resulting from the waterways which we have at present and from those which have heen constructed liy the United states, along the line of the St. Lawrence natigation. He states that the Mississippi represents an actual cash value to the people of the Enited states of from siono(O), (KM)
 not an overstatement of the case. The statisticians of the United States state that the henefit acerving to the United States alome from the lake narigation amounts to the sum of $\mathbf{S} 119,(\mathrm{MNO},(\mathrm{ONO})$ : and they estimate that the full value to this comontry of the sie: orway navigation along our great lakes
 hats described to you the immense lenefit to this country of the construction of the Salli Ste. Maric Canal, and the immense extent of tomalge which passes through it, exceeding that of the sue\% (Ganal. Some of the figures in reference to that trade are really extraorilinary. When you consider that the tomage which ammally passes Detroit alone exceeds that which leares all the seaports of the United States by nearly $10,($ (MO) $)$ (KKO) tons, and is $3,(K K)$, (KM) tons in excess of the immense trattic which leaves the two principal ports of the greatest maritime country in the worlid. Liverpool and Lomlon, you get some inlea of its chomity, and this does not include the trade which passes from Lake Superior to Dichigan and rive revis. But if we look further into this question, what we need particularly to comsider is what proportion of that enormous trattic moves castward. If yon examine the figures, you will find that of every" $2 \mathbf{2}$, (XK) toms of freight which passes Detroit, only about $\bar{i}, 0 \times 1$ arrive at Buffalo. The central point of the great consuming portion of the United States is moving so far westward that very little of that enormous trade comes further eastward than the great lakes themselves. There is another thing to be considered when it is argued that it is necessary for this comutry to increase the length, depth and breadth of our camals. That very guestion was thoroughly gone into hy a commission of engineers appointel for the purpose of enguiring into the trade. There is a medium between the two classes of vessels, the canal boat and the ocean steamer, and the guestion was gone into whether it would be cheaper to enlarge our canals to such an extent that the vessels which crossed the oceancould beutilizell for carrying
freight up the Nt. Lawrence, and rior wosel to Liverpool and Lombon: and the unamimous opinion was that it was far cheaper to bring down the pronluce of the west in canal homats of a certain dimension to Montreal, owing to the enomons expense and the number of men re puired to work the large ocean ships. The conclusion arrived at was that for the removal of the tratic of the western States and our own western comery to the sealmarid, a canal of 16 feet depth would be sufficient, and that if a canal of larger size were built, to enable vessels to carry coal west ward and grain east ward. it would not he used by the larger vessels. In any case the expenditure would he enormons. The deepeming of the Wellam Canal alome to 20 feet would re-

 and that is orer and above the anmat repuired to deepen these camals to 14 feet, which will he $\$ 1.0$, $(K N O),(K K)$. In aldition to that there would be required the deepening of the River Nt. Latwrence in long reaches. The hom. member for Cornwall (Mr: Bergin) satil the expenditure on these reaches would be trivial, but the deepening refuired in Lake st. Lonis alone, from the terminus of the Beanhamois Canal to the Latchine (ianal. for 14 ieet mavigation will reguire an expenditure of nearly sl, onn). (ux). What wombl it anome to if we hat ion leepen it 6 feet more: There are numerons wher plates along the St. Lawrence where the channels would also require to be deepened, so that the acthal expenditure on the canals would amonut to ahont
 addition to what would he reanured to deepen certain portions of the st. Lanwence. Ambl, if this were dome, what would he the use of a depth of 20 feet of natigation: There is not a poet from Port Arthar lown to Montreal that a vessel drawing ? feet of vater could geis into. We would have t., deepen all the ports along Lake Frie and Lake Ontario, and though there might perhaps be some places in the centre of the Sit. Lawrence from Wolfe Island to Kingstom where that depth would le founl, it would be impossible for the ressels there to get to their wharces. This is, mo doubt. a matter of great interest when you consider the inmense trade which is interested on the upper lakes. but you must consider whether this is reguised at all, or, if the additional depthe were given, whether the canals womid he nsed by a larger ineot than those which inaw 14 feet of water. 0 ol feet long and with 4.5 feet hread th of beam. I do not believe it would. I think the ranals as now constructed will meet the needs of the comatry for many yearsto come and that if the depth contemplated ly the hon. gentleman were providen, the ressels that navigate the ocean and come to Montreal would never be used to bring freight from Montreal westward or from Chicago east ward to the ncean. The bon. member for Comwallcomplained of the mamer in which the locks were built on the Cornwall Canal, and of the old-fashioned way of opening and shutting them. I havenot leen long enough inmy de partment to have very much experience of it, but I certainly think the most modern means ought to be used for the purpose of opening and shatting these locks. I hada conversation with the engineers the other day, I think it was on the sulject of the Beauharnois Canal and the new canals that are being huilt, and I am seeing that the most modern appliances shall be usell upon them. The gates are to
le opened and shat hy water power and electricity, and will he lighted also by electricity. I will make all the investigation I can in regard to this subject and inform the hon. gentleman as fully as prssilile of the expense and of the engineering ditticulties which wobld be incurred, but, as his resolution asks for an expenditure of nearly El(M), (KA).(KK), I hope he will he satistied with my explanations and will withhaw his motion.

Mr. (HARATON. I am sure we are glad to hear that the donermment does mot contemplate
 Lupuestionally it wond be desiable to have deep Water mavigation from Montreal ${ }^{(1)}$ Port Arthur, hut there are matng desimable things which are not attainalbe. and I am afmad this is one of the unat. tainathe things which we might clesire. The effect of comstraction of these works, if it were naten taken, would be very largely to allance the commercial interests of another conntry. That country is now proposing to comstruct a line of deep Water navigation for itself, and mo douht, whether this scheme were carried out or not, their project womblath he proceerled with whenever they might feel inclined to dhese.
I shmald not hase risen 10 my feet but for one statement of the hon. Minister of Rathays and Camals. I Wats struck liy the moonsions testimony borne by that hon. gentleman th the enormons alvantages resulting to the commmities on the two sides of the great lakes from inter-state trale. He depicted very graphically the enomous volume of commerce passing Detroit; the enormons volume of tomate passing thenorh the sanlt Ste. Marie Canal : he informed us that the great bulk of that trade expended its force on states, communities and points well to the west, that it was not a through trande, that a very small proportion of that tralle reached Buffialo or passed to the east. He was, in fact, making a statement to the House which set forth in the most striking mamer the fact that the gleat advantages derived from the trade of the lakes are not alvantages in the line of foreign commerce but in the line of an interchange of productions hetween the different states of the Anerican Cnion, a point which has been often emphasized on this side of the House When it has heen stated that we stood outside of the commercial activity of 44 states, that we were not permittel fully to share in that vast volume of commerce on the great lakes which, as he says, exceeds the whole commerce of the suez (:anal from the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. I have stated on a previous occasion that the inter-state trade was of afabulous amount : but, while our total commerce with the United states amounts to only SM,(MO),(XO), while our exports were less in 1891 than they were in 1866, and while eighteen of the yearshave since elapsed ourexports to them are less now than they were during the last year of the Reciprocity Treaty, yet their inter-state trade amounts to thousands of millions anmually, and we stand outside of that mighty tide of commercial intercourse and that source of commeroial wealth. There is no reason why, if the commercial barriers were stricken down, our exports to the United States should not be $\$ 100,000,000$ or $\$ 150,000,000 \mathrm{annu}$ ally, instead of only about $\$ 40,000,000$ as was the case last year. I hope the hon. gentleman will remember his own statement and that his colleagues will consider it and will begin to realize
the vast importance of that trale which the American states enjoy with each other and which we lesire to enjoy with them: that they will realize that if une estrietedeommercial intercourse hetween 44 states has conferred such enormons benefits upon them, amb that in proportion th the extension of the theat ef for the operation of that intercourse. the blessings derived from it have continued to grow greater if, insteal of heing between $4 t$ states. it were between il commonwealths, that is, the 44 states with our seven provinces ahled, we would share in its alvantages and derive untold benetit from ahlmission to a comtinental sphere of free commercial intercourse. I do not know what suceess my hon. frients hat at Wishington.

Mr. (OC'HRANE. Alout the same as you hatl in the constituencies.

Nir. (HARLTON. Very likely we shall hear that they had no suceess at all. But, if so, it was probably hecause they wanted to drive too shatp a hargain. Whether the negotiations are still penting or not, whether we are to have an opportmity of sharing in any of the great bencfits rlepicter? hy my hon. friemi the Minister of Ratways and (imals or mot. I lo mot know, hut I hope his statement will hate weight with the Ministers whore to gro to Wiashingtom, if they are to ge there agran.

Mr. DENINON. After the remarks of the Minis. ter of Rallways and Camals, and looking at all the facts, I will isk leare of the House to withhatw my motion.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Before you put that motion, Mr. Neaker, I wish to say that I do not concur in the declaration of the motion that it is expedient to do these things. The expediency depends not only upon the amomit of the lenefit that the comntry will derive from deeper canals, and from the facilities atforded to navigation, hut upon the actual eost, and I think, Nir, that the arst will he even very much more than $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K})$.
(MK),(MK). Howerer alrantageous it might be to the commerce of the west to have the camals deepened. I think this comntry cammot aiford to make so latge an expenditure, at all events, at the present time. I was not a little amused at the olservations aldressed to the House by one of the hon. gentlemen from Assiniboia (Mr. lavin). That hom. gent leman never fails to tell us of his extraordinary sagacity and foresight, when he has an opportunity of addressing himself to the House. The hon. gentleman has told us how he has predicted, and how he foresaw, all the great improvements. and the necessity for them, that have taken place during the past. twenty years. He says an hon. gentleman oceupying a high position told him twenty years ago that these louilings were larger than were refuired, and the expenditure had been rery much greater than was absolutely necessary, but the hon. gentleman in that case, with that sugacity which never deserts him, told that distinguished statesman, whoever he was, that the growth of the country, its increasing wealth and prosperity, would be such as that at no distant day these buildings would be too small for the requirements of the country; and the hon. gentleman prints to the present complition of things as an evidence of his sagacity. He tells us that there will be within a very short time, $600,000,000$ bushels of wheat to come from the North-West Territories to European markets, and that would
le, I suppose, at least sixty times the amome that is producell at the present time for the purposes of commerce. Whether the North-West Teritories will produce at an early day (i(K), (KN), (NK) henshels of wheat for the market, besides the very large amount that will be required for home consumption, will depend, I suppose, upon whether it has, at an carly day, sixty times its present population. But, Sir, there is another consideration. There is required. somewhere, a capacity for consumption, and as that capacity lowes mot exist in Europe at the present time, it may be that the hom. gentleman will te ahbe to tell us, with his usual sagacity and foresight, in what particular portions of Europe this very large consuming population is at an carly day to he located: for it is very clear that it is aot only necessary that there should tie a large poppuation to pronluce such an extraordinary amomat of grain for exportation, but it is allso necessary that, upon the other side of the Atlantic. there should he a very large population for the purpose of consunption. Sir, I never knew an occasion where it was proposed to expend a very considerable sum of money, when the hom. gentleman did not show his liberality hy declaring his readiness to give his sanction and approval to such an expenditure. Well, I ilo not kuow what riew the hon. fentleman takes as to the means hy which this expenditure is to be met. I remember that some years ago, when a very distinguished member of Parliament, Sir Alexander Galt, was discussing this question, he pointed out that the expenditure upon our canals had not been a burdensome one, becanse the diminution in the cost of trainsportation had always leen greater than the increased hurdens that were required to meet the interest upan the sum expenden upon those public works: and that, in fact, the principle of free trade was not at all departed from in the imposition of duties and tolls for the purpose of meeting the expenditure that had been incurred. Well, sir, let me say that I believe that the Government have, for some time. departed from the principle of imposing tolls, that is, of putting upon the particular classes of property that have heen benefited by the expenditure, the hurdens which that expenditure renders necessary. I am pleasel that on this sub. jeet, at all events, the fiovermment are preparen to call it halt. that they are not prepared to act upon the somewhat extraviagant views, is it seems to me, of the hom. member for West Toronto (Mr: Denison), who proprsed by this motion to add so large a sum to the public delst as that which would be necessary by the improvements he favours. Not only would a large sum be necessary, according to what I have heard from engineers, for deep. ening the canals, but the effect of the alteration in lowering the level of the hed of the river ly this attempt to deepen the waters that are navigable, would render the water in other portions of the river more shallow and would remder excavation necessary in large sections where such excavation is not necessary at the present time ; in fact, it has been stated that it would lower the level of the whole of Lake Ontario, to undertake to secure 20 feet depth of mavigation in the River St. Lawrence.

Mr. DENISON. Would the hon. gentleman allow me to ask if that is the statement of any engineer ?

Mr. MLLLS (bisthwell). Sis I umiderstoxal from engineers here some years ago. I do not know how far they had made an inspection of the work, hot 1 eertainly have molerstoon that there was a possilinity, ereac, of lowering the surface, or the level. of Lake Ontario if you were to cary on the excavations necessury for a 20 feet navigation in the River st. Lawrence hetween Montreal and Kiugstom. If so, it would render a still larger expenliture necessiny in the harlomes of that lake, still larger than is necessary at the present level of the lake. However. as the dovermment do not propose to engage in this vast enterprise, and to ald, is 1 think, at least one humbred and twenty millimss or more to the public deld of this country: it is not necessary to en into a minute disenssion of the matter. The hom. gentleman for Assiniboia has referred th the fact that our numbers are someinhat fewer on this side of the House than they were last session. That is true, and pity tis tis true ; lint. Sir, there is one consolation which we may lerive from the disasters that have overtaken us, and that is that the hon. gentleman is not likely to be quite sis discontented with his owil side of the Homse as he has heen during the past two sessions. I think that the misfortunes which haveovertaken us have hat a wholesome influence on the hom. gentleman himself. and I have mo donht whatever that he will harrlly single out the Minister of the Interior now for his alserse eriticisms, he will rather direct them to us than to the Treasury benches. The hom. gentleman, I an sure, feels that his great expectations are not likoly to he fulfilled very soon. and is misery loves company. I congratulate the hon. gentleman that he has found company and endearours to :ppear in high spinits under very trying circumstances, and you know that alversity sometimes makes belfellows of very different people --he may now expect eulogits upon his colleague. And the hom. gentleman has found, at all events so far as his feeling of misfortune is comecrned, that he is rather with us in sympathy than with the hom. gentleman on the Treasurybenches. Lamgladto see that the hon. gentleman now is in a more healthful mond, and is directing his criticism to those with whom he liffers and not to those with whom he is, so far as his votes go, however it may le with his speeches, always inclined to act.

## Motion withdrawn.

## THE MANITOBA SCHOOL.

## Mr. LaRIVIĖRE: (Trimslation) movel for:

Copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the appealed case of larrett pu. the City of Winnipeg, commonly known as the "Manitoba school case."
In moring for this, Mr. Speaker, my intention is not to enter upon the merit of the question itself. My object is simply to cause to be brought before the House another document relating to this importint question. During last session I had the honour of asking for other documents also relating to the same case, and to-day my reguest is that the judgment which has just been rendered by the Supreme Court be also put before the House, so that the hon. members may be in a position to judge the question on its merits. The diticulty is a purely constitutional one, and consequently all
the members of this House and the country in
senemal are interested in stulying it in all its hearings. The Constitutional Aet of British North America anthori\%es the establishment of a system of separate schools in the provinces where such a system lous not alrealy exist, and the same Act also guarantees the system where it alrealy ohtains. The (onstitntional Act of Manitola alson guanantees the same privileges to the minority in that province: lut the Provincial Legislature has thonght fit to passan Act which is muguestionahly in contlict with the very constitution of the province. This legislation was appaled from. Before the lower court this appeal was dismissen, hit the supreme (burt reversed this decision ly sustaming the - laims of the minority. To-day. I helieve the catse hats leecn carried to the font of the Tlarone, and the Privy Commeil is to le called upon in give its opinion in this provincial lescislation. I repeat that this question is of general interest, and all the members of this House have a right to the information avalable thereon. Therefore I ask that the juifoment recently rembered hey the Supreme Comi le lirought liefore the Hotise. so that wemity he persessed of all the documents melating to this inipertant matter.

Motion agrven! w.

## RETURN: (ORDFRED.

Cons of all petitions of the Mesers. Allan and all orther persons ansking for a decrease of the Customs duties on irun.-(Mr. Lalurier.)

1. Copry of the eirular issumed on the 10 th Tume 1891 , by: the Department of Marine relatice to Siek Marinere duce in Camada: $\because$. A list of persons to whom such circular was adilressed: 3. Corsof all answers reeevisel.(Mr. Liturier.)
Return showing the quantity, value and kinds of fish. fish wil and fish problucts imported into Canachat from Newfumdanl, eachyear. for past bive years: also monomt of duly thereon which would have heen paid if the cluties levied unon similar imports from other chantries had been levied.-(Mr. White, Shelburne.)
Return showibig the bumber of Newfomalland vessels and men therein, and number of fixed tishing establishments watd by Newfondlanders, with mumber of emploves, ensaged last year in tishing, in whole or in part, within the water: adjacent to C'anadian Labralor and Magdalen Islamds.-(XIr. White, Shelburne.)
Keturn of all correspondence, engineers reports, petitions: or other documents relating to the survey or deennening of the ehamel of the dialops Rapids, anul for : statement of the work perforned hy the Chain Tur bromain wrined by the Government, and of the serviecs perforuned by ofe John Stitt. in comne etion with said tug. -(Mr. Somerville.)
Correspmalence hetween the (iovernment of Camada or any member thereot, and the british fovernment, or beiween the Government of Camada and any person or pervons, relating to the admission of live cattle from the Enited States. Also for erpies of all Orilers in Council relating to the same.-(Mr. Somerville.)
Return of copies of all tenders received for engraving and printing since 1sse, and of all contracte entered into for the same, incluting the contract leginuing in this present year also, nil correspondence relating to the subject since iss.-(Mr. Sumerville.)
All the original lists and mapers. including all declapations, notices of appenl, chjeetions to preliminary lists. ami relatine to all other proceedings, now in the paseession of the Revising Barrister or the Cleak of the Crown in Chancery in any way affecting the voters lists for the Electoral Division whe County of Lemnox as settled by the Revision of 1891 , together with a certified copy of the Revised Vuters' List of 1501 furnished by the Revising larrister to the Keturning Officer.-(Mr. Wilson.)

## ADJOURNMENT-IOBSTTER FINHERIES.

Nir JOHN ITHOMPNON moved the aljournment of the House.

Mr. DAVIEN (I'. F.I.) Before the Houseadjourns. I wish to call the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the resolution respecting lobster tisheries which he introduced the other da yand which he proposes to move next Wealnesilay. The hom. gentleman introndeed a Bill a few days ago I was not in the Honse then, hut I hat the pleasure of reading his remarks--for the purpose of placing the lohster tisherites of the Dominion under license. a very important puestion which will likely give rise to a goon deal of controversy, and on the provisions relating to penalties he intends to move the Honse into, (committee on Werlncesiay next. The Bill itself is not printed.

Mr. TUPIPER. The hom. genteman wishes: time to eonsider it-

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.1.) Not muly that. hut I would ask the hom, frentleman to iay on the liable of the Honse before Wednesilay the regulations which the hon. gentleman drafted innl suhmitted to the lobster packers throughout the Dominion last I becember. I notice in the remarks he marle when introlucing the Bill. that he spoke of the fact that these regulations hat heen more or less assented to. in some partienlars fally ansenten to by the lohster packers. I umlerstaml that some of those regulations were strongly lissented from.

## Mr. TUlPPER. Hear, hear.

Mr. I)AVIEX (P.E.I.) I mulerstand that the dissent has heen recognized by the hom. Minister amil that he does not propose to confirm these regulations which have heen dissented from. I would ask the Dinister if he would kimily laty on the Tahle of the Honse at an early date the orisinal regulations ats drafted hy him and suhmitted to the lolster packers comventions, as well ats the regulations as he has altered them. and what he now propnoses to pass: hecaluse the operation of the bill will very largely depend upon those regulations which the hom. gentleman has alrealy power hy statute to pass and make them in puint of fact law: I hoper the hom. gent leman will be able to lay them on the Table hefore he proceeds with the resolution of which he has given notice.

Mr. TUPPER. Of course I shalltry tomect the hom. gentleman's wishes in that respecet. Sof fir as the Hraft is concernenl I may saty it was the result of the recommemlations of various ofticers submitten to me. 1 directed that draft to be distributed so as to oltain suggestions for myself. I alluded to that the other day when I said I was gratitied with the number of approvals that came from those interested in the husiness. Of conirse 1 , lo not wish it to le supposed that the lobster packers or the fishermen were any more enamomed with the proposition to restrict their operations than fishermen generally are in that respect. I grite see that it would assist this Honse in the consideration to lay on the Table the original draft athe some of the suggestions that came before me. I will he glad to do so, becatuse, while these regulations shoull he in the form of a Bill, hon. gentlemen will see that coming to the House is largely for the purpose of consultation, as many of these regulations, if not all of them, could be included in an Order in Council, without any reference to the House of Commons. My ohject is to meet, as far as possible, the riews of those commected with the business.

Mr. DAVIES(P.E.I.) Perhaps the hom. gentleman would not object to bring down all the reports: those in favour and those dissenting.

Nr. TUPPER. I will try to give yom all the information desired, if it loes not tike too long to prepare.

Motion agreen to : and Homse adjownen at i. in 1.17.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.



Pionvers.

## MEMBERS INTRODLC(EI.

How. Jhns Chansis, Member for the City of Landon: introluced by Sir Johin Thompsom and Mr. Bowell.
Eingent A. Dren, Esio. Member for the Electomal District of Brome : introucted by Sir John Thompion amd Mr. Clevelani.
Thomas E. Kensy, Esu, Momber for the City of Hatifax: introduced hy Sir Johin Thompson and Mr. Tupper.
Hom, James Colembone: Patterson. Momber for the West Riding of Huron: imrorluced hy sir John Thompsom and Mr. Hagenrt.
 District of Montealm: intrimeed by Sir Alolphe 1 aron allid Mr. Guimer.

## FIRST READIN(is.

bill (No. Se) respecting the lamom and low stanley Railway (ompaty. .(Mr. Moneriefti)
Bill (No. :3) to incorpmate the High River ami Sheep Ireck Irrigation and Wiater lower (ombpany: (Mr. Davis, Alherta.)

Bill (No. 04 ) respecting the Nicula Vialley Rail. way (ompally. (M1. Mata.)
 Trade. (.Mr. ('urran.)

## THE BLDAEFT.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTIRRIGHT. Before the Oriers of the Day are proceeded with. I would asik the Ninister of Finance whether he intemels to make his Budset speech hefore going into (ombmittee of supply. or whet her he intents to proveed as we have done for some years past. and got into Committee of Nupply and make his Bulget speech at a later period?
 of Supply as somb as hom. gentemen יpposite are realy, that is, I suppose, in in lay ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ wow. The Anditor (ieneral:s Peport will he liaid on the Table to-lay, but 1 doult whether copies of it will be realy for members wutil to-morrow. I may as well saty now, that, if nothing happens to prevent it. 1 propose to make the financial statenent ont Tuesilay next.

## FSHERY BOUNTY.

Mr. TUPP'ER movel that the Honse resolve itsslf into Committee on Bill (No. i) to amend Chap. 96 of the Revised statutes to enconage the develop.
ment of the seat tisheries and the building of tishing: ressels.
Mr. DACIES (P.E.I.) I was not here whell the Minister moved the socomel realing of this Bill, and I can omly say that I pegret that the home gentleman has seen tit to introduce it. As I gather from the renarks of the hom. sentleman in introlacing the measime, he introluced it heramse a certain clanse in the Bill as it now exists is practically ohmotec. Ineatuse the thirel section of the Bill which he secks to repeal provides for the distribution of sish, (NK), or, ats 1 think it was inereased last gear. of shoin, (KNO. with the provision that the mate in whish that is to he distributed shall he sulmitten to Parliament cach year. and that the money shatl nen hee distrihnted matil Parliament has approcel of the monle of distrihatiom, and that further. after the disuribution has taken placee an account of the distribution sladl Lue lain lufore Parliament so that Parlianent may sete that its instructions have hem carried gut. The hem. gentleman mew properees that the previons
 and. if the Homse actedes to the propmition of the hom. gentleman and passes this Bill. The slepartment itself will have the sole comteol wore the: distribuion of that homs without asking the comsent or assent of barliament to the monle of distrihution. Weli, sir. I womh suhmit to this Homse that the hen. gentlemen is taking al step in the wroug dire tion." My awn humble julgment is. not that the enntwit that this Parliament mow pressesses shombl be alnolishect, hut that the "onntrol should he made mone effective. Why, sir, it has bueen charged in this Honse almost erer since I hecame a member of it. that the distribution of this money is mate ath chgine of pulitioal wronglloing.
Shme hom MEMBERS: Hear, hear.
 that nentiment. It is well known. It may mon he rery crelitable to the Alministration anil th the fovemment for the time leing in power: it may not he very creditalle to any leading politician who is responsible for it, that large smus of pullice meney should he yearly distributed in the fom of a lomins, or the moile and mamer of the distribution shombl twe male subservient to political interests. sir, that has heen the case in times sone hy, and if 1 malerstand the Aet aright, the third seetion of which the hom. sentleman seeks tor repeal, the motive and ohject in passing that Aut were to keep the distribution of this money so moler the cont rol of Parliament that. if pussible, political exigencies should he eliminated. Now, what hats been the case: I think I can state without fear of eomitatdiction that for years back there hats mot ineen a Dominion election hell in the spring or winter of the year. hat the distrihution of this money hats been lecreed hy the department to be made just at that time when it would help most the ministerial camblidates. Just before the election takes phace, down come the cheques, and the cilluassers for the: Conservative party go romin :ansassing through the districts with these cheriness in their hands, and it is generally considered to be a pretty effiective moile of Cansassing. Sir. I donot think Parliament intended that; I do not think it isfor the benefit of the pullic service that it should le contimued. In some years you will timl, notwithistanding the immense anome
of latwou which we are told is involved in the simaine and distribution of these cherges. that if an election takes plate as early as Fehruary, the cherges are there in time, in every district through. out the Matitime Provinces, for distributionamenge the roters. If the election takes place in Mated, the: rherges are clelayed matil March. If at ha:al electiong as hats heen the rase takes plater in Somat sentiat, as it rlicl. I think. twor on three geats are. in the month of Nay. you finm the - hequise not issucal in Fehruary, or Mardi, of April. han issined just before the lowal cleotion in May. For what phrpore? Well. hecathse we ate members of Parliament we hate not remonaced whe emmand sense amb we khow for what purpore that i- donde. we kinw very well that it is for the purpose of wrons-loings of improperly inthencing the election. Now, the hom. sentlemins sity that he hats unt :mhnitted an l'alliamsent. ant Parliat. murnt has not exictent from the Winister for the time hefing the statement which the . Aet reguires. We.lo. Pailiament mat have heen dereliet in it: duty in that respert. $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{m}}$ I think the fatmers of the Aet hed atemi oljoect in view. I think the:
 l'arlianment. and I himk that the hon. gemteman world ine legishating nane in the puline interest if. instemp of reprating the sertion entirely. he manle it mone stringent aind declatred that this distrihntion shond take plate on or hefore a certan periond in emelh peatr. That wombl. to some eatent at least. iliminate the: political element from the distribution of this momer. Merito
 when it is lone moler the circmostances and with the motice which I feat hater animated those who contorlled it in times grome hy it ceases to be me: itorions. The hom. gentlematn mow asks Ins tureproal that setetion of the: A.t which preserihes that : hee mole of alistribution shall le sulmitterl to Parliament heforehami, and atfer the distribution is erer he will. in the following session, suhnit a statement of the mamber in which the distribution hats been mate. That part of the Act. as it will then staml. will erive Parliament no effective control whatever. The momey will he distributed ats the Blinister for the time lecing sees fin. in the mone that he wishes. in the mone that he helieves will hest subserve party interests, irrespection of the interests of the comitry. I say larlianment should mot surventer, even if it had not luen mate heretofore ant atfective political engine. Parliament shondel mot survender the control which the section now proposeal to be rejealeal gives them. that is, the contioh and letermination of the monle in which this large smm of money shath he pearly expemed amomg the tishermen. I will nut oveupy any furthe: time but will sumit these few olselvaitioms to the Honse, believing ets I do that the principh: that the hon. gentleman emborlies in this repeated clamse, is a biad one, amb that the results will he vicions, and calculaten to perpethate and amplify the evils which heretofore have chatracterized the clistribution of that money:

Mr. 'TUPl'PR. The hon. gentleman has shot pretty wide of the mark, as he very often does, in the criticism he has advanced upon this Bill. It is yuite clear to me that the hon. gentleman, in his ilesire to liscover political objects solely upon the part of the covernment, has failed to give that
consideration to this short Bill now lefore the Honse that certainly he shmuld have given hefore makine the charges which neither he nor any other membe: in this House cian sulostantiate. The hom. member for Queens, I'.E.I. (Mr. Davies) hits stated to-lay. only a little more lounly. and a little more emphatically. hat with nu more novelty. the charges that have been mate from time to time in this Honse during the last two or three sessions: : and on catch of these: occasions the Hanse, anl the hon. members who were then perent. will rememher that I letiel the hon. genthemen making those statements. $\mathrm{m}_{\text {a }}$ suhntantiate them. I threw that challenge atoross the fome, and hom. gentlemen were dumb. The hrom sentleman hats mide these charges from that periox in eference to the fund heing managed for party purposes. hat for these charges 1 am ofad to siay there is mot a restife of fommation. The objert that 1 hat in view in the early distribution of the In⿻unty, was to meet the expressel wishes. the expressed ilesire. urged most stremonsly by the members form the Varitime Provines mhelialf of the tishermen, that in order torbitain that heneti! whid it was desinable to oltain from the distribution of this lwonty. the distribution shombla minle eatle. From the time When it was ascertained that there condel he: ath cally dist ibhation of that hamty, dewn to the present time, I have never had ocoasion to give instructions in reference to lyedections concernins the: distribution of that homity in facome of patrtientar comoties ats against others. lint umber wencoal instrustims and maler gememal lirections. mesticers have gone to work and hate suceceled in meeting the wishes of the lishermen su its to make it posisible that the distribution of that hount: should take phace in winter insteal of summer. is Was slome herctofore. Now, if the hom. gentleman knows : mything alont the ristrihution of this homaty he must know that the late distribution Whieh towk place up to two veats abo. Was the canse of dissatisfaction in all the tishing emmentes of the Maritime Provinces: and instemi of the hom. gentleman being generous emmgh to-day to congratulate the $\begin{gathered}\text { invermment an having leen able }\end{gathered}$ tomeet the wishes of the fishermen, healvancesthis miserahle imputation and unfair insinuation in reference to the conduct of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the management of that matter. So far as the distrihution is concerneal. I may say: without a desire to brast. that the management has been more suceessful than 1 suppused possible: when-I milertook to meet the clesire of the tishermen for an early distribution. None of these charges, I ann glail to say, that the lam. gentleman hats mate to-diay, can he substantiaterl. I saty he is not in possession of any cridence to substathitite then, and if he is in possersion of such evilence it has come to him late in the day. for he is only too willing amb too free to bring forward charges that have heen formulated: I never denied that in the administration of this fund an ofticer may do wrong and an irregularity may oceur. I have known of irregularities myself, and I have punisherk those whohave attempted to defraud the country or the tishermen in this respect. I have directed that stringent measures be taken, whether it was a fisherman who resorted to fraud to obtain that isounty or an otticer, and I challenge any hon. member in this House or out of it to show that in deciding claims to that bounty I ever acted on political

Mr. D.VTts (I'.E.I.)
cromms, or ever endearomed to ascertain the political complexion of the individual pressing a claim for payment which may have been remied. I maty state that in the administration of this fund, the first steps taken are instituted by officers of this department, amel to a certain extent ate indepemient of me. I have of necessity to leare the distribution or settlement of numerons rlaims to responsilile ofticers, who are instracted wict upon rules well detined anil clearly haid down. These rules are published. they are inotorions. they are lain upon the Table of the House:they are on the Table of the House uow. and they are known to all who care to stady this guestion. The mamer of the distribution is no seeret, amd mo effort has been taken to make it a secret. Cumer these rules the distribution takes piace, and the cases sulmittel to me are mainly for non-compliance, or disputes as to claims under investigation: and in the distribution of these moneys I have heen guided solely ly my interpretation of the statute inm the Order in Conncil umeler that statnte: and ly no other comsideration whaterer. The hom. gentleman (Mr. Davies) made the mistake of sugEresting that the moly desire I had in pressing this measure before the Hunse was to rid the stitute of inn ohsolete clatuse. The fare of its being olisolete gives force to the argment in Banure of the :utoption of the bill. But it was mot the only argument 1 advancel. nor the onily, reasm I gatre to the Honse. I gate to the House spee:itically another reason, and I press it now, and that wats, that this clanse. which the hom. gentleman in his argument confused with another. innd read with another clanse which I propose to leate on the statute: is now mot merely wholete, hat is a clanse which has stom on the sitatutehrook without compliance heing mate with it. without any hom. gentleman asking that compliance be made with it. It is a clanse which would leat to great inconvenience. and what is of more importance. of great loss to the tishermen amb those interestel. if we were strictly to comply with it. Before attempting to comply with that clanse and with the strict letter of it. I come to Parliament and ask. not hecatise it would rid the department of any tronble, not hecause it would rid the conntry of any expense, but chiefly in the interest of the fishermen themselves, that, in order to the proper adoninistration of this statute, the Government and the department should be left free to meet the wishes of the fishermen. 1 am not able to say whether I stated it previously, hat 1 desire to saly now, that in the management of the funds from 1880 iown, it will be foum, if hon. members look at the Oriters in Council adopted under provision 2 of the main Bill, that those Orders in Comncil ind those regulations took effect in the fall of the year, insteal of in the spring. Every hon. gentlemain knows that Parliament sits in the winter and spring, not in the fall of any year. So that if a strict compliance were made with that provision, we wonld be in this position : that having arrived at the time for the reception of claims, when it became our duty to define the manner and mode of distribution, we would be compelled to act on the Orier in Council laid on the Table and approved by the Honse at the previous session, no matter how inconvenient it might be, and whatever might be the ditticulties placed in our way. I put it to the hon. gentleman who attacked the Bill-

Iecanse I wish him to understand that in this matter I an plealing the callise of the parties interested in the fumb, and of the fishermen generally, so that we may lee able to meet their legitimate wishes and expedite the distribution of this money--that with the next clanse standing, with which strict compliance is made, the hon. gentleman's olject is gained, pullicity in this matter is secured: and, if any individual is lefraudel, any hom. gentleman seeing that statement as to the mamer and mome in which the bounty was distributed a year previons, conald raise the question during the parliatmeniary session, before the vote for next year's bounty was granten, and conld suggest a remely, and if there were irregularities amber the olid method, then he cond explain to the House the manner in which thase difficulties cond be overcome. Ido mot wish to remore any proper check or remove a guard against ahnies: but I tell the hom. gentlenan that all he desires in tomnection with this matter, namely, the oversight of Parliament in regarl to the mule of distribution. can he secured, becallose we have plated on the Table of the Honse the Order in Comacil showing the regulations, ime also a statement as to the manner of distribution. That is necessary muler section 4 , which I leave in the main Act, anel if that is not sulficient this session ow in any other sulseduent sessim, then it is open to athy hon. member to attack the system and suggest a better plan. In the meanwhile, all the information that Parlianent has desired has been given, all the information that Parliament could desire hats hern given. and his measure did wot come up to serve those paltry or improper purposes which the hom. gent leman sugests: but I dare sity, sine that point oevers to him, he will aceept this explanation from me. that this Bill is introluced at the suggestion of the officers who are charged with carrying on the work. When my attention was callei to the fact that the chanse in inuestion was not complien with, I directed that a retum le male in compliance with sections 4 and 5 . so that I could present it within 20 days of the opening of Parliament. The ofticers comnected with the distribution then urged that not only wats seetion 3 olsolete hat unnecessary an.! served no useful purpose, but tied the hamis of the department in regarle to the distribution of the fuml. When claims came in during the fall it might he foum that the fund was larger than was repuired, if paid at that rate, and yet we would be unable to meet the changed comdition of affiaiss that had happened since last session, and in this regard it proved a great inconvenience. We would lee compelled to ilistribute a fuml at the same rate that had obtained during the preceding year, no matter whether the circumstances were the same, or whether the claims were greater or less. This Bill is simply for the purpose of getting rid of that ditficulty, by laying before Parliament cach session all the material that is necessary to enable it to exercise that supervision which it is only right that Patiament should be able to exercise over the distribution of all sums of money.

Motion agreed to. and House resolved itself into Committee.
(In the Conmittee.)
On section !,
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman, I submit, has not attempted to grapple with the
facts as: 1 plated them hefore the Homse, hat hats set up a number of straw men and then set to work to knock them down. He talks at some length almut his dispusition to suppress indicilnal frauds when practised in the distribution of this money. I have never myself made any charge against the hom. gentleman that he has tacitly or otherwise lent himself to these individual fratuds. 1 sof further, and 1 say that 1 do not believe he has done anything of the kind, and I never heard of at charge matle ly anybonly in this Honse or out of it that he approved of such a fratul. Then, why does he set that upand discoss it, and say that he has exerteal himself to prevent individual framds: I suppose he would do so : I have contidence enough in lim to helieve that he would. That was not the charge I made. The charge I made was that the menle of distribution was mate subservient to politieal interests, and that when elections came on the time for dist rimuting the money was selecten as the week anterior to the election. That statement of mine is true, and the hon. gentleman knows that each gelleral election that pisses this practice is carrieal sut.

Mr. TCPPPER. I ask the hom. gentleman whether he does not think that to be firaudulent combluet : the distributing of this money for political purpuses:

Mr. DATIE (P.E.I.) I think it is very highly improper combluct.

## Mr. TEPD'ER. But not fratudent.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.E.) Not framblemt. I do now think it is the intention of this Honse to plate in the hamds of the Minister of Marine slinn,(14M) which can be used for political purjoses in this sense: that its distribution is dejemient unn his whim and is made to take place more or less just before an election. The home genteman tried to make the Honse helieve that he had intronceed a system of early distribution. I am in faverar of that. I nerer objeeted to an early distribution of the mones. The earlier the hom. gentleman can distribute the money the letter, but what I was seek. ing to do wats to make the time of distribution it permanency. either by statute, or to leave it as it is now. under the comtrol of Parliament. The hon. sentlenam does not make it a permanency and he: witholraws it from the control of Parliament, so that hereafter it is left solely and entirely to the Minister hinself. Xi,w let us see luow this thing will work. Parliament appropriatel
 larliament decrees that the Covernor in Comeil shall determine the times and the instalments in which the money shall le paid. Parliament goes on to declare that an Oriler in Comocil or something equivalent to it shall be laid lefore Parliament ami anlopted, and the sulseguent vear a return of what hass been done shatl be placed hefore this Honse. So we have an anterior control and a control sul. sequently when the facts are laid before us. We have the power to direct in the first instance how it is to be appropriated, and the power to comemn if not appropriated as directed. What is the lion. gentleman now doing in this Bill: He is learsing the clause in by which the fovernor in Council shall have power to fix the time and mode of distribution, and he declares that hereafter it shall be amnecessary to lay that before Parliament.

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)

Mr. TCPIPER. Clanse + enacts that we shall still place that before Parliament.

Mr. DATIES (P.E.I.) Certainly : lant clamse + relates to the previons distribution, and clanse:3 relates to the numle in which it is proposeen to listribute it.
Mr. TUPPER. That is what 1 sity is incomvenient.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is the whole ;wint of difference between us. I contend that when Parlianent has voted money and vestel in the (iovernor in Conncil power to tix the tine and mode of distribution, that the Order in Conncil shall he laid before it. hefore the money is expender. Parliament retains its control and dices not comfer on the diovernor in conneil the power to ilo what Parliament should itself dr. The Ministerof Marine propuses to take that prwer away from the Honse. and I am opposed to it. I amp prepared to support any well-considered measmee which the hom gentleman may hring in, fixing the distribution of that money at as early a time ese experience shows it may he dome, but let that time le fixed.

Mr. TCPPRER. It is practically now fixest on le dome hefore the list of Narch.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Let the Minister decre: that ly statute and then we will knew what shombl Ine donie.
Mr. TUPIPR. The hom. gentenan will be ghal to hear this piece of information. I succeeded in loing that last year, and it wass stated then that the distrihution was on acemme of the genemal elections. The hom. gentlenan will see as leetween man and man that that was mot the parpose. Secanse this year the distribution took place at the same time, amb so far as I can make it a permanemey 1 will dos so hy alopting the sune system. If the sane phan is carried ont which the hom. gentleman will see discussed in the Auditor (ieneral: Report: sor long as Parlianme approves of that we cant distribute the meney lefore the lat March every year.

Mr. DATIEN (P.E.I.) The hom. ementleman will see that the two, instances to which he refers only bear out what I hate said. Last year the momey was distributed hefore the lst March, and the general election happened to lee on the th Marel.

Mr. TUPPER. How do you account for the distribution before the lat Mareh this year?

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) This year the byelegtions took place.

Mr. TUPPER. We will have hy-elections every year.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E. I.) The hoin. gentleman towk care to distribute the money before the by-elec: tions, so that the statements I male in the Honse are not ill-considered statements but facts, and the hon. gentleman and the hon. member for Inverness (Mr. Caneron) knows that to be the fact.
Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman is not serious in stating that it is a fact chat the lomuties were distributed before the by-elections. I can yuote him some elections which took place before the distribution.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Will the fom. gentlenam state that the distribution did not take place right in the throes of the elections: I know one case
where some of the distributors went to the meeting, and placing their hands on the bounty cheques, stated : No matter how strong the arguments of the other side may be, I have arguments stronger than these in my pookets.

Mr. TUPPER. (iive me the names.
Mr. DAVIES(P.F.I.I.) Tcould give youthe names twi. Let us see whether the proposition involved in this Bill is one to which Parliament onght to give assent or not. As the law stands Parliament has retained control over the distribution of this money: Of comrse. in the hands of an immaculate purist like my hom. frieml, as he claims to be, wo wrong would he done : but supposing at man not so immaculate abil pure as the hon. gentleman got there. what a great poiitical wrong might le done.

Mr. TCPPRER. If the hom. gentlenam opposite sot there.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.L.) This is a very serious matter: it is no liaghing matter when it sum of money representing a sum of \$1fith, (KKO) shomht he placed in the hames of at Minister for distribution. atil that he should have the power of determining the time and the manner in which the money should he distributed. If Parliament chomses to accele to such a proposition, of course nothing more call be satid or done. The hom. gentlenam is all-powerful, I an aware, just now, hint at the same time I think Parliament will be slow to adopt these amendments, which are not in the publicicinterest. which are in party interest and which will prejudice the distrilution of this very money, hecause the hom. sentleman knows well, that if he goes on to use this maney in the future as he has done in the past. there will he an agitation one of these datss for a repeal of the luminty altogetler, which will certainly be an minopular thing in the Maritime Provinces and will not receive very many votes there. If. is the hom. gentleman says, he is guided liy the adrice of the otticers of the department, I think he hats acted hastily and in a mamer that I do not lelieve Parlianent will approve of. 1 think that he should not only leave the clanse as it is, but make it more stringent hy fixing io date on which or lefore which the distribntion must take place, aul to that extent the difticulty will be eliminated.

Mr. TCPPERS. I am sorry that the hon. gentemang gave expression to the suggestion of his present supporters from Ontario, that the lonunty should le suppressed altogether.

Mr. DACIES (P.E.L.) I did hot give expression to an opinion. I said, that if you went on in your present course the bounty might loe olone awaty with.

Mr. TUPPER. The hom. gentleman gave at little life to that excuse that there was frand connectell with the distribution, and the hom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) must be delightell that he has almost antally ita the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) in lis threats against the bounty. I wish to correct the hon. gentleman ugain, if he will allow me, in reference to a misapprehension on his part. In the first place, the hon. gentleman camnot press so strongly on the attention of the House-as he has pressel some arguments in reference to the regulations,- - the great value of section 3, since he has not met the statement of fact I gave. that since 1882 there has never heen a compliance with it, and mo hon. gentleman has erer suggested
there should lee. What hetter argument, that the chanseisnot required. than that sucha vigilant representativeas the hom. gentlemanisin this House never directed attention to it since $188 \%$. The hom. gentlemanis unfair in his remarks as to the distribution. $I$ gave the statement as to what we were able to do with an experience from l882 down to the present in comnection with an early distriluation of the bounty. When the hon. gentleman suggested that as a general election ocenrred in March, 1s91, and as the distribution took phace on or before the Ist of March amd was nearly all completen by that time, excepting outlying district s-- that it was solely for political purposts. I very frankly tohd hiin that in so far its enlearouring to win the contidence of the people liy meeting their wishes wherever it wats proper to ilo so was a political ollject. I had that desire: lint as to any effiort heing made simply for the general elections. I denied it in totos and I told hin that the suggestion wats made to me long anterion to any thought in the mind of any manas th when the general elections would take place. That suggestion came from the provinces interested. anl I met it: and our experience last year has shown that it was part of a well-considered plan. allopted in the interests of the fishermen. ". have the early distribution made ammally. Now. I ami athle to assume larliament that so long is we are permitted to act on the novel plim adopten in 1891 and continued this seasme, which is fully discussed in the Abditor sencral's Report, I anin yuite confident that the distribution can be made every year on or hefore the lst of March. But if the hom. gentleman wishes to cripple the hand of the department. I can tell him that we shall be face to face with this difticulty. that if we complied with clanse 3. we should int le able to make a distribution until we got statutory inthority and had our plan approved ly this Honse in the following winter, after the seasm's fishing was all over.

Mr. FRASER. There dews not appear to be much difference het ween the arguments of the wo hom. gentemen. But what I would press om the Minister is that the plan alopted in 1891 should he made binding. Although the hom. gentleman says that the distribution will be made in March. yet at some time it will lee foum that the werworked otticials of the department will not be able to get out the bounties until May or June if there happens to be an election in Nay or June. I think the late of the distribution shonh le definite. It is a cruel act to the fishermen who need this bounty. to send it to them simply when there is an election. I can see a good deal of forre in what the hom. gentleman says as to repealing the section: and if he will make the Act lefinite by providing in it that the bounty shall be pailo on or hefore a certain date, there would be no trouble about it. I think the fishermen themselves should know when they are going to get the bounty. Let it le March, or May, or June, giving the Govermnent full tine. so that there will he no similar scenes enacted in future. I hive had to meet the same dilticulties in my constituency. I think we should holl the elections without taking advantage of the fishing lounty or any other influence of the kind, leaving men free to exercise their better julgment. Now, the Minister has male the statement of his intention, and so far as he is concerned, that binds him: but let it le made detinite by the prorision of Parliament,
and then repeal the seetion, and we shall have a grood Act.

Mr. TUP'FR. No other pledge could le given than that which 1 bave given. Cp to the year before list it wiss fonind impossible to distribute the bomity until ofure, at which time many vessels had gone to sea, amd when they came back the Iomuty was of companatively little use to the tishermen. It was simply alided to their surphes eamings, amd was not spent as well perhays as it wonld have been at an earlier periond. We fomme that it waspuite impossible to gorover all the chams. mumbering $30,(0 N)$ or $+(1)$ (MK). anl make out and listribute the sohedules, by means of tempmary clerks. But under the plan adopted last year., practically a bounty was given to the regular cierks for working overtime and on comblition that they world have this work done hy a celtain time. Parliament sitnctioned the paying of these men for overtime: and the plan alopted liy the department gate them an inlucement not to earn so mach an hour. hut to make their hours as short as possible. by doing a great deal of work in a comparatively lirief perion, It was a trememons strain upnob them. but they have undergone that strain for the reward offered them. So long, therefore, ats you cell get a regular statf to work that har for the perionl repuiren, so longe will it be prossible for the Minister to give the assurance that there will be an early distribution year after year. lane I do not suppose that any Sinister would be prepared to say to farliameni that he womh compel those trained officers in his department to work as late and ats long every year as is necessary in order to do this work. although they hate done it. and I helieve will continne to ilo it for the consideration given them: and solong as that plan is appowen. it is not only possihle. lint the intention, to distribute the bointy at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. DAVIES (P. B. I.) sofar as the hon. gentleman has succeeded by any departmental arrangement in facilitating the early distribution of this loounty, I think the discussion has shown that it meets with generat approval. We all agree that the distribution should take place as early as the department is able to get the checjues ont, and I have no doubt that the hom. gentleman has done lis share in furthering that olject. But the point is this: the hon. gentleman is withlrawing from Parliament the control it prosiesses by the thind section : he has assented to the suggestion that the cherpues should he distributed lefore the lst March : he leaves it to the fovermment to determine the time when the instalments shall he paid: let him consent that a provision should be mate in the Act, that the distribution shall take place not later than the lst of March.

Mr. TUPPEF. I have given the reason why it is impossible to hime the department or the forermment as to when an unknown quantity of clams shall he met.

Mr. DAVIFN(P.E.I.) 'That ohjection does anot apply to the suggestion I an making. The second section provides:
"Such grant shall be appropriatel for the eaid purposes nt such times and by such instniments in each year as the Governor in Council directs."
The Governor in Council this year and last year lirected, and expects in the future, that the bounty shall lee distributed before the 1st of March. Then,
let it he provided that the distribution shall take place within a fixed clate-not later than the lst or the loth or the lith of March, or even the e3th, if the hom. gentleman assures us that that is as early as it can be done.

Mr. TLIPI'ER. That would not meet the hon. gentleman's wish. The appropriation is not what we are rliscussing, lout the distribution. The hon. gentleman will see that it is not the apmopriation which is concerned. but it is merely an allotment for us to distribute in a certain mamner.

Mr. D.AVIFS (l'.E.I.) I take the meanine of the secomi section to be that this money shatil he appropriated, which I molerstamel we beguivalem. to the distribution of it at the time and in the instalments the fovernor in (onncil maty decide.

Mr. TUPPEK. The provision practically is that we are not todistribute that $\leqslant(t i n)($ man withont an Order in Comeil. The moment that Orver in Commeil is passed, the department is free. but the Oriev in Commeil has never yet directed the department to make the distribition within a certam time. lecanse it is impossible to tell the diovernor in Conncil. as it womlal he impossible to tell farliatment, how long it would take a certain mumber of men at a certaill rate of speed to make that distrihution. I made what wats practically a bet with the otficers of the clepartment, and they took the risk of ilistibloting this homity within a certain time in order to earn the money, hat it wonld he rlifficult to put that in a stathte, because you would have to find your men every year instend of gettime. as I have done, volunteers form the regular semvere:

Mr. DAVIES (I'F.I.) I do not stee any ilioticulty in it. When your alnit that there should be an arbitary date every year when the money should be distributed, amb the hom. geptleman has shown that for two years that distribution hats heen completed hefore the Ist of Nareh, I ilo not see why a date shombl not lie tixel.

Mr. TUPPER. I did mot. sity that the: whole distribution hat taken place: by the lst of March, hut the hulk of it.

Mr. I)AVIES (F. E. I.) If experience has shown the hom. gentleman that it is slifticult to get it clone by that date, then he might extend the date tifteen or twenty days longer, hat he should give Parliament some assurance thiat the date will not be left simply to the diseretion of the liovernment for the: time being.

Mr. TUPPER. It might be that, mo matter whether we were negligent or not, a man might not receive his lumaty liy that date, and then he wonlal not le entitled to it.

Nr. INAVIES (P.E.I.) The hom. gentleman is retining the point. heciause he sends out these patyments hy cheque from the heal ottice, aml therefore there need le no delay.

Mr. TUPPER. But suppose we were derelict in our cluty:

Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) I conld not suppose that. The hon. gentleman says he has succeerled in doing this lefore the lst March this year and last year, loy the application of liligence and other qualities. and being supportel hy a volunteer staff. What he has done in the last few years he can dos in the future, and I sulmit that, if he thinks that would
he ruming the time rather close, he might extemal the time.
Mr. TUPPER. For what olject ?
Mr. WAVIES (P.E.I.) so that Parliament may hate an assurance that the money will be distributed ly a certain time, insteal of leaving it to the discretion of the (iovernment, because, as l have shown, it maty be used for political purposes.
Mr. TUPPER. Then you might make the risher:nen sutfier for the neglect of the department.

Mr. DAlIES (P.E.I.) There is mo reasen for that, if the chaques are sent out hy it certain diate.
Mr. TLEPPER. I think the ohjection the hom. sent leman mate is thoroughly impracticable, and I for not think he hats met my criticism. That limit of time would only have one consengence. No doult an effiort would be male to comply with it. lut in the event of fiilure it would punish the very people we want to assist.

Bill repmetel.

## WRECKINGM (CANADAN WATERS.

Mr. Bollelif moved secoml realing of bill (No. S) respecting aid hy Unitel States wreckers in (Gmamian waters.
Mr. CHARLTOS. Would the Minister allow this to staml for a few days: I understand that some parties in the west desire to commmoniate with him on the suljeect.

## Mr. Boweld. Will Friday do?

Mr. CHARLTON. I am not sure whether that will give sutficient time or mot.

Motion poist pomed.

## PILOTASE ACT AMENOMENT.

Mr. TUPIPER moved seemal reating of Bill (No. IO) to ament the Pilotage Act.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.l.) Will the hom. gentleman explitin this Bill?

Mr. TUPPER. The hom. genteman was mot present whon I explaine 1 this Bill before. Some time ago larliament exempted all vessels of not more than a tomage of 80 tons in order to encourage our fishermen of the coast to huild larger craft. The vessels had heen built very small in order to escape pilotage dues, anil the effect of that provision has leen, as reported to me, to encourage our fishermen and small coasters to haikd up to 80 tons. Now, their competitors are building larger craft, and in oriter to encourage a healthy rivilly. it is said that, if we slightl; increase the tomage, our fishermen will be enesmaged to build as fine craft as come from the ciloncester ports. That is the reason why I ask to make the limit lig) toms insteal of sotons. In the St. Lawrence all craft are exempt up to eirl tons, so that it does not affect them, and in several states of the Union they have eicouragel the building of these smalleoasters.
Mr. HAZEN. I io not desire to delay the passage of this Bill, bat as a number of people in the Maritime Provincessud some of my constituents have written to me asking for information concerning this Bill, I would ask the Minister to let the Bill stand until we have had an opportunity of hearing from those who are more especially inter-
ested in its provisions. At the present time 1 anm not in a position to say whether I shall suppore it or not. until I get more information.

Mr. TUPPER. If the House will take the secoml realing to day, I have moobjection to let the Bill stand before it takes another stage.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the seomil time.

## ORDNANCE LANDS TORONTO.

Mr. DEWINNEF moved that the Homse resolse itself into Committee to consiler resolution (March llth) respecting conveyance of certain Orimance Lamls to the Corpmation of the City of Tormio.
Mr. LAURIER. Would the hom. gentleman tell us what are to be the combitions of this transier?

Mr. DENONES: The Orelame band which is the sulpect of this resolution, was tansferred to the Agrieulture Department in 1500 , and has heen in their orecupation ever since: it pectane the property of the dovermment in lisia. The (ity of Torronto made applisation for this lam. I helieve, for the purprise of a sattle market, and the valuation of the preperty was male by experts, ant the (avernment agreeil to sell it prowiled barliament would give the necessiaty inthority. The hom. gentleman knows that Oribance lands can only he sold by pullic auction, maless with the special consent of Parliament to the contrary. The bill which I propuse to submit to the House explains the whole dircunstances and also descriles the limits of the property. There were two valuations made, one by Mr. Whitney and one ly some other party, at siz.(Kn) and sit, (кN) respectively. The Bill proposes to sell the properiy to the mumicipality of Toronto for sit,onk).

Notion agreed to, and Homse resolveel itsindi intu Commitlee.

## (In the (ommittee.)

On paragraph I.
Mr. LACRIER. As I maderstonel the hom. gentlenan, all the comblitions muller which this land is to he tramsferred, are set forth in the bill. Mr. DEWDNES. Ses. hey are all in the Bill.
Sir RI(HARDCARTWRIGHT. That may le, but it is convenient that we should know enemally what particular property you propme to deal with, what is the extent of the land, and for what pur. pose you desire to convey it to the Compantion of Toronto.
Mr. DEWDNE: That is explainel in the preamble of the Bill. The Corporation of the (ity of Tormino reguives the lands for the entargeneme of a market, known as the Western (atele Market, and applied for the gramt of said lamds, and hate offered to give the sum of $\mathrm{Sif},(\mathrm{ON})$.

## 

Mr. DEWINES. So it is ; 1 was miler the impression it was Sj, (ok). I have a plan; which I will lay on the Table, showing the locatity of the property, if necessary. There is nearly five acres.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. This laml, we all kmow, is held liy the comutry in trust for certain purposes. It was transferred ly the Ordnance Board of the Imperial ciovernment to Canada upon trust for certain purposes, and it is not in our power to give away the land at all. The statute relating to the

Ordmance lames of the eomery specities that if any laml of this kime is sold it must he sold hy public nuction, except in cases of leases, or in cases where a lronimial doncrament may reyuire it for prorincial uses. This is not either of those cases. therefore I think that, as it is proposeel to deal with it hey special Act, we onght to have some knowlelge and some information ats to how this ralue is arrived at. At the present monent we do not kitw the quantity of hathl or the value, set we are called upon to say that it is expedient to transfer it th the (ity of Tormate. Now, the (ity of Toromos has no more right to that hamb at an umler- valuation than any other town or city in the comutry. athl we ought to take care that this property, which is helid in trust for the purposes of the iefene of camala, is carefully guarded. If there is a valuation. if we are to give it at a fair vahation. of canse there can be ne objection. hom 1 think that hefore passing this resolution we onght to have some evidence of that vahation.

Mr. DFNLSON. I quite agree with what has heensain her the last speaker athent the need of carefully glaroling the interest of the pullic. This batid. I silppusec. hats been orecupied for twents years he the: Immigration Department for sheds and other donermment purposes. It is not used now hy the militia of Toronto in any way, and has not heen for a great many years. The cat tle market which adjoins the lame hiss ontgrown its present site: ami the city reguires more land for the enlargement of the market. The eattle tranle with kingland has increased so much of late years that the city absolutely refuires more land for the purpenes of this market. As to the value of the land. I may mention that the covernment ohtaineel the most reliahle persom that could be han in the (ity of Toronto to value the land, a man who has heen in that husiness forty or fifty seats-1 refer to Mr. Whitney, a man who stams at the very head of his hasiness or profession, and one who has the contidence of every citizen of Toronto. In addition to that, I umberstanl that the city als, hand a valuation made ly Mr. Manghan, a most respectalle citizen of Tormito, and one in whom we all hatre contidence. Mr. Marghan, I helieve, assessed it at $\$ 3,(X N)$ on $\$ 4 .($ MN $)$ less than the ralue phater upon it ly Mr. Whitney. hut I understand Mr. Whitner"s valuation is the one the fovermment propuses to act upm. I regret. Mr. Chairman, that any opprosition should lee mate to the passage of this resolution. becanse the land is wanted very hatly hy the city. If the land was used by the militia in any way, I would be just as strongly opposed to selling it as is the hom. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick). We have another piece of groum, the Carrism Common, and the city has made orertures from time to time to the dovernmant to get it from us. hut I have vigoronsly opposed anything of that sort. I fancy that the hon. member for Frontenace has in his mind the Garrison.Common, which is used hy the militia, but that is quite a different piece of ground from the one mentioned in this resolution.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Ny hon. friend lmas misumiderstome me. I row not oppose the sale of this Orduance lami, lout I said we wanted to get evidence of its real calne, we do not want to be acting in the dark. We are asked to give our assent and to declare that it is experlient to trans-
fur this land to the (ity of Toronto, when we know nothing about its approximate valuation, we do not know whether this stm is more than its value. or whether it is only one-tenth of its value. We: want to hear the cridence of its value.
Mr. DENDNFS: I find I was in error in stating that one valuation was for s(bi, (10N) ann another for s $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{t},(\mathrm{NN})$. I tind ly another memorandum I have here that a valuation was made by Mr. Paytom, of the London and Ontario Incestment Company, placing the lamd at s4., (MNO and build. ings at situ(ONO. Messtrs. Whitney di Non were askell to make a further valuation, and they placeed the value at $8: 92,(X X)$, incluting louildings: and S. P. (KM) was the amomit arrangei with the manici. pality of Toromes.

Mr. LAURIER. The proposition of the hom. member for Frome enac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) seems to be a perfectly fair one. The hon. gentleman surgests that all the information be laild on the Tablo. of the House. so that the committer: may le in a prsition to pernse it hafore the: resolution is prassed.

Mr. WEWDNES: I have no ohjontion to that course being taken.
 convenient course would he. expecially as explanations have heen satisfactory. that the resolution should he passed, and the Bill not proceded with until the docaments are on the Trable.
Mr. LALRIER. That will be perfectly satisfactory:

Resshlution reparten.

## CNITED STATEN FISHIN: VFSNFLS.

Mr. TUPPER moved second realing of bill (No. (1) respecting fishing vessels of the United states of Americal

Mr. LAERIER. I had hopeal that the hom. gentenan would have given the Honse some reason for departing from the course that has been adopted with respect to this Act. The hom. gentleman, in introducing this measure the other day, simply statell that it was a measure for the purpose of conveying to the (iovernor in Council the power to issue these licenses to American fishing vessels. But, if my memory serves me, he failed to pive any reasom why there shoald lie a departure from the policy which we have hitherto followeol. The policy we have pursuel with respect to this measure has been simply this: since the treaty of $18 s s$. the Parliament of Canada has chosen to revive the mondux riwemfi from year to year. hy which we hate escapeal the difticalty which has arisen in consequence of the interpretation of the Convention of is1s. The legislation was certainly very proper: it has always met the consensus of opinion on lwoth siles of the Honse, and I fail to see for what reison we should now tre called upm for sest such extarordinary pewers in the Order in Comacil. There seems to he no allequate reason why these powers should be rested in the (iovernor in Conncil: indeed, I think they should be kept strit:dy under the control of Parliament, so long as the lifficulty exists inetween the Unitel States and lamada as to the interpretation of the Convention of 1 sis . It appears to me preferable to keep the matter in aldeyance as it is, that is to say. to have tenponary
lesislation from year to year on the sulject, and that the (iovernment shombld ask from year to year the power to issue those licenses, rather than to vest at one anl forever in the fovernor in Comacil the privilege of issuing those licenses. This measure is of a permanent character. while the Act has been for years temporary in its character : in other words, the Act passed yearly was kept in force simply while the present difficulty hetween the two comitries remained unsettleal. If the ditticulty is terminated, there is mo longer any nevessity for this legislation, and muless the hon. Minister can adduce goos reasom why he shombl depart from the course he has followeil since issa, it seems to me the wiser policy to pursue is to allhere to the present system and not rest such lage powers in the Governor in Conncil.

Mr. TCPPER. Inanswer to the hon. gent lemanis enyuiries as to the reasom for changing the form of the Bill, I may say that it hats been found necessary to a $e$ in the maner indicated nearly everyear. certainly hast year and previons yeas b iefore parliament met. Enited itates fishing vessels would reach our ports sen roult to the tishing hauks.and would ask for these privileges, and it hecame incumbent unn us either to grant or refuse them. Then the cheasion came to comsider what policy shombid ine adopted for the whole seasom, hecanse, obvionsly. we conth not make rules for the early fishermen starting for the hanks that we would bot apply afterwath. Acvordisgly, as the hom. gentlenan will remember, the Governor in Comenci anthomized my deparment $w$ issue interim licenses, suljeet to the Act leing alopted at the next Parliantent, and from force of circumstances the rule acted on was that now emluntied in this Bill. Si, in reference to the other remarks of the hom. gentleman, as to this leing a permanent insteal of a temporary measure: it is true that this Bill vests anthority in the d iovernor in Comucil to stant these privileges. Dint we do not place ourselves in the position of having to anmend or repeal an Act on an oceasion when it might lo desirable to take some other comrse in the manage ment of our relations with our neighbous aver the tishery yuestion : and I think in every way, and especially so far as our international relations are concerned, it is more desirable that we should have this power and that there shonld be a discretionary pwer to "ais extent rested in the covernur in (bomeil, instead of a statutory obligation interfering somewhat with the provisions of the treaty of sisis. There is really in pratice bie very great difterence propnsed in this Bill from the course we have been following the last few years.

Mr. DAVIEN (I.E.I.) The Honse will rememher that this bill had its origin in the propersition mate by the plenipotentiaries of © t reat Britain when they met in Washingtom some yearsaga. If 1 recollect aright, the provisions of the annual Bill which has been intronluced ever since were permissive, and not compulsory. The objection which the hom. gentleman suggests as possilhe, could not arise under the former bill. The forernow in Comacil is not bound to so act, and if circhunstances render it mulesimble, they need hot do sio. The objection to the Bill is that formulated hy my hon. leader. It is one affecting our national obligations and rights, and it is highly desirable that Parliament should not designate to a committee of Combil matters over which it shoult,
alowe all others, retain control. The hom. gentleman remembers that year after year, when the Bill has been intronuced, the House has been given to hope that some arringement wond he made which would render the passiage of this Bill another year unnecessary. We gave the iovernment theselarge comcessionsiat the time of the Washington treaty, becanseit was thonght that reasonable time should bealloweri for the United states Senate to consider that treaty and consider our oljections, and it was never comtemplated in the first instance that the measure shonla be mate permanent. So far as 1 am persomally concerned. I have never felt or expressed the slightest opposition to granting these concessions, font I helieve that may not he the general opiaion of Parliament. It lioss seem to me that in a matter atfecting our international rights and ohligations ani privileges, Parliament shomld he: alloweed to retain the control of it. in the sense that the bill shomhla not he passed for more than one year, and from year to year, and that it is undesinalite to delegrate these pwows to the Conernor in Comatil.
Mr. TUPPER. As 1 miderstami the healler of, the Opposition suggested that we shouhd alopt a standing metsure.

Mr. LACRIER. Nat at all.
Mr. MILLs (hothwell). Mr. Speaker. it seems to me that this legislation is niot such as the Honse rught to enconages. and that it would he right and proper to harea parliamentary committee to enguire into and report upon the whole suljeet. The hom. gentleman knows, and the Honse knows, that we never admitted that the Americans have any legal right to the concessions that we make ly this Bill. These concessions were mate in consentuence of contemplatednegotiationsof what it was inppoused woull at an early date be consammated, but there are mo negotiations pending, and there is ny prospect of any immeliate settlement of this suliject. and unless weare prepared toalamolon our rights saltogether in this matter to the Americans, anil to allow the: Conermment of the Cinited States tio make such a claim within our territories as they think proper. I believe it is time that we shonld aseertain precisely what our rights are that we are prepared w stanil hy, and that we will insist upon maintanning as against them. sor far as I am concerned. I an realy to deal liberally with the neighbouring Repallic in everything relating to our commereial relations with them, fut with regard to our sorereigu rights I would not surrender to them a piece of territory if it were fit for no other purpose than for the fishermen to dry their nets upon. I am disposed to maintain our rights, and to ascertain these rights to their full extent. Look at the difference hetween the comblat of will Bosernment in this matter and the combuct of the neighlmoring Republic with regaral to, another matter in ilispute. Take the case of their claim to sovereignty over the Behring Nea. Here is a looly of water that is four thousand miles in width. It is part of the open ocean that has lneen recognizel from the time of its discovery until the time that Russia put up a certain pretension, as leeing a part of the open sea, equally open to the ships of all mations. Now, within the past few years, the Government of the Unitel States claimed a sovereignty orer that sea, and they have seivel our vessels, they hare contiscated the pro-
perty of seal-hunters in the open seab, far heyond the limits that international haw usually recogimes, and this new pretension, this pretension contrary to the ancient pactice, and contrary to law. has been allowed to go practically into operation, and is continued down th the present hour. Well, sir, on our eastern const there are lanl-locked hays, and what is the pretension of the Enitel States with regirld to these: The pretension is: that if a hay is more than sis miles wide, that that portion which liesat a greater distance than three miles from the coast is a part of the open sea and is equally accessible to the ships of all mations for every possible purpuse. They do not almit any such right with regard to the laml-locked hays upon their conast. They assert this pretension as against us, and they assert it as fommed upon a treaty that molertakes to enme ciate the very terms that are usually recognized by writers on intermational laws, aud which they themselves say are beised upon the principles of international law. when it is simply a deelatation of what the law is with regand to these matters. The hom. gentleman is making very large concessions hy the continanace of this rule.

Mr. TCPPPER For a price.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). For a priee. Such a price. The Americans are not making any corres. ponting concessioms.
Mr. TCPIPER. They have mothing correspmat ing to sell. We sell them these privileges.
Mr. MLLL天 ibothwell). They do not pretend to give you license wer the dispuited waters of the Behring sea, upon the like terms. They make no corresponding concession, and it seems tome that we are just in this prosition : that we are asserting our leggil right which we are trying to keep alive , but which we have not the comage: to assert effectively. That is onr $p$ osition and the hom. gentleman proposes hy this Bill practically to make this a continums pricy. It is an longer to be a temporary arrangentur until negrotiations are hard, hat a permanemt armagement. It is a species of atpuies cence in the pretensions of our neighlomurs, maler which in the "ourse of a few sears, they may set up a right. I do mot think this is is soon julicy, nor do I think it is a policy that this Honse ought to enconage. We went yuite far enongh hefore, further than I think we should have gone. It is not hy illiberal trade arrangements, it is not by hastering on the election phatform that we are going to maintain our rights. They have got to be asserted in amother and more eflestive way, and I think this can be done perfectly comsistent 1 ith goolwill towards our neighmonss and with henefit to our own interests.
Sir JOHN THOMPson. Mr. speaker, I guite agree, and 1 ann sure every member of the fiovernment agrees, with the views expresseal hy the !omi. gentlemen opposite : that this is a concession to the United States on lehalf of their fishermen, and that it is one that we are by no means loound to inake. I guite agree also that any concession of the kind ought to he temporary, but I disagree with our frienils opposite when they say that the Bill proposes to make it a permanent concession, and I likewise differ from them when they say that we are surrendering any right whatever which we possess in regard to our fisheries. On the contrary,

Nir, when we require the fishing vessels of the United States entering our ports for the purposes named in this Bill, to take out licenses from this fiovermment, and to porehase that license from this (iovermment. I say that instead of surremering any right to the fisheries we are apholiding that right : ind every license to it fishing vessel of the United states strengthens the claim of Camala to the sovereigity of our tishing gromils. I feel lonund to take issue with our frients: onposite when they emontend that in any respect we are. ly an Act of this kind. surremlering the soremeignty of our tishing territomies. There are two or ihree pactical views to take of this guestion whish 1 think hate been overlowked for the moment. One is, that this is a very convenient mole of alministering our sovereigin rights in these fishing gromals. We preserve as it hatessid, our sovereignty : lint at the samet ime anl to the utmost extent that is compatible with the rights, of wur wwn tishermen in these tishing eromils, we admit foreighers: but we repuire them to take the licenses for two reasions---in the first place in order that their vessels may be watehed and inlentified, and pmathing presented: and serondly: in order to estahlish it fund which will to some extent, if not entirely. pay for the policing of thase waters. That has heen the pactical result during the last few years. The propposes of convenience have leen servel, and the fumb which has heen realizel from this somere. while not to be comsidered ade guate compensation for the rights which have been grantel under it. has heen a source. nut of revenue, but of income almest, if not entirely. sutficient to meet the police expenses which devolio upon us in guaring those waters for the henefit of our fishermen. As to the guestion of comenience. the print to the considered ly the Homse. irrespective, at the moment, of whether negotiations are proveceling on this subject on not, is that the conses should the alopted and comtinued for some time to come which is most convenient for the alministration of our rights in those fishing gromels. I think everyone will agree that this methorl prevents collision: and if there are not at present on font negrotiations to be settle? with regard to the fisheries. there are other intprortant guestions het ween (amadia and the Cnitenl States which are pressing for a solntion. In ciew of these gluestions. it is very desimalle that :unything that might interrupt eqool feeling and genl neighlumurhool should if possible be avoidel, while: at the same time we preserve as the hom. member for bothwell desires that we shomh, our sovereign rights. There are guestions. such as that relat. ing to Pehring Neat. ami questions with regard to the Athantic fisheries, misettled, and more or less the sulijects of ocasional negotiations. We desire that the most friendly settlenent of all these fuestions should le arrivel at : and the way to promote frienilliness between the two comntries is to a aroid collision by assenting, for a time at least, to the slight sacrifices involved in the adoption of the modnus riv: undi for the administration of our fishing rights. The hon. gentlemen who have spoken against the bill seem to entertain the view that this measure will delegate powers to the Covernor in Comoil to make permanent this Act which has hitherto leen ammal. That is a mistake, becanse practically the Bill reruires that there shall be in ammal proclamation of the modna riormif. The first

Mr. Miss (Bothwell).
chanse provides that the 'liovernor in Comacil may from time to time issue licenses, hut it goes on to say that the licenses shall be goonl for a year only: annl this Parliament, sitting ammally, cenn at any time give the foremor in Council instructions to discontinue the morlos rimuli. But the practical incomenience of the passage of an Act ammally by parliament is this: thei carly in the year, even as early as the month of Jamany, we received enyuiries from Wiashingtom as to whether the monlus rirruli is to he continued in force for the current year. The fishermen of the United Niates reguire to kinow that before they leave their homes, becanse if they have to return to their homes for supplits and tainship. ment, they must, when they go ont, provide themselvesolifierently from what they wondonherwise ilo. If we have to answer every vear that the Aet hats expirenl, and that the session of larliament has to be awaited before it can be renewed, the result is (0) put off these fishermen withont any definite answer, unt il they have departed for their fishing froungs. Decause it is likely to be a month later Defore Parliament meets and at Bill can be patssed and assented to: su that, as my eollearue has explatineal. the $\begin{aligned} & \text { iorermment is obliged, for the sake }\end{aligned}$ of convennence amd in order to matintan the policy of friendliness which this Parlianent has instruceil it to ohserve, to exercise the powers which this bill has conferven, hy authorizing our ottioeers to issule lieenses to those fishing vessels, subject to the approval of l'arliament when it meets. Wie think it better to take power to proclaim the mon/u: ribumli year after year, and even then it will comtinue to be maler the control of liarliamemt each session.

Motion agreed to. and Bill rean the secomd time:

## HEPAR'TMENTOFMARINFANDFINHERIEN.

Mr. TUPPER moved secomd reating of liall ( No. 1:) respecting the lepartment of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. LAURIFR. Is that a measure of ecomomy or expediency?

## Mr. 'IUPPER. Economy and efticiency.

Motion agreed to, Bill read the secomil time, and House resolved itself into (ommittee.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. TLPPPR. The principal change is in the schedale. which enumerates mactically all the sulijects indministered lig the two dejart!nents.

Mr. DAVIFN (P.F.I.) I had not the pleasure of hearing the hon. gentleman when he intronluced this Bill. I have the pleasure of supporting it. becanse it fulfils the prophecies made at the time the hon. gentleman or his friems intronluced the measure dividing the department. We know that the department originally existed as the Marine amd Fisheries Department, with one deputy head, ann that it was conducted with eonsilerable economy under that deputy. We thought that no reasonable excase was giren for dividing the department, and I think 1 heard it stated pretty frepuently on this side that it would probably suit the exigencies of the Goverment to re-muite the two departments. How much has loen pail to the leputy Minister of Fisheries in salary, and how much in superanmuation, so that we may ascertain how much the comntry has paid for the little freak whieh the

Govermment imblyed in a few yeats ago in divid. ing the repartment:

Mr. TLPPER. I think the division took plate in 18S., and since that time the Deputy Minister
 sl, $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{n})$ previously as an ofticer in the service.

Mr. D.AVIFiN(P.E.I.) Hal hee a secretary:
Mr. IUPP'FR. Nut matil lant year, when oue of the officers wats given all alditional $\$(10)$ for ater ing as his secre:ary. The superammation allowance is Sl.f(x) .ndt or st, ink). He hats given the conntry twenty yeats of his service, anm when ath ottice is atolished the practice, as the hom. fentleman knows. is to superammate the oflicer instead of cutting him oft altugether.

Mr. D.AVIEN(P.E.I.! I shombl havethomoth that the gentleman superammated, heing ingoof health and in the prime of life. shmblh have heen assigned some other ofticial lluties in the department, so that the combtry would have had some benetit for the Sl.ink which will le: paial to him ammally during life. I mulerstand he is a gentleman under in veats of ise.

Mr. TLPPFR. I never asked him so deliatte a question.

Mr: OAVIEN(P.E.l.) At any rate he is in the prime of health, and I helieve he never showed any; fiailure of mental rigom. Did! molerstame the: hon. gentleman to sity that this genteman was superamuater simply licatuse of the change in the deparment, ambler for wer reason:

Mr. TLiPl'ER. The Oroler in Council states that, it having heen decided to ainolish this oftice in the interest of etficiency aml exomony, it is recommended that this officer shond be superatnmaterl.

Mr. DAVIES (P. F..I.) I mulerstomit that there was some charge bought against that genteman. and that there wats an investigation by a (ommittee of Comncil. that a rejomt was mate, which it wats understood outside was mot unanimons, in regatal to that, and I think the Honse is entitled to finl information on the subject.

Mr. TUPPRR. There were charges marle agrainst the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, involving some irregular cominct. I investigated these myself and bronght then to the notice of the fiovernment, and they were examined into again, aml the conclusion of the diovermment wats that, while: irregulatities hal existed in the clepartment amber his direction, and for which he was responsihle, they were not of so graze a character or so serions: as to remer any extraminary action necessary in comnection with the case, aml considering his lomg periond of service during which his comduct as an ofticer hat been all that was desimable. Perhats: under these ciremmstances, as these charges of irregularities were not deemed to be of verg serious moment, the hon. gentleman woull not consider any further notice necessary to be taken of them: but, of comrse, if he should ilo so, he catn have all the information bionght clown.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.F.I.) : Would ask if the homgentleman as the head of the department, concurred in that conclusively?

Mr. TUPPFR. As the hom. gentleman is aware, I am not at liberty to state what the action $i$ of the individual memsers of the (iovernment Was.

We tomk executive action, and, unless I concurred in that, of comrse I should not be here.
Sir RICHABD (ARTWRIGHT. Will the homgentleman inform the House whether any number of years were addel to the service of this ofticer, or whether his superammation was simply hased on the perionl he served?
Mr. TCPIPR. It was simply haseel om his service.
Mr. MrMCLILEN. Were the charges to which the Ninister hats referred, charges of irregularity that oucure recently, or were they in regaril to irregularities of sime years ago?
Mr. TEPIPER. They came to my notice and. speaking from memory, I think covereal a perion of colly abrint a year. The moment they came to my nutice, I went into them.
Mr. M.MCLALEN. 1 know that a committer invertigated certaincharges in comnection with the duties performed by the gentleman referreal to when he was the accomentant of that department.
Mr. TLPPPER. The Public Accounts (ommette dealt with that. I helieve, and it wiss before 1 was comected with the department, but I think that the Depmey came out of that stainless. I am not sutticiently familiar with the details to speak pnsitively, hor I never heard any expression of opinion on the part of larliament alverse to the Dejuity on acceome of that investigation.
Mr. Mo.MULIAN. I rememher well the incestigation, and I remember that he did not come ont of it in such a way as would warrant the Honse in comelnding that he was not implicated to a very serions extent. The matter was allowed to go at that time though irregularities of a very grave kind had ocemreel. That was pessed over then, but it seems that, instead of having the pmishment he deserved meted out to him. he was toll to go up higher and was made Deputy Minister, and that warning was not sutficient. but it appears that since then he has not performed the daties of the office to which he was appointed without getting into trouble in regaral to something else. I do not think it is slesirahle. if we are to continue in force the superrammation system. that men whose career has mot been of such ia chanacter as to show that they have performed their cluties faithfully should be put on the superimmation list. I think it is wrong to have such a list at all, but certainly men who lave not performed their duties with care and economy and attention should not be put on the retiring list and allowed to live for the rest of their lives at the expense of the comitry.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I remember the incestigation my hom. friend has referred th; and I remember that the Deputy Minister of Marine appeared before the Public Aceronts Committee at that time, claiming that the expenditure of a very large sum of money which hand taken place in that repartment had never been andited, and he claimed that it should be anditen. I would ask the hon. genteman, as I understame the health of that Deputy Minister is such that the comitry camont hope for his long retention in oftice, whether. Vefore the superannuation was granted to the leputy Minister of Fisheries, thase expenditures which had taken place some years before and which involves so large an amonnt of money. Were audited or not?

Mr. Tripes

Mr. TCPPER. All I can tell the hon. gentleman is that some years igh the lheputy Minister of Narine spoke to me on that sulject, and at his instance it was brought to the attention of the Treasiny Board. Of course, I am mahle to saly what steps have leent taken, hut I sposke to the Deputy again some time ago, and foumd that hewas now perfectly satistien ats to the position of the atconnts. I am mahle to sily whether an amlit took place or not.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The IEputy Minister of Marine may have luen satistieal, lat Parliament ought not to ife satisfied until some investigation of that expenditure takes place. We are unt ighomat that charges were made and were handien almout amongest the officials in regard to this ex. penditure. Personally, of conrse, we know nothing: as to this expenditure Evergiining may hate. been perfectly right or it may not have heen perfectly right. but it was alleged by some of the ofticials that everything was not perfertly right. At all events these moneys were not spent umber that check aml superrision under which all pulli, monevs are now generally spent. I think a lump sum was coted and was inot acominted for th the anlitor or to amyme else.
Mr. FOSTERS. A great many arcomats were mot aulited.
Mr. DAVIBN(P.E.I.) But it seems that this expenditure was not under the comt rol of any thind person who could andit and cheek it. It was in the hamis of two or perhaps three persoms in the Marine Department. The result was that charges and comiter charges were made and suspicions were ahroal, whether just or minast I do not know. At any rate it amounts to this, that if the beputy Ninister now is satistied he wess very much dissatisfied a year or two aco and expresseel that dissatisfaction lefore the Public Accounts Committee in very strenuons hangarge.
Mr. TUPPER. It is omly fuir to the late lepury Minister to say, that when Ihal a conversation with the late Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. he never gave ine reason to suppose that while the Deputy Minister of Fisheries wats muler him, ats arcomitant, he had misappropriated any funls. As that sulject had come up in the Public Accoment: Committee, he felt uneasy, in the event of his death and of other dischosures oecurring, lest he shomh not have an opportunity before he died of having such an andit as would prevent any such possibility aris. ing, but on no ceceasion dial he give me any ground. for suspecting that the leputy Minister of Fisheries had been guilty of other irregularities in respect of money. While I an mot in a position to sity how it was that the action of the Treasury Boaril was taken. I am quite contident in stating that the Deputy Dinister of Marine informed me a short time ago that his anxiety in comnection with that matter hal ceased, and the ditticulties arising ont of the want of audit of the late aceomitant: affiairs, had heen adjustel to his satisfaction.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) This matter came up hastily and I had not turned it over in my mind. but my recollection of it is that that sum of money to which the Duputy Minister of Marine made reference, and which he claimed hefore the PublicAccounts Committee shonld be audited hy a puhilic official, had reference not only to expenses in that
departurent, but to the collection of tishery revemues, that these moneys were collected and paid in and paid ont, and nolnoly knew anything fhout it : in print of fact, there was no system alowt it.
Mr. TCPPPRR. 1 was not on the committee the hom. gentleman refers to at that time, and I have no recollection of what oeverred.
Mr. DATIEN (P.E.I.) Nor did we know very mach alout it. The facts were as 1 have relateil them to the House, that large sums had leen collected for a series of years and had never been andited. They may be right or they may be wromg. But that diol mot seen proper inokkeeping: it seement that the control which Parliament reguired should be exercised orer the collection and expenditure of money, hail not heen extended to that departrent in the collection of these moneys. 1 think the Public Accomnts ( Committee hanl a pledge given to them at that time althongh 1 will uint speak with albsolute pusitiveness- that the accomint. would he atudited by the then Minister of Marine. the late Mr. Me:celan. anid on that pleige the Public Aceomits (ommittee let the matter rest. I think myself that in a matter involving mang hambreds of thousamis of dollars, the Slinister would he acting in the publice interest to have an amblit made of the collection and expenditme of this money. I want to sity that I would he the last man inferentially to impate to anybuly wromedoing. But in provess of time some of thesie gentle:men may lie, charges may tre made and they may not be here to explain them, and partly on their accome and partly in the pmilic interest, when there is an emomons receipt of momey and an chommons expentiture in any slepartmint, care shomble be taken that the operations shombl he surrombled with the proper cheeks to secure that the money shall be property received and expembed.
Mr. HA\%EN. I feel that some statements have meen made that are not guite fair to the gentleman who hately ocoupied the pasition of Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Any one listening to this discussion and to the remanks of the hom. gentleman from Wellingtom (Mr. MeNullen), Wouht alonost come to the eonclusion that wrong. doing hat heen proved against the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and that it was in some degree owing to that wrong-doing that he no longer acelpies the position which he held athort time ago. Of comse we have nothing hefore the H omse of an ofticial nature. nue papers unon the matter, and the only statement we have respeeting this matter is that of the Minister of Marine. who says that any irregularity proved against the beputy was of such a very slight character that it is not consilered worthy of punishment in any degree. In view of that statement, and in view of the ahsence of any official papers, it seems to me unfair to reflect in any way upon the conduct of that otticial regarding the charges which were mentioned in the newspapers during the recess. As I understand it, certain charges of irregnlarity were made to the Minister, who incestigated them and referred them to Council : the Council appointed a committee to investigate them, and on a report of the committee, after investigating all the facts, it wasfound that the irregularities, if irregularities they can be called at all, were of the slightest chayacter, and would not justify, and would not warrant the imputa-
tion of wrong-doing. I may say that dhoing the last session of parliament, which was my tirst seswion here. I often had oceasion to go to the lepartment of Fisheries alont matters in which my constituents were interested, and I always foum the Depaty Minister most obliging in discharging the luties of his oftice amd. to my mimh, a most etficient officer. I ca:anot help expressing the regret that if an amalgamation of these departments is going io take plate in the interest of the public service, a position in the public service canmo be fomel for this gentleman whom I always foum so miformly obliging, conrterns and efficient in the diselange of his otticial duties. I regret that that gentleman is to he hlamed on such slight fomblation. when we have before ns no information whitever warranting any snispicion of wrongeloing. As I madenstand the matter, this affair that ocemrem a fell years ago and was investigate on in the Public Aceonints Committee. has heendispused of altogether, and there is now ahsolutely mothing to warmant the slightest suspicion of wrong-loing on his part.

Mr. MILALS (Bathwell!. We inate before us at Bill !ropming to almish the Departuent of Fisheries and to mite it again :0 the Deparment of Marine. The hom. gentleman, in propesing a measure of this sort. to some extent at all events, reflects upon the deputy head of the department. The hom. gentlemanis proclectesor in optice askent the Homse to divide the Department of Marine and Fisheriess and to constitute two departments, :and to put Mr. Tiltom at the head of the Department of Fisharies. the Honse complied with the wishes of the Minister. the division tomk place ami a new department was created of which Mr. Tiltom was made beputy Minister. It is innprosilhe to inclicse that if the arrangement hand workel sutisfactorily. if the Deputy Ninister had diselargel his husiness etticiently, the hon. Minister would hase propused. while the beputy is in the brime of life, w mite the departments itul plate them bouth again maler the charge of a gentleman who is nearly fomseore sears of age -ath etticient ofticer. I have un noult, a thownghly upright ofticer, I have no dombt a anoflicer in whom, I helieve, every fonermment and every parliament have hand continlence. believing him to he in every respect a gentlenanof the very highest integrity. I say, when the Minister connes down with such a propusition ats this, to put out of ottice a Depaty Minister who is in the prime of life, and to place the department of which he is in charge under the control of an aged Deputy . Minister, he is himself reflecting upon the efficiency or upon the uprightness of the party who has heen leputy heal of that oftice. The Minister hats also informed the Home that charges were made against this lepmety, that an investigation has taken place. and that those charges and investigation were followed ly the bill before us. 1 am not going to discuss the comduct of the beputy. Minister who is alout to be removed by this legislative proceeding from othice, as the Minister has promised to bring down the papers relating to that investigation.
Mr. TUPPER. No: I made no such promise.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I understoon the hom. gentleman to say that the papers would be brought down. I think it is very important that they shomid be brought down lefore this Bill is carried, and the two departments are again united into one department. The superamuation of the geatleman can
hamolly take place, after these charges have heen made and an investigation hats taken place, withwut D'arliament seeing the papers in order to determine whether that superamuation is a proper proeedure or not.

Mr. DAVIFix (i'f. I.) What has been alleme to this schedule:

Mr. TCPPER. It is lifticult to state off-hama. We have mate the sehedule cover everything we now alminister. We have alled wothing to ome wok. non the jurisiliction of the department. The arhedule simply inchules all the subjerets antministered ly the department - -

Mr. HINIEN (P.F.I.) I malerstame the hom. gempleman to say that mothing has leem alde.d except sulpects conered ly Acts of liarliament.

Mr. TLPl'ER--or were being alministered ber the department : in ofler words. all sulijeets weer which we hate now alminist mation either heve ve of larliament or by some statute.
 ally qullestion in that reginol. I lesire to mall $^{\text {a }}$ altention th the winter emmmmatation luetween
 the hom. gentleman what he propnses to dor in that respert. The year hefore list the dincerment re- lat the combat for the constration of the what Ont the maimand side. I think it wats let to at
 Ghtarionat least.

Mr. FONTERS. How does this comes uf at the present time:

Mr. HAVIFs(I'F.. I.) The sehedrlemmmerates. among the subjects to be dealt with. "communication with l'rince Edwaral lshaml." This wharf is heing hailt in eommertion with commmaication letween the mamband and Prince Eilwatel Islaml.
Mr. Fociler. It is moler the Pablic: Works Department.

Mr. DAVIFAS (l'.F.B.) It is in commection with maintaining the service now resulated by the Marine lefartment. (atue Tomentine wharf is approathing completion, and last year or the year before plentres were given by the Minister of Public Works that a whatf on the islame side womblako he eompletent. We have expenied a! latre sum of money on the mainland side, and it will he worse than thown away maless the forermment constract the complement to it on the other side. I want to ask the Minister whether he has taken the matter into consideration, whether he has asked an appropriation for the construction of a wharf on the island sile to enable a line of steamers or boats or any other means of commmication to be placed hetween the island and the mainland. I donot know what anount has been expembed in the construction of a wharf at Gape Tormentine, whether it will exceel Sl(N),(NX) or not. But at all event it is a very large simn. The What on the islamd side must of necessity be hailt. or the present expenditure will he lost. I desire to ask the Minister whether he has any policy in regard to the matter, whether he proposes to have this wharf constructed, whether he has recommended its construction in order that a line of steamers may be placed there in summer or winter, or both: We had the subject diseussed last year: but that project seems to be in ahey-
ance for the time being. althongh I materstand the Finathe Ninister, in reply to an hon. member, stated the other day that the matter was still maler the consideration of the fiovemanent.
Mr. Fon'lpR. It is much the same as in abeyance.

Mr. DAVIEN(l'F. I.) Aml it will sormain, I supposer, until all election commes om. What I watht torask, is, does the Dinister of Marine propese to estithlish it line of communication between the Whatf now appoaching completion at (ape 'ionmentine and lrince Eilward lsland at. (apre Traverse: If so, foes he intemi to have it in operation this siasom? Does the hom. sentleman propesie to atsk l'arliament for a vole to binild another what and put on a line of steaners: The matter will have to he thornghly disemsech, if we do mot ohtain the information moni.
 jurisiliction of my colleatsue. the Minister of I'ubliWorks. especially in his absence: $\ln$ Int maty tell my hom. friemi, that 1 will mentionto the Minister the interest he has evinced in the mater of the whanf, and nob? !ount when the Estimates are comb. sidered, the Minister will he atl the more prepared t" wive my hom. friemin the fullest infomation. Frankly, I hate nut that infommation.

Bill reported.

## IR:MORT.

 Fuster.)
 of the Honse.

Mbrion agread to: and Howse arljommed at -. $\overline{\text { II }}$ p.11.

## HoUse of commons.

The sirenker tow the (hatir at Three richock.
Printels.

## NEIV MEMBER.

Mr. slebaklik informed the Honse that the Clerk of the Honse had received from the (leoth of the Crown in (hancery a cortiticate of the election and return of Arthur Joseph Tureotte, Esip.. for the Electoral District of Montmorency.

## MEMBFR. I NTROIDU(EED).

A.J. Turcotte, Esci. Member forthe Electoral District of Montmorency; introduced by Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir John Thompson.

## FUBLIC ACCOUN'T.

## Mr. WALLACE movel :

That the Public Accuunts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, and the Report of the Auditor (ieneral on Appropriation Accounts for the same year. be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Motion agreeil to.

## FIRST READIN(i.

Bill (No. 2(i) to incorporate the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.-(Mr. Mara.)

## NEWFOUNIHAND AND (ANADA.

Mr. KAULBACH askerl, Whether the Government have given orders for the strict enforcement of the bouding privileges in respect to Newfoumdland fish, and are such fish to be stored and re-shipped in the sime condition as when received:

Mr. BolVELL. In .Iuly, 1889, instructions were issued (ride circular No. 315 B) reguiring strict enforcement of the law in respect to the warehousing of foreign fish. In 1)ecember, 1891 , instractions were issued (rinfe No. ine B) in re Newfomdland fish, pointing out that it was sub, ject to the provisions of the Tatiff and Customs Acts then in force. Taking these circulars in conjunction, otficers of Customs have heen informed that Newfomolland fish is subject to the ware. housing law. But it does not follow that warehonsed fish shall be re-shipped in the same comlition as when received, as section $8: 3$ of the Customs Act provides that owners of warehoused groods may sort or repack the same while in hond, in order to the preservation thereof. I have the circular here which I will ham in, as follows:-
"I have by direction of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, to call your special attention to the provisions of Section 89 of the Customs Act as amended by the Act 5 : Vic.. Chap. 14 (last session), and now in torce, which provides that goods entered for warchouse shatl be immediately, after entry, transurted toand placed in the desimated warehouse: and of Section 90 , which proriles that if coods so entered are not duly carried into and deposited in the warchouse, or having been so deposited are atterwards taken out without lawtul permit, se., such goods shall be seized and forfeited : aud to point out that under these provisions of law the practice which has heretofore existed at certain ports, of permitting foreign fish which has been so entered for warehouse to remain on the wharf for the purpose of being further cured, packed or repacked before entry ex-warehouse for consumption or exportation. can be no longer lawfully allowed, but sach fish must immediately, on being entered. be placed in the desiguated warehouses and there secured in the same mamer as any other bonded goods: this, however, does not prevent the packing or repacking of such fish under Cusioms supervision within the bonded warehouse, under the terms of Section 83 of the Act: but no privileges can be given further than within the section hereinbefore referred tu."

Mr. K.AULBACH asked, Whether the Government of Canalat has taken steps to ascertain the amount of duty collected from Canadian fishing ressels upon fishing outtits in Newfoundlamp ports, and has the Ganadian Government notifien the Newfom $\begin{gathered}\text { Nand Gorermment of its intention to de- }\end{gathered}$ mand a refund of all such duties paid by Canadian fishermen on salt and other outfits upon entering the ports of Newfoundland, for the purpose of tishing or preparing to fish in Newfoundland waters, or waters adjacent thereon?

Mr. BOWVELL. No representations have been made to the Government of Canadia that dutics have been improperly collected upon fishing outfits in Newfoundland ports : consequently, no refund has been demanded.

Mr. KAULBACH asked, Whether the Government of Canula has made a reguest for, or received from Canadian fishermen, any statement or evidence as to the truth of the charges made against
said fishermen in respect to the alluged selling of bait to the French fishermen of sit. Pierre:

Mr. TUPPER. The Canarlian (iovernment has not been in possession of any specific information on that subject on which such a request could be founder, amd consequently, no such at refuest has been mate.

Mr. KAULBACH asken, Wherher it is the intention of this Govermment to demand from the Newfoundland (Govermment the amounts paid as license fees ly. Canadian fishermen to Newfoundland, during the fishing seasons of 1890 and 1891 ?

Mr. TUPPER. The Canalian Govemment is now endeatouring to obtain through process of law a refund of the license fees exacted hy the Government of Newfommlland from Canatian fishermen during the seasons of 1890 and 1891 .

Mr. LAURIER. Who is the suitor:
Mr. TUPPER. The suit is taken on behalf and with the authority of the fishermen from whom this amomenthas been exacter.

## (EANUS-ORI(ILN AND) CREFDN.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN asked, Whether that part of the last census showing the figures under the heads of Origin amd Religious Creeds of the population of Canala, will he latid hefore this House:

Mr. CARLINA: This work is poceeling at the rate of about $\because(k)$, (KN $)$ names per day : and it is expected the whole will he tinished about the midhle of April.

## LETTER POSTACE-REDUCTION.

Mr. SOMFRVILI.E askel, Is it the intention of the (iovermment to reluce letter postage from 3 to 2 cents:

Sir AlOOLPHE CARON. In answer to the hon. gentleman, I leg to state that it is mot the intention of the (iovernment to reduce letter postage from :3 to 2 cents.

## LITTLE MIMINEGANH PREAKW゙ATER.

Mr. YEO (for Mr. Perry) asked, What action, if any, has been taken by the (iovermment with respect to a petition of the fishermen and others of Little Miminegash, P.E.I., praying for a breakwater at that place?

Mr. OUIMET. The matter is umler the consideration of the department.

## BOUNTIES TO FISHERMEN--DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. BOWERS asked, Whether it is the intention of the Govermment in future, to distribute the moneys given as bounties to fishermen in such a manner that those fishing in vessels belonging to Digby, Iarmouth and Halifax counties, shall receive a sum equally as large as those fishing in vessels in other counties of the Dominion?

Mr. TUPPER. It is not the intention of the Government to depart from the principle of uniformity which now obtains in connection with the regulations for the distribution of the bounty.

## THE SOULANGES CANAI.

## Mr. BER(iERON moved for :

Copies of engineers' reports which led to the building of the Beauharnois Canal ; of engineers' reports in farour of the building of the Soulanges Canal, and of reports, letters dec.. from engineers, masters or pilots, objecting to the building of the canal at Soulanges.
He said: In making this motion. I heg leave to give some reasoms why Iask for these papers. Last year when we were going through the Estimates there was a sum of money wantel for the explomtions and engineers' fees in connection with the Nomlanges (Ganal, amounting, I believe, to $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. I then objected, as a member of this House, to vot ing such an amount mitil a committee of engineers had been called upon as experts to consider the report upon which the Government based their action in asking for that money. I thenasked that the report of Mr. Monro, upon which the Government seems to base their policy. should he sulmitter to some engineers, either belonging to the statf of the (iovernment, or imy others, who should juige, for themselves and for the public, of the merits of his report. At that time I was answered by the Minister of Customs, then the acting Minister of Railways and Canals, that all precautions had leen taken, and that it was after due study and deliberation during the last ten or tifteen years, that the diovernment had come to the conclasion to accept Mr. Monos report as conclusive and final. still, there seemed to be a doubt at that time, and I opposed the onte. although I had to contend against the covermment, who had decided to alopt the north shore of the river for the canal, amel against gentemen sitting on the Oppusition benches who thought they were helping the then representative of soulanges, Dr. Monsseau ; I happened to be alone in defending what I thought, was the best interest for the country. Since then. we siw not long ago that tenders were called for the construction of the Somanges Canal. Many things have been satid concerning these tenders. and it has been charged that probably politics hat something to dow with them, seeing that they were calle for furing election time. Ineed not tell you. Mr. Speaker. that I never believed those stories. I was convincel then, as I amow, that the fiovernment did not need to take any such steps to cary the Comity of Somlanges. But tenders were asked for. Naturally those more particularly interested, like the people of my comenty and the navigators who pass through the Beauharnois Canal, had a goond deal to say upon the subject, and a lemand was made for a further enguiry hefore the Government decided upon such an immense expenditure. I intend now, Mr. Speaker, to go into the whole question of the construction of that canal on the south side, and of the reports of the engineers in favour of building it on the north side. I am very sorry that I shall have to bother the House, as it may le somewhat tedions to the members, but I am loing it for two purposes, first, because I think it is my duty as representative of the county through which the Beauharnois Canal now passes, and in the second place, and chiefly, because it is a public question of great importance, and I think every member of this House should express an opinion upon it, and at least try to find out whether we are not going to expend an immense sum of money in a work which, later on, may turn out to
have been umbertaken without proper study and care. I have here a look which was written in 15,2 ly the hon. member for Jaeq ues Cartier (Mr. (iirouard) who is now sitting in this Honse. It is a complete study of the construction of the st. La wrence Canals, particularly that portion of them hetween Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Loulis. It was written after a careful examination of all the engineers reports, and of everything which might have leen written or said upon the subject. I am sory that every member of the House has not got a copy of this most interesting production. I shath read certain parts of it which hear most directly upon the sulbect 1 ann treating now. This question of building the camals between Latke st. Francis and Lake St. Lonis, began to be diseussed as long ago as 1804 . Naturally it was then iery small. It was carried at a small expense and served the purpose at that time. But the real question of huikling. canals hetween those two lakes originated luring the perion hetween 1830 anl 1844. Public attention was then, as it has been lately, directed to the question, as was evident in the discussion which took place in this House the other day, and it was considerel most important to use in this country the water stretches, the lakes and rivers for which our comatry is noted. Naturally the yuestion of builling canals arose ats a means of orercoming the ohstacles created hy rapids. So between the yeirs I have mentioned this question was very much agitated, and the alministrative authorities of the time became convincel that the future of our comentry depemled largely upon the construction of camals. Surveys were made resulting in our present. chain of canals. I desire now to read extrats from a report prepared hy Mr. (iironard. I may say to those matequainted with the work that Mr. Girouard is a citizen of the county of Beatharnois, and, as he was a leading lawyer in Montreal, he was called upon ly the people, who hatd heard a great deal regarding the contention as to the builling of a canal on the north shore, 6 study the question, and his report helongs to the pablic. Mr. (iirouard says in this work:
"The Hon. Mr. Killaly is reported to have said in 1st? that the first survey in connection with this enterprise had been made about thee years previously by a French engineer, who, after having examined both sides of the river located the work on the south side."
Perhaps there is some ground for controversy on that point: but we know that so far back as isot some reports were made by an engineer from France. The writer continues :
"Three different surveys were made on the north bank of the river in 1833 by Mr. J. B. Mills, with whom were associated Mr. David Thompson and Mr. Samuel H. Kecfer, the latter having been subsequently engineer in chief of the department, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, which included Messrs. Harwood and DeBeaujeau, respective proprietors of Vaudreuil and Soulanges, both of which gentlemen, it is well under. stood, were in favour of constructing a canal on the north bank of the river."
There are some paragraphs here which I need not read to the House, for I wish to detain it as short a time as possible. Mr. Girouard had a controversy with several gentlemen, with Mr. Lanthier, who was the parliamentary representative of Soulanges, and with other gentlemen who were personally interested in the matter, and of course Mr. Gironard was obliged to defend himself; but I will onit those paragraphs which do not have any direct learing on
the discussion. The historical part of the record may he summed up as follows
" On the loth February. 183t, a Committee of the Honse of Assembly of Lower Canada adopted Mr. Mills' report : hut it does not appear that any steps were taken to carry it into effect.

It is Mr. Mills's route which the present partisans ot the north shore canal (among whom are Mir. Lanthier, member for Soulanges, and Mr. Harwood, member for Vaudreuil) desire to see adopted by the Dominion Parliament. This route was surveyed under the special directions of Messrs. Harwood and DeBeaujeau (both personally interested in the north shore canai), and was selected without any examination been made on the south side of the river, but was recommended solely from the military point of yiew. which prevailed over all other considerations at the time the survey was made. What weight should such a report hare at the present time, when commercial interests and conside rations are deemed to be allimportant in the examination of public works of this nature?
"In the months of September and Oetober, 1834. Mr. Alesander Stevenson, accompanied by Mr: Trudean, surveyed the south bank of the river at ihe joint request of the Commissioners of Public Works for Lower Canada and the Hon. Edward Ellis. LIis report, made on the loth February, 1835, was in favour of the line of the present Beauharnois Canal. It does not appear that Mr. Stevensou examined the north bank of the river at that time: but he did so subsequently, and in the sume year at the request of Messrs. Harwood and Simpson, and the opinion be gave those gentlemen was, that a canal on the north bank of the river would cost a great deal more than one 'n! the south bank.

In $18 \not \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, speaking of these two routes before the special committee, Mr. Stevenson said: "I have seen Mr. Mills's report and estimate. aud from what knowledge I have of that side of the country, I must say that I cannot approve of the route chosen by that gentleman.'

A sinth survey was made in 1834 for the Seigneur of Beaularuois, by N. H. Baird, a member of the London Engineers Society. He also shared in the opinion that the south shore was the best adapted for a canal, but, going further than Mr. Stevenson, he suggested the propriety of using the small riverst. Louis on the score of economy. This suggestion was not generally approved of owing to the length of the route -15 miles $\leq$ but the superioradrantiges of the south shore were nevertheless acknowledged.

- In 1836. Messrs. A. LaRue and Henry G. Thompson made another survey. under the directions of a special commission, presided over by Mr. Jno. Jones. The examination of the two lakes was entrusted to Mr. LaRue, while Mr. Thompson applied himself to that of the St. Latwrence: and the opnion of thuse gentlemen was not unfarourable to the south shore canal. Their siirrey never having been entirely completed, the Commissiou made no report.
- However, Mr. Joues informed the special committee, appointed in 1842, that his colleagucs and himself had agreed to ${ }^{\circ}$ recommend Mr. Mills's route. from Cotean to the Cedars, and a continuous line along the river bank from, the Cedars to the Cascades. 'The lower part of this route,' Mr. Jones said, 'that is, from Pointe-au-Moulin to Pointe-
a-Coulonge, recommended by Mr. Mills, Was condemned by the commission, there not being sufficient water.'

In 1838. Colonel Phillpotts received inst ructions trom Lord Durham to proceed with a survey of the localities in question. This gentleman's opinion was that the canal should be located on the north side of the river, purely from military considerations. 'I am, however, induced to believe. says the colonel, 'that, in any case, it may be found possible to construct a canal on the south shore cheaper than on the north.'

In 1839, Mr. David Thompson was authorized to make a new survey. This also resulted in favour of the const ruction of the present Beauharnois Canal.

In 1841 an estimate of the cost of a canal by the Mills's route' (prepared by Samuel Keefer) was laid before the House of Assembly, the total cost of which amounted to $£ 255,900$. In presenting this estimate, Mr. Keefer stated that if the south side of the river were selected for the location of this canal, a saving of at least f50,000 would be effected. And in 1842 Mr . Killaly stated before the special committee that this estimate was presented with the distinct understanding that the canal was to be located on the gouth side. Moreover, it is well known that Lord Sydenham then recommended the south shore as being the best for the construction of the canal.

Under all the circumstances, and considering the contradictory nature of the various reports submitted, the

Government resolved that a new survey should be made, superintended by some disinterested person. This task was naturally entrusted to Mr. Keefer, Engineer-in-Chief of the depariment, i gentleman known to be utterly disinterested one way or the other in the locality. In the month of January, 1842, therefore, Mr. Keefer was instructed to survey both sides of the river, and to report uoon the best route with as little delay as possible. In this survey he was assisted by Mr. Cowley:
'On the 1ith of February following, Mr. Keeter reported to the department, remarking: The best route to unite the waters of these two lakes has long been a subject of consideration with me. You are aware that I assisted Mr. Nills in the surrey of the three routes on the north side, and should, therefore have a perfect knowledge of them: and 1 have now no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Mr. Stevenson's route, or one corresponding very nearly with it, will be found not only the cbeapest. but the hest in every respect.'
'This report was, moreover, confirmed by Mr. Chas. M. Tate, who was instructed by the department to examine the south channel of the river at points lying between Grande Isle. St. Timothée, and Valleytield. In his report Mr. Tate says: 'I beg to conclude with one general observation: Considering the distance between the two levels of water in the lakes, and the extent of the fall which has to be orereome, it appears as if nature had in as singular degree, made compensation for the great impediments in the watercourse, by affording on the land by its side unusual facilities for establishing at a moderate expense, an efficient and permanent artificial mavigation.'
" IVith a view to forming his own estimate of the vabue of the objections raised by the seigneurs of Vaude euil and Soulanges, and by Mr. Simpson, the comty member, against the eontemplated south shore camal, the Chairman of the Buard of Works leemed it his duty to accompany Mr. Keefer over the most important portions of the surveg he was about to make on that side of the river. This was Mr. Killaly's second visit to the locality in questim, his first having been mate in 1840. A most. experienced engineer-familiar with all the features of the north bank of the river-a stranger in the counrry. and therefore free from local prejudices of any kind whatever-Mr. Killaly's opinion was not only worthy of all respect, but of itself it was an authority. He pronounced in favour of the route recommended by Messrs. Stevenson and Keeter. 'I declare,' he said before the special committee, upon the honour of a gentleman, that my firm beliet, after haring anxiously reflected upon this subiect for more than a year, entirely concurs with the opinion of those gentlemen. Consequently on the 1 th .June, 1842. the Exerative Council adopted the route of the present Beauharnois Canal: and, on the same day. the action of the Council wats eonfirmed by the ciovernor in Council."
I also timd here another fact which I will read. It is as follows:-
"The resolution of the Canadian (Govermment having been transmitted to England on the 19th July, was approsed by the Imperial Government on the 2ith August. In his despatch to the Governor Gencral on the subject Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, remarks: 'I contess that it is not without regret that $I$ assent to the sacrifice of the military advantages which would hare resulted from carrying the canal on the north bank: but I am bound to admit that on the grounds stated by von the inconvenience will be considerably less than woild at first sight appear.'
We have also another opinion which is as follows:-
"It may further be stated that in $18 \overline{1} 1$ the Hon. Mr. Langevin reported that the commissioners had declined to consider this question, und had recommended the enlargement of the Beauharnois Canal.: With reference to this canal,' said the hon. gentleman. 'while deelining to consider the question as to whether it should be located on the north or sonth side of the river, the commisioners recommend its enlargement to the standard fixed for the Welland Canal.?
Now, Mr. Speaker, this at all events shows that there has been a great controversyabout the selection of a site for this canal, as to whether it should be on the Beauharnois or the Soulanges side, and until we find some other proof, we must come to the conchusion that the majority of the engineers who had studied both sides of the river at that time, agreed that the cheapest and most practicable route would
lee the route on the south shore，that is to saly，the Reauhamois Ganal：If anyone shonh donbit the reports of the engincers，I have other prowf here to show why we shomld follow the example of those who preceiled us and accept the route on the south shore，on acembt of there being a longer perion of navigation there．It must strike every man both in this House and in the comutry，that if we buih a ceanal we shomid lmild it so as in make it as useful as possible and to maintain its ！enefits during as long a seasom of the gear as we can．This authority comtinues：
＂The stevenson line was adopted on aceount of its superiority wer all the propased lines．considered either as fot rade and narigation，or in point of economy．Its entire length being only eleven and one－quarter miles， proves it to be the shortesi route．This fact camot he denied．and was aimilted by，all engineers concrorned， including Mr．Casey himself．The following is a tabular statement of the length of the respective ronte：

Miles．

|  | Miles． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Entire land route along the north | $1+5$ |
| The Harwoud ronte． |  |
| The Stevenson route or．Beauharnois C | 11. |
| The Beam moute，cia River St．Louis． | 15 |

＂Not only is the distance shortest，hut the number of lock is also less：consequently，n⿴囗十igation through the Beanharnois must be more expeditions than it would be through a canal on the north shore．The Mills＇s route is an admitied impracticability，owing to the st roug river current and insufficience of water at the ravine at Pointe－ an－Moulin ：and a north shore canal should he entirely intand along the bank of the hiviere－au－Moulin：and a north shore canal should be entirely inland along the bank of the river．The following is the number of locks shown in the respective proposed routes：

＂Not withstamhing the siatements made to the contrary by Mesirs．Lanthier．Harwood and Masson．the Beali－ harmois Canal affords longer seasons of mavigation than could be obtained through any north shore canal，because the ice takes sooner and remains longer in the calm shallow bay at the foot of the Cascades．These facts have been proven，nut by inhabitants of $\boldsymbol{S}$ ．Cotique，who londly chanour for the construction of a camal at the Cedurs．but by strangers who are equally samiliar with the pecaliarities of those localities．The circumstantial atfidarit of Mr．Monarque，of Lachine，the evidence of Mr．D＇Aonst，of Montreal，it native of Isle Perrit．Mr． Guellette，of Lachine，one of our oldest pilots．of Mr．J． 13．Anger．president of a powerfinl forwarding company－ one of our uldest and most experienced river navigators， and highty interested in canal improvements－（publish－ ed in the Wineres）－will dety the combined statements． contradietions or denials of my opponents．＂
That was w：iten in the year $1 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{O}$ ，and it was the opinion of the engineers then．I wish now to re－ mark about the construction of locks．At that time the iflea was that the deepening of the canal would not lie to the extent to which it is found necessary to－day to deepen it to．In the south shore camal they intended to make less locks than there are in the Beauharnois Canal，but any man of common sense，whether engineer or not，can see that if they conki build a canal on the north shore with a certain number of locks，they could do the stanc thing in the south shore．There was before this commission many questions，and the one which particularly refers to this case was as follows：－
＂To the s3rd question asked by Mr．Lanthier，then member for suulanges，before the special committee： －What do you think is generally the difference of time in the breaking up of the bordage ice on the north and the south side in the spring and in the formation of the ice in fall！＇Mr Dellitt said：＇That the matigation is open

Mr．Bekeeros．
two or three weeks longer on the Beauharnois side in the fall．and opens two or three weeks carlier in the spring． The fact was also established by Messrs．Manuel，leduc． Lat rocque and others．

In a comparative statement of advantages and disad－ vantages of the two river banks．Mr．Keefer observed，on the 10th October．18t？．＇that a canal on the south side． can be navigated two or three weeks more every season than on the north sille．＇In his report dated lith February of the same year．Mr．Keefer states，in alluding to the south shore：＊The line is continnous and away from the－ river．free from the disturbing causes of ice and high water，
＂What does Mr．Mills himself say on this important point？It is generally alseed，＇said he，that the st． Lawrence is open two or three weeks earlier in the spring and later in the fall than the Ottawi－The St．Jawrence passing through a more southern latitude．＇This accounts for Mr．Mills recommending the river ronte and con－ demning the inland route on the north shore of the river．＂
Mr．Mills was the gentleman whe locateri the camal on the north shore from military considera－ tions．Now．Mr．Girovard，in writing this，wated to furnish all possible proofs of his statements．and he has given the following dates of the opraing of the Lachine．Beanhamois and（inmwall camals． respectively，as follows：

|  | Laehine． | Beamhamois． | Curnwall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{184}^{184}$ | May | April ${ }_{\text {Yia }}$ | Arril |
| 184 | April ${ }_{-1}^{\square}$ | Ampril | April |
| 1850 | 等 | 品 |  |
| 1851 | － | is |  |
| 185\％ | May | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | May ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| 135 | 1 | May |  |
| 1＊is | $\cdots \quad 1$ | ．． 1 |  |
| 18.8 | April | April ${ }^{2}$ | April 2 |
| 1859 | $\because \because$ | $\because \quad 1$ |  |
| 1s6il | － | 1：1 | ：．$\quad 21$ |
| 1862 | May | ． 3 | May |
| Stic | April 2 | Mapril | April |
| ， | May 1 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | Apr |
| －186io | $\cdots \quad \frac{1}{1}$ | 30 | May |
| 1368 |  | V | April |
| 1899 | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | May 3 | May |
| 18 | April | April ${ }^{3}$ | April |
| 1872 | May 1 | May ${ }_{1}$ | May |

We can see from this statement that with regaral to the opening of marigation the Beatharnois（anal has always heen．if not ahead of the others，yet never behind them．Now，I want to call attention to a very important point．Last seasom，principally in the fall．We read a great deal in the newspapers about the lowness of the water in the st．Lawrence． In Montreal we sall what I do not remember ever seeing before，the steamer Laprairie，crussing from Montreal to Laprairie，leing compelled to stop her trips very early， 1 think in Octoler．The Com－ wall Canal could not take vessels drawing more than $s$ feet of water，and the canals above the Connall could not take vessels drawing more then 8 or 9 feet of water．But a very i：nportant point is that there has always been the same height of water on the sills of the Beauharnois Canal．The papers from which I will read show that the navi－ gators－and I do not know one who is not opposed to a canal on the north shore－testify that they have never had any trouble in taking through the Beauharuois Canal any vessels drawing 9 feet of water．Mr．Girouard＇s statement of the compara－ tive depth of water on the upper mitre sills of the three canalsmentionediat lowest waterisas follows：－－

| Year. | Month. | Lachine. Lack: ft. ins. | Benuharncis. Lack 14. ft. ins. | Cornwall. Iock 21. ft. ins. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1549 | Sept. | $9.10!$ | 10.7 | 9.2 |
| $\because$ | Oct. | 9.10 | 10.4 | 8.6 |
| 1 | Nor. | 9.11 | 1:11 | 9.0 |
| 1830 | Sept. | 9.8 | $11 . \frac{1}{2}$ | 8.1 |
| $\because$ | Oct. | $\stackrel{9.10}{0.10}$ | 11.2 | 8.11 |
| 1854 | Oct. | 0.11 | 11.9 | 8.9 |
|  | Nor. | 9.10 | 11.6 | 9.3 |
| 18 is | Oct. | 9.4 | 11.3 | 9.4 |
|  | Now. | 9.19 | 11.3 | 3.1 |
| 1 | lict. | 9.1 | 11.1 |  |
| * | Nor. | 8.10 | 11.0 |  |

Mr. Vibotarly groes on to say:
"Alluding to the water level of the Lachine and Beauharmois Canals in 1871, the Hon. Mr. Langevin ubserved : -From the month of September, the St. Lawrence River was so low that the gates of the guard lock had to be kept giened during the day until the close of mavigation to admit the greatest possible flow of water to supply the canal and mills. According to the report of the hon. Minister it would appear that no suarcity of water was felt in the Beanhapnois Canal, for he states that 'the working of this canal was efficiently maintained throughwut the season, not withstanding the low water of the St . Lawrence. This report was based upon that of Mr. Sippell, our worthy superinteuding engineer, who expresed hinself in the following mure precise terms: --. The low water in the St. law rence River had no effect on the efficient working of this canal. which was supplied with the full Iraught of 9 feet on the sills throughont the vear, except at the lower entrance, where there was a difficulty which has since been remored.
Now. hefore I leave this repori. I want to say one wow alout the cost of the camal. I find that it is shown every where in the estimates that the cons of the north shore canals has been heavier than the cont of those on the sonth shore. Not only did the lieanharmois Canal cost less in price than the other camals in proportion, but the cost of mantename has heen a great oleal less than on any other canal on the St. Litwrence or the Uttawit :
$\because$ On the lat Juls, 1S60, the entire cost amonnted to ©l,611.t24, of which sum Talleytieli and Isle-rux-Chats, and $\mathbf{3} 254.80-$ for danages by inumdation of farms at Hungry Bay. Up to the same piriont (lst July, 18i7.) the Lachine Canal had cost s. 2.58 ,, 552: the Cornwall Caual, s1.933.152; the Willia!nsbure Canals. $\$ 1,320,665$. All these canals were constructed atout the same time; and, with the exception of the Lachine and Williamsburg. they all met with nearly the same difficulties. The Williamsburg Canals happened to be singularly fisvoured by the grent natural alrantages presented by the river bank, which will account for the comparitively how cost of their construction."
Many years before the report of the present engineer was mate, we find this:
"But the inferiority of the north shore as compared with the south, is still more forcibly exhibited in the opinion of Mr. Mills himself, who considers it to be impossible to construct by land a canal along the ravines or on the river bank."
That is a report of Mr. Monro. Mr. Mills favoured the construction on the north side for military considerations. Mr. Monro preferred the same side for wher considerations, but there is an answer from Mr. Mills which replies to Mr. Monro beforehamd :
" Above the Cedars. the banks are from twenty to thirty feet high, composed of clay, with some veins of sand, frequently sliding off in rery large bodies, showing the destruction which would be consequent upon constructing a canal along or nearits foot, or upon the top. Here also. below the Cedars, it would be impossible, with any reasonable expense, to maintain a canal, either upon or at the foot of the bank of the river, on acceunt of the great bodies of it which frequenty slide into the ravine.
"Mr. Mills's friend (Mr. Wright) also observes : 'The shores are a formation of clay and loam, underlaid with yuicksand, which occasions, yearly, very considerable
ing a guard lock about where the Canadian Atlantic Kailway bridge crosses the canal.
'Mr. Trudean next says, quoting from Mr. Monro's report: 'that to the ordinary difficulties to be met with in dealing with the Beauharnois Canal, whether by way of enlargement or by the construction of an entirely new work, there is superadiled one which has been revealed by test borings, de.
"Referring to these borings made in the entrance to the canal and along the line of the canal to St. Timothy, Mr. Monro says: The general characteristic of the excavations may be described as consisting of layers of boulder stones and clay, overlaying what appears to be a mixture of guicksand and clay in varying proportions, dec.' And Mr. Monro adds: 'It may not be quicksand. but experiments made with this material proves that it does not stand at any slope, howerer fat, under witer. © $\boldsymbol{E}$ :
Now I cannut understand by what freak of nature a layer of this suhstance has been placed along the line of the Beauharnois Canal, from St. Timothy westwards. and just in such a position that thourh this canal has been sunk to a depth of from ten to twelve feet, and ressels have been passing through it for over forty-five vears. and dredging has been done in it on different oceasions.yet this wonderful material was never discovered or known to cause any tronble."
Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious point. if it is trne. Here is a fiovernment engineer saying there is quicksand, that it is inpossible to dredge that place and to keep it at a certain depth, becanse it will fill up again. I said last year, and I repeat now, that at proper exitmination was not male. Men were sent there who were not engineers, men who were paid sig. ina day, and who were picnicking there insteal of doing their work.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) Where?
Mr. BERGERON. At the head of Valleytied.
Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) When.:
Mr. BERAFRRON. When Mr. Monros report was manle, olout two summers ago. Now, here is another engineer who says under his signature that it is true.

Mr. ©(RIVER. Who hats lived there all his life.

Mr. BFRtiFRON. les. and who knows the Beauhamois Canal from legimning to end, who knows the character of the earth through which it mas, and who knows that there was hardly any alrélging between Valleytiell and st. Tinothy. where DIr. Monro sitys there is quicksind. I sity if that is true, is it not enough to raise a donlot in the minds of the fiovermment and to callase them to, hesitate lrefore expending six or seven million dollars: They ought to do what I asked them to do last year, that is, to employ three or fonr competent engineers to see whether Mr. Monro's report is correct. If they find it to be true, everybouly will be satisfieal : if it is not true, the Government of this country will have performed their duty towards the people of this country as gmardians of the Dominion treasury.

Mr. LaURIER. Aml to the County of Beanharnois in particular.

## Mr. BERGERON :

"But when we have to sink that canal four or fire feet lover Mr. Monro makes out that it is of such a nature that be cannot calculate what the probable cost may be to make an entrance channel though it, but supposes, or guessos, perhaps, that it might cost a million and a quarter dollars.
tion has 80 far been made, but I wonder what he calls the Montreal Cotton Company's works, the paper mills, and hundreds of wells that have been sunk along the line of the Beanharnois Canal? And has not the Canada Atlantic Railway Company constructed one of the finest bridges

Mr. Brrierrosj
that span the St. Lawrence from Cutean Landing to Clark's Island at Vallestield, without ever experiencing any trouble from that wonderful substance, which I presume must be quicksilver-not quicksand-for Mr. Monro, says it may not be quicksand, and I know of no other material than quicksilver which will not stand at any slope, no matter how flat ander water, ind that might be bulged up in the centre of the channel by weight on the sides. How is it no trouble is anticipated from that extraordinary material on the north shore, for it mast exist there also, as Mr. Mouro sitysit has donbtless caused the land slides which have taken place along the north shore of the St. Iawrence between Cotean Landing and the Cascades-:"
The very same thing you heard a moment agre. When I was realing from engrineers reports of ISth anl 1s4. -
"-just close be and parallel with the proposed new canal. Yet not even h himis given of any dread of its causing trouble there, though it cannot be possible to claim as good a knowlenge of the line to be excavated as exists with regard to the Beauharnois Camal.
" On the south shore there are not ores ten or twelve square miles of laml to be drained under the Beanharnois Canal. whereas on the north shore there are three rivers.'
Now, here is a very important point in this discussion. There are three rivers to he interfered with, if I may say so, thee rivers which thow into the st. Lawrence. Any hon. gentleman who may visit that place will find that the water is nearly on a level with the railuay track which blocks w! the River Delisle. Nr. Nonro proposes, in his report. to construct immense tulees through which to carry the water undergrommel almot 2.5 fect and hring it up again, so that it maty reach the st. Lawrence. If torday the water forms the station and the whole village of Cotean, what will be the case when it has to go through that immense tunnel which will be crooked by its nature? I hate heard competent men say that the intea was perfectly absumel, and that if the forernment go into the work they will lew oljliged to stop it after spenting a large amount of money. and after giving out contracts which will have to leve cancelleal. This is what Mr. Sullivan siys:

- Mr. Monro calculates to drain one hundred and eighty square ailes of territory, but I think he might add to that as much more as is drained on the south side altogether, and he would not be over the mark. And then there is the River Ronge, about half the width of the former, and the River a la Graisse to be passed under the canal to be built on the north shore, besides any uther drains and watercourses there may be. but Mr. Monry calculates about the same cost, for culverts on eateh side. if I urderstand him correctly."
Now, Mr. Speaker. to show you how this report of Mr. Monro has been minle, he calculates that it is going to cost no more money to drain these three rivers, one of which drains a land surface of 180 sfuare miles, than it has cost on the sonth shore for culverts and elrains which have leeen made and paid for, and ground and damages which have been settled. Does not that show that this report ought to be examined liy competent engineers to see whether it is correct I I lo not ask for anything improper, 1 only ask that biefore we go to such iul expenditure we may be sure of what we are iloing.
"On the Beauharnois Canal the deepest cutting does not exceed twenty feet, whereas on the north shore s depth of over thirty-four feet vill have to be sunk on the very first mile, beang the full depth of water required, more than the greatest depth on the south shore, and a great part of this is solid rock. The right of way for the Beauharnois Canal is owned by the Govermment in great part, and any that would be required for enlargement would be but a strip entailing no damages more than the actual value of the lend, with the exception of that part from the basin up to Knight's Point, should that line be adopted, but even there the right of way would be
required along a line that could be purchased at a rery monlerate price: I would say ahont inirty-five thonsami dullars, for which amount I would renture the purchase. On the north shore, there is a valuable church to be demolished on the very outstart. and then there are orchards and a nursery. before you come to Mr. Beatudet's mill privilege, which I understand has been arranged for at forty thousand collars, it I am rightls informed, and this ou the one-sisth part of the length of the canal, so that I am of opinion, when tive right of way is chtainet and all expenses attending it paid. Mr. Monros estimate will be more than probably dumbled, if it does not be trebled.

Along the Beauhamois canal the buildings exist for sulerintendent. lockmen. de.. which is a considerable item. and there is the stone in the locke. with :he adrantage that all the material required for the reconstruetion of the canal can be laid down un the spot without any cartage."
There are along the beatuharmosis (ianal three on from stone guarries from which have been taken all the stone necessiny for the construction of the present camal. aml where an unlimited fuantity may yet be obtained rery easily for enlarging or deepening the canal. Mr. Mono says:
$\because$ It the canal be buitr on the north shore the Beauhar mois cianal conth thea be utilizel for hydrantio power.but Mr. Monro knows well that by hiliting the new line in rear of Vallestield, from the basin to Kinight's Point, anil ahore referred to, the fall power of the canal could be utilized with a water head of over wenty feet thusgiving all the advantages to be derived from the canal on the morth shore, without the very sreat disadvantage of learing at useless canal as a burden on the government, entailing a considerahle yearly expenditure without auy return, but more probably claims for damages:
Sow. I may say here that we do not look upon it from that point of view: we look upon it as a work of a higher importance. We have ahready to-day at Valleytield water power for ten or fifteen facto ries, anll it is useless to offer ats a reason for taking away the canal, that the people can have water power to any amomat, because they have alrealy font as much as they cam utilize. -
"Mr. Monro says the ent rance from Lake St. Framie to the proposed north shore camal would be in a convenient, sate and easily approached bay-Macdonald's Bay.
This is a point to which 1 call the hon. Minister's a-ention. This is an engineers report, and I will at a later stage reat the opinions of navigators in regand to entering foulanges (inal with a sonth west wind. -

- Here very little ice forms.

There is no ice there because there is tow mush current. We can inagine what the position would he of at tow hoat with eight or ten barges when there is too much current to allow the ice to take. -

As to the latter statement he is right, as its being at the very head of the rapids. no ice forms in such places, but so soon as structures are built to still the water the catse will be quite different, and its being so near to the head of the rapids will greatly increase the risk of vessels apmoaching. particularly in westerly or north-westerly winds. being blown down them. Mr. Monro ways the westerly crossing to the Beauharnois Canal is one of danger. in the face of the fact that ressels have been crossing there since the canal was built, about forty-six years urover, wit hout any accidents ever haying happenel. The only danger on the south side is of ressels being blown ashore, but on the uorth they would be blown down the rapids. Which would be the worst " Mr. Monro says the canal on the north shore will aroid the double crossing of the river abuve and below the three rapids: well, that wight be a plausible reason if it shortened the distance, hut Mr. Monno knows well enough that it does not, but much the contrary, for the Beauharnois route is over a mile the shorter, and when a ressel has to go to the centre of the stream it does not matter which side she crosses to after, aud Mr. Monro knows also that the channel from the font of the Beauharnois Canal to the first lightship in Lake St. Louis is the deepest and safest that can be had. There are shoals on the north ehore line that will have to be dredged and that may always be a source of danger,
whereas the beanharnois route is almost a straight line. and I would wish to ask the Board of Trade and all persons concerned iu the st. Latrence mavigation, how they approve of lengthening the distance between Montreal and al points west of Beauharnois by two uiles on the round trip, but Mr. Monro loes nut say anything of this in his report.

Mr. Monrosays that the experience of sereral years shows that the formation of ice is certainly no greater a barrier to navigation on the north than on the south shore of the eastern entrance of the caual. Well, as to that statement, the writer of this can say that in the spring of the year $183 \times$ he was commissioned by the Valleytield Town Council to report un the state of the ice on both the north and the senth shores, that is to say, at the entrance of the proposed new canal at the foot of the Cascade Rapids, and at the entrance of the Be:aharnois Canal from Lake St. Louis, whep having visited and examinerl on both sides he found that the steamer Bohemian had pasied through the Beanharnois Canal to Mont real in the latter part of April. and made her return trip again. whereas what is called the Bruet du Loup was found on the Ilth of May to be a solid island of ice completely blocking narigation on the nurth shore, and three days later. on the 14th, it had not yef foated off. the truth of which statement can be rerified by Captain Baker, of the li,hemion, and by Mr. Plante, then mavor of Valleytield. and Mr. Baker, unayor of Beanharnois, besides seyemathers who visited the localities with the writer.
This is a known fact. it cambot lat denied: I do not know how an engineer of renown, a man who wants to maintain his reputation, could make any such statement. It is well known by every one livimg neat Beamhamos that the ine leaves the foos of the Beanhamois (amal alout three weeks before it leares the foot of the Cascales. where it is proposed to locate the entrance to the new soulanges ( anal.

- It is a well-known fact that what is called the Bruet du loup is an island of ice that forms each winter at the foot of the Cascades, between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, grounding into the bottom, and completely Llocking navigation in that direction, until the waters of the 0ttawa rise high enough to float it off after the rays of the sum have lightened the top part, as is well known to captains of yessels passing up and down in spring time. And it will be easy for the fiovernment to verify this fact next :pring, liy sending disinterested persons to the locality:
This is a gool time to timl out. The (iovermment should semb down engincers and ascertain whether the report of Mr. Momro or the statement of Mr. Sullivan is correct, and to tind out where the ice lies, and he will then know whether it was on the south or the north side of the river. -
- It will doubtless be said that I am an interested party and that what I state should be taken rum (1rano salis," That is stated hy Mr. Sullivan, as he is mayor of Valleytiehl.
-* but that is just what I want, as I am stating facts, and I want them to be taken for what they are worth and no more. All we ask for in this district, and we believe we are only asking what the country desires, is that the whole subject be submitted to an independent and impar tial conmission of engineers, to decide which is the most farourable route, before millions of money be spent in building a new canal, taking from people along the old one their acyuired rixhts, and leaving that canal as a useles: burden on the country, and the people along it in particular : and, at the same time, needlesaly destroying particular: and, at the sen seven hundred and a thousand acres of az fine land as is in the country, which alone would represent a capital of half a million dollars anuihilated.
-. A clance at Mr. Monro's estimates is sufficient to show what reliance may be placed on them when making a comparison of the probatole cost of a canal on either side. When the building of six or seven culverts on Beauhar nois Canal, draining about ten or twelve square miles of territory, can be estimated to cost as much as the culrerts ou the Soulanges Canal, draining about twenty-five times the area, an idea can he formed of the balance of the estimates.
Mr. Sullivan further says:
- With regard tu the entratnee chammel there is not a man in Valleytiell who is not satistied that Mr. Monro's extimate is ton high. amd that the quicksamd theory is a farce, in ats far as having the effect ascribed to it by Mr. Monro. I will ask any man of common sense if he can believe, or if he dues not think it absurd. even admitting there were puicksibl in some phaces, that it would have any such effect as aseribed to it by Mr. Monro on a channel three hundred teet wide, or that it could possibly bulged up in the centre of the eanal from weight on the sides. Before terminating. I wish to say a word about a remark made by Mr. Mouro in his report regariling the
 construction of the dam at Valleyfield. Now, Mr. Monro should know that all damsges, past, present and finure, hare been paid for on the Beauharnois Canal.and the splendid water powers created by that dam remain and are a source of revenue to the government. paying a pretty fair interest on the capital spent. And I will ask Mr. Monroor any other person who has visited the cotton factory, the paper mills, the water works at Valleyfield. if the wone: spent on that dam was not one of the best investments ever made by the Government for the country? What returncalin the Government ever get for dainages that it will surely have to pay for on the nortn shore".
We know that all these danages on the sonth shore have been paid. that every clam has been settled: and if the diovernment were going to rleepen the canal. half the expense would be sived, lecause the only outlay involved would be that for construction. But in regarel to the soulanges (anal on the north shore we shall be called upon not only to paty for construction, but for all land and other damages. and I know what they are, for luring the last lin years I have heard this guestion of damages cansed to the people by the construction of the Beanharnois Camal. The Treasury Board should know that very nearly $S(X)$, (KN ) have been paid as actual damages calused hy the construction of that canal. But the amount has leen pail, it camot be called for again, while the construction of a canal on the north side would involve claims for damages alonat twenty-fice times as great, since the area to be drained is alwont thirty five times greater than that inamed by the camal on the south shore. I stated I would read opinions from some narigaters, and 1 have such opinions here. I will read them and give the names of these people and the number of years they have been navigating, and I think that, although weare not engineers we pride ourselies on being men of common sense, and we will admit that those who have leen navigating there for years, some as long as 48 years, ought to know something about the locality. I have the following statement :-
"We, the undersigned, from long experience in navigating the St. Lawrence. are of opiniou that it is a great mistake on the part of the fovernment to build a new caual on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, through the County of Soulanges. instead of deepening the present Be:uharnois Canal, as we feel certain there will be many causes of delay to shipping on the north side that do not happen on the south.

He know-notwithstanding what engineers may say to the contrary-that the largefield of ice which accumulates at the foot of the Cascades, particularly in severe winters, will always be a cause of delay to the opening of navigation. This field of ice is known around the locality under the name of the 'Bruèt du Loup' and is the cause of the delay each spring in putting of the lightships on Lake St. Louis, as can be proren by referring to the date of the placing these lights.

The captains and pilots of Kingston can prove that they have often made two and three tripe through the Beanharnois Canal. with tows of barges. before these lighte could be put up, as well as we the undersigned hare often done. It is also well known that the entrances of the Beauharnois Canal are easier of access than what they can possibly be made on the north shore, more particularly in fog and smoky weather, which often lasts for months on Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis. There will always be danger in such times, particularly at night,

Mr. Berifiron.
to enter the Soulanges: Canai irom Lake st. Francis. on acconnt of the strong current and proximity to the head of the rapids, and on accoint of the countercurrentsand the reets at the Cascales, and it will be dangerons to pas: tows of barges so that it will be found-when too latethat vessels will have to lie up at great lose and delay to shipperz. Vessels now cau leave the foot of the Beauharnois Canal at any hour and steer by compasis as the channel is not less than half a mile wide and from $t$ weuty-fire to over fifty feet in depth, and the current is an adrantage without being much of hindrance on the return trip. as adrantage is taken of the stillest water. This channel is a straight one for over twelve miles to the first lightship on Lake St. Louis.

There is also a straight course of fifteen miles to make the western entrance to the Beauharnois Canal, and notwithstanding anything that may hare been stated by engineers to the contriry, we congiderit one of the easiest entrances to be made. rith tows of barges, of any of the canals on the St. Lawrence. We are of opinion that the surest way for the Goverument to act in this watter. is to submit the question to an uninterest ed staff of enginetr: and a delegation of captains and pilots. before commen:ing actual work on the new eanal.

Capt. Julien Martin, Valleyfield. -2s ware navigator.
Capt. Timothée Hébert.
Capt. Zéphirin Monette.
Capt. Narcisce tiamelin.
Capt. Louis Sauvé.
Capt. Etienne Lebreuf.
Capt. Alexandre Hébert,
Capt. Adélard Monette,
Capt. Lén Ieduc.
Capt. Michel Leferre,
Capt. Jos. Arehambunlt,
Cupt. Alfred Corbeil,
Gapt. George Hurteau.
Capt. Joseph Latonde,
Capt. H. Buyer.
Capt. M. Bissonnette,
Capt. L. A rehambunt.
Capt. Thos. Hénault.
Capt. Etienne Adams,
Capt. Alfred Delisle,
Capt. Jules Lalonde,
Capt. Julien Lalonde,
Capt. Alf. de Repentigny, Fred. Rubinson, Pilor, Paul Bourgie, Pilot,
Pierre Lalonde. Capt.
Célestin Leboeuf, Capt.
Edward Robinson. Pilot.
Louis lhenoit, Capt..
M. Robinault, Capt. d Pilot.

Fimmarmel Ieduc. Cap:.
Joseph O. A. Ieduc, Capt..
Damaze Laitour. Capt.,
Maxime Lefebrre, Capt.
Etienne Bririn, Capt.,
Octare Ladéruute, Capt.
These are gentlemen who have treen narigating the Waters of that part of the country. They are res. pectable men, men whohave no interest fint those of navigating, and I think that althoush there is at question of engineering involvel, it would lee nur lowering the dignity of the engineers if they accepted the recommendations of men like these whose names I have given. There was a meting of the Board of Trade in Trronto when this matter was discussed, and a resolution was presented there signed by a number of navigators, most of whom come from Kingston, which is the great inland maritime port of Ontario. This is what these gentlemen siy :
"Wo, the ondervigned masters of vessels, captains and pilots, interested in the navigation of the St. Larrence River, have learned with surprise aud regret that the Dominion Gorernment have decided on building a new channel on the north shore to be called the Soulanges Canal, instead of deepening and enlarging the Beauharnois Canal : and it is our firm convietion that the construction of the said canal will be often a cause of serious delar and danger to narigation.

- From experience we know that the Beauharnols route is at least two miles, on the round trip. shorter than any line that can be had on the north shore, and it is the straightest that can be had between Lake Si. Francis and

Lake St . Lonis deep water channels. We further know that the course from Lake St. Francis to the entrance of the Beauharnois Canal is a straight course which we can steer by compass even in foggy or smoky weather, particularly if extended to Knight's Point in rear of Falleyfield. which we can never do to make an entrance on the north shore, on account of the proximity of the entrance to the heal of the rapids.
"The eastern entrance to the Beauharnois Canal is in a straight line from the first lightship on Lake St . Louis, a distance of over 12 miles where the channel is nearly half a mile wide all through and from 25 to 50 feet deep.
"Whereas on the north side the chanuel will be a crooked one through reefs and shoals. Where there are eddies and counter currents, which will make it very difficult to pass with tows, and impossible to steer in foggy or smoky weather, which often lasts for months on these lakes
$\because$ This we are certain will often be a cause of serious delas to shippers.
"We call also state that we have known two and three trins to have been made through the Beauharuois Canal. from Aingston to Nontreal, before the lightships could be placed on Lake St. Louis, on account of the large field of ice which remains on the north shore and blocks what will be the entrance to the Sonlanges Canal.

We know also that errors have been committed in the construction of the Cornmall and the Galops Canals. and for that reason we would urge on the lhominion Government to submit the mater to an indenendent siaff of engineers, or to such an engineer as Mr. Walter Shanly, before they commence the construction of the Soulanges Canal."
I have sent weach member of the House a copy of the plans of the Peauharmois (anal on the north shore. It was reported by the engineers last year that they were building the canal on the north shore to make it a straight canal, hat any rentleman can see from the plan that the line which comes from Villeytield to Knight: Ploint. would make the beanharmois Canal straighter than the Nonlanges Canal, which latter makes half of the circle. This is what these gentlemen refer to when they siy that it is a straighter canal tham the other side. These gentlemen contirm in this document the opinions which I have real from the navigators of ralleytield and the County of Beanharnois and I will give the names signeal to this petition as a protest against the construetion of the soulanges Camal. The names are as follows:-

[^10]These are must of the navigators, either masters or pilots, who sitil on that part of the river, and they
are very much interested in havins a short canal, and a canal on which there will tre no danger to their lives or property. Sow, to show that the ice leaves the south shore much somer thim the north shore. I will real the following attislavit:-

- We, the undersigned. living at Melocheville, deelar: by these presents that we have observed each spring the breaking up of the ice at the foot of the Beatharmois Canal on the south shore as well as at the foot of the Caseades on the north shore of the river. After these ubservations we certify that the Beanharnois (anal at the ent rance and the foot is intariably free of iee at least fifteen days before the breaking up of the ice on the north side of the river at the foot of the Caseades: and that in case the dooernment shonld construct on the nort h side the projeeted canal called the Sonlanges Canal, it would happen that the opening of this eatnal in the spring woald only take place fifteen das: after the mening of the Beanarnois canal. We make this declaration comsciemtiously heliering the same to be true.
This is signed hy Frediric Momaryue: a pilot for 4.i years : Thérilule Dankt. a pilot for 은 years: Hormielas Monaryuc. a pilot for In vears: Filmomd dimulx, a pilot for ! years : Datit? Lalomke, a pilot for 24 years: Tonssiint latenamele. a pilot for 10 vears : Filix Rohineault. a pilot for 16 years: Antoine Mompetit, a pilot for 10 Sears: Cipt. I. Sullivan. a pilot for dy years: L. Alel latemamle. a pilot for lid years. I know most of the pilots, and 1 know thein to le all honourable wen. who for no consideration would saty this mless they helieved it to be true and in the public interest. I said at the commencement of my remarks that some prople had talked alout this canal project leing hrought forward for election purposes. I saly I do not helieve that. because it seems to me that the diovemment were as much interested in keeping the support of Beamharmois County as in gaming that of Soulanges.
some hon. MFMBERS. They had thet already.
Mr. BER(:ERON. Well. I for nor suphose the bate Premier would hate been willing to storitice me in order to gain another supporter. As a matter of fact. Soulanges comity was lost in spite of the canat, and I carried my commy by wer ;ank majority. Therefore. I olo not helieve that the election had anything to do with the camal. ffterwards, temters were called for, though I see that there is some Haw in them, and the contract is not ret granted. During the last local election an ohd farmer in my county sitil to me: . It is perfectly foolish to call for these remders: the people here do not believe in them. Wecallse- 1 sprak as it farmer for thirty years-we never commence to ligy a litch at the top, and the fact that the Goos. ermment are calling for temders to legein work at the head of the canal shows that they are not very serious about it." Now, L. Monitronidor Commero', on the ennd of January, 1N!2, published the following editorial:-


## " A Usefll Cindertanivg.

"If we are well inforned, the Government has ar last decided to buid the Soulanees Canal on the north shore of ithe St. Lawrence, between a point near Macdonald' Point and another point not far away from Vaudrenil. This new canal will be 14 ft . deep, and, it we are to believe the lake navigators, it will be at once useful and econumical and will complete to adrantage the Et. Lawrenee system which unites the lower part of the river and the sea with the upper portion.

- This work ought to have been undertaken long ago, and wheu the question of extending our relations. with the west and the ports of ourgreat lakes came up. this undertaking ought to have coue uppermost in the public mind.

But nothing equals perseverauce accompunied by a patriotic spirit. When he was a meusber. Mr. J. Bain devoted all his energies to the solution of the problem

Which intercsted the commercial morld in England amd the Cuited States as well as in Canada. and. to-day, the question has taken a most promising aspere.

- In April. 1590. a lengthy memorial on the subject was submitted to the Prime Minister of Canada. Sir John A. Madedonah. The anthorities were at ance st ruck with its importance, as is the ease with all questions of public interest: but, to continne the parallel, it wet with opphsition arising from different motives, whith delayed its execution.

The above-mentioned memorial showel the advantage derived from the Sulanges Canal. which would do away with the risks and langers of the actual journey from the St. Francis Lake Channel and the entrance of the Beanharnois Canal: if this work be executed, vessels. when leaving than chamel, on tise north of the river. wili have but as small distance to po wer before reaching the lueks, and that in an almust straght line. This is a great advantare the value of which will not estape any one interested in the lake navization and in the extension of the tratic on the purt of Montreal. Freight rates will be materially relaced owing to the lessening of the risks and the shoriening of the trip. It is extually to be noted that the two ente of the Soulanges Canal offer reseds natural harbours which.ateretain seasoms ai the year. will be most welcome to them.
$\because$ Erershing being takeninto consideration. tilisenterprise can he carried out at a less cost thath the butding of almost any mber canal. as the character of the seil vasthy diminithes the amomi of work to be done.
W. will not mention here the likeal advantages accruing to the region throush which this canal will run: nolundy entertaimsany doubt alwout them.

Any undertaking which has for its object to develop our resurees is worthy of the approbation of the commercial wroth.

The man who wrote this knew a great deal less than the engineer who mate the report: and many of his statenents are not the: Evergone knows that the luabhamois (imal is at least at mile shorter than the one contemplated, amd that the latter will not lesseia the cost of tansprort. On the 1 thth of
 allanswer to this artiche, as follows:-

- Eiliturial Note. - Witha view to giving justice to all parties interested. and considerng the impirtance of the yuestinas incolved, we think it our duty to publish the following letter. The whole trade of the Dominien and more particnatary that of the port of Montreal. are concerned in this matter of the St. Jawrence Canals. Our article of the wid of Janarary last was bated on due:ments sent us by reliable persons of the coumty of soulanzes.
$\because$ Mr. Epitor, -In your is sue of the omd of Jamuxry last. I was surprised io see :an a ricle entitled: 'A useful undertaking.

I would beg leate to write a feor lines in suar next issue so as to gire some small scraps of information to the aut hor of the article reterred to.

After hating serionsly gone into the subject I am led to think that, if the writer had no personal interest in the building of the canalia sunanges, it wats only his ignorauce of facts and places which could make him write such a letrer. or else he got his infornation from parties interested in the euterprise. The alowstementioned article siys:- If we are correctly informul, the Government has decided to build. at hast, ile Soulanges Canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence between a poiut near Macdonaldis Point and another nue tiar away trom Vaudrenil. "Allow me to saly that this point so very near Vaudrenil is, on the contrurg. as fir from it as it could pusibly be. lying. as it dues. at the five of the Cascades.

As to the questiou of economy the enclosed phan will settle that by showing you that the c:anal by the north shore will lengt hen the jourues by miles a trip more than would the Beauharuvis Canal. Suw. regardingtheadvantages which are said to be derived from the buildiug of the Soulanges Canal, I leave you to judge of them in giring you the opinion of the pilote and captains of king-ston-in opinion which wasespressed before a meeting of the members of the Canadian marine in Turmito, on the Srd instant :

- We.the undersigned captains and pilots. have learned with deep surprise and regret of the decision of the Gorernmeut respecting the Soulanges Canal. Being perfectly scoquainted with the river, we are unanimous in thinking that the canal by the north shore will never give as muck satisfaction as the Beanharnois one.
.. . First this canal would make the triptwomiles longer.
" Secandly, on foggy or smoky weather, it will be im-
Mr. DE:B:ERON.
poosible su effect an exa rance by the weit of the canal without rumbing the risk of ranning ashere or being dritted into the rapids, whilst it is easy to reach the canal by the sunth shore in a direct line, by mesns of the com-pas:-
$\cdots$ Thirdly, the east ent rance of the Soliances Canal being situated at the fint of the Cascogles, a place noted tor is whippols, undercurrents and shoals, and where the shathel is narrow and crooked, it will be iruphesible to reach it by nisht or in fogge weather, with tugs towime barges behind them. "n the contrary, by the sonth side. any one can leave the frot of the canaliat any time at night or day, a straixht course of over 12 miles in length. half a mile in breadih and trom sis to at feet in deptis stretehing before him.

The Cornwalland Calops Canats vive us a sad example of the errons which ean be committed by engineers of reputed capacity : and, however. these ernors fall into insisbifieance compared with the bluders we can furetell in relation with the construction of the Soulanges Canal.
lloping that you will find a phace for these few remark: in your inferesting papurand thankine you. Mr. Editor. fir your kindness. I beg leave to suberribe myselt.

- Yuar okedient servant.

> (Ei.) - J. H. SCLIIVAN.
> Mau.rop Vinloyniold."

I do not think I shall detain the Honse any longer. Exery hon. gentleman here will molerstami the position which I aceupy in this matter. and I want immediately to make everghuly amate that it is not at all for the sitie of getting votes on simply for the sake of the comnty 1 represent, that I make these remarks. It is simply on public arommis. I am comvinced that the builling of at cataal on the north shore is an expemiture which we cammot know the end of. On :he south shore we hatie alreany a beantiful camal, which every natigator says is the lerst eyuipped amel the best mamaged of any canal on the sit. Lawrence. There has never lnen any washing of the water as in the case of the Comwall Canal or of the upper canals in Ontario. This canal is built throngh the centre of the farms. it is detp: it is well lomilt in gomat, solid lame. Fiverything connected with it on eiuh side is in Exal condition, amd the liovermment possesses int of (i) feet of land on each sille of it. All the coll. verts are in time elass order. and all the other structures are in the hest comdition. The beathhamois Camal costs less every year, as we cath see by the blue-Inosks, and it is theleest in the whole system of canals on the st. Lawrence. The plan whichl have put in the hands of every member, shows that the feanharnoisfanal. hya very smallexpenditureat Valleytiehl, can le male shorter than the soulanges Canal. It seemstome--Iam notanengineer, but speaking from at common sense standpoint -that common sense shonlal come into the consideration of this public work. Is it posibible to believe that thebuikling of a $1: 5$ miles canal in new land, where you have to arrange for the crossing of three natural rivers and where gon have to pay for all the lami you take, can cost less than it would to enlarge the Beauhamois (inal? I can hardly believe that ams engineer could say so. last year I asked wiat I think was very simple ant very reasomable, that, before the 1 iovermment pledged itself to an expenditure of six or seven millions on this new canal, it shoulal put the report of Mr. Nonro before the engineers of this coluntry. I do not say that I have no confidence in Mr. Monro, but I think that, if there were a board of engineers before whom his reports could le examined and scrutinized and where people could express their opinions, the Soulanges Canal would not be built on the north shore, but the Beanharnois Canal would lee enlaryed and deepenet. I heardleforeto day adisension dur
inte this sesion in reference to the dievpeninge of damals. I did not take any part in that dise olssion Invause, after hearing the Minister. I thought whatever I could siy woulh mot amonnt to anything: but, if we are to bet the leatutiful system of canals we have and are tos deepen them in 1.5 or 1 ti feet. I think we shouhl for that withous sacrificing the property we already pusises.

Mr. BAII (Noulanges). Mr. Spaker I have heard with pleasure the remarks of any hom. friend from Beanharnois (Mr. Bergeron) on the motion he has placeal inyour hamhs. He says that thisyuestion has not receivel the comsideration it deserven. Hemust have forgoton that for a great mamber of gears this yuestion has leen lwfore the public. Fien in the tirst diats of the colong: the French mate their camals on the morth shore of the St. Lawremce, amb later on the Figglish Diowernment enlarged those canals. In 1634 Mr. Mills manle a report foconerable to the north shome athe after alopting the policy of endarging the camals to 12 feet, the (iovermment ardered surveys to be mate. Mr. Baillairge, the enginere made survegs in 15.2. Is.:Band ingt. amimande a repmort showing that the eanal conlel $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{r}}$ linilt on the north shore at less - Xpense than the enlargement of the Peathamois Citnal would eost. though, of ermise, the depth was at that time intemied to be 12 feet and not 14 feet. Since then. the difticalties as en enlarging the Deanharmos (ianal have become greater, ami the alvantages of the north shore increaterel in propition. After 15.2 the fiovermment thonght fit not to continue as mpidly as was propesed the enlargement of the camals. lezamse they were then engraged in the construction of the (ianadian Pacific Railway, which swallowed up a eonsiderable part of the resources at the dispmal of the dovermment, amel. therefore, that question Niss left in abrelamee till lately. In ISRE I asked the late Hom. Mr. Pope. then Minister of Railways amd Camals, if he wonlil be goxal enough to order a survey to le made on lnoth sides of the river so as to determine on which sile the camal erouhl ine most conveniently and cheaply constructed. He told me then that ass som as the Wellamd Camal whecompleted he wombl semd the engineer in charge of that canal to make an examination. This engineer was a gentleman of great experience, one who bad been eighteen years on that canal. and who knew all that could ine known with regard to the enlargement of camals to a depth of 14 feet. My hon. friem from beatuhamois says this question has not received the consideration of any other engineer hut Mr. Monmo. I may sily that the late Mr. Page, who was then Engineer-in-Chief of Cimals, gave it his most serions attention, and he was favourable to the construction of the canal on the north side. Moreover, the present Chief Fingineer of Railvaysand Canals, Mr. Trudean, whoisalsa a distinguished eugineer, amd a very careful one. has fiven his approlation to the reports of Mr. Nonro. Fot only that, hat last year. when a disienssion trok place in this House, wy hon. friend the Minister of Militia and Defence, who was then acting Minister of Railways and Canals. told this House that Mr. Shanly, the engineer, had spoken to him amal told him that he highly approved of the project of contructing the canal on the north shore. This queston, asmy hon. frieud says, is uot a seetional one. It is not a guestion whether that canal should lue cone
strueted in the (oumty of sombanes or the Comuty of Peamhamosis: lut it is a mational question of the greatest importance. beranise it is of the gratest importance that our "aterways shouhl fre connstructed with all the improvements that it is possilbe tw make in our intand navigation. This subjeet has not ley-n sprung upen the diovermment, as hass leen intimated. hat they have eronsidered it during a great number of Vears. Mr. Moner.
 after carreful considetation that the (iovermment derided to cronstract the cantal on the north shore. One of the reasons for constructing it on the morth shore is that it is cheafer to comstruct a new camal than to enlarge the ohl one. Mr. Mommo. in his report to Mr: lage, sils with regarel to the endargement of the Wellamd Camal:

Is matter of fice: the experience of other canals has iniluced you te alopt the prineiple, whererer at all pracionble. of takingan entirely new route for entaranment. As for example that selected tor the Wellamd Canal berween Thurohd and Allanhurg."
My hon. friemd from Pambarmois said that a athal on the north shome wouhl le longer than one on the south shore. In the tirst place I may say that the whantage of comstmetine the amal on the morth shome is, firstly, that it is in a straight course with the line of navigation, becalne the deep Water chanmel is on the morth shome of latee Sit. Frameis. The distance os the entrance of the camal would ise only sul feet form the shore, whilst to enter the beamharnois Camal an artiticial chammel woull have to le male one mile and three-quarters longe from the deep-water chammei to the entrance at Falleytiehl, at a cost estimated by Mr. Mondo of
 that chamel is comprased of monder amd chay, and underlying that is a leal of puicksimel which will allow of mose whatever. Not only does Mr. Momro say this. but his report is comeurred in hy Mr. Truitean, the Chief Engineer of Cimals. He rily:

- To the ondinary difficulties to be met in deating with the Beanharnois Canal. whether by way of enlareemem or by the constrution of an entirely new work. there is superadded one which has heen revealed be test borings. a large number of which have been made in onder to aseertain the nature of the material to be excavated.

Referring to the borings made in the line of the channel at the fallerfield entrance and also along a line surreved to Kuight's Point to the westward of the present entrance, as well asin the Beauharnois Canal itself as far as St. Timothy, Mr. Monrosays:

The general character of the excaration may be described as consisting of layers of boulder stones and clay overlying what appars to be a mixture of quickiand and chay in varvins propartion."
Mr. Sulliman in his letter siys that Mr. Mouro does not know whether that suhstance is quicksand or not. It may he silt : but at any rate experienced engineers say that it will not allow of any slope. Mr. Trudean gres on to say:

- In many cases the drill after penetrating with diffculty the crust of boulders. stones, dic.. rent dorn freely to a depth of about 2 f feet below low water mark, showing a soft and unreliable bottom. Experiments made with this material proved that it does not stand at any slope, howerer fiat. under water. To attempt its remoral to the depth required to obtain a channel suitable for a 14 feet na rigation in such a position, would be a formidable if not impracticable undertaking. The amount which would certainly slide in from the sidescould not be eren conjecturall estimated. whilst it might prore impossible to maintain the required depth at any cost. To keep ressels off the contiguous shoals in heavy weather, it would be wirisable to protect the side of the channel with piles on cribwork backed up by the excaration frum the cut-bnt
the ener of smoh a fian erouht not be approximately estinated.

Au element of matertainty is thas introfluced, the effects of whith in working ont : l te basis of at 14 teet navigation it would he immosible to forecast. It must be noted that no test of actual construction or excaration has so far been mathe, the height of water requisite to ensble ressels to appriach the preseut Vallevfid eutrame having bewn secured by the equstruction of dams elosing the south channel of the river and therehy raising the lerel of the water athote: an omeration which entailed the pavment of compensation for tomed lames to the extent of arer St(1). 4 mk .
Now, with resarl to this artiticial chammel. Mr. Pider. who had a perfert knowletge of our inland mavigation, silys in his repart of lasu), spatims alouth a depth of 12 feet:
"At prionds of low water, or indeed at any outher time, ressels drowing thelve fect of water, as contemplated for the enlerged seale of navigation, could not erass Purt Lonis Flats. Comspuneuty the morth chanmel must be used for at le:st two miles helow MeKite's Point, mhere acourse may be steered of fully six miles comards the light situated sbunt one and one-thind miles abore the head of Keanhamois Canal.

- From opmasite lirosse Point to within abeut ? (00n feet of the canal entrance fa distance of one and one-thind miles), the present chanme! is in many places narruw, intrieate and diffientt to navigate, even be the class of ressels now ustd.

This locality, it may be stated, is open to the sweep of westerly mimes, hence the matermay, to be all times serviceable, shomid the uearly straight. or at all events have flat. easy curves and be from sillosion teet wide, and hare a depth of not lest than from thirteen and a half to fourtrell teet al low water mark.

Now, suppose that ressels had to mavisate that namom chammel across the lake with a fall sweep of wind: buth Mr. Monro and Mr. Page sig that in such circumstamees the hanger to our navigation would he very great ineletel: whilst on the north shore reviels have a free chammel amd can immediately enter the camal. Nomeover, at the other end of thecamal, at Melondeville, the lnottom isaltogether rexh, amd the whole excavation would have to lee made in rexk. Nomwner, mo pescible harlmor ean le. manle at the foot of the Peanharnois Canal, lmandse the lmotom is solid rexk, and thetwore cribs woulel have to le constructed to secure resisels in a storm. Mr. Monro in his report suy:
"The entrance from Lake st. Lauis is formed by two short piers, amd affords but scanty nceommodation for vesiels and barges, the nurth pier being onls 336 feet in length, whilst the sonthern pier is emoked and is built for the moit part on roek in vers shallow water. The battom of the channel lesding to the entrance leet is roct with only about 10 feet of water over it at low stages of the lake. It ic, therefore, evident that the present works woulit be of little, if any, service in the formation of a harbour suitable to the wants of narigation on the seate now comtemplated.'
On the north shote the harlmour of Cotean Lameling is one of the lest harbours at the entrance of any canal in Canala. With respeet to this harbour Mr. Trucleausays:
"The western eutrance to the propazed north side cansl would be in a conrenient. safe and easily approched bay-Aacdonald's Bay.
"At thiswestern entrance fery little ice forms.
"The eastern terminus mould ilso be farourably situaated. The material to be excavated is mainls clay, and the engineeriug diffieulties to be met with are few and of no serious character. The experience of sereral years has shown that the formation ofice is certainly no greater barrier to navigation at this eastern ontrance (the Cascades) than it is on the opposite south shore at the eastem entrance of the present Reauharmois Canal."
Mr. Ballairgrin his report of 18 B 4 sys:
"The harkour of Cotean Landing, a short distance above MeIntyre's Point, is shelteren from the morth, Mr. BaIN (Moulanges).
morth-easterk and morth-mesterly minds: these onlly could affeet the navigation at the upper entrance of the projected Cedars Camal or couht dritt into the rapids res-


It is capacions aud offers finm abehorage, the Imteost ensisting of elave and grarel.:
With respert to the fuestion of iet at that paint. Cascades bay, which will lxe the exatern entramex to the camal. Mr. Momm in his repart sidy:
"The gutstion of ice at this entranee was disenterd ia my previous repart. Cisreful abserratious-
Aned Mr. Nomm has linely thete simet N:
have leen mate at its movement for the mist two seasons. Which in the main cormolarate the views previousiy expresed. Ilmat the time of the opre:ing of the lwanharnois tanal this fear, there nat: a sombl chammel to the north of Caseades Priut. It pueition is shown on the general plan. From all that hise laten learnend on this subject, it is safe to say that the open season at the Cascades is at least as long as that on the senth side of the river at the lower entramee to the Beanharmots Canal.:
 120 litt. Whowas one of the most experienterl mizi. gators on the lakes, was asked several fuestions. amd his amswers were to this effeet :
"Question Nul-Have rou been engased in the narisation on Iake st. Louis, betmeeu Lathine sad Cascadus. and bet reen Lachine and the eastern entrance of the beanharnois Canal, and during what time and in what dabaicity: Could you tell from rour exprience in that asvigation, at what time was the mart of Caseades opertel aud closed?
"Answer-I hare been engaged in marization wh latie St. Lauis, between lachine and Cascades and betmetn Lachine and the eastern entranee of the Beauharmeis Canal. aud other places on lake St. Louis, at bist in 1842. shd aftermarde from 1845 to 15 an inclusive, ats master of steamer. The time of opening and clusins ui navigation at the different ports raried according to ihe severity or milduess of the weather in fall and spring. I have (in 1846) etmanenced running bet ween Lachine and Cascades shout the middle of the month of April hatid could have commenced earlier had our boats beeu ready. Generally betore the lst Mas, amb hare rum as late in the fall as lith Desember (in 1Sti).
"Question No. 2-Did rou evar remark that it was opened in the spring and cioset in the fill zumsually late or early:
"Answer- Yes, as I have stated iamy answer to qutstion Na 1, but never iras opened late.

Question No. 3 - Did sou ever remark ansthing particular*

- Answer-No. except that iee remained on the showls until the nurth water from the Ottawa Rirer (eermite wo. of) noes sind fomeded it off. But I nerer foumit the iee to abstruct the channel after I could effect a laming at Lathine from Chateauguay, whereour bonts were usually winterei. The shoals referred to in no may intecfered with the chanuel, which is brusd and deep.
"Question No. \&-Didyon ever carry the mails for the mail company to Caseades because the Beauha rnois Camal was elased with ice?
"Answer-Ies: at the opening of navigation un Later St. Lonis during several sexsons before the opening ot the Beauharnois Canal.
"Question No. 5 -Da sou consider, from vour experieuce, the Cascades Bay as a good and safe harbour, with derp water aud safe anchorage?
$\because$ Ansmer-I do.
"Question No f-The you eonsider the chaunel leating from Cuscades Hay to late St. Lumis is goml, bromel ant safe?
"Anstrer-I da
"Question No, 12-Did you remark the metion at the ive at the eastern ead of the Beauharnois Canal and at the western extremity, and what did you obeerse ?
"Ansmer-The ice which iccumulates on the shoals belon Cascales Ban, commonly called. Le Bruẽt du Lonf:is. I consider, cuused by the accumulation of amehor ice formed by the congealing of the water when the tempertture of the atmosphere is highly raritied and necessarily
 Chertaux'-lodges on the shouls east of Criscades Bay, hut the deep water or chammel is not ans moreaffected by this
ine than any wher part of lake Et. Lanis: therefore. I believe, after thirty years experience, that the best site or location for a canal is decidedly the morth side of the Et. Iarrence. If firmly believe that. with a canal on the morh side of the S. Liwreuce, the season of uavigation wruld be at least ton neeks longer than at present.
Naw, mathon. friend from beanharnois (Mr. Pergreroai spake about fogs, ant let me call his attention ten what Mr. Rallainge in his repart sats with reyram to fogs:
"Fogs are privalent towards the labter part of September and begiming of Oetober, and arise chiedr with the morh-east and north-west winds. Thesseldom cause any serions detention ou the morth shore, as they are generally Iriven tomands the south shone by the winds with whieh they aris. They are of vers rare pocurrenee with south or sombh-ewiterly rinds. beause these winds are too irarm to condense the moisture of the atmocphere.
Mr. Apaker. it is a well known fact, that when the rivet is fogety, reseels comming down Late st, Frameis hate to stop at the month of the Comwall Camal entil the fexs derios up. Me. Nomer in his repurt sils:
"Fremall 1 have been able to leam from these practivally engaged in the St. Lawrence navigation, it appears to be the almost manimous opinion uf capaains and plots, that the eanal between Lakes S. Lauis and St. Fraucis should be construeted on the north shore, largely on sceount of the manifest adrantagy of placing its western entrance at Macdonald's Puint in the mexition proposed, where the head of the eansl ean be made with ease in the beaviest weather: and unce fairly in, there rould be no difficulty in descending to the level of Iake St, Louis, with all convenient speed and salety. The locks at the Casiades end being in astraight line, it will doubtless be fomm practicable to introme the cable towing ssstem si this phace, and thus lesen the danger of aceident to the gates, which so frequently ocurs when vesels are permitted to use their own stean in such a pavition. It ss th be remarked that, towands the west, about haffof the whule length of the sanal is a straikht line, while the curve around the bent at Cotean du Lace is of such larse radius as to offer no obstruetion to the rapid transit of vessels"

Another point which is in favour of the camal on the morth shome is that it would be lmilt in a math shorter time, and with less expense than the Prauhamois (amal comble endarged at, betamse the work couls? be presecuted both summer and winter, while, as ererghody tows, the enlargement of existing camals dan onfy be done in winter amd any work of that kimel that is Aone during winter is mot somud. and is of grest danger to mavigation. Mr. Trulean in his repmart asas:

- To enlarge the canal and at the same time to keep it open to na cigation during the summer months is attented with grave difficulties.

The building of struetures in the winter seasou should the aveided if pasible. It would be preferable and less coatho in most cases, to build an entirely soparate work."
Acoonding to all the eminent authorities, the camal on the north shore will cost a great deal less money than would a eamal on the south shore. The ealeudations made by Mr. Nomon and his statf of engineers, show that this would be the case, and that the difference in the cost of the work would he verycomsiderable. It is as follows:-

[^11]```
(1)
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Conjertureal wot mi makiaza that-
    nel tmm entrance th deep water.
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(2)-ieven lime tine wint termimus
    at Knieht's Puibt. (Two numes.
    eath utilizinge the central partion:
    of the existing canal hapa destathe
    of abour Sif mites)....................
Conjecturet ace of makibeg a chate-
    nel frum Kinglits Phime ta deap
    water, lathe Ft. Fiancis.......... vind.
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Seven limk line incterding parchata of land tar rishe wiway, de: Another point on whele my bon frieme tionm Beamhamomis dwell to a extaim extent was, that with a camal on the Deabhamose sime. the maviga tion womblopen eadher abm done later dam with a camal on the Gendanges side of the river M.CI. I have examined the reparts of the Prbhe Hows amb the Rablwals and famals Departments from
 has lost will dass iss exmpmatere with the Comwall Camal. Moreover, we have sont same datio In the report of Mr. Raillairge which wete obtaintel from the Chatexusuay Navisation Comproms and these data show as follows

 a fell deats and expergally sime this perestonh has leewn prominemty lofore the public, the tawn of Valleytheld. of sume persons there, have ohtaimed a lmat to try amel hreak the ice each Erime at the heal of the lieanhamois (cumal. I! loma. frieme from Peamhamons (Mr. Berateront in bis remarks spoke with regand to the question of mational defente in the construction of the cimal which I ennsibes a question of great impertance. 1 hoper. Mr. ジpatiter, the day will never tomet whern
 neighberse on the ather side of the line, cund I hope that we will never have to suffer such a serat calamity. Severtheless, it is sald that the lest way to have prace is to be prepared for war, and in this commection it is of the graatest importance that oner line of najupition should be completerl on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. My hom. friend says: What would a matter of three mikes do to prevent our friemels from the other side coming orer * If thave three miles comsisted of prairie or sadid gromul there might be some reasom in that, but as it is thiee miles of water it makes a great differeme. Nevertheless, it would be agreat adrantage to ns to have ourline of commmbicationinsucha position that it would never be cut oft, and the only way of preventing that is by milling the lime on the north shore. Why, Sir, in the United States the construction of the Niagara ship eamal is allowated at
 it is thequestion of matiomalelefence. Asit is cheaper to cary freight in large vessels than in small ones, and as the temtenoy of the day is to enlarge vessels. I
believe it would be good policy to construct the canal where it would cost least to enlarge it when necessary. At present we are not prepared as a country to grant the amount necessary for the work, but I have no doubt that the time will come before long when it will be necessary to deepen our canuls to a depth of 18 or 20 feet. In a memorandum which I presented to the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals in 1890, I said:
"As it is cheaper to carry freight in large vessels than in smaller ones, and as the tendency is to enlarge ressels continually, it would be good policy to prepare for the future wants of the country: and as it will probably be necessary to enlarge and deepen our canals to 18 feet before 25 years, the canal should be constructed where it would be possible to do do that work for the least outlay." My hon. friend said that they do not want any more water powers on the other side of the river, but I believe the construction of the canal on the north shore would not ald materially to the country's debt, because the Beauharnois Canal could always be used for water powers, and instead of being a burden on the country, it would become a source of revenue. Mr. Monro, the engineer, has made plans with regard to the development of those water powers, and he says:
"Although my instructions from Mr. Page were to investigate this question of the St. Louis and St. Francis canal, mainly, if not exclusively, from an engineering standpoint ; still I may be permitted to say in conclusion that looking to the ine vitable result that if the north shore canal is built of the enlarged dimensions, the present Beauharnois Canal will in a short time be of little or no further use in connection with the through navigation; still its great capacity of development for hydranlic power especinlly towards the weetern end, would, if properly utilized, doubtless result in this canal ceasing to be a charge upon the public revenue, somewhat in the manner suggested in the numerously sigued memorial sent to me recently for report."
This question, as I said before, has been agitated for a number of years, and in 1873 petitions were sent to the Government by a number of the principal merchants, forwarders, vessel owners and marine insurance agents of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and other cities of the Douninion, and also from the bourds of trade of Montreal, Toronto and st. John, in favour of constructing the canal on the north shore. As the railway system of the North. West will certainly centre at Port Arthur, I lelieve the products, not only of our own NorthWest, but also of the American North-West, will come down the St. Lawrence; and I believe that the (jovernment should do everything in their power to improve the navigation of that river by every possible means. TheSt. Lawrenceroute, being more northerly and therefore colder than the route rid the Erie Canal to New York, will always enjoy the preference of the carrying trade of both the American and the Canadian North-West. My hon. friend read a letter from Mr. Sullivan, whom he calls an engineer. I do not know whether he is an engineer or not. I have known him as a land surveyor only, and a great many land surveyors style themselves engineers. I do not believe, however, that this gentleman has ever constructed any canals, and, therefore, I do not see how he can know a great deal about them. Mr. Sullivan in his letter saysthe culvertsand the bridges on the Beauhamois Cunal could be used on a new canal. There is only one culvert that could be used; the others would have to be destroyed. Besides, in enlarging the Beauharnois Canal, the culverts could not be built in winter, when it is impossible to make good masonry, but would have to be constructed at great cost to the country in

Mr. Bain (Soulanges).

April before navigation opens. Mr. Sullivan also says in his letter that the bridges on the Beauharnois Canal could be used because the locks would be of the same width as formerly. Well, if he were an engineer he would know that a lock which is 45 feet wide at the bottom must gradually be made larger towards the top, and, therefore, a bridge which would be sufficiently long for a canal 10 feet cleep would not do for a canal 16 or 18 feet deep. Mr. Sullivan further says that Mr. Monro estimates the cost of the culverts on the Beallharnois side to be the same as those on the Soulanges side. Mr. Monro estimates the cost of the enlverts and bridges on the Beauharnois side at $\$ 215,000$ and on the Soulanges side at $\$ 150,000$, a difference of $\$ 65,000$ in favour of Soulanges ; but in that estimate the question of culverts on the River Delisle is not mentioned. In the same letter Mr. Sullivan says that there would be three rivers to cross. He has never been in that section, or he would know that there is only one river to cross: that is the Delisle, the Rouge is only a creek, and La Graisse is only an inlet. Mr. Sullivan thinks it is a costly work to pass over the River Delisle; but that section has been let, and it does not cost much more than a section where there is no river. The only gain from an engineering point of view that would be made in enlarging the Beauharnois Canal, is that an excavation of 900,000 square yards would be avoided; but when we come to consider that all the work done there would have to be undone and rebuilt again, it certainly would be cheaper to construct a new canal altogether. Now there is another question of which he speaks in his letter, and that is in regard to the rock on both sides. He says there is more rock in Soulanges. It is not so ; there are 205,000 yards on the Soulanges side and 339,000 yards on the Beauharnois side, making a difference of 134,000 yards in favour of Soulanges. Mr. Monro in his report says that :
" The diversion to Knight's Point involves so large an expenditure that an estimate has also been made of the expergement following the present canal to its head, and deepening and widening the channel through Valleyfield; also continuing a channel one and three-quarter miles to deep water. This line is objectionable in many respects, and as will be seen will cost about as much as that via Knight's Point. It appears therefore that there are no good reasons why it should be adopted."
Mr. Sullivan in his letter also speaks of the lengthening of the canal. The length of both canals is the same. The Beauharnois Canal is 12 miles long, but with the addition of $1 \frac{3}{4}$ miles of subaqueons canal it would be 13 miles long, while the canal on the north shore would be the same length. It being nearly six o'clock, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjournet.

## MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON presented a Message from His Excellency the (iovernor (ieneral.

Mr. SPEAKER read the Message, as follows :-

## Stanley of Preston.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons copies of documents relating to the negotiations at the conference recently held at Washington between the delegates from the Canadian Government and the Secretary of State of the United States, respecting the extension and development of trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and other matters.
Goffrnment House.
Ottaila, 16 th March, 1892.

Sir JUHN THOMPSUN moved the adjoumment of the House.

Motion agreed to: and House aldommed at .ラ.इit p. 11 .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Turnsma, 17th March, 1892.
The sifanikn toos the Chair at Three oclock.
Praters.

## CANADIAN WHITE PINE.

Mr. WEs. With the consent of the House; I would like to move:
That an Order of the House do issue to the Director of the Geological Survey of Camada, for a map of Canada showing the areas of white pine timber, respectively, now standing, and that the map be latid upon the Table of the Honse for the information of members.
I only ask to more this with the umamous consent of the House.

Mr. NPEAKER. I think the Rules should not be violated, even with the umamimous consent of the House, unless there is some special reason why it shonlil be done.

Mr. IVEs. There is a special reason which I will explain. I have a motion on the paper with reference to the export duty on logs, and it is very important that this information which I ask for. and expect to obtain by this map, should be latel hefore the members of the Honse lefore the motion comes lown.

Mr. LatURIER. I do not object to what the hon. gentleman asks, but we are only in the early part of the session, and I think it better to follow the usual course.

## $\therefore$ SLECT STANUING COMMITTEFS.

Mr. BoWVELL. With the consent of the House, I lesire to submit a motion that certain members be adried to the Standing Committees. I do this for the reason that the list is about being printerl, and it will be well to have it as complete as possible. A number of new members were not placed on any committee, and in order to remedy this omission and with a view to make other changes suggested, I submit the following motion with the ayproval of the leader of the Opposition :-
That the following members be added to the Select Standing Committees :-Banking and Commerce : Messrs. Bain (Soulanges), Bovell, Turcotte, Carling, Dyer and Baird ; Standing Orders: Messrs. Bain (Soulanges), Dyer; Public Accounts: Messrs. McGregor and McKay; Agriculture and Colonization: Messrs. McGregor, Turcotte, Carling and Dyer; Printing: Mr. Sutherland: Railways, Canals and Telegraph.Lines: Messrs. Bennett Turcotte, Carling and Baird ; Miscellaneous Private Bills: Mr. Bennett; Expiring Laws: Mr. Bennett.

Motion agreed to.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. McCARTHY moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. ${ }^{27}$ ) further to amend the North-West Territores Act. He said : The Bill which I have the honour to introduce deals with two subjects: one, that of duality of language in the North-West

Territories, and the other the sulject of elucation. The question of the languages, or of the cluality of language in the North-West Territories, was very fully discussed in this House two sessions ago, and, as hon. gentlemen who were members of the House in that session, and who are still here, will remember, it ended in a compromise resolution, which was passed at the instance of the Government and acquiesced in by the great body of gentlemen, I do not think by all those constituting the Opposition. That compromise I did not aecele to, nor do I now think it was at wise one. It may have been, perhaps, a political necessity, but I do not think that in the interests of the country it was a wise and judicions result. Before that time, the law was, and had been since 1876 , that the French language as well as the English should be ofticial in four different matters. That is, it was permissible either to use English or French in the dehates of the Assembly which was constituted for the NorthWest : it was compulsory that the proceedings of the Assembly should be recorded in loth languages: it was permissible to use looth languages in the courts; and it was compulsory that the NorthWest Legishative Council, as it then wats, should publish the ordinances they passed from time to time in both the languages. The compromise which was agreeal to, and to which I have already made reforence, provided that after the then coming and since happening election in the NorthWest the councillors for the North-West should have power to say how their proceedings should lee conducted, and they should have authority to declare that the proceerlings of the Assemhly might he recorded in either one or both languages, hut so far as the courts were concerned. and so far ats the publication of the laws were concemed, the old provision remained. So that, although I do not think it is generally molerstood throughout the comntry, if there is an evil in the preservation or in the permission granted, or rather in the compulsion placed on the people of the North- West to use the two languages, that evil still exists. I did not complain, I do not knowany hody e:mplaned, of the fact that members of the Legislative Assembly might speak in both languages or either language, or in any language. That was a matter, I think, which might he left to the Assembly itself. What I did complain of, and what those who thought as I did felt to be wrong, was that in the North. West Territories it was mate compulsory on the people to adopt the two languages; in other words, that the French language should stand, so far asthe North-West Territories were concerned, on a par with the English language. I do not intend to do more than briefly state the history of this question, which will enable the House fully to understand it; and I need only aldress those members who were not present two years ago, in regard to this double language question. In the early diays in the French province, now the province of Quebec, there was the right claimed, and I do not think it was an unreasonable right, by the gentlemen elected to the Legislative Council of that province, to speal: in their own language. It was impossible for them, probably, to speak in Englisis or any other language, and the request was conceded, not as a matter of law but of right, to address their fellow members in their own language. I repeat that that appears to have not been at all an objectionable request. But the difficulty that
arose from that proceeding led in 1840 -and I do not desire at this stage of the discussion to introdace anything of a controversial character, rememberinw the relouke administered to me on the last oceasion by the leader of the Opposition- to the perpethation of race distinctions which unfortunately, owing to circumstances, existed in Canadia. In istl, in the bill uniting the two provinces of Epper and Lower Canalia the French language was prohibited. That Act remained in force for six or seren years when its repeal tork place in Fngland. on the petition of the Parlianent of Ohd Canala, and then again the French language berame permissive. At the time of Confederation an Act was passed which declated that the French danguage should staml, so far as this Parimanent was concerned and in the matters referred to in the statutes and in the comts of Canada, on in equality with the English langage : and so the law stom in the Province of Quelec. But that law did not extend to the Prorince of Ontario, and, of course, it had no reference to the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, nor dial that law apply to the Province of Prince Exward Dland when it became part of the confeneracy, wor to the Province of British Columbia. It was, how ever. nufortunately as I renture to think, mavle a part of the law of the Province of Manitobat when a constitution was granted to that part of the North-West. and in 185\%. When an amembment took plate to the North-West Territories Act, it wats made compulsory also in the North-West Territories. And so it remainel without question until I had the homour to bring the matter before the House a session or two ago, when, after a long and rather acrimominus discussion, the compromise wats arrived at to which I have referred. Now that promise was not carried into law matil last year, l, hut in the North-West Territories Act of last session, when very enlarged powers were granterl to the perple of the Territories, this particular provision to which I refer was cnacted and is now to le found on the statute. The proposition is to eliminate that, to repeal that clanse, and that is all, Sir, that I can say in order to make perfectly plain what the oljeet of the Bill is with regard to the duality of langmages. I have mentioned that it deals also with the subject of elucation. Vow, the genius of our constitution is: that the subject of ellucation belongs to the Local Govermments, the provincial boolies. That is the general scheme of the British North America Act, and it is apon that basis that province after province which has been added to the Dominion, has been entrusted with the ahsolute and exclusive control of legislative matters. But between the old provinces of Canada there was an arrangeu:ent come to at the time of Confederation, by which, as we all know, separate school privileges were made perpetual so far as the constitution could make it perpetual upon the people of the Province of Ontario. I am not dealing with that guestion in the slightest degree. Of course we all know that this Parliament has no power to deal with it. It is an Imperial Act which this Parliament has no power to alter, change, or amend. But, when in 1895, the constitution was first conferred upon the North-West Territories, there was a clatuse with regarl to ellucation engrafted in that constitution. It is peculiar in this way: that it is not to le found in any other of our statutes or constitutions, and it cmacted as follows:-

Mr. Mecakriy.
"The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall pase all necessary ordinances in respect to education; but it shall therein always be provided that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the territuries, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof, by whaterer name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and also, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics may establish separate schools therein."
That, the House will perceive. comfers upon the majority of every particular locality the right to retermine what the school is to he. The linguage is very wide indeed:
"May establish such schouls that they think fit."
Then the minority, no matter how suall. may put up a isal separate school in any locality whether that minoity be composed of Roman Catholics on Protestants, and they are free from the necessity on obligation of supporting a general sehool. I renture to say -and I do so, of course, merely speaking for myself and with no desire to raise a contro. versy-that no, more mischievons provision is to be found in any Act of Parliament. If there is any part of the Dominion where sehools ought to be not separate, - I am not desiring now to maise the question which divides us upon that point. I an merely speaking with reference to the sparseness of popula tion in the North-West--it is in the North-Wet Territories. It seems to be an exceedingly unfortunate provision where there is a small population. that there is a provision made for two schools, one of the majority, and one of the mimority. I contemd that if there is any part of the bominion where that provision onght not to be compulsory, it is in the North-West Territories. Now, we allidedery largely to the powers of the North- West Territories in the last session of this Parliament. We have conferred upon them. I think I im right in saying. almost every power that the ordinary constitution confers upon Provincial Legislatures. We have not given them power to amend their own constitution: wedid not give them power to borrow mones; we did not give them power to manage or to sell the public lauds, nor was the power conferred upon that hody for the estahbishment or maintenance of hospitals and so on, but there were enormons powers comferred upon them - power of direct taxation, power towards the estallishment of territorial offices;and the appointment aml payment of territorial officers, the estallishment and maintenance of prisons and municipal institutions, in the territories: power to impose licenses for shops, saloons, taverns, and anctioneers and incorporation fees and so on, power to solemnize marriage in the territories, and power over territorialandeivil rights. Yon will, therefore, see that we added very largely to their powers. but we did not enlarge their powers nor did larliament remove the restriction with regard to education. That was left untouchel. Now the proposition is to confer upon that boly the power to deal with education as that hody may see fit, not by any meins to say there shall not be separate schools, not to interfere with them in that sense, but to see that the legislative assemblies of the territories upon whom we have conferred every other power that can he conferred upon legislative assemblies, may deal with the matter of education, as they are conpetent to decide other matters. These are the provisions which I desire to see incorporated in the law, and therefore 1 move, seconded by Mr. Denison, for leave to introduce this Bill. I may add one word further. It is with
some regret that I intrude this question upon the House at this time. I quite see, Mr. Speaker, that the proper opportunity to press these amemdments would have been during the last session of Parliament when the sulject of the alded power to the constitution was conferred upon the North-West Territories. I can only say in excuse for not pressing it then, that I was not here at the time the Bill Was before the House, and when I left the country on other business connecten with my profession -becamse when I left there was practically no Goremment-I had every rason to believe that nothing would be done daring the session, except to pats the Siuply Bill and prorogue Parliament. I was assured when I got to London: I was assured hy the High Commissioner, that he understood also that no further business would be done.
Mr. DAVIFN (P.F.. I.) Does the High Commissioner speak fro the (iovermment:

Mr. MrC'ARTHX. Well, I think that he hat some information. He gave me to molerstand that my opinion was correct alrout the husiness of the Honse. He gave me to understand that that was the proglamme, anil I thought so myself when I left here, and he corvoborated my opinion. Howerer that may he, while I would prefer that this question would not come up session after session, notwithstamling. I had thonght that nu great mischief had heen ilone by the delay becatuse the language question was not at all hefore the last session of Parliament. This Parliament has in no way practically pronounced upon it, and the guestion of education was brought to the notice of the Honse last session by my hon. friend from Huskeka (Mr. OPrien), as I leamed from the realing of the debates. with approtest and an intimation that at an early date it would be brought before Parliament : so that I lo not think much ham has been None by the delay of one session.

Mr. LaRIVIFIRE. Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised that this question should have been raised once more in the House by the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. NeCarthy). He is only following the course that he has adopted in the past. and perhaps he is only pleasing the friends who have retained him in a case which is similar to the one that we have now before the House. We know rery well that some tronble is now perding in the Province of Manitoba upon this rery same question. That trouhle has been raised in the province by the visit of the hon. gentleman at a time when the question was not before the people at all. Following the same course, the hon. gentleman; thongh haring nothing to do with the representation of the North-West in this Honse, mach less than I have, because I am much nearer the people who are affected by the legislation that he complains of-is again trying to raise this question of religious aml national feeling. We have ahready settled that yuestion. Two years ago it was brought before the House, and the legislation of last session was the result of what the hou. gentleman has termed it compromise. It was a compromise, and it should he treated as such. What was abandoned at that time as oine of the rights of the people of the North. West was abineloned as a compromise, so that the questiou should remain at rest for all time to come. It was decided then that we should give to the North- West Comeil the liberty of deciding whether
their proceedings should be conducted in one or both of the two languages which were then otticial. We know what has since been done by the majority of that comeil whorlo not understand the French: that language has heen abolished. When this question is raised it is always contembed that though certain privileges may be granted to the French-speaking population of the Province of Quehec aml the (atholics of that province, those privileges should not he extended to the rest of the Catholic of the French population of the Dominion of Canada. When it is stated that the privileges which exist in the Province of Quehec do not exist elsewhere, 1 answer that when the conferlemation Act was entered into, those privileges were well guareled on hehalf of the French and Catholie population of the Dominion. Hate we not the two languages in this Parliament: Are not the Dominion law: printed in both languages: Aml is not that in pursmance of the arrangement entered into at the time of Conferleration: Why should we refuse to the hamdful of French people in the North. West the same privileges as those enjoyed hy the FrenchCimatians of the l'mance of gurbec: Why should not both populations be treated alike? We have twolealing languages in this bominion: why should they not both lee placed on the same forting: Jores it injure angone that 1 speak French or that I get the laws of the comitry printed in my mother tongue: Should we disregard rights anil privileges for the sake of a few dollars and cents: Put, Mr. Speaker. that is not the reason at all. The reason is that curtain gentlemen. certain parties, wish to excite public feeling in some parts of the lmminion: beatase they have nothing else hy which to raise themselves above the level of the common people, they adopt the ways of the demagogne, in the hope of making themselves appear to be of some eonsequence.

Motion agreed to. and Bill real the first time.

## FORTIFICATIONS AT ESOUIDALT

Mr. PRIOR asted, I. Whether the attention of the (iorermment hats been called to the discusision that took plate in the British House of Commons. a few days ago, in regard to the fortitications that are proposed to he huilt at Espuimalt. British Columbia: 2. Is it a fact that the Imperial Govermment have signified their willingness to supply the guns and plans of fortifications, and that the Canadian (iovernment is asked to build the fortifications and to supply the men for taking care of and manning the guns? 3. Is it a fact that the Cinadian Government has refused to erect the fortitications? t. In case the Canadian Govern ment has not absolutely refused to build the fortications, is it their intention to shortly ask Parliament for a swo with which to erect the satid fortifications:

Mr. BoWVELL. The subject-matter of this question is now receiving the consideration of the fovernment. The information, therefore, asked for must le considered for the present contidential.

## POST OFFICE AT STADACONA.

Mr. FREMONT asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to open a post office in the village of Stadacona, in the district of Quehec?

Sir AlOOLPHE CARON. In answer to the hon. member. I. have the homour to say that an application was made to the department for the opening of a post office at Stardacona in 1889. The result of the enguiry then made hy the Department in order to ascertain whether a post office was necessary at that place, was not such as to justify the opening. of such an office : but the Govermment is now making a new enguiry, the result of which may be more farourable.

## PONTMASTER AT CAPE ST. IMNACE NTATION.

Mr. CHOQLETTE asked, Why has the dovernment mot yet appointed a postmaster for the oftice opened at Cape st. lgnace Station: Does the dovernment intend to appoint one in the mature:

Sir ADOLPHECARON. In answer to the hom. member I must state that the post office at st. Ignace has not been opened for the reason that according to the representations made to the department there appears to be a difference of opinion as to the necessity of opening a post office at that place.

Mr. CHOQUETTEE. Am 1 to mulerstand that the dincernment refuses now to open a prost oftice at the station?

## ('LAIMS OF NORTH-WEST SETTLLERS.

Mr. MoMULLEN asked, Whether any satisfactory settlement of the difficulties that existed hetween the settlers on the Walrond Ranch Companys territory and the settlers thereon, as intimated by the Minister of the Interior in his reply to charges preferred against the company last session, as follows:-" Where persons got these large tracts of land for ranching purposes, it has leen foum that when settlement comes in a different policy has to be pursued. and now that this country is being opened up by railway both north and south of Galgary and that settlement is likely to rush in there, I believe a change will have to le made shortly in that respect, and I trust it will be made in sufficient time to do justice to the two young men whose cases were specially brought before the House by the member for Wellington." If no satisfactory settlement has leen made with those settlers that have claims and were rejected by the company, why not?

Mr. DENDNEY. The case to which this question refers is no doult the case of the lunbar family, who are settlers on the Walrond Ranch. The father of the family, as the hon. gentleman is aware, having been a settler before any lease was issued, obtained his homestead. The dispute is as to a claim made by two sons of Mr. Robert Dumbar. An effort was made after the last session of Parliament to bring about a settlement between the leaseholders and the Dunbars, but the terms demanded by the latter were so exorbitant as to render the negotiations abortive. Negotiations are now going on, and are making satisfactory progress, in the direction of making such arrangements as will enable the Government to grant homesteads to actual settlers on all ranching leases. When these are satisfactorily completed the Dunbars will be dealt with in the same way as other settlers.

Mr. Fremont.

## (iEAR AND TACKLE INSPECTOR.

Mr. LÉPINE (for Mr. Curbas) asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint an inspector of gear and tackle on vessels in the pritt of Montreal before the opening of navigation :

Mr. TUPPER. The Act under which such an appointment can take place comes into force on the Ist April. The Government will probally clothe one of the existing officers with the power of inspecting gear and tackle in adrition to his ordinary duties.

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I would ask the leader of the House whether his attention had been calleal to a cablegram dated the 9th March and parporting to report a speech of Sir Charles Tupper lefore the London Chamber of Commerce, in which he is reported to have said:

- It would not be long before the people of Camadit would show their loyilty to the integrity of the British Empire, by striking the United States a vital blow in return."
I would ask if, in making this statement. the High Commissioner of Canala foreshadowed the policy or hat the concurrence of the tiovermment of Ganala:

Sir . HOH N THOMPSON. Of course we have read the telegram in the paper, and we were satisfied that the High Commissioner had not made such a statement. I saw is telegram from the High Commissioner a short time ago in which he said that, if any such statement were reported to to have heen made ly him, it was erroneons, as he had not made any such statement at all.

## THE SOULANGES CANAL.

House resumed aljourned debate on proposed motion of Mr. Bergeron for:
Copies of engineers' retorts which led to the building of the Beuuharmois Canal: of engineers' reports in favour of the building of the Soulanges Canal, and of roports, letters, \&c., from engineers. masters or pilots, objecting to the building of the canal at Soulianges.

Mr. BAIN. Mr. Speaker, at six oclock yesterlay evening I was speaking on Mr. Sullivan'sletter which the hon. member for Beauharnois (Mr. Bergerm) had quoted in regard to the length of the Soulanges Canal. Mr. Sullivan also stid that there was no, quicksand at the bottom of that artificial channel, becanse none was foum on the line of the canal during the excaration. Well, the gentleman who was employed to make the borings, and who has had great experience in this kind of work. found the guicksand, and found it before the depth required for the deepening of the channel to Valley: field. On the north shore the quicksind is fouml at a depth of from 80 to 100 feet, but the great. question raised by my hon. friend was in regard of the ice. On that. Mr. Monro, who has been residing in the county since Janmary, 1889, and has had every opportunity of observing that important question matter, says in his report :

[^12]this mint, some per:ons alleging that narigation nome earlier on the north shore, while otbers is unhesitatingly affirm that the ice is clear from the south side a fortuight earlier than frum the north shore. From what I can learn, and hare obserred, it appears that the time tor its leaving from either side is so variable that both parties may be right if they found their conclusions on particular seasons. It is, however, quite certain that when there wis a navigation to Cascades wharf, the recurds between 1846 and 1853 showed that steamers arrived there in ench of those years earlier than the opening out of the channel to the fuot of the Beauharnois Canal."
"This statement is corroborated by a large amount of evidence apparently trust worthy. It appearsalso certain that in severe winters anchor ice grounds on and around the shomis which lie between the Ft. Jeiwrence and the Hhawa off Cascader Point, and remains there until some time after the main chamel is clear. The dates at Which those ice fiehls leave are various and uncertain. but their presence does not seem to interfere with in deep witter chanmel of entrance to the canal, as will be seen on examinimg its position as laid down on the man. This Epring, I carefully obsersed the novement of the ice on both sides of the riper. It cleared from the lower entrance of the lieamharmois Canal about the loth of April, and from the Ota wia opposite Citscates Point about ten dars later. On the 15th April, a steanwer broke throngh the iere :it Villeyfield in order to get into the head of the Beauharnois Canal : and there is no doubt that an eni rance could have been effected to the foot of the old Cuscades Caral by similar means at the same date, the ice in both platces being rery rutten. My investigation of this question leails me to the conclusion that as regards the time of opening or closing of narigration on eitherside of the river. the western entrance to the Beanharnois Canal wonld naturally freeze up eariier and remain blocked later than either one side or the other at the lower end, where the ice would move out with the spring rise of the river ; whereas it is firmly helil in the area of still water created by the dams at Clark's Lslamd and Falleytield.

It also appears as if no rule could be arrived at as to tine probable movements of the ice where the catuses of its formation, the fluctuation of the water, the direction of the currents of the river, fic., are ever varying. The phenomena of no tho winters are alike, but there appears to be no reason why a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence in the position proposed should remain closed by iee atter the usual period of the commencement of mavigation : whilst it is probable that the current created at the foot of sucka large channel by the continued discharge of water from it would have a great. tendency to keep the lower ent rance clear.
Now, the point which my hon. friend tried to make Wias, that the whole aight of way on the other side haul been bought and would cost hardly anything, whilst the whole right of way would have to be lought on the north shore. Br. Sullivan, in that celebrated letter, says that the right of way will be very expensive because a very expensive church has to be buaght. Now, the fact is that that church has already been bought and paid for ; the whole cost of that church, together with a lacge lot of land and all the property belonging to the church, have been bought anl paid for by the covernment at at cost of $57,(0) 0$. Now, another point was raised with regard to the mill of Mr. Beandette, which was estimated to cost alout $\$ 40,0$ Mo. I am sure, sir, that half that money, even less than half, would buy that mill, but if the canal was made on the south vide from the foot of the Beauharnois Canal, it would leare the Melocheville mill in the same position as Mr. Beaudettes mill. I contend that the Beatharnois Canal could not be deepened. The Beauharnois Canal is partly in the ground and is partly coustructed with hanks. The banks might be elevatedand made higher: but it is to be remembered that the bauk ononeside of the canal would have tobe destroyed. Every one acquainted with canals which are constructed by means of banks, are aware of the dangers attending navigation on account of leaks, and the lreaking of the banks on the sides of the canal. Now, on the Sonlanges

Canal the whole canal will be in the aromal, and there will be no necessity for any hanks at all: so there will be no danger with regarl the lireaking of the banks, and consequently no leaks and no damages done to the fanmers of the smrounding country. Sow, another contention of Mr. Sullivan wats that there is an abmandence of stone on the Beauharnons side, and that it would not be necessary to bring it from a distance. Well, I may say that the stone there is worth mothiag except for rip-rap along the canal, and that all the stone for the enlargement and construction of at mow canal on the other side would have to be bronght from a distance; the same as for the north shore canal. But there is another question to be considered. If, as is the opinion of a certain number of men whe are interestel in the tade and natigation of this comery, it will he necessary to decpen our canals hefore many years to a depth of 20 feet, that would be imposille on the Bealahnois side except by the construction of an artiticial chamel three miles long, which would have to be mate across Lake st. Francis so ats to obtain a b 0 -foot navigation. The chamel necessary to oltain a $1+$ foot narigation would le only one and three-quarters of a mile long, but to ohtain a 20 foot navigation the chanmel would have to the three miles long, at least. In the letter of this Mr. Sullivan, who is the authonity which my hom. friend from Beamharmois cited all throuch his speech, that gentleman says that the canal does not terminate at Yandreuil. Well. if that semteman was acquainted with the commtry, he wombl know that this camal terminates in the comety of Vaudreuil. He has also given us letters from captains, pilots, \&e. Well, these men are captains and pilots of small vessels, and a great many of them live near Valleyfied and are interested. I suppose, in any kind of canals. They hate never navigated the large class of ressels which will be used in the future when our canals are deepened to 14 feet. All the argments of my hon. friend were based upon it panphlet. which was prepared hy my hon. friem from Jaciples Cartier (Mr. (iirouard), who was bom in Beauharnois, and to whom the people of Beauharnois applied for a defence after Mr. Lanthier, who had taken a great deal of interest in this question, had written a pamphlet. The hom. member for Jacpules Cartier, who was not a member then. wrote a painphlet in answer to that one ; but as he is not an engineer, I consider the pamphlet is not worth the opinion of the distinguished engineers who have studied the subject for many years. My hon. frieml said something ahout election stories. Well, I have heard some of those election stories myself, and I can assure the House that they were very far from lreing true. This canal question was decided by the Government lefore the election of 1891, and after it had lieen decided, I was defeated. I also saw in the papers that a great number of men had leen employed this year in the County of Soulanges during the election. Now, no more men were employed than were necessary, anl than are usually employed, but the Govermment engineers thought that they should continue the test pits so as to be able to give out contracts for other sections of the canal; and a few test pits were made. It was easier to make them in winter than in summer on account of the ground being frozen, as it was not necessary to prop up the sides
of these test pits. I may say, in summins up my atguments, that the alvantiges of the Noulanges (imalare that it would be in a straight course with the line of navigation : that it womblollow the deep water chamel on the morth side : that it Wonlel sate the crossiug from the north side. chammel of lake st. Frameis. $\mathrm{f}_{0}$ the head of Valleytielh. ateross the lake and from Molacheville ti, Lathine : and thit on the north side the hamburs are letter. Doreover. a canal comstmeted on the morth shore would be cheaper and safer. and hetter adaptel to the wants of nor future marigation. hecaluse it conlal he deepelaed at a less const thath int the other side: Moreover. it wonld not be subject to the danger attending narigation in the enlargement of sanals. such as has leeen the ease on the (onnwall (ianal, and other canals which have loeen deepened and endarged. This phestion. Mr. Speaker, was decided after very long and carefnl consideration hy the liovernment : it Wats decided after several reports had leen made by eminent engineers, and I think that no better eonclusion cond have heen arrived at than the one they emborlied in their report. I hope that the tinemment will complete. With the least prossible delay. the enlargement of war camals, which are of vital interest to the trate and commerce of the country and that before long we will have a 14 ferot nariyation from the lakes to the city of Montreal.
 jection to loringing down all the papers amel reports of engineers on the interesting subject of the moting movel hy my hon. friend from lieanharnois iMr. Bergerom!. That was whe of the first questions that were monted when I came to this Honse abnit $-{ }^{(1)}$ vears ago. The hom. gentleman then representing the (omnty of Noulinges usen to get. up) nearly every session animake an argument in favour of a c:amal through his comaty rumuing to the (itscanles. We have had inmunemalle petitions to the -lepartment frompersonsinterested in the canal, from nearly all the mariners is the comatry. from the Bhateis of Tramle of Montreal ami Kingston. and places that are most interested in the carrying trate of the st. batwence-all advocating the line Which has heen allopted be the diovernmemt. The ohjections which were makle by the meminer for Beathamosis (Mr. Bergeron) to the lonation of the athal. I think principally centre in two or three paints. One of themis. that the port of entrance ont the north shore of the sit. Latwrence is not so goon for the purpose is the one on the somth shore:-Fialleytielal. The simreys of our engineers show that the chamel hetween Presentt and Nontreal follows the north shore, and for all purposes of navigation the entrance on the north shore is fat hetter than that at Valleyfield. This is the catse for two or three reasons. One of them is that as the channel follows the north shore a ressel has to cross from the neighlourhood of Coteath direct to Vialleyfield in order to effect entrance to the Beanharnois Camal, ami in some seasons of the year when the wind is in certain directions and very boisterous, it is perhaps a little flangerous. Another oljection is that atcording to surveys, which the member for Beauharnois says have not been completed. it is almost impossible to secure It feet navigation at the entame into Valleytieli. The reason is set out by the engineers in a report read by the member for Peatharnois, and also hy
the member for sonlanges, which shows that inmediately under the river lenl. Which at present constitutes the entrance, is a liyer of looulders and indurated elity, and this would have to le removed for the purpose of acepuiring accommolation for 14 feet ressels, particularly looking forward to the day when the hom. member for stoulanges hopes we will have a $\mathbf{2}$ (1) font navigation, amel further under. this clay ame lomhlers there is a formation of quicksand through which tools sometimes drop ofig feet. I have lee natsiaredhy the engineers in the department that in orver to make the entrance to Vitle ytiehl. or a point immerliately alone it, of use for ressels drawing 14 feet. excaivation would he reguired for nearly two miles, which womld. in fact, renter the: Peathamosis (imal on the somoth side mearly the same lenght as the camal on the north side. If my memory serves me rieght, the length of the Soulanges Ganal will he latiz miles. The lensth of the present Peamharmois Comal from its entiance at Palleyfield to its exit into the St. latwrence is 10 miles. and the subatueons excalations necessary to ohtain an entrance into Vialleytield woulel adil two :nikes to the distance. Another reason assigned hy the member for Beatharmois in opposition on locating the canal on the north site is that it will hate tio cross three little streams. The hom. gentleman says that parties who have travelled in that section When the snow wats melting in the spring, fomml the whole cominte flowede and it would le imporssible for at small iqfleduct umber the camal to carry away the water, and the work of chanage would le: of such ath expensive chatacter as to oblige the: diovermment to abamlon the camal altogether. I have heen assured loy engineers who have examined that point that the puantity of water is known. that the extent of combry inained by those chree little crecks is well known, and there is ample provision for the passiage of water under the canal, and there need he nu danger apprehembed on that acoonat. The hon. gentleman states also that thecamal on the south site of the Kit. Latwrence operns at a much earlier period than wonh the eatnal ont the north shore. As to that I do not know why there shombl he stich a difference in the climate between two sections of eountry only a few mile:s apart. Any person acegnainted with river navigation knows that in a canal forming the comnectinge link leetween two lakes. the ice prisses away at : much carlier periond on the camal than it does in the: latkes alone ami below: that is to sity, that as regards Lake St. Francis alove the Beauharnois Cinal and above the proposed sonalages (iamal, the probabilities are that lnoth of the canals would he open and tit for navigation long lofore the ice hand passell from the lake alowe. The hon. member for Coulanges stated, and ohjection was taken to his statement, that the port at the entance to the Soulanges Canal is open for havigation much earlier. than at Valleytieh. The engineer reports that this is the case: lut that I do mot thimk makes the slightest alifference whatever. becanse neither the. one camal nor the other could be used for navigation matil looth Lakesst. Lonis and st. Francis were tit to he navigated. Another objection made by the hon. member for Peatharnois, and it wrold he a serious objection if true, was that, on atcount of the Ottawa opening at a date much later than the St. Lawrence, the ice coming down the first mentionend river piled on the shoals lying in the immediate neightourhond of the Cascades and remained there

Mr. Bain (Soulanges).
for a long period, and that this would remiter at canal on the north shore useless for a long time, claring which the canal on the south shore could lee used. That question, if the hon. gentleman will real the report of Mr. Monro, has been fully answered. Encuiry has been mate into it principally ly those who navigated the river from Montreal to the Casundes from 1846 to 1 sio3-ot, and they deelared that that portion of the river into which the Soulanges (anal will delonuch at Lake Sit. Lonis hail been open long anterior to the part of the river where the leanharnois Cinal enters into the lake. The: olservations of engineers within the last two or three yeats, excepting one period mentioned, contirm this opiniom, that the ice passes away at the Cascates at as early. if not an earlier periond than it cloes at the entrance of the Beanharnois (amal. From the reports of the engineers, then, it appears that there are difticulties in regard to the entrance at Valleyfield, that the ditticulty of excavation at the entrance from Lake St. Francis is almost insmmountalle. The engineers show an expenditure of $\mathbf{S v}(n),(M N)$ to $S 1,(000$,( $x$ ( $)$ fort hat work alone would he reguired, and with this they think it would be diticult to aceomplish the object. If it should the desired to increase the depth of the canal at any time from if feet to 18 or 2) feet, they consider the obstacles on the south shore would $l_{\text {e }}$ almost insummontable. The camalon the rorth shore can be built for three-quarters of at million to $\mathrm{El},(\mathrm{OX}),(\mathrm{QK})$ cheaper--so I am informed hy the engineers---thith the cost for which the Pranharnois Canal coukl be enbiggen. or the altermative scheme of a canal from Knight's Point, a shortalistanceabore Villeytieh, ionhllwe carriedont. Fither of the two plans proposed the enlargement of the Beatuharnois Canal, or the substitution of another entrance at Knight's Point would be largely in excess of the estimated cost of the building of the new canal on the north shore, and the hailding or enkarging of the Beauharnois Canal on the sonth shore conhld not be clone in summer and winter contimuonsly as it could be on the north shore. and such work would seriously interfere with the navigation of the canal. For these reasons, on account of the cheapness, on account of the narigalile chamel passing hetween Prescott and Montreal leing on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and for other reasons. the foremment has found that it would be better and cheaper to build the canal on the north shore. I trust that after the hon. member for Beathamois (Mr. Bergeron) gets the reports and plans of the engineers, that he will be satisfied. He will see, if he looks at the report of Mr. Monro. that over l(o) test pits were chag at the Valleyfieh entrance. Mr. Shanly, Mr. l'age and Mr. Trulean, the head of the department, have recommended the aduption of the north shore route. and when the hon. member for Beanharnois gets the papers I think he will be convinced, its we were in the department, and as the fiovermment was, that the selection manle by the (iovernment is the best in the interests of the comintry.

Mr. BFRGERON. Mr. Speaker. I thought that perhaps some other gentleman might speak upon this notion, but before it is passed I wish to reply in a few worils to what has been said by the Minister of Railways and (anals and ly the hon. member for Soulanges (Mr. Bisin). So far as the
remarks of the member for Soulanges are concerned. there is uo use replying at length to him, because he has ruoted entirely the report of Mr. Monru and has dealt altogether with that report, which I am contending against as not correct. However, 1 am bound to reply to the remarks of the Minister of Railways and Canals, who seems to be well versed on the same report of Mr. Mouro and to take his opinion from that report. I contend that my remarks are contimed by the speech of the Minister of Railways ame fimals. He has lased himself solely on the report of the engineer, Mr. Monro, and in fact the whole Honse of Commons, combprising 21.5 members, seems to be asked to rely on the report of this engineer without corvolnative evidence. My demanil is that the report of Mr. Monmoshouh be considered and placed before a board of competent engincers for corroboration. I do not believe that Mr. Monros report is correct. and the difference letween us is that the Minister of Railways and (anals and the member for Noulanges (Mr. Bain) take that report as being entirely correct. The Minister of Railways stys that the persons engaged in havigating that water route are in favour of the Noulanges (dual. The hon. member is not rery much responsilile for his opinion, hecause he has only oceupied the portfolio for a few months, and the Minister of that department has been changel ten times at least since this question was mooter. The hon. Minister says that the shippers have atsked for the soulanges Canal. 1 contend, not that the Minister of Rail ways and Cabals did not say the truth, lout that his information is not true. and I contend further that the shippers are opposed to the Soulanges Canal. The Minister of Railways and (Gunls says that the entrance of the Beatuharnois Canal is dangerous, but he only says so lecause Mr. Monro says that, but the majority of engineers and of shippers are against this opinion of Mr. Monro. I tell the Minister again that when he bases his argument that the north shore canal will be of the sime length as the south shore canal. he is taking his information from Mr. Monro, and that Mr. Monro is not correct. The south shore cimal is shorter in every shape and form than the morth shore camal.

Mr. HAliaiART. Ierhaps the hon. gentleman has misumberstood me. I said the length of the canal on the north shore would be $13: 3$ miles and the length of the Beauharnois Canal is 12 miles. That, added to the subapueous excavation which would le necessary to enter the port of Vallegfied. would add two miles, which would le 14 mikes and would be in excess of the canal on the north shore.

Mr. BERGRRON. That is only a question of detail : that is only one of the routes, and since they have decided to put the canal on the north shore they have selected three lifferent rontes. We have been speaking in this House of Commons of economy. The halls of this chamber are filled with talk about economy, and I contend that if economy is needed the BeauharnoisCanal is two miles shorter, coming down and going up, than the camal on the north shore. If the Government want to make a canal two miles longer on the south shore, they can do so, but I contend that the Peauharnois Canal can be enlarged and deepened in the same place as it is to-day, and you can have a canal two miles shorter than the proposed Sonlanges Canal. Now,
alont that question of bringing in the ressels to the western entrance. There is not a boatman, nor a master of a ship. nor a pilot, nor a member on the Government side of the House who can say that it will not le more dangerons to bring a tow of harges to the entrance of the north shore canal than to bring to the entrance of the Beatahamois Canal. At the entrance to the Beanhamois Camal there is no current, whereas at the entrance to the proposed Soulanges Camal there is a great deal of current, and everyhody knows that. It was only the other day that I staw a master mariner, interested in narigation, who toll me that it was impossible to bring a tow of harges to the hean of the soulanges (amal. if there was the least southwest winl, hecanse the tow would be blown into the rapids. The hon. Minister of Railways and Camal says he has the report of Mr. Momro to show that it is untrue. I say that the report of Mr. Monro camot be correct, and what I ask is that that report may be pat before competent engineers, men who know what they are talking abont, and then we shall ascertain whether Mr. Monro is correct or uot. Now, in regard to my statement about the flooding at Cotean, neither the hon. Minister nor the hon. member for Soulanges (Mr. Bain) have answered it. What I sain yesterday, and repeat to-day, is that the water at Cotean Lambing is at the height of the ailway. There are three rivers there, and if they are forced into narrow channels, the water will rise above the railway lefore it reaches the it. Lawrence. The only answer we have from the hon. Minister is that Mr. Nonro says that my statement is not correct. That is the fiovernment's only ground for proposing to expend $S s,(x, n),(n) 0$ for this work. Who is Mr. Monro: He may le a very goonl engineer : but 1 sulmit that we are not here for the pleasure of anyboily. We are here to do our cluty, and I ask that lefore we accept Mr. Monro's report, we should place it before other engineers to ascertain whether it is correct or not.

## Mr. IAAURIER. It isatcepted.

Mr. BER(iFRON. Whether it is accepted or not, it is better to turn back and olstain something more serious than that report hefore going aheat blindly into such an enormons expenditure. I think the (iovernment should do that, and I will tell you why. There has been talk enough in the country about these expenditures being manle to win a contest. I never believel that, and I do not lelieve it to-day; but people uill believe it if the Government, instead of placing the matter before competent engineers, go ahead on the basis of Mr. Monros report and incur an expenditure of $\$ 8,0000$,OON. In regard to my statement about the ice at the Cascades, the same answer is given. The hon. Minister of Railways aml Canals, for whose judgment I have a deep respect, says it caunot be true, because Mr. Monro says it is not true I say it is true. I know it ; I have been there. I am not an engineer, and I haveread to the House a statement of about fifteen pilots, honest and respectable men, who say that at the Cascades the ice remains jammed for three weeks after it has gone from the south shore. The hon. Minister says he cannot understand how there can be such a difference of temperature within three miles. I can say like him, I do not understand it, but it is so. If the Minister believes the report of Mr. Monro on that
point, I do not. From ING: Alown to 180 N . Where were the reports of Mr. Monro? He has fomme that in one year the ine went from the north shore as scomias from the sobth shore : but if he hat taken the swentern veats from $15-3$ to 1 Nam. he would have found that that was uot so. Mr. Monro knew very well that it was mot so. He made his report, aml he foumd some very goonl Ministers to lelieve it. Now my hon. friend from Sonlanges says that the entrance on the Beabharmois (inal at Valleytieh will enst from sion, (MN) tu Sl,(MN).(MW) : ant the hon. Minister of Railwaysamt C'anals says the same thing. Germ what ilo they base their calenlations: Upon Mr. Mommos re-port--always the same thing. I know that Mr. Domor siys that : I read his report last year: hut I contenl that that report is not correct. This is not a guestion of having the camal in my comoty: The people of my eromty do unt care for the camai for themselves : lut as a matter of puhlic policy, the builling of a camal on the north shore woull hea uselessexpenditure of money, and I amaskingsimply that the report upon which the invermment hase their caleulations, should lef put before competent engineers. The hon. Minister has spoken of Mr. Shanly. I can say that I myself spoke to Mr. Shanly on this: sulject when he sat in this House. anil also in Montreal. He is one of the men who built the Beanharnois (imal, and he: hats always sitid to me that the idea of huihling the canal on the north shore was perfectly absurd. The hom. Minister says that he has Mr. Shanlys report. leet us see that report, and we shall then see whether Mr. Shanly statement in writing is the same as his verbal statement to me. So far as Mr. I'age is comcerned, I do not want to speak of those who are gone. We shall hate the ohl gentleman looking down from almoe on the soulanges Canal which I hope will never Ine built. Mr. Trudean, we know, fatours the north shore, and like the fiovernment. lee bases his opinion on Mr. Momros report. Now: I do not want to detain the House on this puestion. and I do not intend to speak alout it anv more. I hive done my duty, not so much to my county, as to the House and the country. I io not want to see the day when the liovernment will come to me and say : : After all you were right : if we hat followed your alvice we would not have made this mistake.

Mr. LAUCRIER. There ate few men in this House I am sure, who, after having listened to the vely elaborate discussion which we have hat yesterday and to-diay on this question, would te in at position to say whether the location of the canal should be on the south shore, as contemied by my hon. friend from Beanharnois, or on the north, ats contended by my hon. friend from Soulanges. There seems to be contlicting testimony on louth sides. The statements presented ly the hon. member for Beauharnois are weighty, and certainly deserve attention. I do not understand that the hon. gentleman contends that the proper lacation of the canal is on the south shore, thongh that seems to le his opinion. But he makes the complaini, and the very serious complaint, that the Government propose to build another canal upon insufficient data. That is, I understaml, the position the hon. gentleman takes.

Mr. BERGERON. Hear, hear : that is it.

Mr. Bergeron.

Mr. LAURIFR. He does not saty that the camal should be built on the south shore or on the north shore. He simply sitys that the fiovernmert are proposing an expenditure of Sx, (M).(MX) based on ant erroneons report, amd that they should have more information than they hate. There is a great deal to he said on hehalf of that contention. If my hon. friend from beanhamois (Mr. Bergeron) has spoken acemately. aml I have no donatit that he has with the great attention that he has given to this case, the Government seemed to have taken action on insutficient information. I do not blame them for eonstructing a cuanal on the north shore. lnecause I am not sufficiently informed on the sulbject, but the contention of my hom. friend from Feanharmos is that the fioveriment have arrived at their decision on insutficient blata. It appears tor the that it is rather late in the day for my hom. friend to raise that point.

Mr. BERGERON. I made it last year.
Mr. LAURIER. The time to make the oljection wats when there was an election coming on. My hon. friend should have opposed the ministerial cambidate in the County of Soulanges amb shomhl have said that the forernment wascommitting the
 sufficient diata, and no doubt his influence would have been felt, and I believe the (iovernment would have heen forced totake his viewsintoconsideration and perhaps to staty their hamd. But it is rather late in the day now for him to ratise the olpjection. He says he hopes the camal will not he lmilt. but the contratets are alrealy given.

## Mr. BERABRRON. Sot yet.

Mr. LAURIER. Alsout the time of the election the tembers were asked for, and I think the contracts hate been let.

## Mr. HAligiAR', Two are awarded.

Mr. LACRIER. Two of them are awarderl. The other is $k e p t$ in abeyance. At all erents, it is rather late in the day for my hon. frieml to raise the point now, and I hope we will not have to come to the conclusion that the Government have acter wrongfully. If afterwards, however, it turns but that the statements male by my hon. friend as to the impracticability of this canal are correct. it will be evident that the (iovermment have taken a rery serions burden on their shouhlers and will te cntitled to severe censure, and I am afraid that my hon. friend from Beatharnois will not he entirely free from that censure.

Motion agreed to.

## PIERS, sc., IN PRINCE COCNTY. P.E.I.

## Mr. PERRY moved for :

Statement showing the amount of money expended by the (iovernment of Canada in the gears $1590-91$ on piers. breakwaters, \&c., in Prince County. P. E. I. : the amount expended on each of these works, the work let by contract and to whom let; also showing the total amount voted during said jears and the amount not expended.
He said: 1 desire to draw the attention of the 1)epartment of Public Works, and the House in feneral, to the fact that the Department of Public Tiorks do not expend the money on the public works in Prince Edward Island which is voted by this Legislature. I find that, in $I S M 0$, voted for repairs, piers amd breakwaters in Prince

Eilwatil lslame, and out of that only Si.(KX) was expendenl. What hiss become of the other Sis, (KKI)? No doultt the province has been charged. and hon. members opposite freguently charge that Prince Edward Islaml receives large amounts of money. No doulst those amounts look large. lout I think they are small, and then we find that only alout one-half of the amounts roted from year to year are expented. Wits there no breakwater or pier or wharf in Prince Edward Island that reguired repairs to involve the expemliture of this sin, 0 (no): Why. at Tignish, it would require $\mathbf{S i}_{2} 0,0$ (1) 0 to make that harbour angthing like a decent harbour, and that is a harbour of refuge for the fishing ressels of Gloncester. New Brunswick, aml others. There are a large number of vessels that come into that harlmourfom Tracatie, from Pokemouche.from Shippegan. from Carapuet, and from other places. On the eve of a storm these fishermen come to that port. and the entrance is then hocked so that our small local hoats have to move up in oriler to make room for these ressels. We know that the catches of matekerel are generally made in the morning, but When our small mackerel lwats wat to get out. under these circumstances they ammot get out until is or 4 bolock in the afternoon. The fiovernment onght to see to this. There is room enough
 breastwork huilt thereacross the marsin and drenged in order to allow these lonats to pass up towards the bringe and so to allow the smaller lomats to get out. Then. in Cisemmpec harbour the 1 iovermment hate neither a wharf. nor a pier, nor a loreawater. There is only a railway wharf there, except some: wharves that are kept up liy private enterprise or by the Laval dovernment. Then, when we go to Malperpue, there was rom there to spend si, 0 ( 0 ( $)$, and there is room to spend $\$ 30,000$ in Summerside, the cippital of Prince County, the county which 1 have the honour to represent. When the dovernment was asked to spend some money there, the reply was that they hat no money to sjeme. The perople of summerside and the people of Prince Connty do not support the present Ciovermment, and therefore they have no money to spend there. Summerside is the place where Her Majestys mails are lamded rluring the whole time of navigation, and get the (iovernment steamers have no wharf there, but have to go to private wharves or to those luilt hy the Local (iovernment. On the other haml, at Point du Chêne in New Brunswick, on the other side of the straits, there are Dominion Govermment wharves that have cost $\mathrm{Si} 1(0),(10(4)$, while in Summerside not a single clollar has been spent to accommolate the whole of the shipping of Prince County: The harlour of Summerside, if not the: first, is, perhaps, the secomel harbour in the Province of Prince Eduard Island, and the people who are large contributors to the revenue of the conntry have a right to a fair share of the public moiney to be expented there, in order to facilitate their great traffic. Bint. Sir, they are tired of asking. It seems the Department of Public Works could not see their way clear where to expend this $5 \mathrm{~g}, 000$. I conteind that the people of Summerside have a goon] right to ask for a breakwater. If a breakwater were built at the entrance io Simmerside on the north side of the lighthouse. I claim that navigation could lwe kept open three weeks later in the fall and open three weeks tarlier in the spring, because the passage wouhl create more current,
ame I think the ice would not take so early in the fall ats it dowe at presemt, and it would clear out much earlier in the spring. I do not suppose the (iovernment is going to cote us any money. I have haved up the Estimates laid on the Table and 1 fail to see chat me olollar is to ke appropriate to improve the natigation in the harbour of summerside now. nor do 1 expect that the diovernment will do anything for that comoty. meless, perhaps. in a moment of carreleseness, when they to not think of what they are doing. Now we come to West Point. West Point hat a wharf buid there some gears ago, when something like tive or sis thousaind dollars was expended to build it. My colleague here at my right (Mr. Yeo) kuws somethingalmout that. Fecause he was in the Lonal Parliament and used his influence to get it built. This Wats a sreat benetit th the people of West Point. They live far from railway aceommondation, and they made use of this wharf to ship their pronluce to Pointe da Chene, and thence to its destination to some prort in C'amala or the United States. Now, the bovernment took possession of the wharf some years aes: they took possession of the shore. and what is the result? The result is that they never expendeel one doliar on the wharf. the whole wrok was destroved. amil has leen carried a way. When I asked here a few years age from my phace in the House of the Minister of Prublic Works, what he intended to do, he said it was not the intention of the fiocernment to relailh. Why, Sir. the leses farmers of West Point asked me some time ago if 1 thought it was proper for them tor turn to amid open a sulbseription to get money, to ask the people to pur their hands into their pockets and raise money to luild the wharf. I told them: dent lemen, 1 think you are mistaken: I think the first thing to No is to apply to the ciovermment of Canala, to, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to get a license from him in order to enable you to build sour wharf. But the people could not to it, hecause I understand the dovermment have not only tiaken the wharf bint they have taken the ground. and if the people undertook to buid a wharf there without the knowledre of the diovernment they would le trespassers. That is the way it stands today. 1 do not see a single dollar in the Estimates to enable the Minister of Puldic Works to repair that wharf or to build a new one. A few years ago. in answer to my yuestion, he said that his engineer had made a survey and a report, and that the report recommended that the wharf shoulat be huilt on the someth side. at a cost of $\mathrm{sl} 10 .(\mathrm{nO})$. Well, I supprose the diovermment got frightened at the prospect of expending sillo,(nn). But they are not aftaid to ask this country to vote money to commeuce a work that my hon. friemd from Beatharnois (Mr. Bergeron) siys will likely cast $\mathrm{S},(\mathrm{ONO},(\mathrm{ONO})$, and he has toll us that this work will be guite useless. Bit I can tell him that my constituents in West Point stand in this position : that every dollar expended there will not le useless, because it is loudly needed. But 1 suppose it is there as in other parts of Prince County, becanse the people do not support the (iovermment they must be pumished in this way. Well, if the Government expect that the electors of Prince County are going to vote for them after such usige, they are every much mistaken. The more of such usage, the less chance the Govermment will have. Xow I will
leare hat plateaml come to Miminegash breakwater. I am rery glay to find that I have friends in this Honse, is well as in the semate, supporters of the Covernment, who have lousied themselves in regard to thi- matter : they have waitel upon the Minister and askerl him to place a sum in the Estimates sutficient to l, uild a break water at Miminegash. I du hope and trust that thase gentlemen, who are (conservative menilers, will succeed. We know well who they are. They are not the members from Queens (comity. Because the members from that county are sominl likerals. They must he the two members from hings comen, and those two gentemen never salw the break water. They know so little abmar it that they asked for a new hreakwater at Miminegash. The breakwater there was hailt in 150 s. in the last year of the Mackenzie Atministration, to whom the tishermen of that place ase this great lonom. Now. these two entenem han better attend to the wamts of their own comstituents: they have ne, insiness to trespass on my comaty. 1 would like to see them there as visiting strangers, but they have ne, right to come and try to take the ground from miler my feet in the comety 1 represent. They are trespassing on me privileses and I hope and trust they will attend to all the breakwaters and piers in their own county which reguire to be locoked after, and when they have sot atl they can set from the dovermment they will not have one: cent tow mach. With respect to this hreakwater at Miminegash, two years ago the Honse of Comimons votel 3 . $\mathbf{6}$ (ko to repair it. Well, sir, there was at contrate entered into. No tenders were askel for until late in Deceminer. in Is (9), on the ere of the general election. At that time the Minister asked for temlers to do certain works, amd a certain gentleman, I believe of the name of MacAlonald, iunl a very gool Tory, happenel to be the suceessful tenderer and agreed to to the work forSo, ind within seven monthe, as the Minister of Public Works tohd us last year. Well. Sir, he deposited his money, and he asked for an extension of time, hut the ciovernment did not grant it. The elections were then over, and there was inי longer any need of holding out the bait to the electors. The farermment cambliates had been defeated, and nothing in the wide world conld be done to redeem the two Tory camdidates. Therefore the work must lee stopped. It reminuls one strongly of the Stairs \& O Hanly transation on the Esiumatt docks. After he had siguel his temler, he was told he was tuo low. He had lreen tohl that he had better give up the contract. The depresit he hat made with the department was returnea, anid he was toll that his contract price wats tox low, that he would lose money, and he wats allised to give it up. In accordance with the recommendation, he did so. He wantel an extension of time. Why could not the dovernment have grantel it? The time has reen extended. and the wharf is not yet built. Money has lien uselessly expended, and the result is that the people of the locality suffer from want of aceommolation, aml during the spring most of the work constrncted might le carried away by ice. Have the (iovernment gained inything? No. What has become of the $(3,-10(1)$ ? I asked last year how much of the $\mathbf{3 3}, \mathbf{3 1 0}$ had been expendeds: I was tohl that $\delta(3 i d)$ had heen spent on the breakwater, and shis had lieen given to the inspector. Mr. Peккт.

What hass leen done with the halance? In answer to my enguiries the excuse was mate that the diovermment had not sutficient money to enter into a contract. No new erontract, at all events, has Ineen entered into. I believe it is not the intention of the department to ask for tenters. If it wiss their intention, it shouhl have lxeen lone long ago. Why could mot alvertiseluents for temers have heen inserted at the close of the last sesision? It appeats that the Minister of Public Works hat not time to attend to it. The diovernment have nut time to clos what the comity expects of them: hut when and election is going on in Nevat Seatia or Sew Branswick. Guelse of Ontario, we timl these gentemen. like thying birels, thonk there hy the -iozen and seare. They attenil meetings amitry to persmale the proplie lig follse promises, promises which they never inteme to cary out, that they shoull give the fiovermment their support : the: hambug the peaple and induce them to vore for bovermment camblibates. That is one of the chief reasons why such a sweep has heen mande at the hye-dections. When we atsk them to attemel is their husiness, to give us a fuid fure ifoo. to reowup us for the so, (x) a sear we paty them the $y$ ate not to be foums. they sit like dinmmes, they camot nove, they act like men who dos not meath to ilo what is right. I am not sointer spatio of Queenis County, for the representatives are well able to speak for their comonty, but I merely speak for the coming I represent. Thedidermment is not giving a reasomable share of the public money in orter to maintain the public works of my abunty. Is it proper to vote money each vear and leaive it unexpeniled: If the system of taxing eath porince according to its publie works were alopted. it conll be demonstanted in tive minutes that Prince Ealward Island fatils to get its proper amel lawful share. But the islame is part of the Dominion, and whatever improvements are carrien out there atre inot for the lemetit of the islame alone, 1 , for the alvantage of the people of Ontario alsor, for the henetit of the tratelling agents who conme down to the ishand try ing to intronduce articles and sell them to the islambers. The improvements are in fact, ats much for the leenetit of people outside of the island as for the benetit of the perople of the ishanl themselves. I lesire to ask the dioverument if they intem in catry out this poliey which they have inamguted: if they intend to do justice to the islami : if they inteni to follow out the principle of voting money vear after year and not expending more than half. imd then allow the matter to drift along during two or three years: I want to he assured hy the diovernment that this moner is gongetole expended. When you read the Fistimates, you are apt to come to the conchasion that the island is getting its fair share of the public money, hat when you come to the expenditure you fime that the money voted has not leven expended. 1 might mention a gonel pany other works in my count of minor impmitance but it would be tedions for me to contimue further. 1 hope the foverument will learn a lesson from what I have satid. My remarks may stem a little hitter, hat they are made in the interests of my comoty, and I will receire eredit for what I have said from the people of Prinee Edward Islamel.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) I takp advantage of the present opportmity to call the attention of the

Minister of Pulbic Works to one or two public works in my county which I bronght to the atttention of his predecessor, last year ame the gear Inefore. Althongh I hal not the express promise that they woulit ine attemided to, yet the language used gave me to amberstamd that the forermment woulil expent sutheient money to place them in proper order. On the north side of Queen's Comety, right in the centre of the lest tishing groumel. are sithated the two harlmurs of Rustion amd New Lomion. So far as hustion is concerned, a lreakwater. Was hailt eight or ten years age which has Imeen of very great ahrantage to the plate, and it. hat heen kept in rem fair repair. With respect to New Lamolon there were sume new works re!uired and repueted upon. The hon. gentleman will timel in his department a very excellent Faphort from Mr. brown, whe wits sent is the islami some rears ago, in which he recomamended certain works as leinge essential in oreler tomake the hartrour what it should $\mathrm{ln}_{\mathrm{x}}$, a proper harinaur of refuge to the tishermen, amd capahle of allowins small sehooners to enter and take anay pronhace. I understond from the late Minister that the latter wats muler his comsideration, in fiact. ine saill st more than once, and the dovermment did huild a small hreakwater ont onte sibe of the hartome. lout there still remains to lee earried but the works which Mr. Brown reparted ats essential in onder to make the present expenditure lemeticial. I will pressom the hon. Minister the impertance of examining that rejmer, ani if he call suceced in ohtamings money from his colleagnes, the suggestion math. hy engineer brown shonlil be carried out. (In the south side of the ishamd there is linette hatinour. which my hon, willagne many times has hameht to the attention of the Honse: and I lare sity he will take ancasion to speat oi it when he is in his sesit. I will not refer io it further. except to sity that there is a cappital repert on that harlmur in the lepartment. I want to call the hom. Ministers at tention tu Wimnl lishand hreakwater. It wats combmented some years ago ley the Lacal lionermment.
 it and expencled some muney upon the breat water. and they have sone on rear after year expenting money buen ihat hreakiator, on a system that I have protested agatinst time amd agrin: that is, voting from Sl, (hM) to pembed lie day work. The hom. Minister might as Well take the money ame show it into the sea as to expent it that way. The hreakwater has been for vears untinished. A dredge was sent some gears agro and did effectual work as far as it went. It enabled a schomer to come alongside the lreakWater so as to enable the people to ship their prorducts. 1 Went there alonut eighteen momiss ags amd mwing to a fearful stom the hreakwater was in a rery dilapidated comblition. The hallasting hats lueen washed out. allil it was impossible for a man to drive a horse atmil cart down the loreakwater at all. The loreakwater was in such a condition that the expemditure of : 1 , Mini by day's work was ahsolutely un gand at all. The money might as well be in the publicex. chequer, and better, lrecause there were no heneticial results_lerived from it. As I satil, the hreakwater is opposite licton and Pugwash, in a ihicklysettled portion of the comatry, as the people, if they hat anything of a harlour there-as it was the intention of the fiovermment to build such a harbour

- would loe enabled to trate with the perple on the uerth coist of Sova Somia, and quite a lange trade could be carried on. There is no railway within so or +11 miles. They have ne natural harlmor there from which to ship their produce, and I do not kuw any class of penple who raise such fair crops as they do, and whe are so deprivel of the anhantages that might result from the sale of the crops if the had facilities for shipmemt. The Ninister of Pablic Wiosk has reports in his depart. ment upon this matter. The (iovernment some years ago huilt a brak water there, which had the etfict desired at the time but it is now in a terribly dilapidated comblition, amil I myself have seen that the men whe brought their pronluce inat schomer had to carre it on their lateks until they landed it in the catits. I ieel for the people in that lineality. 1 laid the :atiter as fairly ats 1 could lefore the former Minis. ter of Public Wiorks: but nothing wat done. 1 know that claims are mate by a large number of perple in the Inminion. ame that tach thinks his flam is the strongest, but I hoper that in this caste the present Minister of Public Works will do something to renove the ditizulties under which the people there latwar. I was prepared to wait-leing in oppusition until my turn cume in order to do sumething for this breakwater. I have been waiting a sund mang gears, and I trust now that the present Minister of Public Works will take the matter into his consideration. 1 ann quite sure that it 1 comh onee ser him down there and show him the condition of things, and how the farmens are deprivel of the means of exporting their profiuce, that he would tre ansious at once to take my case into consideration amid do something in fatour of it. 1 amb sure the Minister sill reall the reports in his depurtment. amil know that, if he doess his sense of fairplay will induce him at once to put that breakwater in proper repair. I do not wish that the hon. zenteman shonhl pursue the former puliey of the cepartment in this respeet. I hold that Slo(kn) spent now and again on this work is 1 ne seocl. but if the hom. gentleman shomble see his way clear to wote the amoumt which his engineer has reprrtedassutficient toput the hreak water in proper comdition. he will be conferring a great lwenetit on a very layge section of our people.

Mr. OLiMF:T. 1 must first sigy that 1 am thankful for the cernest lesson that has heeng given to me by the hon. memleer for Prince (Nr. Perry). 1 suy that it was a very earnest lesson, hecause the hom. genteman spoke in such a tone as to deeply. impres me with the very great importance of the grievances which he is continually bringing up year after sear in this Honse. 1 may sur, Mr. Speaker. that when the papers are broaght iown, 1 ams sure the Honse will see that Prine Edward Island has been pretty fairly dealt with hy this Covernment sille it came into porwer in ISTs. Curionsly enongh, 1 happeneel to cpen a lo lrok comtaining the Estimates of Na, oth and, looking at what was rotend. 1 see that in $150.3 .-60$ only 54,120 was votel for Prince Ed ward lsland hy his friends the Liveral party of which he was a great adminer at the time: while the Esti mates of the present year containan item of $\leqslant 14,000$ for Prince Eduarth Ishand.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Will the hon. gentleman permit me for a moment to correct him. At the time the Minister of Public Wiorks speaks of, Mr. D.are (P.E.I.)
the piers and wharres of Prince Edward lslame were repuined at the expense of the Linal diovernment : so that there was ne reasom for that wote at all. but the Makenzie liovermuent spent sio. (MW that gear in construting the hreak water at Souris.

Mr. OCDMET. That was for imecial works, ami if 1 should opent the accomest of the department since, we would set rhat under the presemt liovemmem cervertensive works have heen constractedin Prince Eiluardlslami. lampuite sure thar when the Supplementary Estimates come down we will ste that Prince Eilward lishad is not mone forgetten tham any other part of the lhominion.

## Me: DATIFN (P.E.L.) Hear, hear.

Mr. OCINE:T. I may ahd to what 1 haie hemen sayige that as to the works at Miminesath the information that 1 hane had from the deperment. ami from the pipers I examined. dine wot quite coincide with what has heen sain hey the hom. mem. ler from Prine (Mr. Perry). He says that :hecontact was not given luctase the perple of that comaty wrmand him, and that the contrateor was prevanted to withhraw his temiey on atorom of it letine the low. The infermation 1 have had from the deparmem is that the contractor himself refused to sign the contratt when he was ankenite Now so, for the reason that the siguing of the contraet thall heen deliayed for some months after the cleetions of 1801 . This will show that the department is met open to the accusation of giving contacts only for political purpuses and to serve their friembs during election tunes. If the diovernment hat wished to influence that special coment, the contract wouli have beren given at once and the work pros ceeded with. lim I suppose the compliment may ine paid as the peophe of Prince Eilward Island that they abumot lee comininced that the dovernment ate as corrupt as the hom. gentleman would wish them to believe. becanse they have not yet realized from past experience that if they elected membersfarourable tothe Civernment the would receive greater favours than they have reveived while represented by hom. gentlemen opposite. I cam assure my hon. friend from Prince Eilward Island that so far as 1 amm concerned that province will be treated juse as well as all the other provinces. As to the representations which have leen manle hy my hon. friend from Queens. 1 mayy tell him that the case of the Winal lshand lireak viater is just now under my consideration, in consequence of representations that have heon manle to me in my othice hy his hon. colleagne. and we will try to dio what is fair towards that work and towatids the people of that part of the island. He has stated correetlys enough that those people are entitled todue consideratio n from the Coverument. Inewase they are far away from any railway commmanation. 1 agree with the hoin. genteman when he says that it is not the policy of the ionermment to spend money piecemeal. or in sumall sums: on puldic works aud perhaps on some future occasion 1 may loring forward a plan imdicating my view. that public: moneys should lee
expenden on permanent works which wonhi be acheloumes on the eronst so ats to serve as harhames of cefuge for the fishernen. In that way, I think the perpple will le much berter semed. this policy will have to be ancepted hy the hon, members represent. ting the Mantime Provinces ami they will hatero
 or Sl, (M) on purve lanal works. The papers will Ine brought fown. amt they will show that the money has leyen expended bubati fith. ame that mo injustice has ever been ione of Prime Filwari lshat by this fovermment.

Mr: PKRKl'. In answer to the hom. Minister of P'ublic Works, I whis to siv that hat vear when I asked whether tembers ham lecen called for new works at Miminegrash breakwater, the Minister of Public Wiots amswered:
"Tenders were asked for by pablie adrertisement dated the 10 h of lhecember. 1840. fir extemding am strengeth

 compleied within swen months trom the date of the "contrict."

That, 1 am sure, was ample time tor the completion of the contract: hut when the Hobtse was in Supple the Dinister of Finathe informed ume that Mr. Miacolomald had given up the contaner lneamse the time was tem shot. I sity that when he refuser to sign that contract, amd hambugsed the tishermen, the dovermment were wrons in giving him hack his depmsit. They shombl have retained that as chamages for mon-fulfilment of the comtanc: It :he time the Cioverment of Mr. Mathenze was in power, the liovernment of Cimata had sot charge of $2-0$ wharves and piers in l'rince Eifwam lekand as they have now. These works were very well provided for by the Provincial iovermarmi, who used to spend sionoma a year in kerping them in repair, whereas this fovermment is spending only Sti, man a year. The hom gentleman tells us that We shmalil get no more meney now than we did then. It is to $\mathrm{la}^{2}$ supposed that we are stambing still, that we are not progressing : yet we time these hon. gentlemen telling us every day how prosperous we are. I contemd that the peosple of Prince Fdward lilam ane taxed sis per head per vear mone than we were unter the Dackenzie Alministration, amd therefore we have a visht to expect an eymiablent for that incerased taxation at the hames of the present (inermment.

Motion atreeed to.

## THE PCBLIC LANDS.

## Mr. EIMBAR movel for:

Return, in tabular form, of all persons, companies and corporations to whou have respertively heren soles, granted or leased, in Manitoha and the Nortli-N Hest Territories of Canada, more land than one section or tit0 acres. The return to give the foliowing information:-
(a) The 1st column to contain the name of the province

leased, the number of yeirs yet unerpired. the total num-
ben of acres swh. Kersedami licensonl, the tutal of cohmas 4. ${ }^{6}$ and E resmerively:

The retura io he sceompanied by a map, on a sate at not less than - miles to an meit, showing sil the survered and sululivided portions with the lands sranted and shd for settleusent. coloured light brown: the leased hames. green: the liceused lands, umber: the lamds srateed ami sold to companies sund corpurations, purpu: : end the lands still remaining to the Crown. lake real: with the number of acres of each chass figured on the map. Simela map shall alob imbicate the minway reerves, the referres ion Indians and furesi parks, shid shatl show ath lines of railivay buite or mater comatraction.
He sibid: The revarn for which I am moving will. 1 think, attiond a great cead of very valuable intor mation. Wer all know in a semeril Way that harge trats of the puhtio domatin in the North- West


 that consislerable trates hate loreta leatsed or granted to priate indiviotashs. The tirst part of the return asks fors atazebuent of all cases in whed more than one seretion of biflaters has heyn granted or leased to any imlivifinal or corporationg. The seromd pirt asks far a map on arompatiey this return. Which if it wan he prepared witheat tom gerest cost of ditioulty, will. I thinh. he ai alde vary
 at a slance what lamh in the Nortin- IVest hate Ineon gratated, what reserved. What leased. amb What arestill opento settlement. I haveleft ablamk in the propesed rermon. which I worid like to sill in to suit the viens of the hon. Vinister of the Interior. as to the sate ob whoh the map shoudit be mate. If it were manle on a seale of six miles to the inch, that wonh sive one inch tor ewh syuate township. However, perhaps the Minister will see what smbe wonhi le mosi convenient. I shouht think it would ine convenient, if they had maps in the Wepartment shoming the different clasives of hamds this map womh inelmie, amd if they were all put in one amd coloured ditiereutly, that would be a grat wonemience tai the members of this Honse. In reference to the wording of the residution, I have use the words " licensed lamis" as distin. Eushed fivm " leased hamk." hat perhaps the termi" leasend lamds" would lee sufficient. amd I Wonh suggest the colouring of the map in regaril to the other lands, though, of couse: the limels Which remain in pasisesision of the Crown need mot lat coloured lexatuse all the others wonld be coloured.

Mr. HENWNFI'. The retamasked for by the hon. gentleman who has moved this reselution is. as he says, a very impartant one, amel it wond le very interesting as well ats very useful if it were compilen, but the hom. gentleman must know that this is a very heary umiertaking and will occupy a very long time to prepare eren the tist portion of it. The luaks from which these retmens nomhid have to be taken ame in use every day hy the otheers of the slepartment, ami it would be very incomvenient imberl if these lowaks: hat to be ntilized for the purposes of this return during othice hous. The only men who conle do this work satisfactorily are the permane:at otticers of the department, and, as hom. gentemen know, they are precheled by the Civil Serviee Aet from doing any extra work after office houss, 1 mention this only to show how long it will take to bring this retmm ilown to the Honse. if the hon. gentlemandesires it shouhl he prepared. 1 dio not see much objection to the first protion of
the motion. With regard to the second portion, I really think that, if the hom. sentleman consider: it in idl its bearings, he will find that he is asking rather too much for me to promise. The last map Which was issued from sur department two or three months ago, was drawn on a scale of 12 miles (1) ath inch, and it was about the si\%e of the (herks tahle. To do what the hom. gentleman has asked properly. would repuire a map twice that size, that is. is miles per inch, imel that wombl take at lons time to prepare, at least tive or six monthe. The information the hon. gentleman asks as to the survered and sublivinted por-
 matp which hats atrealy been prepared. This work is always kept prosterl up, and this map I exhihit shows everything up to the first of this month. It showed every township that has loeen subdirideil ia Manitoha amb the North. West. as well is in the Ratwist ibelt of british (onlumhia. There is a fresh issile of these maps every month. (onseghently the hom. enteman will not reguire that infmontion. Then he desines to have shown the leases painted in green. and so om. There wouk le no objection to this. and hot mach labour wohld be involved, hat these are eontinually changing. and it would he ahsurd to go to the expense of a map of this kind. Which would ine of no ase after a certain date. The lamis and leases are constantly heing given up, and the vailwity lants are being changed eontinually, so that a mapor this kind would he of very little use. Then. we have issuci fō̄il patents of hand, and it would refuire at weat leal of lalmur to show these on the map. If there were any other means hy which we could ohtain what the hon. gentleman rempires, other than what he proposes, whether he giving the mips we hate alrealy and placiner the sulsequent information on thein. or in any other way. I would be very glad to do it, hut to prepare a miep for that special purpose I ath afratid would $l_{\mathrm{n}}$, utterly impossible.

Mr. EDCAR. I think the hom. Minister must have misumderstond me if he thought I desired to accomplish anything ont of his reach. I am glad to hear him say that the return can be mate, even if it takes some little time. As to the map, he says there is in existence me recently made. lify should not that he utilized for this purpose: He satys it is a map on a scale of 12 miles to the inch, amb as large as the table. I atm sure that will he a very goml map and we need not have another. Then he tells us that he hats a mat, which shows the lamels granted and sold for settlement.

Mr. DFWHONEY. No. I did not say that. I said all the lames sublivided. A great lead of that territory has not heen surveyed yet.

Mr. BinidR. As far as the map is concerned. I think a cony of the latrge map to which the hon. genteman refers would answe. rery well, and 1 think the objection that the ralway reserves are continually changing is noreason why we shonal not see what they are on the map up to the date when the return is mate. The laying down of the Indian reserves, and the forest parks, and the lines of railway on this map, will be a very goon thing to have done. I do not want to propose anything out of reason to the department, but 1 would like to know what other part except the grants the Minister thinks wouli be ditticult to put on this
map that is in existence. I think a map of that kind wombl le very useful.

Mr. DFWIONEY. I am satistied that on our present map all the railway lines are shown.

Mr. EDBiAR. But not the ralway reserves:
Mr. DEWONES. So. the ralway reserves are not shown. They emold he shown dery easily on any of our maps. Of course the leases conlil he shown without much difticulty, lout to show all the lames patented would lee ingorssible.

Mr. EDDAAR. With the permission of the Homse 1 will leare out that part. I see there is a lifficulty in that respect.

Mr. DENDNES. If the hom. member wil conce to my oftice we can arrange it hetween char selves, and I think I will he ahle to satisfy him.

Mr. EDM:AR. I accept the suggestiom.
Mr. LAUKIER moved the adjommont of the ilebate.

Motion agreed to. and dehate anljommed.

## DEFEN(ER OF FNOUIMAITT.

## Mr. LACRIER moved for:

Cong of ull correspondence between the Imbrial Govermment and the Candian Government conceraing the defences of Esquimalt.
He said: This matter has heen a subject of de:latie on one or two oceasions in the House of Commons: at Westminster: I lo not know whether the conrespondence is in such a pasition that we can have: it. lut if it is in a pesition to be brought. down. I hape the (iovermment will give it to us at onte: as: it is very important.

Mr. BolliELI. I do not know whether the hon. gentlemin was in the Honse when I answered the yuestion put by the hom. member for Victoriat. B. (.. (Mr. Prion), in which I stated that this matere was now miler the consideration of the: (iovemment. and that the correspondence which he asks for wats of such a chanateter that it conha not well he laid hefore the Honee. The infomattion that is asked for is important, allil interests. crery man in Camala, particulanly the taxpayers, and as som as this matter hats heenf fully consinlerei. the information will le lat before the Honse. There is mo whicetion to passing the motion, with the unterstanline, of course, that in a matter of this importance there is of necessity a certain pertion of the correspondence which it will not he in the puhlic interest to lay hefore the Honse.

Notion agreed to.

## RETURN ORIDEREI).

Return of the proceedings had at the trial of the recent. election petition relating to the election of a member for the electoral district of the Comuty of Welland, together with the finding of the judges who tried the said petition upon the same: and of ill evidence taken thereat : also a certified copy of the case and factums filed upon the appeal from such findings or any of them with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada. Aleo a copy of any reprrt nud conmmication made to Mr. Sncaker by the said judges in reference to the said petition.-(Mr. Tishlate.)

Sr. BoW ELLL moved the aljomment of the Honse.

Motion agreed to: alll Honse: minournatl at

Mr. Dewostr.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Fenbar, INth Mareh. Isgol.
The Surakbit took the Chair at Three ocluck.
1’клf:к:

## MFSNAGE FROM HIS FXC:PLLKNOV.

sir IOHS THOMPSON pesented a Message from His Excellency.

Mr. Sl'FAKlik read the Messige at follows:-Stanley of Pheston.
The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of papers relating to the mutual recognition by Canada and Newfound and of licenses issued to Enited states fishing ressels, under the modux rivenili, and the division of the fees collected by the same.
(inveriment Holse.
Ottawa. Brh March. 1 sul.

## FIRs'l READIN(iN.

Bill (No. Dsi) respecting the Belleville allil Latke Nipissing Railway (o.-(Mr. Conly.)

Bill (No. 29) respecting the Nipissing aml James, Baty Railway (o.--(Mr. Coatsworth.)

Bill (No. 30) respecting the Nora Scotia Steel and Fo:ge Co., Limiterl.....(Mr. Fraser.)

Bill (No. 31) respecting the: Bhom. l'rinting (co. --.(Mr. Immes.)

Bill (No. 3:2) to incorporate the Women's Baptist Missionary Chionof the Maritime Prowinces. -(Mr. Stairs.

Bill (No. 3:3) respecting the Woml Monntain and Qu: Appeile Raihway Co...-(Mr: Machomaht. Wimnipex. 1

Bill (No. : $\mathrm{B}+$ ) respecting the (ablata Southem Railway (o.-....Mr. Ingram.)
": I (No. 3in) respecting the Manitobat and Nonthwtern Railway Co.--(Mr. LaR Riviere.)

## THE LONIONX ELEETTION.

Mr. ANTHER. As a matter of privilege, 1 beg to move:
That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend hefore this House forthwith, with the return of the last election in the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, tugether with all poll books and all other papers, letters, documents and memoranda which may have been transmitted to him hy the returning officer and received by him since the despateh of the writ of election, and copies of all letters sent by him to the returning officer.

Motion agreel to.
Mr. LISTER. In commection with the previous; motion, I heg to move for :

1. Copies of the voters' list for the Electoral District of the City of London upon which the recent election for such district wis held. ${ }^{2}$. Copies of the judgnent given by the revising officer on objections taken to the names of Lewis Allin, S. F. Glass and James P. Moore and 220 others on said voters' list, and which ?29 names were subsequently struck off the said voters' list by the revisinge officer, on the hearing of the objections, but which were nevertheless printed on the said voters list is the subject of an appeal, together with copies of the notices of objection to such names and copies of the evidence taken before and decision given by the revising oftiger on each such name. 3. Copies of all proceedings in appeal taken to the County Court judge from the judgment of the revising officer on any or all of such cases, together with any judgment or decision given by such. County Court judge thereon. 4. Copies of the judgment of the

Queen's Bench Division. High Cuurt of Justice, matario, in the matter of an application to said court for it mandamus to gaid revising officer in respect of the said rotes or any of them, together with eopies of the judgment of the Court of Apyeal (Ontario) in respect of the same inatter.

Mr. SPEAKER. I am inclineal to think that this motion, realing it from the Notice Papere ats 1 do, is not one of the character that the hon. gentleman can press as a guestion of privilege. The other motion, I think, is one which properly enough might be presented on the ground of privilege: lint this motion, which is one for prepers, ought to he mowed. 1 think, when it is reached in its proper orver on the Notice Piper.

Mr. DAVIE: (P.F.I.) I mulerstam, Mr. Speaker, that you do not give any decision. but merely express an opinion. I think that if you look at the practices and precedents. you will finl that my hom. friend is perfectly right. There is no distinction in principle leetween an Oreler of this House made to an ofticer over whom the Honse has control. for certain papers affecting the privileges of the House or the seat of a member. and a motion for an Ahlleses to His Vixcellency praying him to lay hefore uscertain papers. The oliject of hothmotions is the same: it is to olititin materiats on which action may le taken ly this Honse with resperet : the seat of a member, which comes distinctly and properly within the range of those questions khownisipuestionsof privilege:and therearesmanyprecerlents for this that I cannot conceive of wiohe. friend heing raled out of order. I rook occasion to look through the Euglish precerlents to-day, and I fiml that in all cases where the seat of a member is affected. motions of this kimi are reccived---not movel sulstantively in any di. rection, lout merely for the purpose of ahtaining matueriats by which the Honse may for:m all opinion on the catie. My hon. frieud his moved that an Order of the House be issued, and it has heren granted to him. instructing the Clerk of the cown in ( hancery to proluce eertain papers before us: Int when these papersare before us, another notation would have to be mate on them. This is merely a formal matter, at any rate. When my hom, friend gets the materials which will inform the Honse of the facts, then I suppose he will le prepared to make some sulstantive motion, which may or maty mot he alceptahle to the Honse. for ennuiring into those fatets. But, as I umerstami. he is now movine for papers to inform the House of the ficts with respect to the seat of a member recently elected. Who has tatken his seat: and therefore it is not only distinctly a question of privilege, but it comtes within some of the cases which have ahealy heen established. I would call your attention to the general rule lad down in May, at page 2 Es :

[^13]leges of the Honse, they have alwas instantly heard him. The latter part of this statement, it need scareely be said is limited to hreaches of privilege committed during a discusiont. ar so immediately hetore it, that no earlier onportunity of making a complaint had arisen; as. for example, an insult or assant upon a member, or any suddenact of disorder. In such cases, debates have been interrapted by eomplaints of breaches of privilege. Blat in other gases. equally atfecting the privileges of the Honse. but of liss immeniate uryency, the matter is ordinarily brought forward, without notice, at the commencement of mblic business. Such priority is conceded on the asemmption that the carliest opportunity hats been taken for bringing such a question before the Honse. which preedales previous notice ; and that the dignity of the Honse demands its immediate consideration.'
Then he goes on to saty. at pare obll :

- It has heen said that a question of privilege is. pros onery, out not admitting of notiee: but where the circmistances have been such as to enable the member to sive motice, and the matter was nevertheless lmin fide a question of privilege, precedence hats still heen conceded in it.
lon, Sir. hate atrealy ruled that the matter on which my hon. frienil is moving is a question of privileare. The House has passed a resolution that an atticer appear hefore it with certain papers. The question heing one of privilege, and the House hating made that order. 1 respectfully submit that if it is neeressury to ohatin other papers in order to inform the Honse of the facts bearing on the question, my bon. friend is entitled to move for them without notice, the subject-matter of the motion being a question of privilege. The practice hias loen carried further in this larliament than in Fincland. Those who were here from liss:3 to lss- will remember the case of King's Comnty, P.F.I. . which was proceeded with withont notice. The same was ilome in the case of Queens, N.B. following the precedent of the Muskoka case some years previously. In every case the House has assented to questions affecting its privilegres or the seat of a member leing proceeded with at once. It will take some time to get these papers, amd ats the question affects the seat of a member, it seems clesirable to have the facts before us, to enable the Honse to vindicate its privileges.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I suppose mobsely floubts or misumberstamls the rule which the hon. gentleman has referred to, that matters of privilege may ine dealt with without notice, especially in cases of urgency: But I muderstood the hon. gentleman to say that he had precedents covering this catse. If so, he has omitted to mention them. The cases which the hom. gentleman has referred to, and which were dealt with in this House, with regarl to King's, P. F.I. andQueen's, N. B., involved questions relating to the performance of duties by ofticers of this House, who were muler the inmediate and summary jurisoliction of the House. In those cases, or in any other cases of that class in which the hoon. gentleman says we have extended the Finglish rule. I think we have not extenced the Finglish rule. We have been quided by the fact thit the proceerlings and conduct of a returnjuy ofticer were under review. In the New Brunswick calse the ultimate olject of the motions mate was to hring to the bar of this House the returning otficer, either for the judgment of this Honse for the manner in which he had discharged his duties, or to recquire him to amend his return. The same was the case in regard to King's, Prince Elward Island. With regard to the motion which the hon. gentleman has just made, that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attend this House with

Mr. Davis: (P.E.I.)
the pipers. that oomes within the same rule, the Clerk of the Crown being an otticer of this Honse. But, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing. I think, to justify the hom. gentleman's argument that becanse the motion affects the seat of a member it shonld therefore have priority and he proceeded with without any notice. The hon. gentleman states the proposition that coerything that affects the seat of a member of this House is a matter of privilege. and thence he argues that erery step that may he taken relating to the seat of a member may be treated as a matter of privilege and be prowender with without notice. In other words. Without the slightest notice to this Houst: a member may rise and move that amother member's seat be vatated. I do not think there is anything to justify a principle of that kind. on to justify a motion withont notice for an Andiess to His Fixcellency for a document tobe furnished by a person who is entirely beyonl the control of this House. Fien if it were su. I think it would be ton important a step to take withont anaice. It is guite as mach a matter of privilege with us that the: House shoull he informeal what is the business before it, athl what procecolings are to he taken to assail gur stats.

Mr. LaURIER. The hon. gentleman has just lat down a proposition which, if true may warrant the conclusion he hats drawn from it. He says that anything that affiects the seat of : memleer is not a matter of privilege. I have always malerstond the rule to be that. if anything was hrought to the attention of the House affecting the seat of a member. it was a matter of privilege and should be proceeded with at once. and yout, Mr. Speaker, have alleady so ruled. My hom. frieme has mate a motion which is the first step towards the proceeding affecting the seat of a member. What is the use of the motion which has been carried unless it serves to bring to the attention of the House semething that will affect the seat of the member: If that proposition is correct, and it seems to me it camot be successfally controvertel, anything comected with that as a matter of privilege must be proceeded with, and, in that case, the other motion of my hom. friend is also in order.

Mr. SPFAKER. In reference to the motion which has been passed by the House that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall attend, dec., on looking at the precedents, I came to the conclusion that that motion could be taken up out of its order, that is, because it was a command to one of our officers to appear with documents that might atfect the position of a member of this House ; but I have carefully examined the precerlents, and I do not find any to justify a motion on the Notice paper ordering certain papers to be producell. some of which are not in our custonly at all, being taken in the nature of a question of privilege and justifying its being taken out of its ordinary course. That is my conclusion, though of course it is for the House to say whether I am correct or not.

Mr. LAURIER. I would ask you to reserve your decision on that until Monday:

Mr. SPEAKER. That is the decision I have reached. If, on further examination, I find I ann wrong, that will be another matter, but I have examined our own precedents and the Finglish pre-
cedents as well, and 1 have not found any case where such a motion as this has been allowed to be taken out of its corvise. I suppose that some of these papers will he prorluced by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery when he appears here. It seems to me that the other papers are not of such a kind as to justify my ruling that the motion for them should be taken out of its ordinary course, and particularly because I do not think the question would be prejucliced loy its not being taken out of the ordinary course, as no doubt it will he reached on Monday next.

Sir JOHN THONPSON. As to the order for the (lerk of the Crown in Chancery to appear forthwith, I suppose it will he impossible to carry that out to-ray.

Mr. LAURIER. Certainly.

## (ANADIAN CATTLE IN RN(iLANU.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. I would call the attention of the (iovermment to a cablegram which was placed in my hands showing that Canadian cattle had been seheduled in Fingland, and the dealer in Liverpool has telegraphed to the elealer in Montreal to see to this. This cablegram is dated the 17 th, and it is at matter of great importance, so that I would be glad if the fioverument can tell us how the matter stamils.

Mr. TUPPER. In comnection with the part of the cattle traide which is concerned with the department over which I preside, that is, the shipping of Camadian cattle, I have had no intimation that such a thing has happened. I was handed at private Iespateh when I was coming into the House, of the purport the hon. gentlemin has statel, but it appeared to imply rather that the prices had been affected ly a possible fear that this scherluling would take place. but I have reason to doulit the truth of this because the most cordial relations exist between my department and the department in England as to the shipment of cattle, and we have no intimation from the English diovermment that such it thing is to take place.

Mr.' LANDERKIN. This should be made known in the interests of the shipper ats well as of the dealer, amd it would be well for the fiovernment to lay this before the House hefore it aljoums to-day.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I melerstand that the hon. gentleman is interrogating us in reference to some private despatch which we have not seen, aml conseduently about which we camoot say anything.

Mr. LANDERKIN. This despatch is dated Eilinburgh, and stys :
"Diseased stoek markets. Exercise great caution."

## THIRD RFADIN(iN.

Bill (No. E) further to amend Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels. --(Mr. Tupper.)

Bill (No. 12) respecting the Departments of Marine and Fisheries.-(Mr. Tupper.)

## SUPPLY.

Mr. FosilkR moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed tor, and Honse resolved itself into Committee.

## (In the (ommittee.)

Inspector. .................................. . si., ino
Mr. McMULLFF. I notice that the office of inspector has been abolished.

Mr. FOSTER. We had up to lately two financial inspectors whose dhty it was to inspect, the Government Savings Bimks under the Finance Department, and the lost ()ttice Siavings Hanks. For some time past we have alopted the policy, in the less important of these, upon the death or resignation of a keeper of one of these hanks, of transferring it to the Post Oflice Department, and that hats gramally lessened the mon her of banks maler our control. Mr. Tims his. therefore, heen superathnuated, and we propose from this time out, to do with one inspector.

Sir RI(:HARI) (ARTWRIAHT. What amouht did Mr. Tims receive:

Mr. FONTER. Sisun , I think. I forget what his age w:s. No allitions were made to his time. He has leen in the service since (inferlemation.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Uffice of the Assistant Receiver General. } \\
& \text { Victorial.................................. } \ddagger
\end{aligned}
$$

Sir RICHARD (ARTIVRIGHTM. How do you oltain the salviug here of si(0):

Mr. FONTERS. Mr: Graham was superammated last year, and the sal ring is in commection with appointments consequent upen that superammation.

> Country Savings Banks, New Brunswick, Norad Scotia, and Prince Edward Sslaud-Salaries ............. sin, ino

Mr. MoMULLEN. Could the Finance Minister state how many of these are in existence. What number have been remorel cluring the last year, and are they decreasing, of is the mumber remaining about the same:

Mr. FOSTERR. During the last year, I think there has been hut one transter. We do not make the transfers arbitrarily. hut only as vacancies oceur by death or resigmation. Year hefore last, several important transfers were male. No addition is heing male to the number of banks umber this management, and the transactions, so far as income and outgo are concerned, are shown in the fictafle reports.

Sir RICHARD (:AR'TWPIGHT. How much have the deposits in the sarings hanks heen reducer since the list of July:

Mr. FOSTTER. 1 will give the hon. gentleman the deposits and the withdrawals from the lst of July up to date. The deposits have heen 86,7 in3,
 excess of withctawals over the deposits in the eight months have been just about $\$ 800,(00)$. This shows a decided change for the better, that is, so far as we are concerned, in these last eight months, as compared with the year period for the three years preceding.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What has been the reduction in the Post Office banks?

Mr. FOSTER. In the Post Office the receipts were $\$ 4,622,982$; the withdrawals, $54,701,713$; it has been almost ia halance, the deposits being within $\mathbf{\$ 8 0 , 0 1 0 )}$ of the withdrawals.

Sir RI(HARD)CARTIVRIGHT. Them, the total withlrawals all told are about $S(0) 0,1 \times n):$

Mr. FOSTER. SB(M),(MK).
sir RICHAKD) CARTWRIGHT. SBOM,(x) in one and sing, (ON) in the other, as I understanh.

Mr. Fostrer. The total makes about an even SS(M), (HK). Taking the whole of last year, 1890-91, the withirawals exceeded the depmsits hy pretty


Sir RICHARD) CARTWRIGHT. Thisisacomrenient time to ask another question. The hom. gentleman stated to the House the other day that
 vaions rates, ranging from 4 per cent to $4 \frac{1}{s}$ per cent, most of which. I presume, expires within a few months.

Mr. FONTER. On the lat of July.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. I would be glad to hear from the hon. gentleman what the policy of the diovermment is with respect to this sim of $\$ 10,(M O), \mathrm{MN})$, which is maturing within a few months. Boes he propose to renew it, and. if so, in what shape: on does lie propose to negotiate a new losin:

Mr. FOSTER. I maty siy in the tirst place, with reference to the gross sum which is now on tempurary loams, in round numbers, slo. © (NO. (KN). that it wats not all contracted for the purposes of the current year. As my hou. friend knows, last June. I think, when he asked me. I stated across the House that we hat about tsono, (Mo), I think, on temporary loans, and towards the end of the year an alditional $t: 200,000$ was taken on temporary loans: so that for the purposes of last year about $\pm 1,($ nh $)$ (KN $)$ was taken on temporary loans. The remainder has been loaned during the present year and all expires, as I said, on the lst of July next. I camot sity now rery definitely what will be done at or near the expiration of the periods of the temporary loans. The reasons which largely influencen me in not making a permanent loan last year, still exist on the London market, and it is a question which will have to be decided within or about the time, as to whether it is hetter to renew or continue the temporary loans for another year, or go upon the market for a permanent loan. It will depend on the indications of the market at the time. I may say that. so far as I can see them now, 1 would lie rather in favour of not going on the matket for a permanent loan, but would rather be in farour of contimuing these for another year, mintil the condition of the market had hecome more fatoorable.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. As I inderstand, the withdrawals from savings banks have not altogether been stopped?
Mr. FOSTER. No.
Sir RICHARDCARTWRIGH'T. They amount to about $\$ 100,000$ a month, perhaps a little more. So hy the lst July, if they do not diminish, there will be six0,000 more to be provided, and of course something to be provided after that date. I note in ardition, that the hon. gentleman expects to redcem $\$ 2,178,000$ of lelst that falls due in 1892-93, and he also asks for about $\$ 3,000,000$ for capital expenditure on railways and canals. These sums together amount to between $85,000,0$ (K) and $\$ 6,000,000$. It appears to

Mr. Foster.
me to be a rather questionable policy, having $\$ 10$, $000,(000)$ floating loan, to increase it by $\mathrm{Si}, 000,(100)$ or $8(6,000,000$. That may possibly be much more to the detriment of the public credit than to contract a loan, even on slightly unfavourable grounds. If the hon. gentleman hid no debt to redeem, if he had no capital expentiture to pay and no probable deficit on sinking fund aceount, I do not know that it would matter so much : but it is quite clear that he will have a good many millions to provide for.

Mr. FOSTER. There will he something more to be provided, io doubt: but my remark holds good even in that event, and we shall have to lepend on the temper of the market. If we go with a permanent loan at an unfivomable time, we shall have to stand the loss for a lengthy period. If we take a temporary loan, until there is a more favourable market, even if we pay higher interest in the end. it is more adrantageous. The whole matter is being rery carefully considered: we are taking the hest of alvice, anil we shall have to be governed, I suppose, by the advice given us.

Sir RICHARD( $A R T W R I G H T$. In connection with this matter, I should like to ask the Minister whether it is the case, as was stated, I do not know on what authority, in some of the English financial joumals lately, that from some cause, probably from the collapse of the firm of Baring Bros., it considerable portion of the 3 per cent loan had been thrown back on the hands of the Govermment. I shoull like to know if that statement is correct ?

Mr. FONTER. That is not the caise.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Then I understand that no portion of the 3 per cent loan is in the hamds of the fovermment, either directly or indirectly:

Mr. FONTER. Not gne dollar of the : $:$ per cent loan issued has come back.
Sir RICHARDCARTWRI:HOT. Bint the whote was stated to have been issued.

Mr. FOSTER. No. the whole was not issued. We took power to issue so much, but we issued one million less.
Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. Then the Government were authorized to borrow $\{4,(00), 000$ :

Mr. FOSTTER. $\pm 1,00,000$ less wis issueil than was authorized.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Then you issued only $\ddagger 3 .(6)(0,0 \times 0)$ :



Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTT. Then $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{t}},(4 \mathrm{n}$, , OOO remains on hand unissued?

Mr. FOSTER. $\mathbf{f l}, 000,000$ remained unissued.
Sir RICHARDCARTWRIGHT. I was under the impression that the loan was only $\pm \downarrow,(K N),(M N)$.

Mr. FOSTER. $\pm 5,000,(0)$ were authorized, but $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{0 0 0}, 000$ only were issued.

Sir RICHARD CARTUPIGHT. Then the statement quoted is entirely unathorized "

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. And no portion of the loan remains in the hands of the fromernment?

Mr. FOSTER. Not a dollar.

Cummission for payment of Public Debt. $\$ 36.20$ os 0 as
Mr. Mr:MULLEN. Is this paid to agents as eommission on payment of interest:

Mr. FOSTER. Ies, it is paid to our agents.
Mr. MoMULLEN. The Minister stated that one contract with our finameial agents wonld expire shortly. When loes it expire?

Mr. FOSTFR. Ist Jannary next.
Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. The Minister, 1 suppose, is able to give the House some information as to what he is groing to do. Do you propose to continue the present financial arrangement with Bating $\&$ Co., or is it intended to make any alteration:

Mr. FOSTER. The notice required under the arangement, one years notice. was given, so that we are placed in a position to make a new arrangement prior to lst Jamuary, 1893. Steps have aheady been taken looking towards a new armangement. I am not in a position to state at present what will be the result.
sir RICHARD CAR'TWRIGHTS. I may remind the committee that when we appointed the High Commissioner in London, it was distinctly stated from the other side of the House that the intention was to effect a large saving in the management of loans through the agency of that gentleman. That was at that time the policy of the Govermment. On that point the hon. geutleman can inform us, no doult, as to whether it is the intention of athe fowemment to utilize the High Commissioner more than his services have heen mate available of late, or whether they propose sabstantially to contimue the ohl arrangement.

Mr. FosTER. I may state to the committee that we use the High Commissioners services as far as they can lee mate properly arailable; but I :ippose the hom. gentleman will agree with me that the matter of raising and managing loans on the Lomion market is a very delicate and very dithoult one, and I an not prepared to state that we are going to make an arrangement which will remer it unnecessary for us to have aceredited agents.
sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. I will not disprate the wishom of the conclusion: but it was not the conclusion foresharlowed when the question was up as to the use of our High Commissioner.

Mr. MoMULLFN. When the question of the High Gommissioner wats lefore the House. I remember the First Minister stated that we would he able to utilize the High Commissioner's services in paying interest on the mational debt, and in that way a large amount would be saved to the comontry. On that assmance the House gave its consent, without further eriticisn, to the appoint ment of the High Commissioner, and passed the itelus for salary and expenses. After that, the Minister of Finance stated that a contract had Teen entered into with a party in London to act as finamcial agent for payment of interest on the public delit, and that nutil the contract expired it would not le possible to utilize the High Commissioner for that purpose. That contract will expire on Ist January next. While I agree with the Minister of Finance that it is not possible to negrotiate lons in Lonton through the High Commissioner, his ottice aml his staff ciu lie utilized for
paying interest on the mational delt. A very large amonnt coull be saved in that way. We thil that no less than $\mathrm{s} 3(0,0 \mathrm{~m})$ is paid to the timancial agents simply for handing over to bondholders interest for the half year on their securities. The High Commissioners ottice can be well used for that purpose. and it comsiderable sum sutued to the country, and anyone reading the reports must come to the conclusion that it would he casy for the High Commissioner's office to perform that duty, without any alditional expense or additional staff.

## Brokerage and Commission on purchase: for Sinking Funds........... S12.441 Si

sir RI(CHARI) CAR'TWRICHT. What is the total amount of this 3 per cent loan for sinking fund purposes:

Mr. FOSTER. I cammot give you the information just here, but 1 will take a note of it.
Si: RICHARD (ARTIVRIGH'T. 1 want to know exactly how it has heen invested in the 3 per cents up to the list of January.

Mr. FOSTER. I will give you the information later.

Sir RI(HARI) (ARTWRIU H'T. Also. I would he glad to know from the hon. Minister in what fashion this very large purchase of sinking funds. amounting to ahout $f(H),(K)$. sterling, are now made. Ilho are the commissioners at present for the sinking fund :

Mr. FOSTPER. For the guamateed loams, the trustees are : the High Commissioner of Canada. Lord Revelstoke and the two Unier secretaries. of State for the Colonies and the Foreign Otfice. For the unguaranteed loan, the trustees are: the Receiver (ieneral for Cinala, and the agents, baring Brothers, and Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co. For the: Hritish (oblumbia loan, which is a small matter, the trustee is Sir Rohert Veorge W ynilham Herbert. K. (.).

Nir RICHARD(CARTVRIGHT. What arangement has leen mads with these gentlemen? I presume the agents were sufficiently well paid by the bookerage amd commission. Are you paying the other gentlemen specific amounts for their services:

Mr. FOS'leR. I do not think so: I lomot timl any amount for it.
Sir RICHARD C:ARTWRICiHT. Perhaps mot. but I would he obliged if you would eninire. I would be glad to know what the arrangement is. 1 would also like to know in what methol this large sum anomang to $\therefore$ the purchase of the sinking fund. Are the commissioners of the agents in the halit of alvertisimes to know at what rates they can ohtain it. or th they just simply ing to the market and buy from their brokers:

Mr. FOSTER. They purchase at the market rate through their lnokers.
sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. In open market?

Mr. FOSTER. I think so.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Are yon quite sure :

Mr. FOSTER. That is my impression.
sir Rl(HARI) ('AHTWRIIHT. Well, I will empuire later on about that. They have managed among them to preserve the most extmondinary uniformity in the purchase, I olserve, for a very long period of time.

Mr. FOATER. Socks have heen very even of late.

## Printing of Sominion Notes

$\qquad$ Sti,00 (0)
Mr. SOMERVIILIF. Might I ask the Minister of Finance if the new contant has been marle with regatel the thinting of Dominion notes:

U:. FosTER. Ves. I may say that tembers were insited amd that the new contract has virtually heen given. It is engrossed and reanly for sighature, amd will be signed in a day or two.

Mr. sonler II ILF. Wias there more than ons tembler:

Mr. FosTRR. Two tenders.
Mr. © OMERVILIE. Did the lowest temderer get the comtact:

Mr. FositER. The lowest temderer : matically the lowest temleres.

Sir RICHARD) (.ARTITRIGHT. Practically : That may offer rom for wide ditference of opinion. I would ask the Minister. are the sinking fumls all hehl in stock, or is any part of them heh in lumels?

Mr. FOSTER. There is a difference as between ghamanted and unguaranted loans. For the guatanted loans, dehentmes and stocks are hehl. and guite a large proportion of what is held are dehenture:. These are held by the bank of England in trust for the trustees. With reference to the unguaranteed loans, the debentures are bought and cancelled and turned into inseribed stock, and the cancelled debentures and the certificates are sent here to Ottawa. The debentures are bumed, acemrling to the Audit Act, and the certificates ineld by the Receiver General, and this stock camnot Ire transferred without deed of trinsfer and presentation of the certificate, so that everything is safe.

Governor General Secretary's 0 ffice..... $\$ 10.5620$
Mr. FOSTER. I mily say that there is nothing abnomal in this. The only increase outside the statutory increase being Slow for the messenger. He has heen a very long time in the service, and his long services have been recognized in this way.

Mr. MoNULLEN. What was his salary before?
Mr. FOSTHR. S5(\%) I think.
Privy Council Office. 338,523
Mr. FOSTER. There are three statutory increases at 850 , two promotions from third-class to second-class, involving increases of Se2(x) and S3in), and the appointment of two new clerks, one at 5350 anil one at $S(X)$; the total increases being $\$ 1,600$. The decreases include $5(0)$, the difference between the salary of a second-class clerk and a third-class clerk promoted; 8380 , the difference between the salary of a clerk who resigned and that of his successor: $\$ 200$, the difference in the payment of messengers : and $57 \pi$ in the salary of a chief clerk; making a total decrease of $\$ 1,3 \mathrm{jin}$ and a total net increase of \$295.

Sir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. What led to the need of additional officers:

Mr. Foster.

Mr. FOSTER. The work of the Priry Comeil Otice hat increased very rapilly, as the recorls show.

Sir RICHARD ('ARTWRISHT. In what respect:

Mr. FUSTRER. Nore dociments and mone tramsuribins. In the other departments-- in my repart ment. for instance- the number of ofticers is not increasingowing to an efficient heal and an equally efficient leputy hean. but the work has greatly inereased. It is so in all the departments. and an increase in the work of the various departments matually callses an increase in the lriny commor, through which the drouments from all the departments have to pass.
sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIUHT. The infer. ence to le dawn is that the deputy head of the Prive Comucil is mot equally etficient, hecanse the increase of work there requires an increase of onticers.

## Departurent of Militia and Wefence...stis.512 50

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). I see there is a de. erease in this rote, and aiso in that of the Customs Department. Is this supposed to be accomplished hy the reconstruction of the (abinet: If so, perhaps there could be another reconstruction all romal which would result in further economy.

Mr. FOXIER. I will give the explanation. from which the hom. genteman can draw his won inferenue. There were nine statutory inereases amounting to 8 tion, aml one at sso..no. Then there is a lecrease of sion in the salary of a thind-class clerk, and $\vdots 5$ in the salaty of a chief clerk: the net decrease loings sisi.ant.
' Department of Priming and Stativnery..............................s르, 442 g
Sir RICHARD (ARTWRTGHT. We would like some explanatien of the changes insolved in this reluction.

Mr. FOSTER. There are thirteen statutory increases, sion, also one at sun and one at sin; a new appointment, $\mathrm{S}(x)$ : and an addition to the salary of Mr. Roxborough, who performs the cluties formerly performed by Mr. Bronskill : making the total increases 51,395 . The decreases are the salaries of two chief clerks at $\$ 1,0$, 0 each, ambl those of two secomi-class clerks, $\$^{0}, 600$. Then, there was a salary twice roted for $1891-92$, which drops out : making the total decreases $\operatorname{si}, \mathrm{i}(x)$, and the net lecrease 86,30 .

Nir RICHAR1) CARTWRIGH'T. Who are the two gentlemen who are dropped?

Mr. FONTER. Mr. Bronskill and Mr. Senécal.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Is Mr. Roxhorough paid the same salary as Mr. Bronskill received !

Mr. FOSTER. No. He formerly receivel $\$ 1,350$, and he gets $\$ 200$ additional.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. Am I to umderstand that it is now possible to discharge the duties of this office with 21 clerks instead of 25 who were employed under the former regime". It strikes me that there must have been some extravagance in that department, when we find it possible todecrease the staff by nearly 25 per cent. My own conviction is that the functions of this lepartment might
easily have lreen discharged withont the gentlemen who have disappeared, and with great pulsic allvantage.

Mr. sOMFRVILLE. Is the place which was fonmerly heh by Mr. Senecal now filled:

Mr. FOSTER. Ves, Mr. McMahon tills that otfice at the salary he had.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Are we to umlerstand that these reductions are to lee permanent or only pro trimpore.

Mr. FOSTER Oh, yes, permanent.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Is the position which Mr. Me.Mahon formerly heli, that of assistant superintemlent, filled?

Mr. FOSTER. No. I do not think it is. I think he simply performs the additional duties, keeping his salary and place.

## Department of the Interior.......... $80.15,1+00$

Mr. SOMFRVILLE. When maty we expect the report of the Commission appointeil to incestigate certain affairs in comection with the lnterion Department:

Mr. Fostien. That is the report of the comsmittee of the Privy Conncil who were appointed to investigate the irregularities in the luterior Depart. ment: The report has been made amd has been emborlied in an Order in Council.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIAHT. Vndoubtedly we are not in a position to discuss the details of Civil fovernment. until we have that report. When can it be laid on the Tiable:

Mr. FOSTER. I think there is no whjection to lay it on the Table.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTMRIGHT. When sall that be done:

Mr. FONTER. Before we come to comurrence.
Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. Concurrence is generally taken in the last days of the setsion.

Mr. FOSTER. I think we can lay it on the Tible next week.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIAHT'. Some of these items should be allowed ws stamd over, so that we maty le able to discuss them intelligently after the report is laid on the Table. This report may contain, and I hope it will contain, sons important recommendations and information as to the working of the Civil Service. We have found great irregularities to exist, as was supeabommantly proven last session. and it is important thet we shoull have some report hefore us from these gentlemen who are experts chosen for the purpose, so that we may see if any means have presented themselves to them by which the departments can let kept in better order. and ats to the recomstruction of some of the departments. I have always thonght that our system was very vicious, that we had ton many tien of mediocre ability who were well paid, and too few good men who were poorly paid. We might leare wer one of these items in order to affiord an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. FOSTER: It might take place on the vote for contingencies.

Sir RICHARI) CARTIWRIGHT. I understand that this discussion will not take place until we have that report ?

## Mr. FOSTER. les.

Mr. D.AVIEN (P.E.I.) I Woult like to know from the Minister of the Interior how his department stands. We mulerstome that the Deputy Minister was suspended, or was in such a position as to relieve him from the discharge of his duties as deputy. I understand that he has been re-ippointed to the department, and we ought to know what his position is and what pay he receives. lecause that is not known to the House. The hon. gentlenan should state what position the late deputy recupies. whether he was suspemied, whether he has been reinstated, what position he ocupies now, what salary he is receiving, and whether he is to he reinstated in his former position.

Mr. DFWWNEY. The Deputy Minister was never suspended. hat for a certain time he did not attend to the duties of the department. He placed a letter in my hands stating that, if 1 thoaght his resignation shoull te accepted. he was willing to hamil in his resignation. I lid not consider that his position was such that I shoulol accept his resignation. amh. comsequently, ifter the report of the sub-committee of the Privy (obincil was mate he retumed to hiss luty, at my repluest, and he has been acting as deputy ever since. As som as the report asked for ly hon. members comes down. they will see the prisition he oceupies.
 he has never heen suspemberl, that he has never ceased to be depmety or to get the pay or dischatge the work:

Mr. DFWUNES. I sail he has been actine as deputy, hut he has received no salary from the time he plated his letter in my hambs until the present moment.

Mr. N:AVIF: (P.F.I.) boes the hon. gentleman mean to say that the resignation of the Deputy Minister was placed in the Dinisters hands and not accepted. that this gentleman did not attend the attice for a short time. Int at the Minister's suggestion came back to work aml accepted his oll position? If course, if he is doing that, he is receiving his old pay.

Mr. DEWWNEL. If the report were brought down. hon. gentlemen would see where the complication has arisen.

Mr. DAVIEN (1'.E.I.) ('amot the hom. gentleman tell us now what the complication is :

Mr. DEWDNEV. A recommendation was mate that the deputy should be reduced to the rank of a chief clerk.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.F.I.) On what grouml:
Nir IOHN THOMPSON, On the grounds which appear in the report of the committee.

Mr. DEWIDNEF. But it was foumd there was: no provision for another chief clerk, and consequently there was no provision for his sidary, so he has received no salary from that time to this. pending a reconsideration of the matter.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Then I understand you have uo deputy at present? The Government propose to reduce the deputy to the position of a chief clerk, but I presume they intend to have a deputy head of the department?

Mr. DEWDNEI: Yes, but it was foume that there was no provision for another chief clerkship
and conserfuently he did not receive his pay, but I asked him to continue to act as ileputy, as I had a right to do under the Act.

Mr. I)AVIFS (P.E.I.) If the committee degraded the deputy to the rank of chief clerk and then the Minister asked him to work as a chief clerk, he should receive the pay, but I do not see that the hon. gentleman is asking us to vote the salary of a chief lerk, though he is asking us to rote the salary of a Deputy Minister. It appears that he must be intending to pay this gentleman as Deputy Minister. I shonld like to know if it is his intention to ignore the recommendation of the committee and to asi the House to vote the salary for this gentleman as Depucy Minister?

Mr. INEWINES. It is not my intention to interfere with the report of the committee at all ; hut what I slo intend to do is to ask that the deputy may he reinstated in his old position.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Before that is done, I suppose. by the rules of the department which authorize the Minister to pay a clerk who is doing the work of an inferior ofticer, if the deputy has been appointell hy the Minister as acting ileputy, if he has been called upon by the Minister to discharge the duty of a deputy, although he is degraded to the rank of a chief clerk, he will nevertheless be entitled to the salary of deputy.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. There is no rule of that kind. There is merely a rule that it may be awarded under certain circumstances, but nobody is entitled to it.

Mr. SOMERVILIf. Has the late Deputy Minister been drawing a new salary for some months past since the investigation before the Public Accounts Committee?
Mr. DEWDNES. I said a few moments ago that he has not drawn a dollar since he wrote me that letter.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Will the Minister explain to whom the Deputy Minister's salary has been patid?

Mr. DEWDNEEY. It has been paid to no one.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. As I understand it, the Minister informs the House that after all that has passed, it is his intention to recommend his late deputy, or his acting deputy, or his interim deputy--I do not know what Mr. Burgess is just now-but it is his intention to recommend him to be reinstated in the full power, and pay, and perquisites of his former office.

Mr. DEIVDNEI. Jes, that is my intention.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not propose to discuss the matter, because we are not in possession of the information on which we could properly discuss it. The Committee of Council must have had some facts to go on, or they never would have taken the responsibility of degrading a depaty head down to the position of chief clerk. That may be assumed prims facieby the House. Now, if the Committee of Council acted in that way and degraded this gentleman down to the position of chief elerk, I want to know why the hon. gentleman is asking Parliantent to vote his pay for that office, or if he is going to ignore that recommendation for the past as well as for the future, and to pay his deputy head in defiance of that recommendation? I am not saying whether it is right or wrong; I do not know the
facts. I want to know from the hon. gentleman what the facts are, ar:l what his intentions are, and this is the proper tine for him to tell us, without any evasion.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There has been no evasion, if the hon. gentleman will allow me to add a word to what my colleague has said. My colleague has not evaded the question. The facts are as he has stated : that on investigation, following the investigation by the Pablic Accounts Committee, the Council decided that Mr. Burgess should be deprived of his otfice and made a chief clerk. The Auditor (ieneral has oljected that no chief clerks salary was provided : the chief clerkships in that department were all filled; he could not, therefore. get the salary of a Deputy Minister hecause he had Been depriven of that otfice, and he conld not get the salary of a chief clerk becanse that was not provited by Parliament. I submit to my hon. friend that there will be time enough, when we ask the House to vote his salary, to discuss whether that salary is appropriated or not. In the meantime, nothing has been received from the committee, because the case has not come before Council. My colleague is stating his own riews as to the position Mr. Burgess occupied.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I admit there was perfect frankness on the part of the Minister as regards the future, because he said it was his intention to reinstate, so far as he could, this gentleman in the position of deputy, and he was asking the House to vote his salary.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Not now.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) But, from the statement of the Minister that he intends to recommend the reinstatement, we assumed, until the lealer of the House intervened, that he was speaking the mind of the Government. I was desirous of getting some other information as to what rate the hon. gentleman proposed to pay Mr. Burgess for the work he has been doing as chief clerk.

Mr. DEWDNEY. I have not made upmy mind what recommendation to make with regard to that.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Has the late deputy ever acted as chief clerk? Has he not all along discharged the duties of Deputy Minister?

Mr. DEW DNEY. Yes. He has never acted as chief clerk, because there was no chief clerkship vacant to appoint him to. If he had been appointed chief clerk, I should still have asked him to carry out the duties of deputy head.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. In reality he has discharged the duties of deputy head.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The duties of deputy are very often discharged by a chief clerk when the deputy head is absent. Every clerk has to do the duties assigned to him.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) After all said and done, it is rather making a burlesque of the enquiry and the report of the Committee of Council, because it is a rather important function which they assume of interfering with a gentleman occupying such a very high position as deputy head, and degrading him. Then we find the head of the department quietly but very determinedly ignoring that report, and reinstating the gentleman in the position from which he had been degraded. I am not saying whether the original recommendation was correct

Mr. Dewdney.
or not, but I do mean to say that there appears to he a most marvellousdiscrepancy between the action of the Minister at the head of the department and the action of the Minister who reports on his deputy.
Mr. DEWDNEY. I consider that the public, the department and the Giovernment would suffer if I had to dispense with his services.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Your colleagues on the Commission did not think so.

Mr. McMULLEN. DoI understand the Minister to say that Mr. Burgess was discharged from the position of deputy head, or only that he sent in his resignation! Was not Mr. Hall acting as deputy head some time during last session ?

Mr. DEWDNEI. I said, for a short time, while that letter of Mr. Burgess was held by me.

Mr. McMullen. How long has Mr. Hall been discharging the duties of deputy head?

Mr. DEWDNEY. Perhaps a month or six weeks.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I really think that before we proceed with this discussion as to the Department of the Interior, we ought to have the report of the Committee of Council before us. It is quite evident that though there may be no contradiction between the First Minister and his colleague, there is a strong conflict of opinion, and we ought to have an opportunity of judging for ourselves on what grounds the Minister at the head of the department dissents from the opinion of his colleagues, and my hon. friend intimates his intention of overriding that. Be that as it may, I think we really must have the report of the committee, because the question is one of great importance. I was present myself during the investigation which took place at the Public Accounts Committee, and I must say that there appeared to have been, for it long period of time, very great laxity of discipline in the control of that inportant department. It has swollen, as the House will see, to enormons proportions, it has great interests committed to it. My own judgment in the matter, primit farie, would rather be with the Committee of Council, hut I would like to fortify my opinion by knowing the reasons which induced the hon. gentlemen to arrive at their decision, and I trust the Minister of Finance will let this item stand until we get the report of the Committee of Council.

Mr. FOSTER. I quite agree with my hon. friend that he should have an opportunity of seeing that report in connection with the Interior, when it comes down. But there is no salary being voted here for Mr. Burgess or any other person ; and whatever may be the outcome of that discussion, I suppose that my hon. friend will not deny that there must be a deputy head, and he must have a salary.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. We do not deny that.

Mr. FOSTER. It is admitted that the officers are necessary, and whatever the result of the discussion may be upon the report, it will not affect the position of certain officers who are necessary in the departiment.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I must have misunderstood the Minister of the Interior when he answered

Minister of the Interior. Whether the House shoult vote that appropriation or not. might depend entirely on the decision of the Government in the matter. A conclusion should be reached by the fiovermment before they are in a position to ask Parliament to make an appropriation. It seems to me that this item shoulh stand untila different practice has been adopted. From the facts elicited by the Public Accounts Committee which came hefore the House to a iery limited extent, imded, we know that Mr. Burgess was suspended, wwing to the irregularities in the payment of permanent cierks for extra services, contrary to provisions of the law. Is it the intention of the liovermment, in the restoration of this deputy to his original position, to alter the law and to authorize that to be done: We ought to ascertain if the diorermment intend to allow permanent clerks to neglect their ordinary duties in order that they may do work after hours for an extra allowance. It is important that the House should know wat the determination of the dior. ermment is, and if this House is to exercise effective supervision, we shonly know what the views of the foremment are on this matter, not while the riews of the iovermment are in the clouds. hat after they have come to earth. I think the fiovermment must decide this matter before they ask an appropriation. It is preposterons to come to the committee and siay: We want this appropriation, although we have allowed the ottice to remain vacant for six months, on the plea that it is for an ofticer after lst July: If the iepartment was one just created there might be some excuse for coming to the House and asking for an appropriation. of course, the fovernment might not have been able to secure a suitable ofticer, and wished further time. But mon such statement is minle now. The otice has mot been filled. The department is not properly organized: it has not been properly organized since the report of that Commission was made. It has leeen unorganized or imperfect ever sinee, and the fiovernment now comes and asks the committee to make an appropiation for an imperfectly organized department, when they see the comlition it is in at the present times. In eny opinion, the committee is not discharging its luty, is not exercising sufficient control over these matters, unless it calls upon the Govemment of perform its duty before asking an appropriation for this office.

Mr. FOSTER. I think the hon. gentleman is scarcely consistent in his reasoning. He spent tive minutes in trying to impress on the committee the fact that during six months, or thereabouts, this department has been imperfectly organized. The hon. gentleman found fault because there has not been a deputy head, and then he complained becatise the Government has asked an appropriation for the purpose of perferting the organization. The hon. gentleman wishes to know if it is intended that permanent clerks shall be paid for extra services, and before an appropriation is voted he desires thatinformation. The hon. gentleman wasinformed, he believes and knows that whatever punishment was put on Mr. Burgess by making him a chief clerk in the department was punishment for doing that very thing, and that is proof which is plain enough and certain enough that the Government does not intend that permanent clerks shall be paid

Mr. Milis (Bothwell).
for extra services. If Mr. Burgessis name was here as deputy head amd the amount was being roted in that way for salary, the hon. gentleman's objection would le gool, that before this amome was appropriated the report should be brought down ami discussed : hut evergone knows that to have a depart ment well organized and carried on there must he a deputy head, or some one doing the work of the deputy head, and we are simply asking for that rote and that organization. I think it is retined reasoning to ask that this item should stamd for mo hetter cause than that assigned.

Mr. FRASER. I see the force of the argmant of the Dinister of Finamec. But this is really a vote for Mr. Burgess. becanse the Minister of the Interior, the head of the department, says he is brumel to restore him to his old prosition. Hat not the Minister specifically stated that it was his determination that Mr. Burgess shouhl he restored -and the (iovermment dill not repuliate the statement-I would have had uo tronble in the matter, and I would have looked upon it exactly as the Minister of Finance has done. I have nis objection that this deputy should be continued. If the Government found they made a mistake in deprsing him in the first instance. and if the report of the Commission shows that he acted wromely, and they accepted that report. I am homed in silmit that the (iovermment sall their mistake amb admited that this Commission knew more about. this department than they dil. The Minister of Jnstice stated that Mr: Burgess Was suspembed only until the Commission reported, and the (iorermiment now seems to think they were wrong and he should le restared. Owing to the stuhbonn fight of the heal of the department and his determination to restore this cluputy, irrespective of the: fiovernment or anyone else, this rote is sulistantially made a vote for this particnlat deputy.

Mr. SOMERVILILE. Were not other ofticers in the department. Besides the Deputy Dinister, degraded for the same reason that the deputy was degraled: I would like to ask him at the same time, if all the ofticers whose conduct was investigated luefore the Public Accounts Committee have been reinstated: We know some men there who had for years been drawine money in the names of dead men. There were also officers of the department drawing salaries under tictitious names, in the names of men and women who hand no existence. Now I would like the Minister to state to the committee if all these men have leen remstated. and if it is not a fact that some of the officers other. than Mr. Burgess have also been degradeal.

Mr. DEWDNES. No other officer was degramed from the position which he then oceupied, ann they are all still in the service of the department.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Were the shlaries of some of the officers not reduced:

Mr. DEWDNEY. The wataies were not reduced, in any case.

Mr. SOMERVILILE. Was not the sulary of Mr. Nelson reducel ?

Mr. DEDVDNEY. The salaries were not reluced. but they were docked half of their silary for two months.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(:HT. The Minister of Finance has brought up a question of considerable importance, in the discussion of our Estimates.

The yuestion which is hefore us at the present time is this: We are called upon to vote $\$ 9,0,100$ for the Department of the Interior. This is the proper time-a time set apart by custom and usige in Parliament to discuss the proper administration of that department, and it is for that reason-not with any view to hamper or detain the House--that I desire to have the information which the forermment have obtained from their Committee of the Privy Council as to the doings of the former hean, ani the gentleman. who, as I understand, is to le the future head of the department. That information is distinctly germane to this item, and I think we ought to have it. I repeat that this is the special time at which that information should tre in the hamls of the House.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) The question, as 1 umderstand, is, that the hom. gentleman was asked to allow this purticular vote to stand, so that it might Ine discussed when the report comes down. Perhaps this would be the letter item to allow to stamd.

Mr. FOSTEK. All right. let it stand.

## Qffice of the Comptroller of the NorthWest Mounted Police

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIIH'T. Before that resolution is adopted. I may say that I notice that the increases are statutory, and 1 am not going to discuss that question. Let me ask, is this under the control of the Minister of Justice or the Department of the Interior?

Mr. FOSTER. Cnder the control of the I'resident of the Privy Council.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. I was about to ask for some information with respeet to certain proceedings that I see have taken place in the North-West in reference to the officer in charge of the Mountel Police. We may as well have the information in comeetion with it now, and also information as to what policy the ciovernment inteand to adopt with regard to that force. The force is to a large extent thoroughly military, and there is some sort of anomaly in it being under the control of a thoronghly civil department. I shall he glad to know what information the leader of the Honse, or wherer is in charge of that department, has to give on these two subjects.

Mr. FOSTER. I suppose that would come up equally as well on the vote for the service itself. With reference to the ontcome of the Commission, I believe its labours are ended, but the report is not yet before the diovermment. With reference to the policy, that we can discuss more fully when we come to the rote for the main service, hut I think I may say here, that the ciovernment have in contemplation a gradual and prudent diminution of the force.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I had reference to the question of policy as to what department this should be under, and in connection with that I may say that I would be glad to understand to whom this investigation has been referred. Has it been conducted by civil officers or has any military officer been associatel in any way in the investigation.

Mr. FOSTER. Julge Wetmore was the commissioner, and he has carried it on solely.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I have no desire in the least degree to impugn the capacity
of the hon. julge who has charge of the investigation: but whether he is an able judge or not, is not altogether the question. It appears to me that in an investigation into the doings of an othicer in charge of the force, it would have been expedient that one or more military men should have been associated with the juige. I am rather surprised to find that the matter has heen wholly conducted by the civil authorities. The civil authority is an excellent anthority, I have no doubt, in weighing the relative merits of the evidence submitted. but in a matter of this kind I think it would have heen in the interest of the service if some militiry man of note and eminence should have been associated with the judge: for questions will arise as to military discipline which no ondinary civilian could he expecterl to be intimately acquainted with.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the House will be in a better position to juige of that when the report is laid on the Table, and when we see what the nature of the charges is. I can express the highest opinion of Judge Wetmores competency, and in the faith the pullic would have in any enguiry he should manage. I think the House also will assume that contidence when they receive his report. and that they will come to the conclasion that he was thoroughly competent to carry on the investigation. I am quite sure that we will disenss the matter with more satisfaction when we have the paperts.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I am not proposing to discuss the report. I am merely raising the question as to the policy of investigating matters relating to the disuipline of a military fore wholly hefore a civil conmissioner. It appears to me that was a very questionable policy, to say the least of it. I think it would have been hetter if a military man had heen associated with the judge. When will this report he laid on the Table of the House! I presume we will not discuss the affairs of the Mounted Police mutil this is really.
Mr. DAVIN. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately military law does not apply to the Noith-West Mounted Police, and 1 do not think it would have been the least advantage to Judge Wetmore to have had a coadjutor of a military character. He had to enquire into certain charges that were not really cognizable at all by military law. I wish that military law did apply, and if so many of the evils that were complaned of, and in Consequence of which that Commission was established, couli not have existed. I had something to do with the comducting of the enquiry before Judge Wetmore. and I must say, that so far as I saw, he is a thoroughly capable judge and entirely impartial, as I would expect any judge in this comntry to be. But the charges are not charges which can be judged ly military law-I wish they were. Some of the charges, if judged by military law, would at once call forth the strongest condemnation, because they would be a pulpalle violation of the established laws in military hoodies. But the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police has a power exceeding the power of the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, as I have pointed out here; and as the military law does not apply, I do not suppose it would have been of any advantage to have had a military coadjutor. I hope, in common with the hom. gentleman, that we shall sonn have that report. The evidence, I may
say, has heen of such a character as 1 think to justify Parlianent in expecting an early report, and early action on the report. The evidence before that Commision has been more conclusive and more full than we could possibly have expected, and I camot myself possibly anticipate any other than one conclusion. and that is the conclusion consonant with the proposition that has been more thin once laid down by myself in this Honse.
sir Johs THOMPsON. The repert is not expected for tive or six weeks.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRICHT, Are we to maderstand that it cammot be hurried up any somer ?--lecause that will hring it to a mather late perion.
Sir IOHN THOMPSON. 1 will ascertain more detinitely by Monday.

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\text { Ofice of the Autitor (ieneral.......... } 386,03 \text {. Ex) }
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sir RICHARI) C.AKTWRIGHT. Was there any special reason why the Auditor General's Report could not be bronght down when Parliament met?
Mr. FOSTER. We were in session very late last year.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRII:HT, That would not affect his work.
Mr. Foster. It did affect it.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The reason I put the question is this. Toall intents and purposes the Auditor Generals Report has been converted into the Public Accomnts: and unless some arangement can be made for placing that report in the hands of Partiament about the end of Jamary, when I hope we shall meet in future, our work would le wholly at a standstill. This little brohhure which we call the Public Accomuts has practically discharged its functions. Therefore I desire to know if there is any likelihood in the futurs of the Auditor Genemal's Report leeing delayed as it has been on this occasion, or whether this is purely an exceptional wewrence?
Mr. FOSTER. I think this is purely exceptional. I had a conversation with the Anditor (ieneral about it, and he gave me as the chief reason the lateness of last session, and stated that he would take steps to have his report brought out in normal years in good time. I hope that I shall not offend the sensililities of my hon. friend from North Wellington, when I say that the Auditor General hopes in future years not to have it so large as it is this year.

## Department of Customs. <br> \$36,505

Mr. SOMEREILLE. Is it owing to the fat thixt that department has gone into other hands, that a decrease is brought alout here? Are we to have more rigid economy than we have had?

Mr. FOSTER. The statutory increases, and the increases from the promotion of two third-class clerks to the second class, amount to $\$ 1,095$. As against that, the salary of one chief clerk, amounting to 毅,250, is dropped, and there is a decrease of $\$ 30$, being the difference in the salary of a thirdclass clerk and that of a new appointment. The net decrease is $\$ 1,65 i$.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). It was generally supposed that the Minister at the head of that depart-
ment was one of the most economical we had, amd it is surprising to find that there is to be a saving in this department. I see it has worked in both ways, because the Minister who has changed places has made a dectease in the new department as well. Perhaps the acting Minister of Customs will explain how he can do the work now with a chief clerk less than was there in the time past.

Mr. BOWrLL. In the reorganization of the department, the commissioner was superamnated. the assistamt commissioner was promoted to the commisionership, the accountant, who was a chief clerk, was made assistant commissioner, and the accountant's branch of the department hereafter, as provided for in these Estimates, will be carried on by two tirst class cletks, one to take charge of the expenditure and one of the income or revenue depurtment. Sow the work is being done by one firstchas clerk and one secoul-clase clerk, but it may lee that in a short time the latter will be promoted to a tirst-class elerkship. In dividing the work in that way, with the supee cision of the commissioner and assistant commissioner. I did not deem it indvisible or necessary in the interests of the service that a chief clerk should be appointed. The third class clerk to whom the Minister of Finance has alluiled will be lrought in at a lower salary, and in this way the saving will be effecterl.

Mr. somerville. Then we are to maderstaml that all these foonomies were made by the ex-Minister of Customs and not hy the new Minister.
Mr. Bowfll. I do not desire to cake any credit to myself in comnection with the decrease. These arrangements took place lefore the change was made. When the new Minister returns and takes charge of the department, he will tind it as now arranged, and no doubt he will administer it as economically as I have done.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). 1 understand that these economies have been the result of the superammation of the commissioner?

Mr. BOWELL. Yes, and no doubt that will balance the account. The commissioner was over 70 years of age and had servel alout 3 3 years, and if anyone was entitled to a retiring allowance, I think he was. I camnot speak too highly, from the 13 or 14 years' experience I have had of Mr. Johnson, of his ability and integrity. Without any exception, he is an officer in whom anyone conlil place the most implicit contidence. I never knew him in that time to deviate from what he considered to he his duty.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) He almost bordered om stubbormess.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I see there are two second-class clerks more and two third-class clerks less. I suppose that is owing to promotion :

## Mr. BOWELL. Yes.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Then after a while there may be two more chief clerks.
Mr. BOWELL. That could not be this year, unless an appropriation for them was made.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Certainly : but what the hon. gentleman speaks of now as a matter of saving and economy, there being only one chief clerk now instead of two, may possilly only be a
temporary comolition of things which may te changed by promotion.

Mr. ROWELI. That does not follow: Youare nct going to cross the floor within a sear, and consempently it will not take place.

Mr. MaMCLLLEN. There was some investigation in regarl to the customs in Montreal. Is the Government going to lay that report before the House: There was an incestigation as to some irregularities or reorgamization in Montreal.

Mr. BOWELLL. That does not come under this heading at all. That would be a very proper question to put when we come to the general Estimates aml are asking for a rote for the Montreal oftice: but this is the inside service. The only investigation that took place in Montreal was in order to see what economies could he effected by retiring the ohler men and allowing the younger men to do the work as they were doing, as I stated last year. When the hon. gentleman comes to that pirt of the Fistimates, he will find that from $\sin$, (10) to sls, (MM) less is asked for the port of Montreal this year, as the result of that investigation, than was expented or asked for the year before. This was purely a departmental report, and is not of a character generally laid before Parliament. There may be no ohjection to laying it before the House. but all the hon. gentleman will find will he that an otticer is tox old and his work could loe done by someone now in the service without any increase of cost, and that some othicials at Point St. Charles or at the Camadian Pacitic Railway station or somewhere else could be dispensed with.

Mr. MeMLlles. We will reach these items in a few days, and las anxions to know, before we seached them, whether it was the intention of the disvernment to present that report to the House. We have heard to-day that important reports have been made which should be laid before the House. I do not wish to put a question which would trouble the hon. gentleman, but I think these reports should le in the hands of the House.
Mr. BOWELL. I say frankly that I did not intend to lay that report hefore the House. 1 did not comsider it of a nature to lay before the House. There are scores of reports of that character in reference to various ports, but there may be no objeetion, if the House desires to have it, where they are not contidential.

Mr. MeMULLEN. I think such an important report should be laid lefore the House. If Parliament is to deal with the affairs of the comery in an intelligent way, it is desirable that all the information in the hands of the Govermment, or furnished to any department by any committee, should be laill lefore the Honse. We are labouring in the dark. What is the object of these investigations? No doubt the hon. gentleman thinks it is the duty of the Minister to deal with these Commissionsand the House has no right to know anything about them. I say the people's representatives have a right to incestigate these matters.

Mr. BOWELLL. It is umecessary for the hon. gentleman to get so excited or to fight a shadow. I did not object to laying this report before the House, but 1 may tell the hon. gentleman that, if every inspector's report is to belaid on the Table, the heal of the department will not be so likely to receive the information he should receive in con-
nection with the customs or any other deparmaent. This was not is speeial commission: if it were, 1 think the argment of the hom. member for Wel. lington would be quite correct. This was an ordinary inspection by the officers of the deparment. such as is made whenever they visit a port. There are many things in these reports that it womld not be adivisable to lay on the Table, becanse if an inspector or an othicer does his daty faithfully. he will make statements in reference to the management of an oftice. which the probvibilities are ten to one that he would not make if he knew they were to be made public, beeanse it wonld bring him into contact with merchants and the affairs of almost every importer in the country: 1 think a moments reflection will concince the hom. gentleman that miless it is a special case, amd he wants special information, as a rule these reports should not he laid upon the trable.

## Department of Marime ...................in, is

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman expect that he will le able to make a permanent sating in that department?

Mr. TLPPER. I think ultimately there will he a saring in the fusion of the two hameles.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.1.) There is apparenty a decrease of $\$ 4,(10)$ in in th hanches.
Mr. TUPPER. There have leen racancies of highly-paid ottieers, and their places, will be tilled by lower class otticers.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.1.) Will the hom. gentleman state, when he gets the department reorgamized on the basis he proposes, whether there will let any saring, anl if so, what, in its alministration :

Mr. TUPPER. I am not in a pesition to state the exact amome, but the amalgamation of the two branches will, in my opinion, retluce the statti. In the first place, we do not reguire two depury heads. Then with reference to the correspomdence brancin and cont ingencies hranch. I think there will be a sitring effected of a not incomsiderable sum.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) An accomatant:
Mr. TUPPER. So, the accomant's hameh will practically he repuired. We have not a very heary staff in either the Marine or the Fisheries. and the accountants work is so distimet that 1 think it will always le kept as it is. Indeed, I may say that the otficers in looth hanches doa great deal of the work, and now work continnomsly after ordinary homs.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then, if we allow for the superamuation allowance of the late lepity Minister of Fisheries, there will practically lo no saving at all to the commery.
Mr. TUPPER. I sey the oppesite. 1 am only giving my opinion. I say the fusion of the two departments wild emable us ultimately to manage the correspondence of both ilepurtments at a less cost than at present. The contingent accounts, I think, will necesstrily be reducel by the amalgamation.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) lowes the hom. gentleman think the saring will amount to the amount of the superanmation?
Mr. TUPPER. Oh, yes.

Mr. PATRRNON (Brant). Woes the hon. gentleman remember the year when these departments wore liviled:

## Mr. TLIPlPRR. In IRs.i.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). Does the hom. gentleman feel any regret that he should ever have done so, in face of the protests of the (Opposition, at a losis of some St. (KA) during the pist yeats:

Mr. TLPP'ER. What is a gool rule for one year is unt necessatrily a goon rule for another. I am dealing with IS!!?, not with Iss.i.

Depariment of Puhlic Warks. .....sis1.117: : 0
Mr. NAVIFS (I'.F.I.) Is Mr. Armoldi drawing his pay now:

Mr. Foxilele. No.
Mr. DATIEX (P.B.I. I Is anyhorly apposinted in his plates:

Mr. FosilER No.
Mr. WAVIFN (IP.E.I.i Is the home gentleman taking a sote for the ottice here:

Mr. FON゙IFR. Ves.
Mr. NOMFRVIILIF. I think we shombl have the report of the Commission that was appointed to investigate and report upon the service in the different departments, before we patss items of this kind. Now, here is an otficer who was dismissed last vear, and we are asked to cote a salary to pay another man t" till the satne place, although another man has not been appointed. If we had the reprost of that (rmmission it might show us whether it was necessary that another man should he appointed in that position. We are asked in the meantime, virtually, to put the cart before the horse, and to go and vote salaries in face of the fact that the Civil Nefrice Commission has been appointed to investigate the positions of all the civil servants. I think that while that report is in the printers hands it is a very irregular proceeding for us th go on passing these items.

Mr. FON'TER. Does my hon. friend suggest that we shomld pass none of these items until we get the report of that ('ivil Service Commission.

Mr. Mr.MLDLI.F.N. The hom. Minister should Ie a little more prudent, in view of the clisclosures made last year, instead of rushing us into Committee of Suply and asking us to puss items in face of the fact that a report of vital interest to this Honse and the country has not yet been placed in the hamls of the members. IVe should have that report to guinle us hefore we pass any more of these items.

Mr. SOMERVILLI: There are a number of other employes in the P'ublic Works Department whose conduct was investigated liefore the Public Acconnts Committee, and who, I lelieve, were either suspended or dismissed from the service. I think we anght to have the information contained in that report hefore we are asked to vote this money. We ought to know whether these men are still suspended or have been reinstated.

Mr. UULMFI'. Every one of these men have heen dealt with according to the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. DAVIFS (P. F.I.) Have other men been appointed in their places, and if so, who?

Mr. Trppris.

Mr. FONTER. They were dismissef, and have left their offices.

Mr. SOMERVILLF. It is currently reported that ia number of them have been reinstated.

Mr. OUIMET. Mypredenessor, the acting Minister, has taken back Mr. Dionne as a teluporaty officer, after an investigation hefore a matgistrate, ant he had been acyuitted. That is the only one who has been taken biack. I may state to the hon. gentleman that, heing guite new in the department, I have not been able to ascertain the full particulars of that case. It was considered that as Dionme had been acyuitted by the magistrate after an investigation, it is only fait that we should give him a chance to be reinstaten.

Mr. LAURIER. If he is not to Mame. he should be reinstated in his office insteal of heines made a temporary cleak.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) I mulerstome the report of the committee was against Mr. Diomme. and he: Was prosecuted hy order of the Treasury Buari. The mere fact that the preliminary examination before the magistrate resulted in his getting clear. as it were is no evidence that he is guilty or not guilty. It is true he was discharged at that preliminary examination : I should he very sorry w say that he was guilty of the crime chargel--1 $1 /$, not know that-but the mere fact that he was sin discharged does not establish his imoneence. He may have heen discharged for thirty on forty reasons. such, for example, as that evilence wits not forthcoming : lut if he stands reported on as guilty of dereliction of eluty, the Honse is entitled to know why he is reinstated, and whether the particular charge agrainst him failed to lee established.
sir JOHN THOMRSON. The charge lefore the magistrate was unsuccessful, ani there wats every reason to believe that he ought to stimi in the position of a person against whom there was really no evidence of the crime from which he was dischatged. He was fairly entitleal. so far as that offence was concernea, to reinstatement. There had, however heen looseness in his comblact and irregularity in another sense, and it seemed proper not to reinstate him, but to take him on trial as it temporary clerk.

Mr. DAVIES (P. F.I.) it seems io me rather a curions comrse to adopt. I can hardly conceive the (inverment malertaking to prosecute an otticer until they were fully satisfied that there was a clear primat farie case against him. A report was made against this officer in the first instance. The Government alopted it, and then ordered hin to be prosecuterl. If prosecation was improperly instituted, a very great wrong was done the officer.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Sometimes witnesses swear differently at different times, as in this case.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then if the (iovermment came to the conclusion that the prosecution was improperly commenced and the charge could not be sustained, the man shouhi inave leen reinstated.

Sir JOHN IHOMPSON. We do rat propose to reinstate him for the present.

Mr. LAURIER. If he is not reinstated in his office, the only inference to be drawn is that. notwithstanding that Mr. Dionne was discharged by the magistrate, still there was reason to pelieve
that his conduct was not satisfactory. I would infer from the report of the committee which inrestigated the case, that his acts have not warranted the conficlence of the (iovernment in him.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There were no new facts brought hefore the committee which investigated the case. We thought that the evidence given before the l'ublic Accounts Committee was sufficient to show that it was rlesirable, in the interests of the service that he should not he reinstated.

Mr. DAVIES (l'.E.I.) What satary is he now receiving:

Sir JOHN THOMIPNOS. He is now receiving $\$ 1,(M M)$ a year.

Mr. DAMIES (f.t.I.) What was his salaty hefore:
 goon accountant, and quite capable of being a very etticient otficer.

Mr. PATERSON (Bramt). His employment is merely tempmary now:
sir IOHN THOMPSON. Ves.
Department of Railwas and Canals. . 54.310
Mr. SOMERVII.LF. Who is now secretary of the department?.

Mr. HAGAART. The deputy heml is at presont performing the duties of secretary.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. Wis the former seeretary dismissed from the public servite:

Mr. HAG(iART. Yes.
Mr. DAVIEK (P.E.I.) Who is now tilling Mr. Page's place:

Mr. HAGIiART. Mr. Trulean is acting as dematy heal and chief engineer of the canals, the appointment having been given to him about two rears ago. Only one salary is paid for hoth offices.

Mr. SOMERVILLAF. Who is filling the position of secretary, in place of Mr. Bramley:

Mr. HAtiliAR'T. It is mot filled. No one is tilling the position.

Mr. Mr.MULIAFS. How long hats it been vacant:

Mr. HAdiaAR'T. Since Mr. Bradley wins dis. missed.

Mr. D.AVIE: (P.E.L.) Who is discharging the duties:

Mr. HAG(iART. I inswered that lefore. The deputy heal is acting as secretary.

Mr: MeMULLEN. My object in asking this question was to ascertain how far it was necessary to appoint an officer to take the place of the gentleman who was dismissed. It appears that the deputy head is discharging the several duties of deputy heal, engineer and secretary. I think it would be well to continue him, and give him only the salary of deputy head. When one man is able to do the work of three men, it is apparent that there is little for each of the three officers to do when appointed. Have all the several duties devolving on the deputy as engineer, as deputy head and as secretary, been efficiently performed during the last six months?

Mr. HAGGART. The deputy head, some time hefore I was appointed to my present office, was
appointed as chief engineer as well as deputy head, and his salary was increased to $\mathbf{S 6 , 0 , 0} 0$ a year. He is at present supervising the duties of secretary ; perhaps some one else in the office is doing the work, hat he has made himself responsible for it.

Mr. DAVIES (P. F.I.) Is it the intention to appoint another secretary?

Mr. HAGidiAR'T. I intend to appoint another secretary.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRICHT, I notice in the Aurlitor 1 ieneral's Report that our attention is called to some proceedings comected with railways and canals which require consideration. If I understand the difference of opinion between the Department of Railwaysand the Auditor (ieneral correctly, it appears that consiiterahle sums of money have heen whanced to different contractors for works that have not heen excented. I should like to know from the Minister on what groumb these advances hate been manle and whether the Auditor General has stated the matter correctly to the House, hecatuse it apparas to me that the Auditor (ieneral is correct in saying that in making alvances for work that is not performed the door is opened very wide to all mamer of aboses. and there mast be rery great ditficulty in exercising proper supervision over expentiture if the Aulitor (ieneral is overridhen, as he appears to hate been by the report sulmitted.

Mr. HAfiliART. I suppose the hon. gentleman refers to three items: one to Davis \& Son, si(1),(MA), another to Ishester \& Reid, and a thim item.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIAHT. There is a further payment to bavis.

Mr: HACi(iART. If the hom. gentleman will discless this question at a future time. I will have full information in ny possession.

Sir RICHARD) (ARTWRIGHT. It is a question of policy, as to what the diovermment have been domg in the way of making alvances.

Mr. HAGi(iART. The matter is not within my personal knowledge, because I was not at the hear of the department when these alvances were made, except, perhaps, the last one, to Ishester \& Reid. That, howerer, was not an adrance ; it was payment of money due under contract.

Mr. INEPUTV SPEAKER. I think the hon. gentleman should not discuss this question under this item.

Nir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGH'T. I cannot almit that it is not our right to discuss very fully a question of policy connected with alministration when such an item as the present comes up. I claim we have the right to do so, and I intend to exercise that right. This is the proper time and place to discuss the general question as to whether adrances shoull be made by the department for work not actually done. I do not propose to discuss the details of the matter; that I am willing to leave over. But the guestion that has been raised by the Auditor lieneral is a question of principle of the broadest sort: Whether the Govermment of Cinada are going to make advances for work that has not been performed? That is the question which he raises, and that is the question which I sulmit comes fairly enough in connection with this Department of Railways and Canals. The details will be lefore us when we come to
consider the special item for which this advance may have been made.

Mr. HAGGART. As to the remarks of the hon. gentleman in which he states that an amount was paid for which there was no work done, I may say that no knowledge of that has come to me since I have been head of the department, and it is but justice to me to gire notice of it. On another item I will be able to give the information.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Let the item stand.
Mr. HA(idiART. How can this vote affect the question at all. There are looitems afterwards on which the matter can be brought up.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There can be no ob, jection to pass this item.

Mr. LAURIER. Very well.
Committee rose; and it being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## SECOND READIN(is.

Bill (No. 22 ) respecting the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.-(Mr. Moncrieff.)

Bill (No. 23) to incorporate the High Piver ami Sheep Creek Irrigation and Water Power Com-pany.-(Mr. Davis.)

Bill (No. ©4) respecting the Nicola Valley Railway Company.-(Mr. Mara.)

Bill (No. ${ }^{2 \pi}$ ) respecting the Montreal Board of Trade.-(Mr. Curran.)

Bill (No. 26) to incorporate the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.-(Mr. Mara.)

## SUPPL.

House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

## (In the Committee.)

> Office of the High Commissioner of Canada-Salaries......................... si, 334

Mr. MaMULLEN. I would like to know from the Minister of Finance, when he expects the report of the High Commissioner to he laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. FOSTER. The report of the High Commissioner has heen receivel, but 1 have thought it better that it should be printed for the information of members, and it is now in the printing office.

Mr. McMULLEN. This is in accordance with the proceedings of this afternoon in general. We have been first passing items and then the information which Parliament should have, before voting the money, is promised afterwards. I think this item should le left over until we are in possession of the report. so as to see the duties devolving upon the officers in the Loudon oftice. There is considerable expense attached to this office, and I think we should have all the information before us before we are asked to pass this item.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think my hon. friend should be unreasonable in this matter. I do not see how the information he would obtain in the report would throw any light upon the question of passing this item, for the salaries of the officers of the High Commissioner in London. If the question

Sir Riciaki) Cahtwhicht.
of the policy of retaining the otfice of High Commissioner were before us, and there were information in the report bearing particularly on that question, I could see the force of the objection. But that I understand is not a question that would come up at this stage.

Mr. MeMULLEN. The hon. Minister will admit that the duties performen by the High Commissioner in England are a proper subject of discussion in this House. If we are to discuss intelligently the expenditure, it is necessary that we should have before us all the information regarding the luties performed ly the High Commissioner. The question of the continuation of the office altogether depends upon the value of the services rendered by him to the country: and the moment that the House considers that the services remlered are not worth the expenditure, I fancy that it will dispense with the High Commissioner and his staff.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think this is the proper time to discuss that question of policy.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Under what item womld the hom. gentleman propose to discuss it?

Mr. FOSTER. If we are going to disenss that question, I think it should be brought up in another way than under an item for the necessary expenses of the ottice.

Mr. LAURIER. Is it mot a good opportunity, when you are asking for the salaties:

Mr. FOSTER. It may he a good opportunity, but I do not think it is customary.

Mr. sOMERVILLE. Is it understool that these otticers of the High (ommissioner are paid the salaries when they are absent on husiness not connected with the office:

Mr. FOSTER. These officers, I understand, are not alisent on lusiness not eonnected with the High Commissioner's work. It is possible that some of these officers may have to do the business. of the office outside of the office itself : but these gentlemen give their whole time to the duties of the office, and are paid accordingly.

Mr. somerville. I suppose that the Minister of Finance will agree with me that if the head of the office follows such a course as that, it is altogether likely that those under him do likewise. If he turns to page 218-1) of the Aulitor (ieneral's Report, he will find that the High Commissioner set a had example to his officers, having been paid $\$ 10$ a day for 78 days' travelling expenses out to this country, as well as $\$ 243.33$ for his fare from Liverpool to New York, $\$ 266.65$ for his fare from New York back to Lomion, and $\mathbf{S 2 4 6} 6.65$ for other expenses, details not given. Now, if the High Commissioner is allowed to desert his office, being paid his salary and all his travelling expenses, in order to come out here to engineer the elections for the party to which he belonged before he became an office holder, then I suppose the officers under him would be entitled to do likewise. I think we ought to have particulars in regard to these matters.

Mr. FOSTER. The items are separately detailed in the most explicit way. Under commercial agencies, Sir Charles Tupper has been paid his passage out and back, and the regular subsistence, and my hon. friend knows quite well that sir Charles Tupper visited Washington on two occa-
sions last year in connection with the Trade Delegation.

Mr. LAURIER. Is that the price you pay for your electioneering agents?

Mr. FOSTER. My hon. friend knows that they are paid hetter than that.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I would like to know whether there are any outstanding accounts not yet settled in connection with this trip:

Mr. FOSTER. There are none.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I understand that Sir Charles Tupper incurred a bill of about $\$ 1,($ MN) for railway travelling which has mot yet been pail. At least, that statement was made in evidence at an election trial.

Mr. BOWELL. There wats no evidence thatit was incurred on account of the fovernment.

- Mr. SOMERVILLE. Do the (iovernment expect to pay this bill?

Mr. BOWELL. They do not. The aceount came to me when I was acting Minister of Railways, and I refused to recognize it.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Then, if the Government refused to pay that account, I think they ought to refuse to pay the other expenses of the High Commissioner.

Mr. LAURIER. It is impossible to regard this payment as anything but a simple outrage.

Mr. BOWELL. Oh.
Mr. LAURIER. Ies, nothing else. Sir Charles Tupper is an ambassador to England, and it is a disgrace for a man in his position to descend into the political arena and stump the country as he has done. We discussed that last year and were overruled ; but no one expected to find this year that Sir Charles Tupper was paid $\$ 10$ a day while electioneering for the Government. If the negotiations at Wiashington had had anything to do with his visit, there would be nothing to say ; hut it is simply a blind to say that he was here for the purpose of negotiations at Washington. When Sir Charles Tupper delivered ten or twelve mblresses in different parts of the country, and then claims $\$ 10,000$ from the people, $I$ say it is a thing the people ought not to stand.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) 1 think we ought to have some expression of opinion from the Government with reference to this class of expenditure. I do not believe the Government themselves will lefend the action of Sir Charles Tupper in this matter. So far as his coming to this country to take part in international negotiations at Washing. ton is concerned, no objection has leen taken, but, while holding a diplomatic position and ostensibly holding the reins between parties, he descended into the political arena and took part in political discussions. He opened at a meeting in Halifax, where he abused the members of the Opposition with all the force of which he is capable. Then he tried to reach Prince Edward Island, but fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, he was prevented by the weather. He then travelled all the way to Toronto and delivered a party harangue in that city, and so he went throughout the country, and we find that he is paid his expenses, not while going to Washington on this in-
ternational matter, but when he was engager in this party warfare in Canada. What is the difference between Sir Charles Tupper and anyone else who enters into the political arena? The distinction is against Sir Charles Tupper, because common decency should have prevented histaking this course. It is impossible for one of the great parties in the country to have any respect for our High Commissioner when he has descended into the political arena in this way. It is had enough to have to pay him 510,000 or $\$ 12,000$ a year, but we are asked to pay his expenses when he is brought here to abuse his political opponents, when he is taten from place to place to support the party in power. The money is spent now and cannot be recalled, but I think we have a right to a declaration from the Government that this evil course will not he followed hereafter. I do not believe that any hon. gentleman on the other sile looks upon this expenditure as anything but an outrage of the worst kind. as it has been described by the leader of the Opposition, and when the people of the comntry are called upon not only to pay Sir Charles Tupper's salary in England, but also to pay his expenses as a political stumper, curried from place to place to denounce his opponents, they will say that it is an outrage. I think, therefore, we shonht have some statement from the liovernment in regaril to it.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. The best way of meeting the desire of the hon. gentleman is to state what occurred with respect to Sir Charles Tupper's being called to Canada. It is not correct to say that he was imported into Canata for the purpose of abusing his political opponents. At the time he was summoned to leave England and to come to Canada, the prospect of negotiations at Washington was very imminent, and then, so far from his being imported for the purpose of taking part in the general election, there had been no dissolution of Parliament and a dissolation was not resolved on though it might have been regarded as possible at that period of the parliamentary term. The late Premier desired Sir Charles to come. not only to take part in these negotiations, but also to consult with the foovernment as to trale negotiations with other countries, in which he had previously taken part, and to inform the Govermment with respect to them. Sir Charles had hardly arrived at New York when the dissolution took place, and after that a later time was appointed when he and the delegates who went with him would be met at Washington by the Secretary of Statefor the United States. Thecircumstances which delayed the visit of those who went to Washington wereexplainell to the Houselastyear. TheSecretary of State, even at the late date at which he eventually fixed the meeting, was unable to meet those from Canada at that date, and Sir Charles Tupper, after waiting from day to day expecting that a day would be fixed in place of that which had been fixel, went to Washington to see whether it was possible that the date of the conference could le fixed or whether, his business in England being urgent, he should return there. The circumstances have already been fully explained, and I think it is unnecessury for us to say what course we will pursue in the future, because we simply meet the statement of the hon. gentleman by saying that Sir Charles Tupper was not imported for the pur-
pose of the elections but in comection with these negotiations, and that, when he was smmoned. the elections were not necessarily imminent at all.

Mr. I.AURIPR. The statement of the Minister of Justice is not, I think, chatacterized by his usual accurace. I see here that Sir Charles Tupper charges his expenses at 810 a day from the enth . lamuary to the lith April. I assume that the enth danuary wats the day he left England.
sir IOH. THOMPNON. No: 1 think thet is the date of his arrival in New Sork.

Mr. LACRIFE: I think that must hate been the bate of his leaving Finglamel. Parliament was dissolven at the end of Jannary, and, moreover, if Sir Chatles Tupper hat left England for no other purpmee than whegrotiate with our neighhours to the somth, the moment he took alvantage of his presence hete to stef down from his position ats ambassalor of (ianadia and to enter upon the political arena. in all decency he should not charge the comitry for the stumping he did then. If he came here simply as an amhassador, there would be nothing more to say in regard to him than in regard to those who accompanied him to Washingtoin. They were discharging their duty to the comntry and no one has any fanlt to find in regard to them. hat there is a great difference between the position of Sir Charles Tupper and the position of those who accompanied him. It was their right and privilege to ahliress the electors and to give their opinion to the electors on the guestions at at issue, but, as far as Sir Charles Tupper is concerned, there is not a man in this House who values the dignity of his office who call sanction such a charge as this.

Mr. PATERSON (Bmant). My impression is that the lealer of the House is mistaken in what he says in regrarl to why Sir Charles Tupper was summoner to this country. My impression is that last year we secured the frank idmission that he was sent for to give his ainl in the election. I speak subject to correction. but I have sent for the IIn.u.caid.

Nir JOH: THOMPSON. The First Minister of that dat took the whole responsibility upon himself ami admitted that he asked sir Charles Tupper to address his constituents in Kingstom. I am stating the facts. however, when I saty that when sir Charles Tupper was called to this country the dissolution had not been decided on.

Mr. D.AVIFS (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman has contined his reply to the statement that Sir Charles was not imported. as it is said, for the specific purpose of entering into the elections. Whether he was or not, we are not in a position to prove just now: we are houme to take the hon. gentleman's statement when he says that he was not. Assuming all that to be true, what answer has he got to make to the statements of the learler of the Opposition that he did come here, and when he ame he entered into the fray, that he had special cars placed at his disposal at the public expense, and travelled from one end of this Dominion to the other in special cars? He travelled in as special car to Toronto over the Govermment road, and then over the other roads at the public expense, for the purpose of delivering violent political diatribes against his opponents. It is alosolutely and utterly

Sir dohs Thomrsos.
indefensible, and the hon. gentleman knows it well.
sir fOHN THONIPSON. I have merely to saty that that question was very fully discusied hatst session.

Mr. Mc:MULLEN. It would be necessiry to disenss such questions every session. If hon. gentlemen opposite are determined to perpetuate this kind of thing it will devolve upon the Opposition to see that this question is plainly brought. before the House and hefore the country. It appears that Sir Charles Tupper is sufficiently harefaced to ask this country to submit to an improsition of this kind, paying him Sild a day to cover travelling expenses. while at the same time he chatges, I see hy the way, for his car fare. S26i. While he is crossing the Athantic I am quite sure his fare on the steaner inchuled meals and attendance, and he atill goes on drawing over all that sio a day in addition $t$ ohis salary. It appears to me that the hon. gentleman has constituted himself a kind of political belshazaar who assumes all the dignity, and the position, and the responsibility of the one who lived years ago. Now, I do not think this is a matter to be langheal at : it is a matter that concerns the people's burdens. If hon. gentlemen opposite are prepared to assmme the responsibility of saying that the expenditure of these items is to continue in the future as it hats in the past, then it will only devolve upon us to bring it more forcibly lefore them year after year, until we either shame them into discontinuing it or deprive them of their positions and put other better and more economical men in their places. Now, last year the Finance Minister promised, or at least he gave a kind of illea. that it was the last time he: wonld ask us to rote a sum of money to keep Professor Fabre at l'aris.

Mr. FOST'ER. I promised no such thing.
Mr. MoMULLEN. There was a statement made that some alteration would le mate in the office.

Mr. FOSTlER. None at all.
Mr. MoMULLEN. I think you will have to turn up $H$ ansanorl on that question.

Mr. FOSTER. Som have to turn it up a long while before you find that.

Mr. MoMULLFN. Well, we can refresh the hon. gentleman's memory, because there was a long discussion about it. Howerer, we will take one item at a time. Now, with regarl to the High Commissioner, I contend that we should not proceed with these items at all. Last year I carefully read over his entire report, and I saw nothing in it that would warrant this country in continuing to pay the services of that gentleman in London. mess it was some very flattering remarks that he made with regard to the peculiar Havour of Canadian poultry that we sent over there. He said it was so very sweet and that it had such a kind of will taste, that it would be very attractive to Englishmen, and he thought that we would have an immense market in England for Canadian poultry. Now, for bringing that before the people of this country, we are paying him the magnifi. cent sum of 815,000 a year.

Mr. FOSTER. That is better than writing a bal letter to the Ecomomist.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I contend that this charge of slo a rlay, when he came over to Canada, is an mreasonable charge and one that we should not be asket to pay. If he had acted courteonsly, amd treated his opponents with that courtesy which one gentleman should extend to another, it would not le so bad. But as my hom. friend in front of me says, he abused his opponents in the most violent mamer, with everything that he could lay his tongue to, while all the time he was quietly draw. ing out of the treasury of this Dominion our money ats well as the money of hom. gentlemen opposite. they were paying a special train to take him about the comitry. It is an insult to the Opposition of this House to ask them to consent to a continnation of an expenditure of this kimu.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Last vear I see this is the information I got with reference to this mat ter:

- Mr. Paterson (Brant). Perhaps the question is roo broad to ask whether Sir Charles Tupper was brought out at the request of the Government. But we will narrow the question down. I see that Sir Charles Tupper held a meeting in Kingston, at the close of which he said, according to the supplement of the Eimpire:

 Volnody here reirets it mone drephly than the hamble siviant of sit

 Sir hohn only showed that he thinks of the romitry brepore hinseld. Hr


"Some hon. MENBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I yuite agree with that. I know that Sir John would receive the warmest reception from a great many of the elpctors of Kingston. But here is the point I am at:






 ina single duty ta the cobltry, Aphatase That is why thave the

 Fupire


$\because$ Might I ask the First Minister, did the IIigh Commissioner tell the truth to the people of Kingston: did he say truly when he sail that Sir John Macdonald had sent him to that meeting and had sent a message with this gentleman who is a leading ciril servant of this country" That is a question that can be very casily answered, and if the First Minister will favour us with :t reply, then perhaps we might be able to follow it up with enguiries in other directions.
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALI). Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot resist the seductive tones of my hon. friend, and I may answer him: Sir Charles Tupper did go there at iny request. and he made the peech at my instance, and I fancy that his speech must have had a cousiderable influence, because in the previous election I was elected by a majority of seventeen, and after Sir Charles Tupper made this speech I was elected by a majority that only wanted seventeen of 500 . You see I was pretty wise in my generation in asking Sir Charles to go there and make a speech for me.
"Mr. PATERSON (Brant). You would be wise if you stopped him at that point.
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I will go a little further. and I will say that Sir Charles Tupper cane out from England to give us theadvantage of his, skilland influence and elonuence, at my special request."
Now, all that skill and influence and eloquence were not intended, I think, for the mission at Washington; I think it was to le used in another part of the gloles, if think it was to be used at Kingston, in Nova Scotia and other places. I find also that when we came down to other accounts,
the question was askenl with reference to the contingencies of sir Charles 'lupper at that times, and I asked this guestion:
- Mr. PATERSON (Brant). With releremee to these contingencies, I wish to ask for information to which I think we are entitled. When the High Commissioner was taking his tour thruugh Canada, it was stated in the press that he travelled by special train. I would like to know whether that was the case, and if su, what was the cost of that train and out of what fund it was defrayed?
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I ammot aware that any of the High Commissioner's expenses were paid out of the public service, but I will enguire."
That is about what tramspired last year with reforence to this matter, and it would appear that the then First Minister thonght that some of the items: would not again aphearr in the Pablic Aceonnts. But it appears they are still in the Pablice Aecomots, and that is why information is lefons asked for.

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\text { Contingencies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 10.0 \text { m }
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Mr. Mc.MCLLEN. On page If $4 \pi$ of the Auditor (iencral's report these items are detailed. They are increasing every year. The postage of the London othice of the Wigh (ommissioner is ssizis, or about $1(k)$ per month. (an ther Winister of Finance give any explanation of this item.

Mr. Fos'reR. I think that is all umbasomathe, considering the amome of correspmolence amd number of docmments that are pested at the High (ommissioners oftice. We must reorllect that immigration literatare which is meant for a certain portion of deat Britain and for the continent is: all posted at his office. Lmmmerable letters are received for information as to different parts of Camada. Pimphlets are kept at his office, aml these are sent out in reply. I have no doubt at all as to the perfect legitimaty of the item for correspondence and postage. This is what the Hish Commissioner writes this year with respect to the increase in that item:
" Resperting the item for postare and stationery, the work of the office is inereasing. A further sum for pristage and stationery is required. The utmost comome will be exercised in this expenditure compatible with efficienes. but an extra sum is considered absolutely necesary. The increase in correspondence necessitates an additional amount for poitage, and our quarters post oftice acount is increasing."
The High commissioner is not engageai in writing letters simply for the purpose of paying postache on them. I suppose the hon. :nember for Welline. tom (Mr. Mc.Mnllen) has samely an ideat of the number of letters that come from all parts of Gireat Britain to Lomion asking for information. and this information must he supplied.

Mr. Mr.MULLES. Is the statement rad to le foumd in the High Commissioner's repurt :

Pir. Foster. Not at all.
Mr. MrMLLLFA. I remember last year lowking over the Migh (ommissioners report in order to ascertain what work is performed in comnection with immigration. In order that members can discuss these items intelligently, the High (ommmissioners report should he in our hamls.

Mr. SOMERVILI.E. Last yeay when a discussion took place regarding contingencies in the High Cornmissioner's office, the Minister arreed that the $\$ 2,000$ pitid for contingencies shomil tre added to the High Commissioner's salary.
Mr. FONTER. The hon. gentleman is mistaken, as was the hon. member for Wellington.

Mr. sonfrillef. When Parliament first roted it sum for contingencies, it was understood that the High Commissioner would pay certain amounts, such as those for the Botanical Garden and the Colonial Institute out of his personal expenses, but these are all inchuled in the item for contingencies. I understoon last year that the Minister of Finance agreed that this $\$ 2,(\mathrm{OWH}$ was really an aldition to lis salary of $\$ 10,000$, and in future it would be so paid in the Estimates. The amount of $S 2$,(MN) paid for contingeicies strikes me as being an aldition to the High Commissioner's salary. I desire to call attention to one item in the contingencies-distempering the High Commissioner: room, \$14.60). I suppose, that means disinfecting the room. At what time did disinfecting take place? Was it after his visit to this country, after he had associated with members of the ciovermment?

Mr. Foster. I am not certain, but I think it was shortly after several members of the Opposition paid a visit to his office.
Mr. Memulden. There is an item of so0.30 for "Women of the Day."

Mr. FOSTER. That is contemporary literature.
Mr. somfrrilles. I should like the Minster of Finance to carry out the agreement respecting the $\mathrm{Sa}, \mathrm{OMO}$.

Mr. FOSTER. I should like the hon. gentleman to show the agreement.

## Board of Examiners, Civil Service Act, $\$ 3,000$

Mr. McMULLEN. Can the Minister give some idea with respect to the duties performed by the Civil Service Examiners last year. How many candidates are on the list, how many have receivel certificates, and how many were added last year?

Mr. FOSTER. I cannot give the hon. gentleman the number, but I will bring him the information. We hold one examination each year, besiles the promotion examinations, which are for quite a different purpose. I suppose the usual crop of candidates came up for examination.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not understand that this covers the expenses of the promotion examinations.

## Mr. FOSTER. It covers everything.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) There must he humdred's of candidates who have passed the civil service examination waiting a chance to enter the service.
Mr. FOSTER. Thousands.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I thought about 800 . The question was considered in the House, and it was received somewhat with approvel as to othe desirability of discontinuing these exaiainations.

Mr. FOSTER. We have dropped one examination.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It is holding out false hopes to young men in the outlying provinces when 1,000 or 3,000 candidates have already passed, and when there are so many more on the lists than there will be vacancies for some years to come. If that is the case, it seems to me to be a perfectly useless expenditure, if not worse, for it raises hopes which caunot he realized.

Mr. FOSTER. At first we had two examinations per year, and after the candidates amounted to a
good roumd number we dispensed with one. It might be a question as to whether an examination every other year might not now be sutficient. I do not think the fiovermment, as a Covernment, have consilered the guestion, but it might be well worth consideration. All those who have passed are not actual candidates for civil service positions. A number have taken positions elsewhere, and have found oceupations which they would not relinguish even though civil service positions were offered them here, and it is not quite fair to assume that all those who have passed the examination are waiting for office. Then again it seems a little harsh to prevent anyone who comes up during this year say, from having a chance to get a diploma which he may wish to have and which may at any time entitle him to fill a post as a vacancy oecurs.

Mr. MoMULIEN. I know several young men in my riding who have passed the civil service examination, and in several cases they have heen waiting two, three and four years, expecting that possibly the time may arrive for them to get an appointment. I think it is wrong to encourage young men to pass an examination in the hope that they may get an appointment when there are so many on the list. The Minister of Finance says that there are about one thousand waiting, and I suppose there are aloout that number alogether in the inside service, and these thousind men are pressing on the representatives from their constituencies, who are in favour of the (iovernment, getting an appointment. There are a great many of them who are hoping and waiting and urging on their representatives to try and secure them an appointment. It wonid be very much better, as the Minister of Finance said, that the examinations should be held every two years if necessary or every five years, and thus give these young men to understand that they should not look forward to the hope of getting an appointment in the civil service. I think it is too bad to keep so many of them waiting in expectancy of such a position.

## Governor General's Office-Contingencies.. $\$ 12,500$

Mr. McMULLEN. In looking over the items of the contingencies of the Governor General's office, I find that there are a great many items that are continuously growing. It was supposed at one time that the $\$, 000$ given to the Governor General would suffice for all the travelling expenses. This year I find that there are $\$ \pi / 50$ about, paid in addition for the travel of his staff. If we keep on from year to year adding to this, the travelling expenses will amount to an enormous sum. I think we should have some distinct understanding as to what that $\$ 5,000$ given to the Governor General is intended to cover. I find that on page B-66 of the Auditor General's Report, there are several amounts charged for the travelling expenses of the Governor General's staff.
Mr. FOSTER. The $\$ 5,000$ is for the travelling expenses of the Governor General, and if my hon. friend will look at B-86 of the Auditor General's report he will see an amount for $\$ 714$ for expenses incurred for the carrying of despatches which have to be carefully looked after. Then there is a clerk or orderly who is at Quebec for a certain time during the year to look after the Governor General's departnient there, and his expenses have to be paid. The item for travelling expenses to Wash-

Mr. Foster.
ington and New York is for the carrying of confidential despatches which are not given to the mails but are sent hy a private confidential mes. senger.

Mr. McMullen. I notice on B-8s of the Auditor (ieneral's Report that (ieneral sir Fred. Mid dleton drew travelling allowance to the amount of $S(M)$ and I would like to know what was that for?

Mr. Foster. That was for his travelling expenses hone.

Mr. MoMULLEN. He has not then employed in this comntry?

Mr. FOSTER. No: but we hat to pay his expenses going home. We paid his expenses out here, and we always pay the expenses of the generals back again.

Mr. Mc.MULILEN. Well, if he is sent lack for the last time I suppose it is all right.

Department of Finance and Treasury Board-Contingencies
\$9,001)
Mr. Mcmullfan. I see that last year the very large amount of 35,400 was spent in travelling expenses.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes: the expenses last year were heary, as shown on page B-90. I will mention the chief items. There are the travelling expenses of the Deputy Minister who went home to Eagland in comnection with the raising of the temporary loan. There are also the travelling expenses of the Assistant Inspector and Inspector of savings banks, who have to travel through all partsof the Dominion. The expenses of the Superintemdent of Insurance are also includen, though they are not an ultimate charge on the Consolidated Fund, being paid by the companies themselves. Then, there are the travelling expenses of the Minister himself, which this year are very large.

Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) The hon. gentleman does not anticipate another trip to the ifest Indies:

Mr. FOSTER. No. I ilo not think the expenses are extravagant when you consider the number of miles travelled and the length of time owecupied. Then, there were the travelling expenses to W:ashington.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). At page B-91 I see that $\$ 1,4(0)$ of unforeseen expenses are charged to commercial agencies. What was the expenditure for the trip to Janaica ?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes : the West India Islands trip; and also the Washington trip. The expenses of the trip to Washington this year are also charged to commercial agencies.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). That is not the intention of that vote, is it?

Mr. FOSTER. The intantion of the vote was never thoroughly carriedout, though it is at present. But as we had not a surplus in the strictly proper appropriation, I thought it just as well to take the money out of that vote.

Mr. McMULLEN. I notice that while the expenses of the Finance Minister to Washington are charged to commercial agencies, those of Sir Charles Tupper are charged to miscellaneous charges. How is that?

Mr. FONTER. It really makes very little difference, I suppose, to what they are charged, as they all come out of the same pocket.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Of course it is public money, and in that respect it loes not make any difference. But the vote for commercial agencies was intended to facilitate our foreign trade.
Mr. FOSTER. These items are perfectly correct, then?

Mr. PATERsod (Brant). That was not the object of the vote. The oljecet was to establish new lines of trade. and the Finance Minister should not lose sight of that.
Mr. Foster. That is very true.
Department of Agriculture-Contingencies................................... 320,100
Mr. MeMULLEN. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the amount spent in this department for travelling expenses of the Ottawa officials, amounting to $\$ 1,600$ ). There are charges of the Minister's private secretary amounting to $\mathbf{S i O l O}_{0}$ or $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{O})$, for being in attendance on the Minister at Lomilon luring December, February and March, last year. It is singular that we should have to pay such an anount for the expenses of his private secretary at that particular time.

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Railways and Canals Department-
    Contingencies
        \(\$ 8,000\)
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Mr. somerville. The Finance Minister will recollect the discussion that took place last year on the item involving the amount of subscriptions to newspapers for all different departments, aud I think he will agree with me that there was an understanding that sonething was to he done to reduce that expenditure. Now, and for years past, there has been a separate reading rooin in every department, and a large sum of money has been required for this. Last year we spent $\$ 9,183.88$ in furnishing newspapers fror the different departments. I would ask the Minister if he has done anything yet in attempting to reduce this expenditure. Last year it was suggested that it would le proper that the reading room here should loe used by the employes of the different ilepartments.
Mr. FOSTER. I think the hon. gentleman is right in part. I stated that an attempt had been made for two or three years back to reduce that expenditure, and, if the hon. gentleman would take the average expenditure of three years ago and compare it with this expenditure, he will find that it has leen materially reduced. They used to spend $\$ 700$ or $\$ 800$ or $\$ 1,000$ for newspapers in various departments, but last year an Order in Council was passed on my recommendation providing that the amount to be expended on newspapers and books, and technical magazines required in the departments, should be limited to $\$ 500$. That is being rigidly carried out, so that next year no one of the departments will spend more than $\mathbf{3 5 0 0}$.

## Care and cleaning of Departmental <br> Buildings...... ...................... $\$ 27,000$

Mr. McMULLEN. How is this money expended? Is the work done by day's work or under contract?

Mr. FOSTER. Under this item is included nearly all the help in the different departmental
huildings at Ottawa. It is umder the superintendence of an officer in my department who is charged with the whole matter. This includes the charwomen and carriers and so on, who are in at way permanent, receiving so much per day. I helieve this is very carefully managed. Fomerly it was left to the different departments, amd afterwards it drifted partly into the Public Works Department. While part of it remained with the other repartments. hat now it is muler the Treasury Board and is mamagen ly :an otheer in my department.

Commatter rase and reported the resolutions.
 of the Homse.

Motion ageed to: and Honse adjommed at !.30 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MaN゙ル!, :2lst March, Is!!?.

The Spratelt tork the Chair at Three ochock.
pravers.

## LENNOS ELECTORAI LAST.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the Homse that the (lerk haudtaidon the Table, in ohe lience wo the Order of the House of the $1+t h$ inst., copies of all the original lists, papers, including all leclarations. notices of appeal. objections to preliminary lists. and relating to all other procedings now in the possession of the revising barrister, or the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, inany way atfecting the woters lists for the electural division of the Comm of Lemmox, as settled by the revision of 1 san. together with a certified copy of the revised voters: list of 1 s: 0 fumished by the revising harrister to the retarning officer.

## THE LONOON ELECTON.

Mr. SPCAKtik informed the Honse that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was in attendance at the Table with the returns of the last election in the electoral district of the city of London, in the Province of Ontario, together with all poll hooks and other papers, letters, documents and memoranda which had been transmitted to him ly the returning officer.
Mr. SUTHERLAND moved that the papers bronght down with reference to the election in the city of Lomdon do lie on the Tahle of the Honse.

## Motion agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER. In accordance with the wish expressed by the hom. learler of the Opposition, I have looked further intos the question that was discussed on Friday last, respecting the right of the hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. Lister) to anticipate a motion on the Notice Paper as at question of privilege. If the House ssill permit me. I will read a memorandum which I have made in regard to the matter. Prima jarie, a question affecting the seat of a member of the House is a question of privilege ; but the practice of Parlia-

Mr. Foster.
ment goes to show that it must le urgent in character. and demand the immediate interposition of the House. In the Camadian Commons such questions have been made without notice: for instance, in the Muskoka and West Peterlorough case in 1873, the Kings Comuty, P.E.I., case in 1883, and the Queen's County, N. B., case in 1887. In all these cases urgency was the essence of the guestion, and the House was asked to interpose imnediately without notice. Also, in the cases that occurre? in $15 / 5$. of members alleged to be public contractors. the House acted immediately on the state. ments made hy members of the Homse, showing that the cases were matters of urgency In the cases above cited a reference to the lonmals will show that the Howse had the information in its prssesion, and was able to come to a conclusion ofl a ghestion of privilege. In the case now unler ansideration the hom. member for the liest Riding of Letmbon has not shown iny fuestion of ugency. The hom. member gave notice on Puesilay for the consideration of his motion, not on Thurstiay as the rules permitted him to do, and on which diay it would in all probalility hate been reached in due course on the Order Paper, but for Friday, which heing a lavernment day, preclude:l the pussilifity of its leeing reached in the ordinary comse. I may, perhaps, with the permission of the Homse, cite one or two decisions in the Faglish House of commons which seem to me to have some learing on the question of privilege. On the lith of February, 188\%, Mr. Cowan catled the attention of the $\mathbf{H o n s e}$ to a breach of its privileges in the matter of the election in the north riding some weeks ago, wherein he alleged that two peers hat sulstantially supported a camblilate. Mr. Speaker Brand ruled that as the hom. member had allowed a considerable time to elapse, instead of hinging the question forward at the earliest possille monemt is a guestion of wrgency, he had therely lost his claim to deal with the matter as privilege. Then, with reference to motions for new writs, on the 2 th of March, $185 \mathbf{O}$, Mr. Ledouchere asked Mr. Speaker whether he combl move, as privilege, for a new writ for Northamptom in place of Mr. Bratlaugh, disalled from sitting and coting in the Honse by the resolution of (ith of Marich. 1sse: secourly, whether in regard to a petition iresented this day from electors of Northampton, having regard to the proceedings of the Honse in the matter of the Middlesex election of enth of April, $155!$, he: was entitled, as a matter of privilege. to move that the electors of the Borough of Northampton 1 n : -heard at the Par. Mr. Speaker stid:
"Motions for new writs are ordimarily made without notice. and have precedence as concerving privilege. Such motions are founded upon certain events which have recently caused vacancy-as, for example, the death of a member, his acceptance of office, or the report of election judges. In such cases the re are obvious reasons for giving precedence to a motion for a lew writ. The grounds are clear and of recent occurrence, and the seat ought not to be left vacant, in the interest of the electors. But none of these reasons are apparent on the present oceasion. The motion, indeed, can scarcely be proposed with the serious purpose of inducing the House to issue a new writ for Northampton; but, like a similar motion of the hon. member on the 21 st February, seems rather designed to raise a discussion. indirectly or irregularly, upon the claim of the juinior member for that borough io take the oath. For these reasons the motion of the hon. member is clearly not entitled to privilege. With rekard to the second question of the hon. member. I have to say that there are standing ordery with rexard to petitions Which were not in existence when the Middlesex petition referred to by the hon. member was heirs. On that
account there is no ground for dealing with a petition of that kind stated as a matter of privilege."
Now. having in view these decisions, and having in riew the fact that the hon. member for West Lambton has not stated in his place in the Honse that he proposes to attack the seat of the honi. member for London, I am of opinion that sufficient urgency has not been shown to justify me in giving precealence to the motion as atuestion of privilege.

## SE(ONI) READIN(GS.

Bill (No. $\boldsymbol{2}$ S) respecting the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company.-( Hr. Cobly.)

Bill (No. : 2 ) respecting the Nipissing and Janes Bay Railway Company.-(Mr. Coatsworth.)

Bill (No. 30) respecting the Nova Neotia Steel and Forge (ompany (Limited), - Mr. Fraser.)

Bill (No. 31) respecting the filohe Printing (com-pany.--(Mr. Innes.)

Bill (No. 3:2) to incomporate the Womans Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces.(Mr. Stairs.)

Bill (No. 3:3) respecting the Wood Monntanamd Qu'Appelle Railway Company. - Mr. Macelonahd, (Vinnipeg.)

Bill (No. 34) respecting the (amada southern Railway Company.… Mr. Ingram.)

Bill (No. 35) respecting the Manitobiand Nouth. Eastern Railway (ompany.-(Mr. LaRiviere.)

## POSTAL SERVICF IN DRUMMONDCOUNTV.

Mr. LED)UC asked, Has the Government taken into consideration the petitions addressed to it with the object of securing the carriage of the matis hy means of the County of Drummond Railway, in odder to serve all the parishes lying between St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet, and in the neighbourhood of the said railway? If so. what decision has heen arrived at hy the Govermment?
sir IOHS THOSIPSON. In the absence of the P'ostmaster dieneral, I may say that after entuiry it was aseertained that the expense would not justify such a change.

## HRITINH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

Mr. PATERGUN (Bramt) askerl, Why was section 93 of the Indian Act. Chapter 433 of the Revised statutes of Canada, not included in the porclamation dated 12 th dannary, 1892, which extends sections Nos. 8:3 to 9.2 of that Act to the hands of Indians in the Province of British Col. umbia:

Mr. DEWDNES'. The provisions of section !3 of the Indian tet suppose such a condition of advancement to exist among the members of an Indian! band as would admit of any member thereof becoming enframchised, should the band agree to that step heing taken by a member. The department is not aware of such a condition of matters existing in any band in British Columbia; and it was, therefore, considered prudent to not extend the provisions of section 93 to the British Columbia Indians. Were this to be done and any band to grait under that section permission to any members thereof who might elect to do so, to become enfranchised, friction woull occur between
the Department of lindian Affairs and the Indians composing the hand in question, if an applicant for enfranchisement shoulil, after sewing the usual term of probation, prove to lee incompetent and the department be consequently obliged to reject him.

## POST OFFICE AT (:AP NT. WiNACE.

Mr. BERNIER (for Mr. Choul etre) ('Tramslation) askel. How comes it that the difference of opinion existing among the citizens of the parish of (alp St. Ignace, respecting the opening of a new post ofthce at the station of the Intercolonial Ratil way in the sald parish, prior to the 9th October last, did not prevent the hon. Minister then in charge of the Post Otfice Department from writing the following letters granting the opening of the said oftice:
"Otrawa, .
"My Dens Me. Chourette,-With reference to the establishment of a ner post office at Cap St. Igazee, Counts Montmaguy, which I lately promised you, I beg to say that I have not yet succeeded in procuring a postmaster for the office, but if I to not receive a nomination in the course of the next week or ten days I will ask the Insuector to find a suitable person for the postmastership

> - Yours faithfully.
(Sgd.) ".JOHN HAGIDART.
P. A. Chopletri:, Esi. . M.P.
" Homse of Commons, Ottama."
"Otraw: 9th October, 1s9.
. My Mene sin, - a aly in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant. on the subject of the proposed new post office: at CapSt.-lgnace Station.

- I have on different decasioms written tosir Adolphe Caron asking him to farour me with a recommendation for the postmastership of the proposed othice, and at the present moment Sir Adolphe, ats I understand, has the iratter under consideration. He only asks a delay of a few days in order that he may receive information as to which of the thre or four persons suggested for the poitmastership would be most ateceptable to the residents of the loeality.
"Fours faithfully.
(Sed.) "JOHN HAliAiART.
"P. A.: Chmperte. Exq., M.F.,
Montmagny, Que.
What are the additional reasons fumished since the Oth Octoler last, by the citizens of (ap st. lgnace, to prevent the currying out of the promises of the ex-Postmaster General hy the hom. Minister. now in charge?

Sir ADOLIHE (ARON. (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member. I have the honour to say that the member for Montmagny (Mr. Choquette) having written to the PostmasterGeneral on the $\bar{y}$ th Ociober, 1801 , a letter stating that a certain resolution passed by the municipal council of Cap St. Ignace, opposing the opening of the new post otfice, was an irregular and worthless resolution oltained by indirect means, the Post-master-General accepted as true the assurance so given by the member for Montmagny, and wrote the letter of 9 th October. The information mentioned in this letter having lieen asked for, a new resolution was passed on the ith of October by the municipal council of Cap St. Ignace, aml reached the department on 12th Octoler. This resolution conclules as follows:-
"This council thinks proper to reaffirn its protes ${ }^{t}$ against the opening of a new post otice within the limits of the municipalits. This council hopes that the Post master-General will be pleased to take this protest by the
council umler eerions consideration rather than the requests ut Mr. Chonuette, whois nether a resident nor at proprietor in the lowatit."
In view of such a protest. the PostmasterGenemal thomsht hetter mot to resist the public sentiment in the matter, even at the risk of not meeting therehy with the approval of the memher for Nontmayny.

## AMERICAN BEFF ANI PORK.

Mr. Forlific asked. Whether the (iovermment propsite to allow lumbermen importing American heref and pork for use in the prosecotion of that industry. tor take the said heef aml pork out of lamd without pisying elues:

Mr. BoWFELI. It is not the intention of the (iovermment to \&ive any such promise as wombl he: contrary to the frowisions of the law.

## (ANADIAS GRAE SHIPMENTS.

Mr. FREMONT asked. Whether it is to the kumbledge of the fiovermment that a large portion of the surphas grain of Manitola and the NorthWest is mow heing shipped to Europe by way of New lork. and is it the intention of the diovernment to take any steps. as a compensation to Novat Scotia and New Brunswick for their share of the (amaliaa lacitic Ratway, to ensure the shipment of this grain at Maritime Province ports in the winter season:

Sir.lOHN THOMPSON. The fiovermment have knowlenge that a large part of that gratin is being shipped out by the principal seaports of this comtinent, including those of the Maritime Provinces, amd they have done everything a dowermment can do to ensure the shipment of that grain through the Maritime lewince ports.

## QUEBEC RAILWAY BRIDAE:

Mr. FREMONT asked. Whether the dionernment is awate that by the construction of a malway from Mom:ton to Eilmonton, a railway bridge at Quebec and a slirect line from Quebec to a point on the Camadian Pacific Ralway near Lake Superior. a saving of nearly 3 ini miles conld lre effected in the distance by rail from Halifax to Winsipeg?

Mr. HAlaniAR'T: In answer to the hom. gentlemath. I might say that the dovernment is mot awate of it.

Mr. FREMONT asked, Whether it is the intention of the Govermment to take any steps cluring the present session to carry ont the promises made by the late Sir Johm A. Macdonald, on the flom of this House on the 17 th April, 1884, as to the construction of a mailway bridge at or near Quelece to connect the Intercolonial with the Canadian Pacifle Railway, surveys for which were made?

Mr. HAGiaAR'T. In answer to the hon. gentleman, I might state that on reading carefully over the remarks of Sir John Machonalil in the House on the 17th April, 1884, I find no promise made by him as to the construction of a railway bridge at or near Quelec, and the policy of the Government is the same as stated by Sir John Macdonald on that oceasion.

## RETURNS ORDEREI).

Return showing the quantities of beef salted in burrels : dried or sulted meats and meats preserved in any other way than salted or piekled: other meats fresh or salted,

N. E. S.: buttey, eleese and horses imported into Canama from the Euted atates in eath of the three vears 1886-s!: $1889-90$ and $1890-91$ : with the values thereof and rates of dity thereon.-(Mr. Hughes.)

Copies of all devarfatts, correspondence. $\boldsymbol{S c}$., (exelusive of documents brought domn last session) exchanged letween the Intercolonial officials at Moneton and the Department of Railwars. in relation to the aroident which oceurred at St. Joseph de Léris on the 1 Sth December. 1s90.-(Mr. ('irroll.)
Return showing the quantities of each of the following classes of pork and hog products imported into danad:a from the linited States, in each of the years 18si-s?. 1859-90 and 1890-91: with the values thereof and amomats of duty and rates levied thereon: hacon and hams. shomllets and sides: lard, tried or rendered: lard. untried: pork pork larrelled in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are ent off, and containing not more than sixtern pieces th the barrel of 200 lbs , weisht : perk imported in the rarrase for exportation.-(Mr. Mughes.)
Copies of all letters, correspomance, petitions, de.. relating to the claims or set tlement. or propesed setflemen of claims of settlers on the Waidron Rameh Company: territory : copies of all complitints made regirding the treatment settlers have heen suhject to hy the compans. -(Mr. Mr.Mallen.)

## THE: LoNOON ELECTON.

## Mr. LIN'TFR moned for :

1. Copies of the voters' list tur the Elemmal listrict of the City of London upon which the recent election for such district was hell.
2. Copies of the judgment given by the Revising Officer on objections taken to the names of Lewis Allin. S. F; Glass and James P. Moore and $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ others on said voters; list, and which ox9 names were subsequently struck off the said roters' list by the Kevising Utficer, on the hearing ot the objections, bint which were nevertheless printed on the said roters' list is the subject of an apmeal, tuxether with copies of the notices of objection to such names and copies of the evidence taken before and decision given by the kevising Officer on exch such name.
3. Copies of al! proceedings in appeal taken to the County Court judge from the judgment of the Revising Officer on any or all of such eases, together with any jaigment or decision given by such County Court judge thereon.
4. Copies of the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division. lligh Court of Justice, Ontario. in the matter of application to said court for a mandanus to said Revising Officer in respect of the said votes or any of them, together with copies of the julgment of the Court of Appeal (Ontario) in respect of the sume inatter.

Mr. SPFAKER. The copies of the voters' list referred to in the first paragraph are already laid on the Trable, and therefore that should Ine struck out. Is it the pleasure of the House: to strike ont the first paringraph of the resolntion:

Motion agreed to.
Mr. NPEAKFR. Is it the pleasmre of the Honse: to alopt the resolution as amended:

Mr. LALRIER. Drop.
Motion ilroppel.
On the resolution being proposen :
That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this Huuse forthwith with the writ for the election of a member to represent the City of Lomion in the House of Commons, together with the return thereto, and all other papers and documents in his enstorly or control relating to the said election.-(Mr. Lister.)

Mr. LAURIER. 13rop.
Motion dropperl.

## FXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCE.

## Mr. MrMUSLEN moved for :

Return showing the quantity of the shipments in the following lines from Canada, froin 30th June, 1891, to 29th February, 1892, and the country to which shipped:-The number of horses of all kinds: the number of lambs: the
cu:intity of eggs: the number of bushels of barley; the quantity of malt; the number of tons of hay: the number of bushels of potatoes; givius the quantity shipped to each country, and the total shipments in the several lines.

Mr. BOWFLI. I womld suggest to the mover of this resolation the propriety of changing the word " lambs." to " sheep." There is no distinct entry in the Trade and Navigation Returns as to the quantity of lambs exported from? the comintry I would alsos suggest that if the hon. member desires to have the information at as early a date as possible, he shonk either make the motion read from the Blst December latst, or from the 3lst of March. If he makes it read from the Blst of March, of course it would be deliyed until the puarterly returns are receivel. If he is content to accept areturn to the Blst I lecember, we shall lee able tolbring it down at an carly perionl. I make this suggestion in order that the House maty lee furnished with the particulars. and to point ont that as these returnss are manle puarterly they will not fee mate again mat the Blst of Mitreh.

Mr. Me:MLILIEN. We will take it from the 3lsa December, and we can morer afteruarals for the three months retum until the Blst of March: with the change also of " lambs" t" " shetep.

Motion, ats amended, agreed to.

## WHITE PINE TIMBER.

## Mr. IVFEN moved :

That an Order of the House do issue to the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, for a map of Cauada showing the areas of spruce, and white pine timber, respertively. now standing. The said map to be laid on the lible of the House for the information of members.

Mr. DEWDNES. I would say that I have a communication from the Director of the Fieological survey in which he states that there is not suftirient diata toindicate the area of white pine or spruce timber. But I hold in my hand the only map on record in the Geologieal Museum which shows the limits of the areas of timber as they are deseribed in the report (pages t6t to 469 ) published by Professor Macoun on Camadian plants. But all the additional information that it is possible to bring down. of course 1 will be very glat to furnish.

Motion :greed to.

## FMPDOYEN ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILIVA:

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) moved for:

Repurts to Council and Orders in Council since the last session of Parliament, relating to the employes on the Intercolonial Railway, or to the salaries of any such employés or their dismissal.
He said: I would like to he permitted to amend that resolution-because the word "dismissal" may not properly describe what I mean to get atby adding the words "or the reduction in number of such employés.

Mr. HAGidAR'I'. There are no reports to Council or Orders in Council on the subject, since the last statement.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then it is not worth while passing the Address.

Mr. HAGGAR'T. The hon. gentleman must have heard a report of contemplated reduction. But I
have mate no report to Comacil as yet, amd me Order in Council has been passed on the subject.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) As the Minister tells me that there has leen wo report to Comucil. amd no Orter in Conncil, of conse 1 donot want to go through the form of passing the Aldress.

Motion withdrawn.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) moved for:
Return of all correspondence, tolegrams. papersreports, orders and other documents relating to the intended dismissal of a number of Intercolonial emploves at Moncton, Halifax or other places on the Intercolonial Railway, since the last session of Parliament.
He said: I would ask the committee to allow me to add the words ${ }^{\circ}$ or reduction in number of sheh employes" after the word " hismisial."

Motion, as amended. agreed to.

## AMERICAN BEEF ANO PORK.

## Mr. FORBEN moved for:

Return showing the quantity of American beef and pork taken out of boud by Canadian fishermen since the imposition of the duty by the Canadian Government on beef and pork imported from the United States.

Mr. BOIV EI.L. It will be impossible to bring down the information asked for be this return. from the fact that the record of American beef atmil pork taken out of bond by Camalian fishermen is not kept on record in the department at Ottawat: and even if an attempt were mate, we would have to apply to all the ports in the Maritime Provinces in order to ascertain the information asked for. aml have an examination made by the officers of all papers and invoices filed during the last 20 years, which is the period during which this duty has treen in force. The hon, gentleman, therefore. will see the utter impossibility of oltaining that information, especially when it is remembered that during that period many of the Custom houses of thedifferent ports have been burnt, and the papers destroyed. I am very sorry to say that one of our most expensive builiings, together with all the. papers, except some invoices and other papers that were in the vanlt, Was consmmed in the city of Nt. John on Naturday. involving a loss of nearly half a million dollars. From the statement 1 have made, the hom. gentle. man will see the utter uselessness of passing a mo tion of this kind.

Mr. FORBEN: 1 do I understand that it would be utterly impossible to ascertain the quantity of beef and pork imported and taken out of hond by Canalian fishermen?

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman will see that the motion covers a perion of 2 , years. for it asks for a return during which a duty was imposed on those articles.

Mr. FORBEN. I would limit it to the last three years.

Mr. BOW ELLL. Fiven then the information could not be obtained unless we applied to the-different ports : and in that case we could not obtain it where the papers had been destroyed, as was the case on Suturday night at St. John.

Mr. FORBEN. If I cannot get it I suppose 1 camot have it. Do I understand from the acting Minister that it is impossible to obtain the quantity of beef and pork consmmed by our fishermen and taken out of lond?

Mr. Boll ELL. If amy person asked for an ex port entry for beef or pork he could obtain it. The export might be mate for tishermen or for ot her purposes, but we would not have any recorlas to whether such meat was consumed lay the fishermen or not. Fiery person has a right to ask for an export entry. Gut there is no special record kept as to its comsumption or what hecones of it other than the fact that it leaves the comery.

Mr. LAURIER. As it appears to be impossible for the fincermment to bring down the information asked. my hon. friend had letter witholraw his motion. and amemel it as suggestell hy the: Dinister.

Motion withhrawn.

## (ONTRACT ALIFN LABOOR IN (`ANADA.

- Mr. TAYLoR moved secomel realing of Bill (No. 4) to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in ('amada. He said: In rising to move the second reanling of this Bill. I Wish merely to say that it is the same Bill l introduced two years ago, which was referred to a -pecial committee of the House, empowering the committee t" semi for persons ant take their vidence as the the extent of the injustice perpetated hy a smilat Bill which is in foree in the Enited States. This bill is an exact cops of that placed on the Statute-book of the Linted states. That committee heard evilence. and mate the following report :-
-. Your committee find on examination, that the bill is similarin all respects to a bill pasied by the Congress of the United States in 1885, and amended be that body in lseis.
"Your committee have had before them witnesses from different points alone the frontier, and find from their evidence a copy of which is amexed hereto, that the American Alien labour Law hats been entorced in sueh a way as to compel many of our people to relinguish their employment in the United States or to remove with their fanilies and reside there permanently while eitizens of the United States are permitted to work in Canada every day, and to return to their homes on the American side cvers night, withour interference of the Canadian authurities.
- Your committee recommend that the sttention of the authorities at Washington be directed to the oppresFive application to Canadians of the American Alien Labour Law, and to allow of such representation being made, and to afford time for its due consideration, recommend that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until next session : and if some suitable measure for yranting relief to Canadians from the grievance complained of be not passed in the interval by the American anthorities, that your committee recominend that a bill dealing with this question be introduced next session and taken into consideration."
That was the report of the committee. The Bill was introllucel next session, but at the request of the dovernment it was allowed to stand over, peming negotiations that were then going on between the two fovermments. I have not seen the correspondence that has passed between the two fiovermments in regard to the Bill. if any has passed: lut I know that, inulging from newspaper reports from points all along the line, the Americans are still enforeing their Act to the great injury of very many Canadians. It is now high time that we hat a similar bill on our Statute-book. I am a protectionist. I helieve in reciprocity, if we can get it; reciprocity in tariff and the same reciprocity in labour. If we camnot get that reciprocity, let us have it in law. Let us place an Act on our Statute-book, as the Americans have done. I have several clippings bere bearing
Mr. Forbes.
on the question. One is from a it. Cathariues paper of 2nd February, which saly:
$\because$ Buffalo, Feb. 1.-Inspector DeBarry was motified this noon by the Customs-house officiads at International Bridge of the arrival of Willian Dunn, a ship carpenter. from St. Catharines. Ont. Cpon investigation the inspector learned that Dum came here last Thurshay and got employment with the dry dock company on Ganson street. He was to begin work to-day. Mr. Le Barry communicated with the company and informed them that Dunn could not legally work here until he immigrated with his family to this country as prescribed by law. The company refused to perfect the agreement with 1 mom until he complied with the reguirements of the law. The inspector then deported the man to Mer Mitjesty s domain.'
1 have another clipping from the lort Huron Hereth of etith April, Which describes how three joung laties, who han lreen employed at Port. Huron for a number of years, had lee on ohliged on leave their emplovment of remose with their families to the Conited states. I have alsor a parasraph in regand wa clergyman with whom many members of the Honse are well alopaintert. Rev. IV. W. Carsom. It is as follows:
" Detroit, Jann - At the ammal meeting of the congregation of the Jefferson Avenne Presbyterian Chureh, held last night, after the varions repors had been wesented, the rrustes reported that the eall to the pastorate extended to Rev.W.W. Carson, of Kingstom, Omt . . was ean celled on account of the Alien Labour lan w. Immediatels after the adjourmment the chairnan informed the menbers that the fact shouhd be miderstood that Rev. Mr. Carsom was not the mator of the chareh. When the cali was extended to him, and it was found that his case was corered by the Alien Labur Law, it was immediarely withdrawn. Shonld the reverend rentleman take up his residence in the tinited States and become a citizen of this country another eall to the pastorate might lee extended to him, but otherwise the laws of the eomery would be strictly athered to by the chureh."
That is how they leal with clergymen as well ats with lahomers. I hate amother extrat here :
"Tro Roman Cathotic clergmen banded from a stemmship at Philadelphia on Tuesiay: They were Rev. Dr. Minkenburg and Rev. Dr. Luentgarutt, and had come to this continent to deliver lectures on natural philosophy and theology in mmber of leating cities. The authorities detained them under the eontract labour latr, as aliens entering the comitry under contwet to compete with mative labour. Fimaly it was decided that their case did not come under the provisions of this law, and they were released. They will carry buck to Europe with then strange ideas of United States justice and hosinitality. The idea that thes should even have been arrested coming for the purpose they did. suggest. reflec:tions by, no means complimentary to the age amd the cumbry:"
Another extrate satys:
" Laist Monday two respectable-looking young mechantes from London, stonecutters by trade, went over to Por: Huron, hating heard that there was a good demand there for stonecuters. They earried valises containing some presonal effects, one having his tools. On arriving at the wharf the Customs officer would not allow them to lamd and ordered them back to Canada. They returned. but thinking that the objection to their landing in the tnited States was owing to their having valises. they lett them in Sarnia and went over again. They were similaty. treated, and had to return to Sarnas. In company with some acaunintances from this town they tried on Tuesday for the third time, and, we are informed, effected a handing, but before they had gone any distance up the street -were followed by the Customs officer who threatened to arrest them and put them in the lock-up unless they returned to Canada at once. Of course they had to return once more. We are informed, on sood authority, that they had made no contract to work for amyone in the States, and did not know where they could get work: all that they had heard was that stonecutters were scarce in Port Huron."
Now, hy the evidence that was prolluced before the committee, a copy of which I have in my hand, it was proved to the satisfaction of the committee
that hown in New Bromswiek several hmmireds of persoms are crossing from the Únited States chill, Working in oun cotton factories daring the day and returning to their homes in the United states at night. I presume that this same state of affairs is in existence now, as it was then, aml there is mo interference with it by the athorities or by the people of Comada. So far we have been willing to meet the people of the linited states fairly amil to hate reciprocity in habour, hut sos far as 1 cim learn. there has heen mo move male on the part of the lohed states aththorities tormemd their latw shas t. matke it not apply tom (iandians living on the (imanlian side wha may crass over to the Conited States to iln work amd retarn tor their homes at night. (anadians atre hriven back from the states. while our latws permit the people of the Niates to combe here in the morning, to work all day and return home at night to their families. We have wot or far insisted on them loringing their families to this combtry, ant callsing them tolnecome residents in order that they may obtain work. I do think that it is only justice for the people of ('anata that we shonhl but sutfer these innlignitios amy longer. Therefore, I have introltued mi bill ion the thind time, and I purpsese pressing it in a division.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I wish wenter my porest against this Bill. in the first place on generail principles, amd secomilly, becathe of special cases that I know of myself. If there were any argments necersaty whif we shomhl not pass this bill. It hink the mover himself has given them to us. If this "ere a Bill to interfere only with our neighlanors to the somth of us. 1 comld umierstamel that it was introninced on the principle of leing a retaliatory me:sime: hit when the hon, gentleman comprises in his bill all foreigners and aliens, then he simply strikes at one of the rem best methonds by which we call get people to this comntry who wonh iesach our people that which they gonot know themselves, ats we can teach those who come here that which they don not know when they arrive. I think that this bill might perhaps be the natural serpuence of the census recently taken, amb if shombl pass the Honsee. I have no donbt that the results will he: - $\cdot$ on more striking in the next 10 fears than during the last 10 pears. Oll gemeral principles I "plnse allything like a measure that keeps ont from wir country trained amil experiented mon. I will give one or two examples of how the Bill would injure our people in Cova Scotia. When the glass works were opened in the town of Sew diasgow, we hal mot a man who knew anything about glass working, hut we hat enongh enterprise to put money into the bosiness, and so the secretary of the company Was sent to visit Belgium, and Austeia, and Bohemia. to obtain skilled labome. He male arrangements with some of the very hest glass-blowers that coulai begot, and he bronght them to this country. What was the ettect of these men coming here: In the tirst place the works were established and put on a sound fommation and the hoys and young men in New diasgow were tanght by these skilled tradesmen, si that in a year or two we conld ilo without their services if they wishel to go elsewhere. If such a latw as is proposed by my hon. friemil from beeds (Mr. Taylor) had been in existence at that time our glasis works would never hatre heen estahlished. Then again, we are starting very extensive iron

Wotks in Dew dilasgow, amt where have we th go for a manager : a man who can baili the smelting works and cary on the hasiness. We have ongio to Philadelphia, amil no man is foing to leatio. a goal situation there umbess he is certatin of something hetter: he is not coming to this conntry to take chances of whatever he may get. An arrangement hats to leve male with this man lufore he leaves philadelphia. The result in this case also is that our own young prople when tanght hy a skilled man of this timel, a man of reputation in his business, will he able whry on the inilustry. if this skilled manager should seek employment elsewhere when his term with the company in Dew dilasgow expires. We started steel works in New (ilasgow amf we got some experiencen men from langland and elsewhere, and the manager of the company hemagh in poung men to the works belonging to the town, and they obtainerl the experience, so thit now they catl dio the whole work themselves. If this bill shonh lecome law, what are you going to do in Cimadia When voll watht to stait a Gusiness in which mo (ianaliam has ever luen engragel: Must fom mot of neressity go to a foreign conintry to ger the men who umlerstam the business: If this bill hat leeen the law of the lami. some of our best imhlustries woulh never have heren stated. Anyway, I am sure that the mover of the Bill dones not wish that some men who come to this comutry moder a eontract to do work for a concern like the ones 1 have mentioned, shombly gatek aml be able ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ report the same impressions of Camanla ats the hom. gent leman read that these two clergymen hat when they were not allowed to enter into the Cnited States. skilled labour is a commodity which every comatry ought to le promed to gain, insteal of trying to ilehar it from eoming here. There are ben in every walk of life whom gon cannot bring to a strange conntry without a speeial agreement. beciatise sheh in atgreement is a gatamte to them that they can remain in the country for a vertain number of rears. Are the steed vorks in New (ilasgow to be lost, and will the iron works in Dew (idargow he lost to this comatry, simply becallse we are going to keep out of the conintry a few experienced workmen in order to spite oin neighbours to the soith of us: If the people of the linited states adopt a poliey that is not in aceordance with the leest principles of national life, are we to follow them: I am sure that the hon. gentleman from leeds iMr. Taylors. if he took in moment's considetation, would see that there are some men whom Camanla ought to be prond to get into the comitry to teach onr people. The matter will right itself atterwards. You will tim. Mr. Speaker. that skilled labour when it is in the comotry, will so teach the young men of C'mandia that they will afterwams be able to do the work themselves. These men whom this Bill seeks to keep out of (anamlat will he teathers for us. The Fill of my hon. friend will simply have the effect of keeping out all skilled labous: 1 am opposed to this bill on acosunt of the special cases that 1 have maned, and even if they were not enough, I anm opposed to it on ageneral principles. Perhaps I may not carry with me the opinions of this House. but I helieve in opening our cloors to the whole world. We have a large comontry to be tilled up, and 1 womh put no restriction on any man from any comutry coming here, except those who
are sent anay from the comitry in which the have lived heranse: they have broken the laws and ate: nut allowed to staly there. With our vast minetal wealth amb our vist comutry to be inhalited. this Bill might be the tirst step in lirecting a how at poper immigration. I hope that this Honse. amb I speak especially for the plate from which I come
will not comanit itself to the getmeral principle of keeping these men int from one country. If the: honl. gentleman wishes to make our neighburs to the somth of as feel haily, and if he wishes to prereolt ally of them coming in here, there might be anme print in the Bill, althongh. even then. it womh stike al our industries in New dilaseow and I would he still opposied to the meanome. I don unt helieve that this Parliament shomble follow the wrons methohs of ans eomuty: I do mot helieve that we. with our hroat views, shomh petss any bill luecallse another eomitry is shortsighted enomigh wo anact it. in the interest of fations within the combny itself. upon which the party in power depronds foi its political existence. Therefore 1 am opposed with all my heart to the passinge of this Bill.

Mr. splatolef. I thimk the hom. member has W:asted a goon deal of his timet in discossing a Bill which he hats not real. If I read the Billenvectly. the ith clatuse proviles for just such eases ats he hats refored to. Where new industries ate to he estahlished, and skilled labour cammot le ohtained in (:amala tor cary them on. That rlanse reats as finllow: :

- Nothing in thi Aet hall he su const rued as toprevent any citizen or subject of any foreirn contre, temporarily residiner in cranalia, either in private or official capacity. from entaging under contract or otherwise, persons not rovidents or citizens of C'abalat to act asprivate secretaries servantsurdmesties for such foreigner temporarily resibitur in Canalat ats atoresaid : nor shall this Aet be en ounstrued as tri precent any person or persons, parneership or eorpmation from engaging, under contract or arreement, skilled workmen in forcien cuntries to perfirm lalmur ins camala in or unon any new industry not at presen: "Etablisined in Canada, provided that skilled laturit fur hatt parpuse: wannor be otherwise obtained.:
Sin. He whole fore of the aremment of the hom. - entleutan resis on the assumpt ion that this skilled
 that this bill wrimb shut it sut. thoush it is guite alear that provision is mate :n the Bill for such a -ase. But we komw that (imadian citizens are wory day shat out of the labour market of the finted states. on the most trivial pretexts : and l do not sere any injustice in our retmming the compliment by bissinge such a bill as the present one. We know. tow, that lateremumbers of Americans are engaged in cimala. That ocemes in my part of the comatry, where many men are brought in from the Cnited states for the purpose of taking out loge and timber in the (ierorgian Bay district--work that could be performeal guite as well by Canadiats. These people are hought in uniler contract. While if one of our people is taken to Michigan to perform the same kind of labour, he is shut out hy the Alion Labour Law. It is mfair and unjust to our own people : and while our persple are shut out of the Vinited Nates in that way, I do uot think there will be any injustice in our passing a law to mete out to them the same treatment is they do to as.

Sir ofoHN THOMPsoN. I will ask the very carefulatention of the Honse to this Bill, hecanse I am aware that it is supported somewhat enthusiastically by the representatives of a considerable
number of persoms in this eomutry or I might more properly saty hy the representatives of a large class in the combiry: I am perfectly anate-ans the hom. gentlemath wh: has introlnced the bill hats reminded the House this afternoon - that the committe: appuinted to investigate this sulaject illo years afor gathered a gomel deal of evidence tentin: to show that the people of this comatry, expectially onr people near the horvers of the Uniten states, havefrom time to time leen subjecterl togreat inuonrenience and hardship ly the operation of the law of the lonited states relating toralien habour comtracts. It was. I think, at first supposed bey the committere, perhips, tow, ly a a of the Honse. that the operation of that law wats intentional as rearams C'amalat, amil think that before the disenssion was eomelheled the Honse wats eromineeri that while the bill was probahly we specially amed at Camatia, it fully eomprehembeal the kinh of immighation from (ialiadia, and which wats employed in the Linted states along the boralen line muler "atmor engacements. But, Nir, Ihave to atok the grave consideration of the Honse tor this question: whether we are grints to improve the position of wor people who, have sutfered that inabmenience lis atn alortive attempt to intlict the like incomenicace u!om our metghmons: I maintain that we are bot. 1 am mathle to see how any working people in districts meighourines to the Enited States will he in the least degree lemetited hor the passigge of ath Act of this kind in this Parliatment. The operation of the Alien Latome Law of the linted states will he as rigosons, notwith. standing this futile ateempt on our part to inflict an injury upon their people. 1 am sure that the prilicy of congress on this subject would mos he in the laist degree affected hy the operation of this Bill. We have to expect ins mitigation in the operation of their law, and no anmendment of their law in the direction of the amelionation of their relations to our lahoming people from the passatge of an Act of this kinh. They have in their own emmtry a very alombintly supplied labour market: they have a very large population: ann their policy in some resperts ats regateds immigration is: directly opposite to that which is desimathe for us. In every session of congress we see that the attempt is male to restrict rather than to encomarase immigration, whereas in every session of our. Parliament members are aceupied with the grave consideration of how to conhance the How of immigration insteal of embeatroning to restrict it. I, therefore, think it is mest umesimalile. in the interests of any class in this conntry espevially unlesinable in the interests of these who have complained of irritation and oppression calused hy the Alien Labour Law of the United Sitates. amil most undesiathle in the interests of the country with reference to its settlement-that any class of wonking people should be excluded fiom the cominty. I am aware that the attention of Parliament has: frefuently leen called to representations of labomorganizations against the intronluction, by diovernment ain of workingmen,or of other classesof perpule, who would he likely to settle in cities and comperte with ourown working people. But even that, while it may le arguable, is totally listinct from an attempt to exclude that kind of people from the country when they propose to come here withont the aid of the (iovermment at all. I agree with the hon. member for Guyshorough (Mr. Fraser) that
this country is not so full of population that we can atford to close our downs against any class who are willing to come here to carn their living, and I chink we ought to he very careful how we legislate against the introluction of such a class. Notwithstanding theolservationsof my hom, friend from East firey (Mir. Sproule), there is a goond ileal in what hats heens said by the hoin. member for filyshorough © Mr. Fraser) as regards the establishment of new indus: tries. If we refer to clanse $\overline{5}$ of the Bill, we shall find that while it attempts to meet the point he raisel, it does not meet it in a very cffective manner. The chanse proviles that this Act $\because$ shatl not prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign conutry, temporarily residing in Camada, from engraging any persons not residents or citizens of Ganalla. to ate an private seepetaries, servants on domestics for such foreigner temproraty residing in (ananla ats aforessaid:" hut it seens to prerent a resident of this comatry from importing i fomestic servant, although there has never been any representation male to this Parliament that the intronduction of that class of persens into the conntry is unlesirable, but on the comtrary Parliament has frepuently coted aid wimbluce such persoms to come to the comatry. The next provision is that the Act shatl not he comstruedi $\cdots$ sit ato present any person or persoms, partuership or corprotation from engaging. under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform lathour in Canala in or unon alay new inlustry not at present estahlishled in (sema ia." That hits reference omly to the establishment of a new industry. wot one at present established: and there is a prosiso further that skillem latnour fio that purpose camot he otherwise ohtained. so that if an industry is mot entirely new, the akilleal labarur camot be imported from abowal. If. in the instance put, of the glass works, or iny or her industry of that kind, an extension is (o) lie made of those works or works of a like kind estal. lisherl. say in a different section of the comutry, it will he impussilhe toge athroal and import theskilleal workmen, hecanse it is an industry already estah. lished in the eomutry, or a hranch of one already estab). lishesl. Afurtherproviso is that the provisionsof this Bill shall mot apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers. singers. or to persons employed as personal or domestic servants ; and it ie provided that mothing in this Act shall lee comstrued as prohibiting any indivitual from assisting any member of a famiay, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from ing foreign comery to Camada for the purpose of settlement liere. In the list of professional persoms allowed to come into the country under engagements. we hare simply actors, atists, lecturits and singers.
Mr. IDEVIIN. Priests and ministers are left out."
Sir TOHN THOMPSON. All the features of the American law which have been exploited in their courts for the purpose of making their enactment the laughing-stock of the civilized world are left in this Act. A minister of the Gospel or a clergymin of any denomination whatever comes under the provisions of the Alien Labour Law, so that we camot allow such persons to come into this country even to preach the Gospel. It will prevent : lawyer coming from the United States to attend to professional interests, or the interests of
a client who lives ont of the country hat hats husiness in our conts. even to instract the Canadian comsel in charge of the case. io that, notwith. stancling that the provisions of section 5 were undoubtedy intended toameliorate.to some extent.the Alien Latmor Law, as it is generally kown in the United states, it is quite ineffectual. and hears all the blemishes which have heen formol in the law of the Cuited States, except perhaps that in which donestic servants are referred to, where I see the exemption is larger than I supposed it tolne at tirst. In the Enited States the indestries of that comury are greatly developed and there is hardly any cecupation in the world for working people which is not to he: fomen there. In that comntry. skilied workmen are to lee fomud in every hatheh of emplogment. hat in this comutry as has alrealy heen pointed out, we are seeking to establish new inhlustries, we are seeking to increase those we have abld yet the people who are mast competent to anate chem ami to make them successfulare hot twhe impurted. hut if we extablish such inhlustrics at :all, after 13 or It years effort to increase them, we are to trust them to utterly incompetemt men, or clse we are to sulject the persoms who may import competent men to all the dangers of a trial for mishlememour, and we are to pat upon him the harden of proing that, hesides the imbustry leeing a new one, skilled laknour of that kind is ner to le fomm in the conntry. The provisions of section bue make it at mistemeanour. in offence pmishahle hy a bery heary penalty, ats we shall see presently. for any person, in any manner whatserever, to prepay the transportation. of in ally way assist or encomate the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners into (chatala, under wontaict or agrement, parole of special. express or implied. male previons to the importation or migration of stoch alien of aliens. foneigne on foreighers. to perform lathor ur service of ang kind in Cinala. So that the farmer desirine farm latmorers to goto the North Wiest Territories where we have such abmulame of hand, or to ger to Manitola, who semls to our own agents, of our own Commissioner in (ireat Britain. Che intimation that he has employment reach for such people and is willing to engage them, is mable to engage the services of these agents to provire immigrants of that kind, becaluse he will subject our agents to a very heary penalty for having enconaged sach persions to cenne into the comatry. The contract is to he made void lis seation i. Accorling to that section. it shall lee ntterly woid and of mo effect. Ender section 3:
" For every violation of any of the provisions of seetion one of this Act, the person. partnership, company or eorporation violating the same by kunvingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, toreigner or foreigners into Canada. to perform labour or service of any kind under contrati or agreement, express or implied, parole or special. with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreiguers previous to becoming residents or citizens of Canada, shall forteit and pay for every such officne the sum of one thousand diollars, which may be sued for and recorered by the Dominion of Canada, or any person who shall first bring lis netion therefor. including any such ulien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contrict or agreement, as dejots of like amount arre now recovered in any competent court of the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). May a foreigner sue?
sir JOHN THOMPson. Ves. I suppose, there-
iore, if two persoms have violated the Act, one of
them can collect the penalty ; or possibly any one person so imported can himself collect it. He will recover against the person who assisted him. He will sue Mr. Dyke in Liverpool, or Sir Charles Tupper, for having assisted or encouraged him to cone to the country. The fourth section provides:
"The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the Dominion of Canada on any such vessel, and land or permit to be landed from any foreign port or place any atien, labourer, mechanic or artizan who, previons to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement. parole or special, express or implied, to pertorm labour or service in the Donimion of Canala, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on convietion thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien, labourer. mechanic or artizan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six monthe at hard labour."

Under section $\overline{5}, \mathrm{I}$ would like again distinctly w call the attention of the House to the fact that the burden of pronf would leapparently upon the person sued to show. bot only that the industry was a new one. but that the labour could not be hat in this country: and I should like to know how that could possibly be investigated in a country so large as this. An cmpleyer of lalmor. desiring to establish a new industry. being sued for the penalty, would have to rum the risk of its heins proved that somewhere in this country persons whom he never heard of, or who never exercised their skill in the comutry. possessel skill, atecording to their own accome, it might he, and were able to discharge the duties for which he employed foreigners. Altogether, I think the Bill is one which, while it may be framed closely on the lines of the legislation of the United states, we would not liesitate to condemm wherever we fomi it. The American Act it self isone which has prowoked a remonstrance. 1 think the manimous remonstrance, of the committee which incestigated the subject, and I should suppose it would inot be in accordance with the desire of that committee that an Act which they resenten as harsh, extreme in its provisions. almost harbarons in its operations agamst halomers along the British line, should be copied by this Honse. At any rate the Bill is one from which we can expect no redress, as far as the operation of the law in the United States is concerned, and 1 fail to see what good it can do in this country. I intinated, when I commenced my renarks, that the Bill was stipported by the representatives of a very momerons class in the comitry. I am aware that a number of persons in the country desire a passage of a similar law, in the interest of working prople and labour onganizations. I am sure that this Parliament has ilways been willing to give that class of persons any proper legislation for the legitimate encomagement of their organizations or for their effectual working, and will give them any fair and proper protection for their labour, bat they camnot expect this Parliament to give them legislation which will close the doors against foreigners who are willing, at their own expense, to come to this country and earn their living like the rest of us. I will, therefore, conclude by moving that the further consideration of this Bill le deferred until this diy six months. I would call the attention of the House, although perhaps I ought not to make too much of that, to the circumstances comnected with our present relations with the United States. I am convinced that, whatever the result may he of the negotiations
which are in progress as regards matters which are still unsettled letween the two countries, there will he a desire on the part of the United States to make a friendly adjustment of those differences with us, provided that no interest of the other country is sacrificed to any considerable extent. Pepresentations have heen male with regard to the harsh operation of the Alien Labour Law which exists in that comntry, amb. though it would he absurd for me to say thit we have any hope or expectation as to what the result of our remonstrances may be, because the Alien baht. our Law is not the policy of any particalar Administration in the United States, fut is a law passed les Congress and it isCongress alone that cam malertakic to shape the policy on that subject. still I do think that, even from that point of view in regatd to our relations with that country, if this Bill were felt to be eren the slightest sting liy them, it would he unwise to alopt it in the present stage of negotiations bet ween us and in the unsettled state of some affairs hetween the two comatries. However, what I bise my motion on, irrespective of any semtiment which we may feel as to the harsh treatment of our citizens under this law, is that this Bill if passed will not ameliorate the comdition of affairs in any degree, that it will not have the same effert that remonstrances on the part of this Govermment would have, and that it will not in any way impore the position of our people in that regard.

Mr. LAURIER. While I agree with the hom. gentleman that the Bill is of an illiberal characten which shonld not be encomaged mater ayy arcumstances, I do not think the hon. rentleman has really addressed himself to the tiesk of dealing with the question which is before the House. I did not understand the mover of this Bill to recommend it in any way to the Honse on its merits. Int simply as a measure - I will not saty a retaliatory measure -but as a measure called for by the chatacter of of the legislation which has taken place in the Laited sitates. 1 did not milerstaml the hom. gentleman to defend the proposition of his own Bill upon its own meriss, hut simply lecause he thought it was necessitated from the illiberal character of the legislation of the United states upon the same sulbject. As I understoonl, he would not propose such legislation if it dill not exist onthe other side of the line, and the only excuse he made for introducing it was that we were to meet the Americans on the salne ground as we were met by them. That is a measure of reciprocity, but it is not a recipro. city of friendliness, but a reciprocity of retaliation, aceording to the way in which he puts it. It was pointed out to us two years ago, when a similar measure was before us, that the legislation of the United States was not designed especially against Canada, but was against the world at large. It was pointed out that the prolicy of the United States is. as has been stated hy the Minister of Justice, aml as sir John Macdonald stated at the time, not tw, encourage immigration but to curtail immigration. and that this measure was not designed against Canada in particular. The proposal then was that a friendly conference on the sulject should he hat with the United States Government. The maitter was referred to a committee and considered by them, and the committee reported :

[^14]Law, and to allow of such representation being made, and to afford time for its ciue consideration, recommend that further consideration of this Bill be postponed until next session.'
The Minister of Justice has just told us that representations have been made at Washington against the oppressive character of this law, but it seems to me that the most important occasion to make such representations to the Government at Washington has been lost. I presume such representations were made ly correspondence, but some days ago, we had a delegation of the Canadian fovermment groing to Wiashington, and certainly that was the most convenient time to make representations against a law which, while it was mot intended against Canala particularly, still in practice has leen curried ont against Canada. The comespondence has leeen brought down as to what took place at Washington on this occasion, and among the matters which were bought to the attention of the American fovernment by the Camalian commissioners I fail to see anything in regard to this matter. This vital subject appears to have been omitted from their representations. I am sure the hon. member who moved this Bill will agree with me that the occasion when represtatations could have been male to the authorities at Wiashington would have been when our commissioners had been there dise issing varions matters at issue between the two countries, aml it seems to me that, if they had marle those representations then, they would have hal a better opportunity of heing heard, and of securing a remedy. Of conse there is an exil in connection with this. Though the legislation of the United States in this regamel was not designed against Canada, still, as the hom. gentleman has conclusively shown, its effect has been against C'anadi, hut I think the best method is not what he proposes but by negrotiation with our neighlours.

Mr. RICKMAN. The prineiple of protecting the interests of our labouring people--the whole working community in fact--is one which should receive careful attention, and it is one which, in riew of the way in which this matter is dealt with in the United States, deserves strong support here in Canarla. According to the Alien Laloour Law now in force in the States, contractors are debarred frou importing foreign labour to carry on their works, and everybody knows how this law has been made operative to prevent individuals in Canoula from crossing the boundary line to work in the United Sitates, while leeing resilents of this country. The ultimatum has been that such men must trunsfer themselves hatg ande! bargage and hecome homit tide citizens of the Republic, or else they cannot lee allowed to work there. However much we might feel disposed to condemn such a principle and such a law in the abstract, when brought face to face with the fact that they are being carried ont against labour in our own country, it t:aturally suggests retaliation. The yuestion arises under these circumstances: Should not something be done to protect our workingmen and mechanies in a mamer similar to that which prevails across the line: If the United States law works against Canadian labour and assists labour in that country, there seems to be no reason why a similar law should not work in the interest of labour here. As far as $I \mathrm{am}$ able to judge, $I$ am inclined to think the measure introluced by my hon. friend is a fair
one in the interest of anl improtant element of our population.

Mr. MoKAY: I comsider that the policy of protection, which is now the policy of this comntry, should be applied to the workingmen just as much as to the employers. We have inmumerable cases where citizens of this comntry have gone over to the United states anl secured employment. and then they have heen toll that the laws of that comntry preventel their remaining there unless they were citizens. In the city I have the lionour, with my colleague, to represent, we have many cases where men have gone to Buffilo and other places. aml have been told they conld not be employen unless they moved their families and became citizens of that comatry. During the sittings of the committee two sessions atgo, we hat immmerable cases brought before us, showing that. While this was the case with our citizens along the border, citizens of the United States were allowed to work freely in this country. At the same time our citizens on the border were forbiden from working in that comotry. That has happened at Fort Erie, at Port Huron, Niagara Falls and at Windsor, and many other places on the frontier. Railway emploves, of which there are a great many in those places who were working in cities on the opposite sile, were told that to ohtain employment in that country they must give up their tevidence in Canata amd become residents of the United States. There was one case in the town of Welland, of a lady who hat a position on the other side, and had to abandon it on account of this law. This law has been in existellce now for some years, and as time has rolled on we timd that it is heing more rigidly enforced, and is now applied with more rigour than it has been at any time heretofore. 1 do not consider the Bill, which has heen bronght. in by the hon. memleer for Leeds and (irenville (Mr. Taylor), to he in any sense a Bill of retaliation; I consider it rather in the direction of the protection of our workingmen. I do not think that the Bill will temd to prevent immigration to this country. There is nothing in it to prevent or forbid any person coming to this country of his own free will in order to secure employment or to retain it, so long as he does not come under contract. I think the intention of the Bill is rather to prevent workingmen coming over here in large numbers, muler contract, to displace our own workingmen. For these reasons I intend to support the Bill now before the House.

Mr. EDA:AR. I im very glad inleed that the hon. member has hrought in this Bill. I agree with a great deal that he has stated alonat the barbarons character of the Act of Congress to which he refers, and the hardships to which it subjects our citizens. But the reason why I am glad he has brought in this Bill is in order that the Parliament and people of Canadia may show that they are not actuated by the same feelings as actuated the Congress of the United States when they passed that Act. I hope both sides of the Honse will show that they are able to rise above those sentiments of retaliation which they might naturally feel at tirst thought, but which our cooler judgment should forbid us to indulge in. I think this Bill is a vegy extraordinary one. For instance, in the sixth paragraph, to which no reference has yet heen made, I find that it is proposed to make the collector of customs at every port in Canada.a
julge, amb a juror. amd a policeman. The Bill silys:
"The collector of enstoms at any port in Cianada. in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall canse such immigrant. withina period of one vear after landing or entry, to be laken into custody and returned to the eonntry from whence he e:ame, at the expense of the owner of the vessel.
The idea of coolly proposing in this Parliament legislation of that character. 1 eamot mulerstand. To phace it in the power of any collector of customs at any port in Canala, unon being satistied of certain comblitions, to arrest an individual and place him in chatondy and expel him from (abada- why. sir, I think the hom gentleman camont have been serions in akking the Homse to pass a clause of that kint.

Mr. NES. 1 think the time w:ll eventaally come when a motion for the six months hoist of a Bill of this kind will not preval in this Honse. It is true that the law of congress referved to is har biowns. and I may say. indecent. But we must mot farget that the Cnited states is the ofominant prow on this continent. and that smaller powers. such as our own. camot afford to be more moral than the United states. especially in puestions at fecting our own people and our own tate interests. If we camot have reciprocity in one way. we have fot to have it in another. If the dominame nation is not alowe petty atacks of this chatacter npon sur people, contraty to principle, contrary to decency, and contrary w julgnent. it may hecone necessaty eventually for us to respond in the same mamer: Although I amprepared to-lay to vote for the anembent, I will not promise what I may do in future if our covermment do not suceced in prevailing upon the American (iovermment witigate very considerahly the grievances that our people complain of, and whichare expressed in the Bill now hefore the Honse.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hom gentlemanremints me of a church member who, being subjecten to atgrat provocation, said: "I helong to a society that leclieves in falling from grace, and if you do nit stop your impoper combluct and olservations towarls me, I shall fall and then I shall give you a thrashing." And so the hon gentleman says, although at the present time he is not prepared to, support so harbarous a measure as that which is now hefore the House, yet the time may come when he will support a measure just of this sort. If we camot afford to be any hetter than our neighlours, and if our neighbours choose to adopt a barbarous policy, we must be just as barbarous as they are. Well, Sir; I do not subseribe to that doctrine. I do not think that the Bill of the hom. member for Leeds and (irenville (Mr. Taylor) is a necessary bill under the existing circuinstances, and I camot conceive a state of circumstances in which it would ever be to the adrantage of Canala to alopt such a measure as the hon. gentleman has submitted. I do not agree with the hon. gentle. man's statement of the facts. I do not agree that the American Bill, whatever may be its character or its provisions, has been applied to anyboly in this country in the rigorons way that the hon. gentleman supposes, and that the extracts which he read would lead us to believe. The extracts whicin the hon. member has read to the House are representations of the exceptions aml not of the Mr. Eidear.
rule. If the hon. gentleman were to go to-day to the town of Windsor opposite Detroit. anil go down to the ferry at sevell oclock in the morning, he would fimb every morning two or three humdred people crossing from Windsor to Detroit to engage in their daily ocenpation : and at six riclock in the evening he wrould finl them again at the ferry on their way hack. son it is not a fact that persons are prevented from residing in Canala, and entering into contracts with persme residing in the United states. I have mo doulte that if a company were to mulertake to come int., Canala aml engace persms here to go actoss the lorder and to lalow in the Cnited states, imperti. ments would he put in their way muler the Act. But so far as I know there never has heen amy ohstacle pat in the way of a party residing on the Canalian side of the horder. going orer the other side and entering into a contract with a party there to engage his services. The Bill of the hon. gentlemian would go very much further than the American Bill, ats it has been interpreterl. The Bill of the hom. gentleman wouh prevent exers clergyman who resides in the United States from arosing the border and engaging as pastor of a church or congregation on the Canadian side of the line. A clergyman assumes that he is acting mile a divine commission, and that so far an his vecation is concerned, he is not anmenalle the lan of any particular conutry. He goes where he pleats. Every day you will find church assonciations madertaking to semd missionaries to China, Japan and farther Lndia: :anl if the forermments of those comutries were to act in the way in which the hon. genteman proposes to act in this Bill. they would be justitied in madertaking to expel every one who crosses their borders. The hom. gentleman would regitud that as a most barbarens. species of persetution, one agailist which christen. dom should enter its protest : and yet the hom. gentleman proposes to place restrictions in the way of the varioms religions bolies or denominations: sending a minister from another country int, Canala. or preventing him voluntarily coming here, if there is any arrangement or agreement that he shall ate as pastor of any charch or ellgage as missonary in imy particular district. When I look at this Bill Ifind it would contravene what I suppose to be all important matter of pulilis: policy, not simply on this side of this Honsic int on that side of the House as well. Let me suppose, as I think the hon. gentleman himself stated. that the Camadian Pacific Railway Company must be regarded as a great immigration agency : that this railuay has millions of acres of land, and it would be for the interests of the comitry that it shomid engage in the settlement of those lands, to const ruct branch lines, to extend railway facilitics to a pomlation that are not yet in the country ; that in the course of a few years those lands will be subject to manicipal taxation and serious burdens, and if the mailway company has not disposed of then they will have very strong pressure brought to bear on them.s, much so that it will become their interest to secure settlers and dispose of all their land. If this Bill were adopted, the Camadian Pacific Railway com. pany conld not hold out any inducement to parties to come and settle with a view to oltaining employment from the company, with a siew to railway construction, with a view to receiving compensittion in the form of ham. We know that if ithy
general sche:ne of immigration were untertaken in the North-West and attempts were made for the settlement of the country by this great corporation-and 1 admit it could do a great leal if it were so disposed-the Bill of the hon. gentleman would place a serions imperliment in the way of any such enterprise. I agree with the observation made by the Minister of Instice, that the Bill of the hon. gentleman would mot be an effective measure. There are humdreds of people residing on the Canadian side of the houndary who are employed on the American side and they continue to resile here. There is no such corresponding number of Americans wanting to obtain employment on the Canalian side of the homler. This makes it, therefore, even if it were mane effective operate against an insignificant number of people, a mere fraction of the number that the American Bill, if it were put into effective operation, would seriously or injurionsly affect. who are residents on the (ianamian side. It seems to me that a very mach stronger position to take is. to urge the American (iovermment to repeal their measure. I almit it is a barbarous measure : I dink it is a measure interfering with those rights which belong to a mann as a man, and it is not in our interests to follow on the line which they have andopten, but it is our interests to adhere to what is a generous, just and fair course, and to press uponom neighlours the propriety of repealing a measure that on moprinciple of justiee, humanity, of fair leating lam be upheh.

Mr. INaRAM. I would not rise to take part in the discussion of this Bill were I not of the opinion that the motion made by the Dinister of lustice will for injustice to a large portion of the people of (:anala inasmuch as sutficient discossion shomld he given it. The lill wits introlaced into the Honse in Lssis. and was refered to a special committee in $18(\mathrm{H})$. Evidence was prodaced before that committee, which, in my mind at all conts, requires legislation of some kind. So far as this Bill is concerned, personally $I$ am mot prepared to saty that 1 would support any such measure, nor am I prepared to say that there are not provisions in it which I would not heartily support. Wlten the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) introluced this Bill the othce day. he allowed it to be postponed until to-lay, at the request of Ministers, and from the remarks made ly that hon. gentleman in moving the Bill, and with the little discussion that has taken place, the motion moved by the Minister of Justice seems to me to he unfair to a large portion of the people. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has stated that if you go to Windsor you will not find the same objections raised there as were entertained in 1888 and 188! when this Bill was before the House. 1 wish to say that I have visited Windsor on many occasions, and have found a very strong feeling in that down against the American authorities for the harsh manner in which they treat the Canadian people. Along the line at Fort Erie and Buffalo the same feeling is met with: at Niagara Falls and Clifton the same feeling is entertianed anong our own people. I think it would be proper for this diovermment to introduce some legislation that would make provision for the protection of our workingmen along the boundary line at such places as I have described. I have read in the evidence alduced before the
committee that at $S$. Stephen $\bar{i}(k)$ men atre em. ployen, half of whom reside in the state of Mane. They are permitted to go to this town. work there, amd retam tor the United States at night. This is only one: of the several cases I read in the evitence of that committee : and yet the hom. member for Bothwell (.Nr. Mins) says that such is an exception and not the rule. If all the cases of hardship that our people suffer through this Alien Aet of the United States were known, hon. gentlemen would he surprised there were so man. The hon. memleer for Ginyshorough (Mr. Fraser), who must know as a matter of fact that this Bill has bern hefore the people for three years, rose torday and combemmed every provision of the Bill, when it is quite evident he never read it. I therefore saty that if wher hom. members have wiven the Bill no more comsideration than that, then it is only a matter of justice to a large mumber of our people that this Bill, instean of receiving the three or six months hoist. should he postponed to a later date in oriel that bom. members may arefully real amd study its provisioms. I womlil ask, sir. on hehalf of the representatives of the Latonar (ongress of the Dominion, that this rebate be adjourne matil some time next week at least. in orler to give these genthemen an opportunity of discussing this question with the dovermment on sithorlay next. After that 1 an preparen to rote on this puestion. I will, $^{2}$ therefore move that this debate he allourned. but before the motion is put I would like to refer to a statement made by the hom. leader of the Opposition. The hom. gentleman sitys that the Alien Laboar Law was mot designed against Camala. Well, the hom. the lealer of the Opposition and the hom the Minister of Justice difier somewhat in theiropinionas to that, becanse linnd from the Hansarl of 1 s ( 0 that the Minist er of Instice puten some of the remarks made hy the committee on this reay same bill in Washington, the tembency of which remarks was to show conclusively that the American Congress did design this bill against Canata as against every other nation of the world. I am not in sympathy with the Alien Labour Latw of the Linited states. I am opposed to any sheh legishation ats that lecing placen upon the statute-book of any comatry, but when the Anerican people take such a eourse I have sufticient Canalian home in my reins to stand up for the (amalian perple. I have great hope in the future of this comintry, and I have faith that the workingmen of Canada are prepareal and willing to stand up and defend themselves; willing to stand up for what they lelieve to be fight, and willing to say that they are able to compete with all other workingren on equal terms, no matter where they come from. All our working people want is to be placed upon the same terms with the working people of the Cniteal sitates. I move the adjournment of the dekate.

Notion agreed to, and lehate adjommed.

## SUPPLI.

Honse again resolved itself into Committee of supply.

## (In the Committec.)

## Administration of Justice-Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-West Territories. 34,000

Mr. McMULLEN. How are the travelling expenses of the members of the North-West Council arranged?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The members of the North-West Comeil are paid ont of a vote taken ly the Minister of the Interior for the legislative expenses of the North-West Territories. The sessional allowance is fixed by statute amd the mileage I think is fixed by an ordinance of the territories.

Mr. Mr.MULLEN. How is it that a moteof $\$ 4,0$ (N) is asked this year, when only about two-thirds of a similar amont was expemied last year?

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. It has beencostomary to take this vote because it is impossible to ascertain exactly the amount that will be required. bast year it took about $\$ 2,3(0)$, but that may be increased considerably in a year, through its heing necessary to hold a court for the trial of eriminal offences, special terms, or anything of that kind.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I understood the custom Was that i rote was mot taken for any more money than it was fomd necessary to expend from year to year, ant my reason for asking the question was lecamse the vote wats so mulh in excess of the sum expeimled last year.

Circuit allowances in British Columbia. Si,000
Mr. DAVILS (P.E.l.) Is there any distinction male between the julges of British Columbia and other juiges :

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Travelling is very expensive in British Columbia.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) What is the circuit allonance for each juige : Does this include the expenses of the County Court julges:

Sir JOHN IHOMPSON. It does include the tavelling expenses of the County (ourt julges. These expenses are often very high. It is not mucommon for a judge to reguire sh, $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{x})$ to pay his expernses on a large circuit.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) In what way are they paid:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The actual expenses which they incur, and they seml their vonchers. In some cases pack-trains have to be sent with the julge. and it is very lifficult to get accommonlation in the country at all.

Mr. MeNULLEEN. I think the mode of pro villing for the travelling expenses of the judges in the North-West. as well as other officials there, is a wrong one. I think it would be better to grant a reasomable mileage allowance, instead of leaving the judges to make out and certify their own accounts. In Ontario each county julge is allowed senk a year for travelling expenses. Why not apply the same principle to all judges in every part of the Dominion: Owing to the facilities now provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other modes of travel in the North- West, it would not be a difficult matter, I think, to fix what would le a sufficient amount to cover the expenses of the juthes there.

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Travelling allowance, Court of Queen:s
    Bench and County Court Judges,
    Manitoba ........ort Julges,
    Manitoba
    32,500
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Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Is there a fixed allowance for each judge in Manitoba?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. They are allowedsis a day for living expenses, besiles their actual moving expenses.

Mr. MeMelifes.

Mr. Me.MULLEN. I would like to know why the judges of Manitolat could not he put under the same rule as the julges of Ontario. In Manitoba the municipality arrangements are now complete, and I think the fovernment might do away with the per dirm allowance, which appears to be pretty large.

Sir JOHE THOMDSOS. The allowance in Mamitola is unt so favourahle to the julges as the allowance in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, where they are allowed $51(x)$ for every court they hold. For instance, a judge holding a court for five day: in one of the other provinces, would receive slow. whereas in Manitoba he would only receive S3il and his actual travelling expenses, which womh proh. ably not amount to more than S 30 more.

Mr. DFVLIN. I would like to ask the Dinister of Justice if there is any intention of increasing the salaries of the judges. We hat some diseussion last session on this sulject, and I understom that the Minister of I Iustice was opposed to any increase.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I rid mot quite sis. that : but I shall be able to inform the hom. gentleman later. I am not quite able to do so now.

## Supreme Court of Canada-The Reporter. . $\$ 2,401$

Mr. IAVIES (P. F.I.) I notice liy the press reports of an interview which the hon. Minister of Justice had with eertain gentlemen from the Ontario bar, that he intimated to them that he wooll be disposed to order the Supreme cour rejonts te be furnished free to law libraries. I la not know whether that report correctly describes what he did say, but I would like to ask him if he will do that, and if so I assume that the same favent will be extended to the Maritime Provinces.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The interview wats mot quite correctly reported. What I sail was that there was a proposition hefore the Council, unt dis:posed of, for granting to the law lihraries, which are organized moler statutory authority in the different provinces, the Nupreme and Exchepuer Reports, as they are furnished to the judges, and atso one or two copies of the ammal statutes, and the Pasettr, and the ammal compilation of the criminal law.

Mr. DAVIFN: (I.E.I.) I muderstamd that will le done:

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. I cammot say, as it is not disposed of yet.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman, I understand, is rather personally in favour of that. Of course, I understand, if it is clone, it will apply. to other provinces where law societies are incorporated.

## Supreme Court-Librarian <br> 81,000

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I propose to make a change. No librarian has been appointer so far, and the books are in charge of a caretaker, who ranks very little above a messenger. The number of volumes is becoming very large and the library very valuable, and I think it ought to be under the care of a thoroughly competent librarian. I do not think it is wise to continue the system we have hal heretofore. I made a proposition in Parliament the session before last, but deferred taking action in view of the opinion then expressed as to the advis. ability of going on as we hal gone before. Now
that we have a new library room ready for ocenpation, I think we should have a competent libarian.

Mr. D.AVIEN (P.E.1.) The hon gentleman does not propose to retain the person who has atcted as librarian for some years back:

Nir .JOHN THOUPNON. No.
Mr. DAVIFs: (P.E.I.) What is the hon. gentleman going to do with that officer?
sir IOHN THOMPSON. I propose to superanmate him.

Mr. DAVIES (l'.F.I.) (an the hom. gentleman state who will be appointed:

Sir JoHN THOMPGON. No.

## ExchequerCourtof Canada-Additional to Registrar as Editor and publisher <br> of Reports. $\$ 300$

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The reports will he a new series, and the sum of Sik $(x)$ is given to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for supervising and editing the reports of that court. I propose to rive half that amount to the Registrar of the Exchequer Court for acting as editor. I think the issue will not he so large as the issue separately of reports. although the Registrar thinks they will : but for the present I think half the salary ought to sutfice.

## Salary of Registrar in Admiralty, <br> Quebec................................ $\$ 66665$

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Why pay him any more then the registrar anywhere else:

Sir JoHN THOMPSON. Only for the reason that the salary has been paid for many years. The fees were abolished last session. I will ask to have that item stand for the present.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I was going to ask the hom. gentleman, with reference to the new Admiralty Court, whether the juiges for whom he has provided a salary will contime hereafter to receive the fees which they have been heretofore entitled to unler the rules:

Nir JOHN THOMPNON. No, the judge receives his salary in lieu of all fees. That is expressly pro. vided by the Act.

Mr. DAVIFs (P.E.I.) I think they are exacting them.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I must see to that at once and have the rules altered if necessary.

## Dominion Police.

$\qquad$
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There is a slight increase here because some extra hands are repuired during the session of Parliament, as we have been asked by the Commission of Internal Economy to provide men to attend the lobbies of the House.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Under what department does this police force come:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. In the first place it is under a commissioner of police, who is appointed under the statute passed on that subject. He is attached to my department for the purpose of making recommendations to Council and reporting, but the commissioner has the sole right to appoint the officials.

Mr. DAVIEN(P.E.I.) How many men are there in the Dominion police force? Are they all in Ottawa:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Ves, they are all living in Ottawa amd are all discharging duties connected with the public buildings. The number and the salaries are shown in the return which I laid on the Table at the legimning of the session as reyuired by the statute. I think there are about 2.5 .

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Are they all requiren? Sir IOHN THOMPSON. Ves, certainly.
Mr. FOSTER. I propose to ask that the committee rise and report the resolutions. Owing to various causes, the lateness of the last session, the printing of the revised lists and other matters, some departments are behind with their reports, and I ann afraid some of them will not be able to get out their reports until a late date. I hope my hon. frieuls opposite will take that into consideration and will not make any oljection on that account. But, in view of that, I propose that we shall take up first those items in the estimates which are not depentent upon bringing down the lepartmental reports for their illustration. In fact, I think that nearly all the illumination required will be found in the Anditor deneral's Keport, and with that hefore the hom. members all the items of expenditure might be taken up. However, if hom. gentlemen agree to that, we will next take up legislation, in regaral to which there is no report, and then generally such votes as ilo not reguire the lepartmental reports.

Mr. LAURIER. I must tell my hom. friend that 1 think much more of the reports of the various departments than he seems to do. I do not think Parliament would be discharging its daty to the public if memhers did not read these reports.

Mr. FONTER. How many do you real yourself?
Mr. LAURIER. I do not reall them all, but, though I have not time to do that. my colleagues do read then, and, while we will facilitate business ats far ats we cian. I do not see that the hon. gentleman can go on with supply to any extent without these reports being before us. I admit that the session last year was very long, but the hon. gentleman must remember that it was called much later than it should have been.

Committee rose and reported the resobtions.
sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjourmment of the House.

Motion agreed to : and House adjommed at 5.5 m p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Toesbay, 22nd March, 1892.
The Nprakek took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayers.

## FIRSI READINGS.

Bill (No. 36) to amend the Act incorporating the School Suvings Bank.-(Mr. Desjardins, Hochelaga.)

Bill (No. $3_{i}^{-}$) respecting the Lake Manitola Rail way amd (anal (ompany.-... Mr. Ross, Lisgar.)
bill iNo. Bsi respecting the Canadian Pacitic Railway ( $\quad$ mpany. - (Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Bill (No. Bia) respecting the Alberta Railuay aml Coal Company- - (Mr. (urran.)

Bill (No. fo) respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara (entma Railway Company.......... (iarpenter.)

Bill (No. H1) respecting the Bell Telephone (ompany of Cimblat.- (Mr. ('urran.)

## (ANAWA ANI) MFWFOUNOLAND.

Mr. LACRIER. I wish to ask the hom. Minis ter of Marine if the papers lerought down the other day in regard to the Newfomdland question inchate the whole of the correspontence ?

Mr. TUlPER. No. The papers I brought down the other day are the papers on which 1 based an answer to a question asked across the House. and which I stated would be prepared in advance of the other papers. The other papers are more volmminons than I understoon a few days ago they were hut they have leen prepared for presentation. and are awaiting the ordinary approval of the authorities lefore leing laid on the Tahle.

## SUPPIC - THE BUDCET:

Mr. EOXTER moned that the House resolve itself into committee of supply. He said: In making my finameial statement last year. I estimated that the revenne for $189(1)-91$ would amount to S3s, Sis. F ol. The revenne which athally acerned fell short of that hoy ser9,391, and was distributed as foliows:-

| Custom: | $3,399,300$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Excise | 6,914,850 |
| Niscellameor | 8,26i,160 |
| Total. | 3i8.579,310 |

Comparing these items and total revenue with the result of 1889.90 , we find a Customs decrease of S589,6.53, an Excise decrease of $\$ 703,268$, and a decrease in Miscellaneous of $\$ 27,694$. The decrease in Customs is spread over a number of items, which I will real:

| nals ........................... . ......ị | 9,710 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Books, 1 | 15,420 |
| Breadstuff | 151,743 |
| Cement | 5,079 |
| Clocks and | 10,512 |
| Crapes ... | 3,505 |
| Earthenwar | 21,009 |
| Fancy goods | 90,941 |
| Fish and products | 5,154 |
| Furs | 19,515 |
| Glass | 19,369 |
| Gold and silver and ma | 4,299 |
| Gunpowder and explosives | 4,058 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber and |  |
| manufactures of | 26,448 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of | 194,564 |
| Jewellery.... | 18,600 |
| Lead and manufactures of | 8,331 |
| Leather and manufacture | 42,856 |
| Musical instruments | 3,106 |
| Packages. | 16,516 |
| Paper and manufactures | 19,029 |
| Pickles..................... | 24,519 |
| Provisions | 104,459 |
| Seeds and roots | 30,398 |
| Silk aná manufactures of | 51,342 |
| Soap | 4,008 |
| Spirits and wines | 188,0:3 |
| Molasses. | 76,212 |


| Sugar ca | $0.57 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tin and manufactures | 9,213 |
| Varuish. | 7,3\% |
| Vegetables | 1t,4 |
| Watches and | 21,55s |
| Wood and manufactureso | 59.490 |
| Wool and manufactures of | 1!9, 251 |

The following are some of the principal items from which increased Customs duties were received last year, the principal being sugar: :--

| Ale, beer and porter............ | 5.isi |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brass and manufactures of ...... |  |
| Bricks and | 4. |
| Carriages | 4,204 |
| Coaland col | 115.627 |
| Copper and manu | 23.500 |
| Cordage | 6.114 |
| Druge, dyes and chemicals | -4,539 |
| Flax, hemp and jute ami manufactures of | $4.315^{\circ}$ |
| Fruits and nuts, dried .... | 11.141 |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { 21.33- }}{ }$ |
| Gloves and mitts |  |
| Hats, caps and homnet. | $66.63 \%$ |
| Metal, composition and other | 4.44i; |
| Oils, coal and kerosene and products of.. | 5,53\% |
| Oils, all ver | 43,98i; |
| Ships, vessels, and repairs on. | 3.76: |
| Sugar | 290.74 |
| Tea |  |
| Tobacco and minufactures of | 31,13, |
| All other articles not specified | 235.482 |

There was a decrease in the sugar duties orer the normal year preceding, ISSS-s! : and if it hat not lreen for the displicement and disturbance which arose conseguent upon the change of sugar duties in the United States and the idea that at:orresponding change would be mate in our own tariff, there is no doubt the Customs duties derived therefrom would have been far larger than they were, insteal of falling, as they did. far short of those of IRss-8!. Excise shows a large decrease of $\mathbf{S 7 0 3 . 2 6 8}$. but that is more nominal than real. The law which makes in necessary that spirits should he kept two years in tank for aging purposes came into efferet the lat of July, 1800, and a large amount of spirits was withdrawn in anticipation, the duties upon which would have amounted to prohably Sino (MO). This would havegone naturally, but for that circomstance. inta the Excise duties of the year weare considering. In the Miscellaneous a small decrease, as compared with the precerling year, is shown, namely, 327,694 . The total decrease amounts to $\$ 1,320,61 ;$. With reference to Excise, the following table shows the course of business for two years :-
Tables showing the Quantities taken out and the Duties accrued.

|  | 1889-! ${ }^{2}$ Quantity | 18!00-91, Quantity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1889-90, } \\ \text { Duty } \\ \text { Ac- } \\ \text { crued. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1890-91. } \\ \text { Duty } \\ \text { Ac- } \\ \text { crued. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { De- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gals. | Gals. | S | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits.. | 3.574,799 Lbs. | $\begin{gathered} 2708,841 \\ \text { Lbs. } \end{gathered}$ | 4,617,643 | 3,54,191 | 1.073,45\% |
| Malt | 54,974,013 | 57,909.201 | 557,021 | 588,593 | +31.5\% |
| Cigars. |  | 101,117,080 | 593.710 | 605,012 | +11,35 |
| Cigarettes. | 28,991,440 | 36,196,6010 | 43,508 | 54.737 | $+11$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Snuff | 9,802,951 | 9,688,643 | 1.850,621 | 1,869,895 | +19,2i4 |

This shows that the quantity of spirits taken from bond in 1889-00 amounted to $3,574,799$ gallons. In
 and the decrease in the acerued duty of $18(4) .91$, as
 the other articles of Excise.malt. cigars, cigarettes, tohnacol, and snuff, show an increase over the precering year. Malt shows an increase of $\$ 31, \pi / 2$ in aceruel duties : cigirs show an increase of $\$ 11$, $30^{-1}$ in acerued duties ; cigarettes show an increase of Sll,2n! : and tohatco and snuff an increase of Sla.2-4 in accrued duties. It might be as well to keep up the table which has been presented for several years in our financial statements as to the per capita consumption of liguors and tobacero, as shown hy the Excise reports. The following are the figures:-

IEER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.


When we come to the expenditures of $1 s(\mu)-91$. which were estimated at $83(6,000,0 \times 6)$, we find that the actual expenditure exceeded that amount by $33+3.2 \%_{i}^{-}$, giving a total actual expenditure of $3.36,-$ 343, $\mathbf{i t i}$. Although the expenditure last year shows an increase of this amome over the estinnate, the expenditure itself is $57,4,26$ less than the expemditure in 18ss-89. The chief items in which there was an increase of expenditure, as compared with the: precerling year, are as follows:-

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Civil Covernme |  | 25,34i4 |
| Administration of |  | 16,8013 |
| Arts, Axriculture and Statisties........... 4,603 |  |  |
| Census .......... ... .................. 25.131 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Immigration |  | 70,034 |
| Quarantine. |  | 4,998 |
| Lighthouse and Coast |  | 26,481 |
| Matil SubsidiesandSteamship Subventions 34, 302 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ocean and River Service.................. 35,231 |  |  |
|  |  | 3,319 |
| Collection of Revenue |  | 2,001 |
|  | Excise | 15,240 |
| do | Post 0 | 87,206 |
| (d) | Public Work | 10,235 |
| dio | Railmays ${ }^{\text {C Canals }}$ |  |
| ds | Weights: Measures |  |

A large increase took place ofing to the census, for which there was an item of $3202,1: 04$. The next largest item is in the collection of revenue, Railways and Canals, whish shows an increase of $\mathbf{3} 143,316$. The increase in expenditure, therefore as compared with the preceding year, is almost entirely due to the abnormal and large expenditure incurred in taking the census. The decreases were as follows:-

| Interest on Public Debt.. | 72,705 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Charges of Management. | 1,625 |
| Indians | 150,389 |
| Iegislation | 337, 61 |
| Mr. Foster. |  |


| Marine llospi | 6.512 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Militia and Defer | 7.3(\%) |
| Mounted Prilice.. | 12.114 |
| Pensions | 3,54] |
| Public Work | 34,95 |
| Railways and Can | 15,10\% |
| Culling Timber | -.13 |
| Dominion Lands | 15,(M)1 |

Decreases took plate in the expenditure on the interest on the Public lebt of sio.jos, due to the retirement of stock hearing 6 per cent, $\bar{\sigma}$ per cent and + per cent and replated by money horowed at about 33 per cent. In Chatges of Management there is a slight recrease of $\$ 1,6 i=5$. In the care of Indiams, there is a large decrease, amounting to $\mathbf{s i 2 0 , 3 8 9}$. In the Nounten Police there is a decrease of 512,114 . As far ats these decreases are concemed, they are permanent as regand: Monnted Police and Imblians amh. in the matter of the Public Delat. so far as the principal involved is concerned, while the increases are largely ahmomal in their character and are not likely to decur again, the celsus being likely to be finished during the carrent gear. Simming up, then, we have ats a revenue for the past year $\mathbf{S} 38,5 \pi!1,3110$, and an expenditure of $\mathbf{S 3 6}$, 343, 5 it. which leaves us with a sumphe on (omsolidated Fund accome of s.2.2:i.7t?. If it were not for the item of Capital Expenditures, this surplas would remain in hamd for a decrease of the deht. but during the past year there was expended on apital account the following anounts:--

(omparing this with the previous veal. Iss!- $(\mathrm{K})$, we find that the expenditure then on capital ac-
 IS(M)-91, making a saving in favone of the latter year of $\$ 1,3+9,7: N$. The net result, therefore, of the operation of the year, is that we have provided for the ordinaryexpenses andservices of the conantryout of the Consolidated Fumd, we have laid up in the Sinking Fuml, which is of course practically a reduction of the delt, sl, 93s,07s, we have provided for capital expenditures, including railway sulasidies, $54,3 \times 1$, $\overline{2}+4$ and we have been able to do that with all aldition to the delit of only $\sin -5, s / s$. Hon. gentlemen may remember that in 1889, on the oecasion of my first Bulget speech, 1 made a forecast as follows: That I thought the time harl come for equalizing revenie and expenditure, and that, hy the time we enterel 1892, we should have reduced the revenue and expenditure to a balance. and from that time on we should have sutficient as a surplus from Consolidated Revenue Fund to pay the ordinary capital expenditure which was neces. sary for the country from year to year. That fore cast has so far been fultillen, and if it han not been that we took off the duties on raw sugar last year, involving a loss of orer $\$ 3,(\mathrm{NO},(\mathrm{ON})$ in that item of revenue alone, we should have been able to come up to the end of 1892 without one dollat of increase of debt since 1889 , and with more than half a million of decrease in our permanent deht. It may not lie uninteresting to the House to take a review of the four years just past in order to show by a birdseye view the fimancial operations
of the comutry during that time. This will readily appear from the following table :-


It will be seen that, flowing those four years, the expenditure on Consolidated Fumd accome has kept remarkably even, being on an average about S3i,000,(KM) each year. On capital account, not inchuling railway subsidies, we expended in 185\%-
 $\$ 4,0: 3,159$; and in 18(0)-91, $8,115, \mathbf{N} 60$ : the annount for $18(M)-41$ being $51,3 \geqslant 1,6(n)$ less than was expended in 188T-ss, which again is in the proper direction. The revenue, also, has been huoyant, rising from $\$ 36,908,463$ in $188 ;-68$ to $538,379,310$ in $1800-91$. There was one deficit incurred contrary to the convictions and the traditions of the party, which oceured in 1857-8s. but which was due to abnommal conditions and amounted to Sillo,0:31: but the subsequent years showed a surplus of $31,865,0,163$ in $1888-89,83,850,593$ in 1859.90 , and $50,235,742$ in $18(4) \cdot 91$. The net delth has remained at about the same figure, and is now $\mathbf{s e}^{2}: 3, \mathbf{N}(9,030$. The net debt increase in the last two years hats been only sonjo, 818 . The net interest paid has decreased from $1885-88$, having heen $88,891,088$ in that year, $58,843,739$ in $1888-89,38,7 \pi t, 500$ in $1889-90$ and Ex, athi, WOS in 18! M-91. That is to say, in the four years the net interest paid has decreased by about $\$ 4(0), 000$. The rate of interest on the gross delst has also decreased continuously as well as on the net deht, and while it stool at $3 \cdot 4 \overline{5}$ on the gross debt in $1887-88$, it is now only $3: 35$, while the interest on the net debt has decreased from $\mathbf{3} \cdot 12$ in the first year to $2 \cdot 03$ in the last year. The net interest $p_{0}$ rapita repuired to carry the debt according to the revision conserguent upon the census statement, was $\$ 1.90$ in 1857.88 and $\$ 1.76$ in 1890)-91. This, in brief, shows the operation

Mr. Fostele.
of the finances of the comutry during the last four years, and I have no hesitation in presenting it to the Honse and to the country as a conservative statement full of hope and promise as to the ability and the capacity of this comntry, in the first place to keep its expenses fairly within reasonable limits, and at the same time to carry on without undue stint the pullie and necessary services of the country. Coming now to 1s91, !i? the current vear, the receipts up to the 20)th March
 the emi of the last tiscal year the receipts were Sll,3!6,(MX). But of course there have heen changes which will necessitate my making a different estimate for the time between the eoth March, Is! ! ? and the end of this fiscal year. The expected increase in Excise for the remaining four months, or alout that time. as compared with the like perion of last year, is estimated at $\$ 3.00,0 \mathrm{KK}$, and the ex pecterl decrease in sugar duties for that time is estimated at Sinorokn. So, provided that the thale of the country goes on upen about the same hatsis as last year. and making an allowance for these two items, we may expect for the remainder of the term from the enth March to the lst luly, sll.IG(i, (Hn) of revenue. That, alded to what has acerued up to the enth March, will give for the current year


 basis of calculation the revenue from Customs path by the people of the comanty this year will be, in romal
 Which was aloout the amome of actual taxation taken off in the repeal of the duties of raw sreme. The Excise will net, probably, about $\mathbf{3 l}$, (ox), (own more than the pist year. The Discellaneons I have estimated at alow the same. Coming to the expemtiture for 1891-9:2, up to the exth Dareh we hate ex-
 up to the end of June. Sl3, tio.(NK), which will make a total estimated expentiture for the current year of $\$ 36,(6.50$, MNK , which is just about the same ats my estimate of revenue, leaving a small balance to the good, if we come out upon that basis. That is, the House is to understand that muler present combitions of tatiff and revenue, as long as they remain, we must not expect much surplus. Wै may expect an arerage income of ahont $\$ 36,7 \% 10$. ono. IVe must cut our gamments according to sin cloth, and keep our expenditure within that amome. The estimate for 1892.93 is as follows:-

 So much with reference to that. Last year, as the House ahrealy knows, temporary loans had tw be incurred to the amount of $\$ 7,7 s t, 0, i 6 i 6$. These were, of course, mate for the purpose of meeting redemp. tion of delt, as last year the total addition to the net debt was only some $\mathbf{8 3 , 0 0 0}$. We have rumning now, as the Honse was informed a few days ago, $\$ 9,7 \mathrm{i} 3,333$ in temporary loans. I may take a moment to explain as to the items of redemption which made these loans necessary. First, there hats been the clrain upon the sarings banks of the come try, owing to the change of interest from 4 per cent to $3 \pm$ per cent, and perhaps to other causes more general in their nature. In 1889.90, there was withdrawn from the savings banks of the country $\$ 1,943,892$ more than the deposits, plus the accrued interest for the year. In 18, mont, the sum
thus withhrawn wassi, 612,438 , a reduction of ahout S3( 3 ) (KM) : and l estimate that for the current year there will lee nothing withdrawn in exeess of the deprosits, plus the acerued interest, but that rather, from the indications of the last eigit months, we will have a sum to the good, striking a balance between these two items. These, however, make is sum of $\mathbf{3 B}, \boldsymbol{\pi}(\mathrm{O}),(\mathrm{ON})$ which was practically a redemption of deht, and had to lee met and was met out of these temporary loans. For redemption of delit proper, we redeemed in $1889-(1), 83,-75,348$; in $1890-91$,
 (1tin) will he reteemed, making a total amount of $89,(\mathrm{BO}),(\mathrm{Ki} \%$ for redemption of debt to be met out of temporary loans. Then the capital expenditure, the increase of delte for the two precealing yeats, the net increase of deht for the current year amd the next year, have to be met as well : so that in andition to the sy, $9.33,33: 3$, Which is at present rumning as a temporary loan. prohathly some stin, (MO, (OXO will have to be proviled cither hy temporary or by permanent lown. As I mentioned to my hon. friend who questioned me on this point the other day, whether these temporary loans shall he continued as they are, or as they cain lest be continued, or whether it will be thought alvisable to go upon the market for a permanent lonin to meet ami wipe ont all these temporary loans, will be dependent upon the indications of the money market, amb the present is not a time at which it candetinitely saty what these indications will atrise. To show that whatever may have been the reoluction in the dovernment savings banks in 1889-(9) and $1 \mathrm{~s} 90-91$, it was not due to a diminution in the savings and deposits of the people. I have here a table which I think will give sitisfaction to the Honse. This shows the total :

Deposits in Banks.


This tells us that whereas the year ending May 31, 1801, withessed a derease of orer sibion,(0K) in deposits in the (iovernment hanks the $\$$ months of the current vear show an increase of nearly $8(10,(M)$ ) in these deposits, while the total increase in all hanks is, for the 8 months, $\$ 13, i 26,980$, and for the 20 months $\$ 2,263,461$. Whatever course may he adopted as to these temporary loans it is satisfactory to know that there are indications from the records of the past two years of some trial and difficulty, that in the money markets at home the credit of Camada stamels well. First, our stocks and securities, while participating in the gencral fall which took place a year or so ago, owing to well-known causes, have speenlily recovered and maintained themselves since in advance of the securities and stocks of every other colonial
$1^{-}$
market. I think it is not amiss for me, at this point, to take notice of what 1 consitler a somewhat remarkalle, as it is, 1 am happy to saty, an unprecelenterl, circumstance, with reference to our position and standing in the old comery. Hon. gentlemen know well on this sile of the House that during the last three or four years we have had to meet in the United States of America malign influences emanating from certain persons in (inada, pointing out to those who are not very friendly to us on that side of the line, the way in WhichCanala conld he the most effectually stricken and in what interest.s she might be most especially hurt. And those intimations, sent often direct, sent often through agents, and influential agents, sent fuite as often in the published specehes of hom. gentlemen on the other side of the House, have han their effect, and it has happened that in the legislation which has superrened Camata hats been hit at exactly those prints pointer out in the way I have mentioned. But, Sir, it had not been known previonsly that the scene of operations was to be transferred from this comutry and carried to the mother country, where the eredit and reputation of Canada are of much importance to us, amb contrihute greatly to our prestige amb onr prosperity. But, Sir, it has so been determined and the first attack has been delivered. The time of the attack was a peculiatly opportune one for an enemy to have winged his arrow to a vital point in Comadian repmation and ('anandian credit. It was a time when the mones market in (ireat Britain was peculianly sensitive. It had for two years heen sustaining the strain of losses and liguidations in south Dherica and of liguidations at home and wasagitated by the possi. hilities and premonitions of thancial hariship, and perhaps finameial disaster in different parts of Europe. It was a time when criticism of colomial finamee was much the fashion in direat Britain, and was somewhat unfarourable, owing to the late attempts which have heen made, not always successfully, hy the Australian colonies to float loans on the money market, and which hat in most cases resulter unfarourably to themselves. It wais a time when, as I have stated, Canada herself had tem-
 which hat to be continued or renewed in one form or another. It was a time when many meritorions enterprises were upon the London market, which, if they could be realized, would tend to the develonment of the resources of Canada in a material degrec. It was a time, too, when owing to the fine and ahmolant harrest of last year emigrants from the various centres of Creat Britain were being led to look to Canama, amd to our North- West partienlanly, as a future home for themselves and their families. It was a time, vhen a friend of Camala, if he had nothing gool to say, would have held his peace, or if he conld have presented one truth to have buoyed up and sustained the position of Canada, would have thought it his cluty to do so. It was a time when an enemy would have dipped his arrow in poison and winged it as straight ats he conh to the vital part of Canadian credit and reputation in the old country. He was wickedly wise ton in his choice of the instrument through which to make his attack. He chose a tinancial paper, one of the first in (ireat Britain which circulates among monied men, and through its utterances and representations has great influence and great weight in determining the minid of monied men towarids any
conuty or enterprise, am/whichisstulie. anwell hy intluential fatems amel motors in the emigration flam that comitry th this. Sir. I hold in my ham the document which, at this particular time amd hes this particular veliche, has heen not only sent broadicats in the E-ommentiot through direat. Biritain to do its work, hat has actatly been printed, probahly hy the writer himself -if not lyy him but who
 paisen document has heon spread through liteat Britain from one end to the other. What are the itsitrtions contained in this doxmment? Thev are assertions not new to ushere, assertions stated ower aml wer again from ahomst every platform in the commery and on the foror of this Honse jear after Dear, allil expmend ans often as they were uttered: lime which soinge the British publie amd the Briaish people hat far elitferent weight attached to them from the name and position of the writer and from the fate that the phases of ( antallian party polities and the fincts relating thereto are not stadied allid are not well umbersmonl. as imbed they could scarcelv he by the people indireat Britain I suppose it is known form wher, the gentleman sits opposite to me to-lay, he was Finance Minister during the liferal regime. hee is tor lay the actual timancial leader of his party, if not the potent leader of his party he is the member for South oxford (Sir Richard (iartwright). His statements, which may lee read hy any hon. member who chonses to do so, are familian and well known, hot 1 have arranged just half-it-dozen in a line of erescentor or climain. keeping the worst to the last. He declaters in that comment that during thirteen years (:imathat has trebled her taxation. This is not true. He oleclares there exists a tremembons exomlas amd very great hepreciation in farm lams. That is an exaggeration, amb what there is true in it is manle all the more mischievons hectase he puts no fates of comparisom along with the statement he makes. He dectares there lias beell an immense increase: in the aggregate dele of this comentry. The immense increase comsists in this---he is speaking of ferlemal matters, 1 suppose, amil he means ferleral indeloterl-uess-that in lsis the amount per head paid for the feclemal indehteniness was sil.is, whilst in ls?l it was Sl.ibi, an immense increase of just is cents per head during the perion from isös to 18 en. That downment states that the great mass of the perphle, notahly the farmers of ('anadat. are distinctly ponere than twelve years ago.

## Sir RIC:HARDCARTVRICH'T. Hear, hear.

Mr. FOXTTER. This is a fine statement tolse male hy the hon. gentlemanami spreal brome cast throughwit Great Britain, from which we get the greater part, I may say the better part, of the immigration which comes to this comntry. He declares the census shows that (aminla lost in the last ten years 1 , ink), (OX) of people. The census shows no such thing; hut such a slight misrepresentation as that causes no scruples with the hon. gentleman, he makes his statement all the same. He declares that the agriculturists of this country have leen simply bled white
 pockets of the people for federal taxation.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTT. Aml more.
Ar. FON'IER. That, in comnection with the hon. gentleman's statement that in thirteen years Canaila has trebled her taxation, is probably the greatest of all the many great exaggerations of which the hon. gentlenan, during the last five
 the conntry for revene purposes was al andl.abis.
 Eti per hean. The increase in tasation as to amomit
 tive incilence luat 37 per cent, instemed of $2(x)$ per. rent. In un emmery in the world de farmers pisy less taxes than in Cimata. He declares that hrihery is a pure matter of hasimess routine inf falmala. Thehom. genteman may tind something in his wols experiente to justify this statement: 1 wonh mot eontraliet that, but if he means that assertion to apply to the ('anadian lavermment. as at prenent constituted. or as it has beed constituted sinee lsis. 1 give it my emphatio denial. He atfirmed. Sir. that public life in (imama is elisuraced by an intol. erable and orsanized corroption, unknown the the
 (hatles the Secomal. and he winde up be deelaring that it is utterly impossible for (imanlat an posper unler present comilitions: that. $\cdot$ if there is $\quad$..n change, Comferleration mast perish, rotten before it hail time whecome half ripee as a result of the vice and the folly with which its atfaits hate leen alministered." "That, sir, is the hom. gentleman's contrihntion. A more unfomile it, a more minatitiable and a move miselhierons attempt or ruin the repmation and ere:lit of his cometry in another lame is. happily, not to be fonme in the ammals of monlem political history. Nuw. I sity that the hom. genterman call have hout one motive in peming that letter and publishinus it as her hats phblished it. His presmmed motive for tating his case all all before the British pmblic, wats, that he might explain to the British public what he meant hy this prolise which for the last tive years he hats lee deaviouring to thenst upon the perople of (abama. and which wats as intolemable to the thinkinge British pulhice ats it wats to the thinking (ithatians public: That, Sir, might have heen it gome amil valial exense for the hom. gentleman to have explained his policy and defenden it before the british phblic, lint it was mosense for him taking up more than half of his letter in this vilitiation and unWarranted abose of the people, the politices, tine reputation anll the verelit of Canala. He comble have but one motive and that motivewas to transfer the partisath operations carried on olluring the: last five years in fruitless tields comparatively upon this side: to the other side of the water, from which We dratw our sympatly, where we lonk for large apital to develop this country, and where the credit and reputation of (ablimba comat as at great factor in our future progress and development. These same misrepresentations the hom. gentleman hats brought forth lefore the electorate of Camarla time and agrain for the last five or six years. He hats given them utterance on ahmost every hustings in the conntry, ant wherever he has ntered them. almost without fail in these latter alass, the people have repadiatel him. Now. the hovi. gentleman. foilen, distppointed and banlked in his programme of reiled annexation in (imanla -...I guote the words, and if not the words the exact meaning ot the gentleman whom lee owned ats leader for six or seven years in this Honse-foiled and haulked and disapposinted in that, he has nothing hetter to do than to transfer his hase of operations to the mother comatry and give there one final stablo an strong as he can at the credit, the reputation and the vitality of his native country. I thought it. my duty to call the attention of the Honse and
Mr. Fontie.
the comatry the this mater. I band the ation Thetotal exports, howevor,of this past year amome
 anjustitiable, ats uncallenl for, amil as most mpattriotic: lolt which. from a party point of viall, 1 present to hom. gentemen opposite with this single remath: That so long ats they retain their atfilation in polities with a gentleman who anlopts that mothond of warfare, just su long they will not have to seck far athl wirle for reasoms why they are
 reins of political prower. They will time the explanations close at home in such actions as those I haver unterl.

Mr. L.J.NDERRIN. Probably they will get a reoumit.
Mr. Fonctere. It would take a great many recomits to have the hom, gentleman who inter rupts me straightened ap. I piss from that little episome to a more pleasing suliject for the Honse in general, and one which will powe. 1 an sure, a complete refanation of the misiepresentations I hate just moticed, and I will empuire for a few moments ats to the combitions of tade as devel oper bey the opreration of the past ant of the conrent reatr sof far ats it hats gome. I do this, latgely becanse the assertion is very frequently male inside this Howse and ont of it. that the tranle of ('amala is atetally diminishimg. and that since the operattions of the Nukinley Bill amd the making of treaties somserpuent upon that legishation, ('immian rande is heing hampered and Canala as a comontry is lecoming isolated and restricted in her area of hasiness Hamsations. Well, Sir, if we take the arghegate trade of last year we will find that it remianed at about the same figure as that of the presceding vear, which, however, we must mot forget Was in adrance of abont Slf, (MO), (OX) upon the reat precerling that. The imports, however,
 mainly ly larger promluctions for our own home market is a result of tariff legislation, and as a result of the development of our manufacturing industries. Take, for instance, as a matter of tabiflegislation. We find that there is a decrease. in romm inmbers, of $\sin (x),(X N O$ in the importations of pork and pork pronlucts from the Uniterl States in 1 I: $: 1$, as compared with $18: 0$. That does not mean that our people have consumed or produceal less pork promlucts, but it means that the prork prodhets which hefore, maler. lower tariff, came in from the United Nates of America aml displaced or supplied the demam for our own problucts, have been kept out to that extent : and that this demand is uow supplied hy home prodaction to the benetit of the consumer and pronlucer as well. The following table will make this clear: :-

Imports from Usitein States into Canada.

|  | 1s90. | 1s?1. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lacou, hams andishoulders.......beeti........... | 1.bs. | Lus. | 1.bs. |
|  | 4.353.653 | 2,570,412 | 1,783,241 |
|  | 8, 475,105 | 2.710 .101 | 3.730,0 4 |
|  | ${ }_{17}^{9465}$ | ${ }^{6} 116.388$ | 6,068.075 |
|  | 1,1881,786 | 11,1161, 9108 | 8,890,131 |
|  | 33,112,701 | 17,400,504 | 15,712,197 |
| Value | : $11,734,223$ | \$:973.312 | S760. 018 |

over IS(M): su that, while the imports have deverased for the calluses I have mentioned, our exports show agratifying extension, especially when you tind that compared with the experts of the preceding year of Iss! they exceed these by the large sum of sin, 关学, 123). An increase of nearly $\$(10,(K K),(K K)$ in exports in two gears chaing the very perion of this threatened and much-talked of legistation which was to have. himbered and restrictenl us, is very gratifying to anyone who looks upon the matter froma fairami reasom alble stamponint. The export of the last year is the largest of athy year sime (Bmferlemtion, with the
 than the average yeally export since (imfederation.
 dhoing the regime of hom. gentlemen opposite. As furt her contimation of the fatomable tremb discem. ihle in this, 1 may mention this fact to the Honse : That althongh the exports last yeat ratehed that high water mark allil were sill,(X) (an) ahove the exponts of lsis?, yet in the eight months of the current year the exports are higher than the exports of the eight months corresponding of last veat
 tionate increase holds till the end of the gear, the
 (MO),(NA) greater than the exports of last vear, which Were sllo, (MX),(KW) move than the exprits of Iss!. It is a circmontame whirh I have moteal, and which may be interesting in itself, that there is satarely. a sollates difference between the exports of the eight months of the current year whith I have mentioneal and those of the twelve months of the last year that my hom. friemd was Finamee Minister in the fiovermment of Mr. Mackenzie. Ihis statement is immensely strengrthened, and will he by that mach the more reassuring to the commery, bie the reflection that since $1 \mathrm{~s}^{-3}$ : the value of articles of export and import has decreased hy ahout one-thind. and that to tind the companative volmme of tade now as compared with that date you must adel fully. one-thirl to the figures of the present rame. This.
 $(B X)$ on the hasis of the values of 18,3 as compared with the trale of the latter year. Olur total trade has inereased with the United states, dier. many, Spain, Italy. Newfomilame, the West Indies, (hima and dapan. It has decreaseal slighth. with lireat Britain, France, Portugal, Hollami, Belginm, South Amerien ami Switerlame. (our export tade. however, has increased largely, that whith Cireat Britain leting sill.(KK), (KM) in excess of 1S89, and that with the West lmbes having in-
 exports to the United sitates, as compareal with those of 1889 , show a lecrease of $\left.\mathbf{S}^{2}, 4(N),(1) K\right)$. I hate a table here which I will rean, simply to show the trend of trade within the last few yeats, and to give: us hope amd eonticlence that neither the Mckinley Bill not any other of a like nature necessabily bars the carrent of Camala's export trade of the current of its general business. Comparing ISNS with 1891 , our exports of mimals am their pronucts to the United States fell from sir.inn, (0) 10 sit, 316 , ( $(X)$, a lecrease of 43 per cent, whereas the exports of the same products to direat britain rose
 an increase of $2-$ per cent. The exports of agricultural products to the United Sitates fell from

crease of 30 per ceut, while those sent to Finglame
 all inctease: of $2 \underline{P}$ per cent. If you take the total esports in INSN and compare them with those of 1s 91 , there wats a decrease of 311 per cent in those sent to the Conited states and an increase of 20 per cent in those sent to England.

Mr. P'ATEPSoN (Brant). Are these the products of Cimada alone, or the total exports:

Mr. FONTER. These are the home pronlactions of (:anatha alone. There is annther indication contralictory of this theory or assertion that tande is stagnant in (amada. lt is found in the record of the ralways and shipping of (anata, its shown in the following table:

Rallumis in Cinaba.


| lear. | Tonnage of Vescels in and out, exclusive of Coasting. | Tonnate of Vessels in and out. Consting. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899 | 11.645,812 | 12,066,65: |
| 189. | 16.054.221 | 19,834.931 |
| 1891. | 18, 8180,4048 | 24, 296,130 |
| Increase, 1501 | fil p. c. | 107 b. c. |

In 187.5 we had $4, N: 0$ miles in operation : in 1891 we had $14,\left(\mathrm{KN}^{-}\right.$miles in operation. The train mileare in the same time rose from $1 \overline{7}, 68(1), 16$ miles to $40,384,861$ miles, an increase of 145 per cent. The passengers increased from $\bar{i}, 19(1,416$ to $13,164,420)$, an increase of $1 . \overline{3}$ per cent. The freight increasen
 of $2 x=3$ per cent. The earnings increaserl from sis), 470,034 to $848,139,9810$, an increase of 147 per cent. These figures effectually demonstrate the illowitity of the contention that the trade of Camadat is not on a constant and progressive increase.
Mr. LANDERKIN. The railways are not controlled by the (iovernment.

Mr. FOSIER. That is a very wise and sapient remark, and I earnestly commend it to all my hon. friends on this side of the House. I hope they will not be overcome by its sapiency.

Mr: LANIDFRKIN. I beg pardon. The Intercolonial Railway is controlled by the Govermment.

Mr. FOSTER. Traking also the shipping, which is another branch of our carrying trade, we find that in 1879 the tomnage of vessels in and ont, seagoing and inland, exclusive of coasting vessels, rose from $11,646,812$ tons in 1879 to $18,803,648$ in

Mr. Fuster.

WNH, an increase of 61 per cent. The tomatise of conasting vessels in amil out rose from 10, (hiti, (ix:3
 of $10 \%$ per cent. These too, are ernclusive indicattions of the business and trade activity amblevelopment of this comutry. So that, looking at these indications of the increase of both on foreign and interprovincial trade. the conclusion is forced umon us that there has been a great and progressive increase in. the seneral thale and eommerce of (anata. In passing, I wish to speak for a moment of the different large steamship services of Camala - but ly way of going exhanstively at all into. the operations of the past year, hat merely to say that in the Pacitic const and the West Indies steamship lines. there has huen a comstamt and gratifying increase. both in the passengers carrieil anil in the freight delivered. The steamship service to the West lumies, especially imoing this last year, appears to have given excellemt satisfaction, and to have heen a principal factor in developing a largely increased trade between our comatry and those different islamp. With reference: to the Atlantic: fast stemmship service, luring the patst yair temlers were again calleal for. In answer to our calls but two temlers were receiven. looth of which were, in the opinion of the diovermment, beyond what eould reasonably he expemded hy this countiry for a fast Atlantic service : so that. thongh the policy of the (iovernment has not changed, the circumstances hatre manle it inpossible for us as yet to establish that service. I may state, also, that inacom dancewithmy intimation given in the House last year on an item in the Estimates, I hate this year mate a begimning in the way of estahlishing corresponding commercial agencies in differcht ports and-comutries. somewhat on the comsular plan, without, of course. diplomatic stambing or diplonatic responsibility. At the present time we have as commercial agents in Paris, in livent Britain, in the principal centres of the West Indian Ishands, gentle men whose services are enlisted for the purpose of oiving all possilile information ly corres. ponilence and hig reports, to lie sent to the department and to he published in lobletin form. as to the opportmities that exist for trade and ermmerce between those afferent erountries innl Comala : and I have no donbt that this service will develop gradually into one of great pratetical benefit to the mercantile classes of our rown country and the different countries with which we estahlish trale relations. The feature of the year outside of Cianala has been the wide aratusement of commercial tariffs, and the changed princijie upon which commercial intercourse between lifferent countries is regulatel. Within the last few momths we have hat France moving to alo way with every treaty in which a most-filvoureal-nation clatise was found, giving notice ats to all such which were about to expire, and denomeing thent at the perionl of expiry; and by the lst of .July, 1892, every treaty, with one exceptiom, which runse for another year in milition, that fance hat with other countries, emborlying the most-favourentnation clanse amb carrying the obligations of that clause, will have been done away with. The French Government has legislated in the line of a clouble tariff; -a minimum tariff, sutficient, in its opinion, to protect French inclustries, for it is constructed upon the protective hasis;
athl which shall lie granteri to those countries whogive like or compensating eonuessions to France. amb a genemal tariff which is applicalile to all other conntries. Trade arrangements, hased upon the minimum taviff, are subject to denouncement or change, at once or upon a years motice, so that nome of the disturhing and sometimes eminarrassing complications which attach to the most favoured-nation clanse will, after the lst of July next. he in the way of the commerce of France with other conntries. (onseyuent upon this has followed a rearrangement among other Fiuropean commtries, Prussia, AustroHungary, Switzerland and Italy making a treaty anong thellmelves. ly which certain prombets are mutuilly chargeda lower rate of futies, thus stimulating. so far as they conld in that direction, trale among those four great comitries. Then we haveseen the Caitel States of America, by virtue of the thind clanse of the McKinley Act, cintering into a series of treaties with other conntries. Up to the present. time the following have been promulgated ;-with Brazil. with Spain for Cuba and l'orto Rivo, with the British West Indies, with the Dominican Republic, with Nalvador, diermany. France amd Nicaragota, wiving these countries in exchange for certain reducfions amil the placinge of certain articles upon the free list. the kenefit of allowing hides, coffee, sugar and molasses to come into the United States free of lluty. In all these changes. What has been the resilt, so far as (amadian interests and trade are concerned: In the tirst place. I may say that with reference to France, we stand in alont the same prsition as we diol before. We had hefore to paty a surtax. over alld above the rate charged direat Britain. on orir colonial produce exported to that annitry. To- lay we are under the operations of the general tarifi. With reference to the treaty Which has heen armanged hetween Prussia, AustroHungary. Italy amd Nwitzerland, whaterer benetits :ucorue from it by the way of lessening duties, ancerve to Canala as well by virtue of the most. fatoured-nation clanse in treaties with fermany and Austro. Hungary, so that the benefits of lesseneal dutics upon certain articles under their lately arrange: treaty inure as well to the pronlucts of (cinada coming under the same schedule. With reference to the treaties which have heen made hy the United States,as far as Cubamel Porto Rico are concerned. we have the adrantage of the most-favoured-nation treatment until the ist of July of this year. Negotiations are now in progress with a view of having Eontinued to us the same favourable terms: and there is nothing, so far as the tariff of our comutry is concerned, in its treatment of products of Cuba ianl Porto Rico which should indace them to give any hetter terms to the United States of America thanto Canada, as we allow their prolucts in, on the whole, on a more favoured basis than even the United States. With regard to the British West Indies, no discrimination was-I will not say allowed--hat hinterl at in the arrangement of the treaty letween them and the United States of America: and I think we owe to the British West India Islands this acknowledgment of their fair and manly and brotherly spirit, that in making a treaty which they considered to be of very great Irenefit to themselves, and in which considerable pressure was hrought to imhluce them to give better treatment to the goods of the United States than to Canadian and British gools, they adhered to the Colomial and Imperial system of treating sister
colonies and the mother conntry on the same basis: as they treat others. With reference to the lomiuican Republic. ass I have stated, althengh our trame with the Republic is not very large, we happen to have the benetit of the most-fa moured-nation clanse. No that Brazil is the only comutry ontside of those I have mentioned in which our pronlucts, for the time being, in certain lintes. arte placed at a disathlvantage is compared with those of the Linited States, and I may say that negotiations are now in progress, which I hope will erentuate in our prodlucts being plated on the same footing as those of the United Sitates in the markets of Brazil. Naturally, this review of treaty arrangemants and their results upon (analia, leids up) the conference which took place not long since in 11 ashington between delegrates of the Cianalian diovernment and representatives of the ('abinct of the United States. with reference to trade relations. The: House is seized of the correspondence and the facts with reference to the steps which hrought about the ultimate and completed eonference ; and on the loth of Fehruary of this yeat. hy appointment of the Neeretary of state, it ielegation from the (imatian (invermment went in 11 itshington aml met the: Secretary of State in conference. I maty saty this, and I think it is nothing more than right tos sity it, that Mr. Blaine: met us with the greatest kindiness anil courtesy: Althourh not in the enjoy. ment of rohist health, and although he was in the midst of the arduons ducies of at session of Congress.in the midst of diphmatic correspomblence of a weighty amb grave character, he gave up his time to the delegation from (anada and for tive successive days met them in full and frank and prolonged conference upon the varions points treaterl of hetween the two. I will say nothing ats regarnls the other points discassed. Which have already heen more or less fully laid hefore Parliativent. hut with reference to the disunssion of the tanle question I think it my duty to make Parliament acyuainted with what took plate and the results therefrom. In conference with Mr. Blaine, the Cianalian delegation proposed, as a liasis for nego. tiation, the Recipoocity Treaty of 18.74, with such monlitications amil extensions as the changerl condition of both comatries might rember necessary and desirable, and pressed the conchusion of a treaty upon that basis. They were met with the reply from Mr. Blane that a proposal looking to a treaty hased upon natural prombets alone had not in it the essential elementsof reciprocity, so faras the United States atre concerned, and consequently they were unable to entertain it. He raised the question, as did also General Foster, who was his coadjutor in the conference, as to whether we were prepared to make a proposal which would go wiler than natural prolncts, and take in and include a general reciprocity in mannfactured articles as well. When that point came up, the Canalian delegation innmediately raised the question and disenssed it fully and freely with Mr. Blaine as to what would lie the necessary conclitions of such a reciprocity. Did it mean that we were to give United States products and manufactures preferential treatment in our country and cliscriminate against like articles from Great Britain and from other parts of the world: and the reply cime, after a fall discussion of the matter, that a reciprocity treaty would have no compensating advantages to the United States of America unless they were:
given preferential treatment in our markets, e:pecially against areat Britain, which was their chief competitor in nearly every line of mannfiactured sexnls, that muder any selheme of reciproeity which could lie looked upon faronably by them. the Caited states would expeet to com. pete with Camalian mamufactures in Camadian markets on even terms, but with no others. Well, whein that puint was reached, discussion terok plate as to the difficulties to be met ly Camaia in sul)saribing to a treaty of that kind, and they were fully and frankly laid before Mr. Blaine. They were, in hrief, these : that in going into a treaty of that kind we should stand to lose what we were less able to lose tham the United States of Americia, a considerable propurtion of our revenne : tirst. the eight millions or so which we collected upon the prombets of the Linited states that came into Canala: amel, secomlly, the diminution. whatever it might bee, which would result in the imports from the ontsinle worli owing to the competition and entrance of United States goons free of duty into our comitry. Mr. Blaine raised the guestion whether we hail not other methons of tasation. We explained that we had methons of taxation hy internal revente as they themselves hatl. upm which he remarked that it would be neecesary in a treaty of this kind that these inland revenne laties on liquors and tolmaceos shonh le eynalized : and that immediately hrought up the point that, if they were equalized and if the Enited States were not willing to levei up to our rates. Camala womld stand to lose a large amomet of revenme in excise duties, inasmuch as our rates are mach higher than thase of the United states. We also printed out the grave difficulty which met us in discriminating against the goods of Cireat Britain with whom, ats it colony, we hat close and intinate relations, and the repugnance felt against drawing a corvion alout ourselves against the world with the exception of the United Stater. At this point another question came up. Suppose that Camala were willing to discriminate against the goonds of the outside world and of Cireat Britain on this proposed hasis of at treaty, who should tix the disistimination and what should be the measure of that discrimination? Ame as an illustration the article of wool and of woollens was instancel, in which the duties on the raw material vary in hoth countries as well as do the daties on the mamfactured goods. Mr. Blaine admitted at once that this was at rital print, that the United States hal its policy of protection, of large protection for loth wools and woollengools, and that unless this vital point were guarled there would be no secuity to the Unitel States on the one hand against smaggling along a line 3,000 miles in extent, and no security, on the other hand, for the permanence and preservation of the policy of protection which they, up to this time, had maintained, and which they proposed to maintain, and that he saw no way out of the difticulty unless the tariff of Canala were made uniform with that of the United states. Well, Sir, this question passed on in discussion until we hal pretty well exhausted the subject, when the Canadian delegates, after having presented these difficulties and cancussed them fairly and thoroughly, said to Mr. Blaine: These are our difficulties ; you acknowlelge them. Now, you have had large experience in framing reciprocity treaties and have had much to do in Mr. Fonter.
the stuly and arrangements of recipmoal matters: we lay these points lefore you and we ask whether or not, ont of your experience, you cammot see your way to propose a monlification of this basis in order that we may dinimish, at least to sone extent, the diffienties we are miler ats to lons of revenue, ats to discrimination, innl its to a miform tariff : and, after disenssion of stme time. we receivel an answer from Mr. Blaine, that whilhe acknowledged our difticulties, he was clear in his own mind that now other atrangement wombl he satisfactory to the United States of America. that their mannfactures must have preferential treatment, including, of comse, diserimination against foreign comutries and especially against i:reat Pritain, that there minst be a miform tariff, anil that that tariff must he practically the tariff of the Enited States of Americal. With this remark, we passed on to other points in discussion and we did not thereafter recur to the trate guestion. This is, in brief. a fair and cannlid aceonnt of what tow place at the conference. I think it is only neressary for the to put in brief the results, and they are simply these: that so long as the present. party and the present policy is mantained in the taited states, in one branch or the other of the Legislature or in the Executive, we cramot hope for any treaty with the United states except unom these lines, viz, at treaty which will take in luili matural prolacts and manufactured gexols: a treaty. unlimited in its secope, of which the hasis is a preferential treatment in our market with discrimination expecially against dreat Britain and against other comutries : a treaty that must he acecompanied by a uiform tariff. and this tariff epmalizel with that of the United states of America. These are in brief the results which have been arrived at. Daring years of discussion from the time the old reciprocity treaty was denomeed in 1 sijo to the present time, there have been various inleas put forward. there have been carions platis submittend there have been assertions anl comater inssertions of what could le done, there have leen several propusals made. but up to this date we have been umable to get any one of our proprosals: adoptell ly the Unitel States, or to get one cromiteproposal from them. Now the matter is settled. It is settled in point of clearness and definiteness. I, for my own part, regret that it is settheal as it is, and still I am glad that it is settled at all. I regret that mo moiln. cam le found by which profitable trade relations cond he estahbishiell between these two conntries, without our beine called upon to sacrifite too much of Camadian interests and too much of Camadian mationality. I am glad, however, that from this time forward there need le no lack of detiniteness, for all parties and all interests in Canala may now know exactly the hasis upon which a treaty can be oltained or camot be olltainerl.

Mr. VIILLS (Bothwell). I would like to ask the Minister whether the deputation at Wiashingtom made any report to His Excellency or to their colleagues, on their return, that can he laid lefore Parliament! I think, Sir, it is a very unusual thing to enter into such a discussion on this oceasion.

Mr. FOSTER. My hon. friend is the unusmal feature on this occasion.
Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Well. Mr. speaker,---

Mr. FOST'ER. The hon. gentleman should mot rise and interrupt me.

Mr. SPFAKER. The hon. member for Bothwell is rising to a point of order.

Mr. MLLL' (Bothwell). I think the rule is, that when a matter of this sort is being liseussed, there shatl be some official report laid upon the Tiahle of the House as a basis for rliscussion. The hon. gentleman has referred to negotiations that have taken place, and no report whatever of those negotiations hats been laid hefore parliament. In the cuase of a British Minister resinling alroand, the practice is for him to make a report of the interview, that report is sent whe Foreign Necretary and is Inought down to larliament. Now, Sir, if the (iovemment, alopt the usual course, instean of sending an asent to select certain members of the (iovernment to go themselves, it is the hosiness of those: members of the Govermment to report to the execontive leiad of the forermment, and it is the right of Parliament to have that report latil hefore them. Now, there is no such report whatever lefore us. We have momeans of jurlging of the statements made by the hom. gentleman except What he sitys in the speech he is and ressing to the Honse. I saty that it is a highly irregular proceend. ing, and lefore the hon. gentleman undertook to make such is statement to the House he ought to have made a report to His Excellency or to his colleagues, amd that rejort should he otficially hefore the Honse.

Sir JoHN THOMPSON: The hom. gentleman has dechared that he is speaking on a yuestion of order.

Mr. MILAN (Buthwell). I am.
Sir IOHN THONPSON. I sulmit whether the hom. gentleman has not eompletely refuted his own statement hy the fact that when he rose the first thing he did was to ask a yuestion of the Minister of Finatnce......-

## Mr. MlliLs (Bothwell). So I dil.

sir JohN THOMPSON---upoun which to hase a point of orrler, and he got un reply to that question. Now. Nir, 1 submit to yon whether there is any rule, any pratice. any anthority of any deseription whatever, which restriets a Minister of the (rown from stating that which has transpired on a mission on which he has leen sent by competent authority. There is nothing of the kind, I submit, in the usiges of Parliament ; there is alsolutely nothing of the kind in diplomatic usage, or the practice which prevails leetween Ministers and the Executive. If a Minister of the Crown makes a statement that is not anthorized l,y His Excellency to he mate, or which has not leen communicated to him-if it should have been communicated to him-that is a matter of responsibility between the Minister and the head of the Executive. But it is the right inul privilege of every member, whether he lie a Minister of the Crown or a private member of the House, to give to the House that information on public questions which he possesses, whether anyboily else has had it communicated to him or not.

Mr. LAURIER. The question put hy my hon. friend to the Minister of Finance has notbeenanswered, unless he means to say that he is now making, in his speech, a report of the negotiations which took place at Washington. I sulmit that if the Minister

Wantel to refer in his speceh on this occasion to the facts which he is now disclosing, he shonh have first laid them lefore the Homse in the form of a Message.
 I think the statement made ly the Dinister of Finance was perfectly in arder. I know of no more opportune time than the delivery of the Bulget, . leal with these questions with which the Minister of Finance is reading. $H e$ is making statements ats to the result of tande nerestiations letween this Bovermment and the liovern:nent of the Linted States, and I know of no rule of larlanment that would prevent him from making those statements.

Mr. FONTER. I thank the home member for Bothwell for twothings: one, for giving use evenso shonta period of rest : and the other. for his very full indication of his own disturbeal feelings at this time. (iencrally the hom. member for liothwell is thirsting for information. but to-lay he seems to les so full that he dues not repuire furtherinformation. We are never too old to leam, as the saying rocs, hat I am forced to comblule now that my hon. friend is either tow oid th learn, or does not wish to learn any more. I was proceeding to remind the House, when I was interrupten, that we have now acepuired a definitestatement as to the real hasis upon which a treaty with the United Sitites of America was possilile. I was groing on to sity that I was glad that it was settled, although I regretted that it was settlen in that way. For several years the commerce of this country, the husiness of the country, and the prosperity of the country, have heen affected by an argitation which contemphated a very grave change in the commereial and other combiitions of Canala. An agitation was set ma fort which promisel certatin things, aml held out in roseate language a certain propect as the result of what conld lie accomplisheil. and this eomtinnal argitation, and placing before the perple the inlea of great changes from which they were to get great. anlvantages -... Which were impossible of fulfilment -.. cianmot hut have had in detrimental effect upon the lonsiness and progress of the countiy. I ann glal for this reasom that this is now settled, aml that Canalians can now turn their faces to the funure with in clefinite idea of what they have torlo for themselves and what they may expect firm those who live close leside us. For my nwn part I an not at all afraid to face the future, amd to encomer what it has in store for us as to the development anil progress of Cinada. If the Cimandim farmer is to be debarred in great part from a market in the United States for his prolucts. Which market at the best is partial, sectional and variable, he will at least have this satisfaction, that unler due and aleytuate protection he will not be exposed to the great and dangerous competition, in the proclucts of this country, from the great western country of the Unitel States. He can prepare himself to tind a market for his wares in other countries where they get more favourable entrince, and he can especially prepare himself to enter fully upon that almost inexhaustible market which awaits him for all his products in (ireat Britain, our mother land. In that country, alreaily, by force of good quality and by prulence in selection, his apples, his cheese, his wheat, his cattle, his hacon and ham, find large and constantly increas-
ing matrets, and hate to-day secmed a permanent place in the market. and practically overtop all competition. Amed what has heen done for these in the British market, by the same cateful selection, and the same force of puality, can be done for the beans, the barley, the nats, the lambs, the hutter, the poultry, the eggs and all the other great prolucts that the farmer in this country raises. aml of which direat Britain takes large and increasing quantities. If the Canadian manufacturer camot have a fatir entrance into the markets of the Linitel sitates, where he would, of comrse. meet with strong competition from the accumalations of skill amd capital that are there, he rati. at least, moler the shelter of a proper protection. sapply the great and growing home market for mannfactures. and with a stability ensured at home. he can push his wates into those comntries where they find entrance on more favomable tems. I was spaking. sir. a moment arg as to the Einglish market in commection with the farm prolucts of this comatry. I have here a table. in which 1 give the figures in romml mumbers. not going intoparticulars, and I time direat britain in 1 siol imported for comsump) tion in that commery. in quantity, as follows:-








 is a market which is easily reached, and possesses the feature of stahle permanence in that it is sulpeet to. the minimum of home competition, of variation and thatuation in the waty of tariff imposts put upon it from one year to the other, a market mate ap largely from the nonproblucing datsies, in these respects, who are comstantly at work in the hives of busy industry ambare continually callingon this comatry ambother countries like situated for fool supplies, to make that muscle. hawn and sinew with which they do the manufacturing for so large a portion of the wohld. We have in that country, lesides, a discriminating market, where the best wares are quickly taken at the hest prices, and where the material in goosls or money is always at hand to pary for that which they purchase. So, sir, I say we may face towarals the ohl commtry, amb for our varied products, exploit those markets which are sure to proce protitable from their constant, and, indeed, growing demands. And it may also be that, in the near future, considering this war of taritfs, which is taking place the wide world orer, considering the diseriminating benefits which are given by some comitries and denied by others, it may le worth the careful and thoughtfal attention of the diovernment as to whether or not the time is not approaching, if it is not near at ham, when it will become the cluty of this Govermment to hohl out the hand of help to those that helpus, to repay favour with favour aml interest with interest, and to give the lest treatment in our markets to those comntries which afford to us the best treatment in their markets.

Sir RICHARD(ARTWRI(;HT'. Mr. Speaker. am sure that if the Minister of Finance has any
sentiment of aratitule in him. he onght to lee extremely grateful to me personally for the apportunity that I atforden him of delivering himself of those very patriotic and glowing sentiments in which he indulged a little while ago. I regret for his sake, not fon mine. he did not see fit to read to the House the whole of the letter unler my name and signature which appeared in the London Eromomist, of 13th Fehruary, hecause then, like the fabled creature of Nhakespeare, his speech womhl have resembled the toan, which, though ugly and renomons, had a precions jewel in its hean. But, as he would mot dos so, and ats my modesty forbids my doing it. I cill omly call rhe: attention of the House to that letter, every sylable of which I stamel by, as I intended to stamil hy it when I calnsed it io he published in the Eiromomist in reply to the fonl slatiders on the Liheral party which the subsidizen press of the hon. gentleman and his paid agents. or our precions High (ommissioner and his gang had heen daily eir. culating to the detriment of all those in this comatry who desire the real prosperity and athlvamtage of the people of Camala. With respect to the first part of the hom. enenteman: speech, that is to say, his finambial statement. I have uoparticular ohjection to make to it. That part of it was monlided rery much on the lines of the Gueen's speech delivered hy His Fxaed lency at the opening of this Parliament: it did not tell us anything that was mew, and it omitted all reference to a great mumber of matters which. at this moment, infe. I think, leserving of the most serious attention of the people. The hon. gentleman gave us hatf a doren columms of Estimates, half a dozen columms of the P'ublic Accounts, half at dozen columns of the Trate and Navigation Report. So far as his statement went, he was. like some of his predecessors of olf, extremely careful with respect to dealing with mint, anise and cmmmin, hat omitted all reference to those weighty and more important matters which, on the present occasion. mifht well have engaged the attention of ihe Minister of finatace of this eonatry. I think we had a right to expect something letter on the present occasion from the hom. Minister. This is not an ordinary occasion. This is the first opportunity we have hal since our latst great decemial stock-taking of testing, in the only and the best way in which it can he tested, the real effects of the policy of which that hon. gentleman has been for years the exponent in Parliament. Sir, facts have been laid hefore this Honse, facts are contained in these documents under my hand, which might well have startled the most callous. which might well have alamed the most stupid man in Canalala. And, Sir, in face of these facts, what do we find on the part of the hon. gentleman and his colleagues: We find a long army of figures having no bearing at all on the more important points at issue: we find fatuons and silly assertions of prosperity, which-if there be one particle of truth in the statements made from year to year by the hom. gentleman and his colleagues, and which are conticined in the documents laid on the Table of this House by their order-show the result to be that the condition of things in Canala is such as has not been paralleled for at least fifty, if not one hundred years, in any English community having the like opportunities which we possessed. To whom does he make these statements of prosperity" He makes
them to the people of Canala, whom his own detailed recorils show, as I have proved again and again, to have lost at least one million and a half of their population within the course of the last ten years. He makes them to the people of this Dominion, whose representatives now around me know, that in all but a few favoured localities the value of their property has been diminishing for the last dozen years by leaps and bmands. Perhaps of all men. this hon. gentlen:an is the very fittest man in the Honse to stand up amd make these assertions here, because he represents a province which has suffered mote-ats these very recorrls show-through the results of his foolish and wiaken policy, thin any other provinue in the Bominion : amb becanse, by a curions combination of facts. the identical constituency of Queens Which that hon. gentleman represents-

Some hom. MEMBERS. Kings.
Sir RI(HARI) CARTINRIGHTM-King $\operatorname{sis}$ it the inlentical constituency which he represents has the worst recond of any of the fifteen sublivisions of Xew Brumswick to present to the people. Those rery facts that I hare alluded to ought themselves tw have tanght the hon. gentleman to have spoten in a more monlest tone on the present occasion. I tum. Mr. Speaker, to the records in: my haml, and I timl that in the lrovince of New lb:unswick. with a total perpuation of $3: 2,2311$ souls, the results of his policy is shown in the fact that in the course of the last decale New Bromswick has exactly increaseal 10 somls. New Branswick, with a population of sixty thonsam families, more or less, with a total area not far short of erobono(nk) atres, has Maine ifl sonls in ten gears, and his own particular comstituency, to which I allulerl, having legom ten Sears ago with a population of 14,017 , being entitli. 1 to natural increase of about $: 3$, onk). which onght to have given it a population of $17, \pi, 2 \geqslant 1$. comes out wolay-the hom. Minister of Finances own comstituency -with a $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {wipulation of } 12,152 \text {, showing a }}$ wal hoss, puttins together the positive loss aml the natmat increase, of $2,36!$ souls on a population of $1 \because .1 .2$.

Mr. FOSTER. What constituency is that:
 own constituency of Kings, or whichever it is.

Mr. FONTER. Look at it again: you had hetter revise gour fignes.
sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. I have given my figures. Which of my tigures is it that you deny:

Mr. FONTER. Those that you have read, in toto.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTTWRIGHTC. I will give Sou the time amd opportunity now, and here, of refuting them if you can.

Mr. SPEAKER. An experienced parliamentaian like my hom. friemi knows that he must admeress the Chair.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHTS. I stamd corrected, Sir, hut I think you might also remark to my hon. friend opposite, that no member of Parliament in his position is well advised or in order in interrupting another menber when he is speaking.

Mr. FOSTHER. I momit that, but I hated to see soug go wrong.

Sir RICHARI) (CARTITRIGHT. Pe consolerl, I have not gone woong. The hon. gentlemans: commissioners of census maty passibly have gone wrong, and I an mot responsible for the atecuracy of their figures. hat these figures which 1 have just given to the House are the exact and literal figures taken from the census retmons laid on the Table of Parliament hy hon. gemtlemen opposite. I repeat. Mr. Speaker, that if the fiovermment reconds be trate - -and be it remembered he has no reisen to donht them--these records show that during the last ten yearshuring which the hom. gentlemanand his friends have alministered the 6 iovermment of (anata, the toral loss of population ahmost equals one man in three of our present popalation, tationg as correct the statement that the fionemment hronght !nflown immigrants to settle in Camalia. I call the attention of the Honse to the combitions muler which this monstrous loss has taken place. Had smoh a hoss necarred in an old comitry, a thickly-populated comitry. even in such a conimtey uo wise statesman womh have passed it with indifference. hut. Mr. speaker, it has ocemred in ('amata, a comutry which contains an almosi molmited atrea of ahsolutely virgin soil, the greater part of whichi at this day is utterly unocoupied. Which is capable of sustatinine not the million allol a half that we have lost. lint is abmolantly caprable of sustaining. muler a wise and homest foremmment, ten times. twelve times, fifteen times, ilye. twonty times our present proulation. There is harily a single pro. vince in this Bominiom, as I said, in which with at wise and honest fovermment, it would mot he possible to find prosperons amd profitalile employment for all this million and a half of people whom the iovermment have driven away. More than that. $^{\text {a }}$ Sot merely have we an ahmost unlimited area to develop, hiat we have. hesides, exposed the ohder provinces in this commonity to almost anexampled sacritices, and we have incurred a most enornoms expenliture, which can moly properly be measured by humdreds of millions of dollars, for the purpose of developing the settement of the comntry. (ireat as the loss in quantity hats heen. there is not a man in this House who hais paid the slightest attention to the character of the exorlus which hats beengoing on for somany years, wholoce not know that the loss in quantity is far indeed from heing the the measure of the loss the people of Canada has sustainet. Sir, it is not the dregs or the refuse of cour people that are going from us; it is the very choice and thower of our population. An enomous percentage of this emigration which I deplore is composed of men between twenty and forty years of age : men in the very prime and vigome of life, and I believe that it is to-day calculated hy Americanstatisticians that there are more New Brunswickers aml more Nova icotians. hetween the ages I have mentioned, to le found in Massachusetts and the sister New Englam states than remain in the provinces which the hon. gentleman and his colleagues represent. Uniler these circumstances, we have a right to expect one of two things from the hon. gentleman. We have a right to expect an explanation of how these things have come aloout, or we have a right to expect i confession that his poliey and the policy of his colleagues has been, as we have all along contended from first to last, a failure and a fraul. Sir, I pause to examine the wretched subterfuges which the subsidized press of the Government, and members of the Government themselves
on varionsocasions havehal recourse to for the purpose of diminishing the weight of the facts which they were compelled to place before the country. First of all. I mote that malmost all the oceasions on which they allume to this state of things, their chicf plea is this, that in some insignificant comers of the Linted states, where the soil is less fertile. and from which for many reasoms the people for a long time back have been in the hahit of migrating to some other parts of the Uinited Nitates, a someWhat similar state of things prevails to that which exists in Camala. Sir, if that were true, there is this essential lifference between the two comblitions of things: The eitizen of the United states who migrates from one state to another still remains a ditizen of the United States: he foes not forswar his allegiance or seek shelter muler a foreign thag. but comtinues to swell the resources and to increase the population of the linited states. But how is it with us: Weall know very well that only the smallest fragment of the population we lose finds its Way from one part of Camada to athother part of (amatia. We know that the polioy of hom. gentlemen opposite has resulted in this, that during the last ten yeats they have driven into exile far more than a million of the hest citizens of Her Majesty. But. Mr. Speaker, the statement which these hon. gentlemen have marle, that things are the same in the Cuited states, is not by any means a truthful statement of the facts. It may he true as regards Vermont, Mane or New Hampshire: hut as regards that great groupof states which aljoin Camada, amd which are substantially in the same position as Candda, there is not a particle or restige of truth in the statement. Sir, I will take the case of Massachusetts: I will take the catse of New Jork: I will take the case of Pemnsylamia, Ohio, Michigan and North Dakota: and I invite hom. gentlemen in this House, as well as all Camanians who care to ascertain the real facts of the case, to compare the facts. recorded in the last census of the Uniten States with the allegations so freely mate liy these hon. sentlemen. In ISNO Massachuset ts had a total population of 1, sitionk ; in 1800 this hat risen to $2,2: 38$, (MK). In the corresponding ten years the population of the tive older provinces of Camala had risen
 So that it is platin that Massachusetts, with a little less than half of our population, gained in per cent more than all the five ohler provinces of Camala, and rery nearly thee times as much as our own magnificent Province of Ontario, which possesses far greater natural resources and far greater opportunities of absorbing a larger population than Mas. sachusetts can possibly show. I turn to the state of New York, and I find that in 1880 it had a population of $\overline{5}, 08 \mathrm{P},(\mathrm{MNO}$, which in ten years had swollen to
 treble the increase of our older provinces on very much the same population. I take the case of Pennsylvania, which in the ten years increased in propulation from $4,28.2$. (KK) to $.5,2.28,000$. Now, the population of pennsylvania is almost ielentically the sime as that of Camada: and yet in Isen it hat increased by 9760 KM , or treble the increase in the population of all our oller provinces, amd double the total increase of all Canala put together. Ohio increased from $3,19 \mathrm{~S},(\mathrm{ON})$ in $185^{1} 1$, to $3,672,(O N)$ in 1891, a gain of $474,1 \mathrm{MO}$ ). Michigan, begimning with $1,6: 36,0 \mathrm{M})$, increased to $2,0 \mathrm{M} \cdot 3,(\mathrm{MN})$, being a gain of
 Sir Rhehard Cartwhinit.
reached $152,(M N)$, being at gain of $1+6,(K N)$. I have called attention to these facts, in order to show how baseless is the allegation mate by these hom. gentemen and their frienls that we need not eoncem ourselves with the facts stated. becallse. when all is satid and done, we are growing in population in the same rationas themore important statesof the Cnited States. Take those states aljobining Canada, mot one whit better than on chicf provinces, and compare the results: and then julge for yourself whether on mot 1 am justitied in saying that it is impossible to show on this comtinem a fair parallel for the failume to increate the population of the comutry which matks on case in Ontario and in (inaala at large ollen. sir. they have a secom plea, which is well worthattention. That pleathas reference to a certatin well known peenliarity of molem life. They urse that they are not to hiane hecanse for man! vears hack there hats beon an monormate tembeney on the part of a larse nomber of on people, in eommon with many in the Enited states and in Fingland. on lesert the combly for the cities. II ell. sir, out of their own mouths these men are emmlemmed. If that temidency loes exist as ome of the mathed features of the present epoch, then leyond all doubt it would hate heen the daty of wise amd prudent statesmen to have endeavoured as far as: they could to check that which has hecome a very mischievos tembency, or, at the very least, mota have wilfully and deliberately legislited in such a way as to increase it. Sir, the policy of this Govemment has been in every shape aml way. from tirst to last, delibemately to injure the agriculeural classes, and deliherately to increase the very tendency of which they complain as springing from a callse which they are unable to control. I am, however, bound tosiay that the case is mot. after all. quite as hatd as the fiovernment's recombe make ont. I havenever believed, as I have statedover and over again in this House, that the statements so lomily. paraded of the successof this (iovermmentin bringing immigrants to Canala had the smallest fonmation in fact. I never helieved that there were $4^{7}$, (kn) immigrants in 1881 . $112,(K M)$ in $1850,13: 3,4 K 1$ in 188:3. IOB, (MK) in 1K84, of s8(i,(MN) in the whole space of ten years ; and 1 make the bovermment at present of this explanation--w. which is good sor fat as it goes, inasmuch as, if my view is comect, it diminishes to a considerable extent the apparent lamentable exolus of our people from (anarlathat for the last tell years the entire of the reports of the Agriculture Department have been not merely erroneous, that little better than a deliberate fratil- that none of these immigrants, or only the merest fraction of them, ever came to this comintry. My own belief is that when we olstain proper reports showing the birthplaces of the ritions inhabitants of Cimanda, we shall find that so far from nealy (MO,(XN) immigrants having settled in this country, probally not 25 per cent, very possibly uot 10 per cent of all those who were bronght here, and who have been paid for at the cost of the people of this commtry, have remainei in Canada, and therefore that the position is really less evil, less mischievons. than the (invermmenit records would indicate. If they choose to assume that explanation, that their officers and colleagnes: have leen guilty of errors, which, under the circumstances, approach to deliberate framis, they are welcome to take it aml make the best of
it. Lowking wer the expentiture of nearly
 I am bemel to sity that my opinom is now, and always has been. that a great proportion of that sum wasnever expenled forpoper immigation purposes at all, hat went to forma pant of the vast cormption fund hy virtue of which, and which alone, hon. gentemes opposite hohl their seats. Nevertheless. making all possible derluctions, there is no iloubt. that the combition is most grave. If you choose to analyee the returns which have been laid hefore us, showing the condition of the ruinalistricts of Canalda, you will tind a state of things which deserved at least passing mention at the hands of the Minister of Finance. I take these provinces in motation, and time that in lrince Edwand Iskam, ont of three sulnlivisions for census purposes, two hage sub. divisions show wo only a hese of the whole matmal increase hat a considerable, aborbute and positive loss. and the rematingrone shows apositive increase iery far helow the natural increase of hirthe and deaths. When I come to New Bromswick I find that ont of tifteen subdivisions, eight show a prositive lons and seven show far below the matural inctease. In Nowa seotia, mo less that eight sumbivisions show a positive loss, nine are below the natmal increase, and one only, out of the whole eighteen or nineteen, shows an increasc. In Ontario we fime thinty-nine sulalivisions show a pesitive loss. forty-twore almost stationary or are helow the matual increase, and out of the whole ninety four or ninety-tive, thirteen alone -almost atl of them eities-..show some increase. In Queher there are twenty-seven sulnlivisions showing a positive loss of pepulation, there are thirty-two which are stationary or below the natural increase, and tive ninly am le fromal which show an increase equal to the natural increase. Now, you will remember that in all these catses, 1 atm supposing that mot ohe single immigrant has been adder to the population. ! am suppesime that of atl these ! MK), (MAY to whom I hate alluded, not one has settled in any of the other pirts of this comitry. I am just simply stating the case as exhibited in the census and fooking the thatmal increase alone. If any considerable immigation came into these provinces. then no doubt the loss of our natural population wonld he even larger than I chase to pht it down. lint, ass it is. the case is bad enongh. supposing the natural inerease in Prince Ellward Island hat lneen equal to that of former years, we have a dead loss in that province of about $27 .(\mathrm{KN})$ sonls: in New brunswick, we would have a loss of $8(0,(K N)$ : in Nonia scontia. a loss of $(O),(X N)$, calculated on the ordinary percentage of matural increase. In our Province of Ontario, we find ourselves confronted with a loss of $3(n),(m n)$; in Quelece we are confronted with a loss of $\geq: 30,0(1)$. While, if yon come to particular constituencies, we find, in the case of the great County of Huron, a loss of $\because(j,(x)$ ) souls on a popnation of id , (ONO) ; we find in (irey a loss of $1=, 000$, on a population of $7(i,(M)$ : we find in Bruce a loss of $16,(\mathrm{MO}$, on a population of $\mathrm{GH}, \mathrm{OMO}$; we find in the Comenty of Oxford a loss of $13,0 \times 0$, on a population of $\mathbf{4 x},(\mathrm{O})$; in Wellingtom, a loss of $D_{5},(00)$, on a population of $-2,(M 1)$; in Norfolk, a loss of $12,(M N 0$, on a population of $37,(1 N O)$; in Pertli, a loss of 14,000 , on a population of $46,(1 \mathrm{MN}$; in four ridings of Miildlesex, a lossof $27,(x \times 1$ on 10:3, (Mx); amil I am very sorry indeed to say that there are many ridings in which the case is considerably
worse, hat with the details of which I dow fere it necessary to trouhle the House at this moment. Now, there can be no dombt whaterer to any man who will tike the trouble to study the recoreds of our census, that in the case of New Brunswiek. Nora Scotia and Prince Elward Island our Provinces of Ontarmanl buelwe see theirownfatereflected. Allow this policy of isolation, of excessive taxation, to :0 on to its learimate emol. and hefore we are tels years ohler those of us who survive will see Ghtarion and puebee in the same retrogale comblion in which 1 ams sory to see the Maitime Provimess now placen. Sint it all appears thate no sont of weierht whatever on the hom. gembleman opnosite. Now. I say that this is the direct result, the platin, inevitiable, direct result of the proliog which has directed the atfaiss of the diovermment for the past fourteen years. I say, sir, that thene is mo test of the real progress and allablement of a comatry like uns which can complate fon one moment with the test applien by the gewoth of pepmlation. and when we see ste:h results as thase 1 hate just depicted taking plate in a commtry like this. with such mblimited resomuces and ciblatities for employing a latre popmation, those facts alone condemm, as mothing else pessibly could, the prolicy which has hronght alour these results. Ihave never donhted that we commited a most egregions homer when we were induced, chictly hy the exampleof the Caited states.onapply w ( Bamia the policy which prevaileal there, chictly honght ahout, aseveryone knows, hy the tinancial exigencies arising from their civil war: I hate never for one moment pretembel that I thonght the people of the Caiten States committed other than a verygreat bumber indeed when they commited themselves to a policy of porection. I believe, if they hat the wishom tio athere to their eartier line of policy. they woulh he to-day far more formidalle competitors for the mamifatmes of the world than they are : hom, at the sambe time. I hatre always admitted that there were dircumstances commected with the United states which remberel it prossible and probable that the experiment of protection might lee tried there with less injury to the penple than in alhost any other conntry we can innaine. These comeli. tions are the exact opposite of those which prevail in (anama to-day. Everything here temels to mas. nify and increase the mischicf of a protective policy just ats everythine in the Enited states ten ls to minmise and diminish it. What is om position? Every homan being knows that the products of our vations provinces are substantially similar the one to the other. Everyone knows the varons provinces have sulstantiatly the some climate, are imhabited, to all intents and purposes, hy peoples having the same wants. Evergone knows that the interprovincial trade we have striven so hami to encourage anong them is, through no fanlt of the people but from the geographical necessities of their position, unprofitable, costly amd lifticult, compared with the trade they conld cary on in other quarters. Fveryone knows that on market in itself is small, and that that market is really smaller than it seems to be, by reason of those very geographical difticulties which make intercourse among the several provinces unprofitable. Now, if you turn to the United States, what do you find: Vou find that practically they are a world among themselves, possessing ahost every imaginable variet.y of climate and almost every imaginable variety of
proluction, and yom time what perhaps is more important. that among the forty mations who may be saill to compene that Republic, there is to day the most perfect free trade which ever subsisted between any equal number of people in the world, and it would be far truer. it a fair accomat were given. th claim the United States as a prow of the enormons lenefits which acerne to a wontry like that from perfect free trate among a steat number of commmities extending from ocean to onean, and very nearly from the tropics to the Aretic seat ham to chaim it as an exanple of the le enetite of protection. It is a literaltruth, thongh perhaps it may seem a patadox to state it, that such are the marmal allantages of the Cnited states that they might ahloptanalsibutely prohilitory tariff and it would do them intinitely less danage than a monlerate protective tariff would do in a comutry like this. Of conrse. these statements lelong to the A B ( $C$ of political ecomomy, hat to julge ly the utterances that we hear on the other side. to julge he the articles which appear in the sulsidized press of hom. gentlemen opprite, and to julge by the speches of Ministers themselves, these facts hatre never oceurred to their minks. though they actually go to the rery bettom of the question as wh whether it is wise or prulent far Camala to condemm itself to a policy of protection and practical isolatiom. I was not sorry to hear the hon. gentlemain throw some considerable discrealit upon his past protectionist policy. The hon. gentleman, I suppose in a fit of candour, intimated that perhaps the time had conne tol hreak down some of those protective barriers and to admit British grools on comparatively equal terms to compete with Cinalian manufactures. We desire to cherish any gern of grace, however small or slight, and, if the hon. gentleman will bring down a policy to reduce the taxes on British groold and to extenid to British mannacturers the same privileges and rights which the British Covermment and people afford to sur productions going into their markets, 1 am sure I speak the sentiments of all my hom. friemps when I say that we will support him in passing that over the ofposition of the Canadian manufacturers. We hive no objection to free trade with all the world, if the thing be feasible or practicahe. Formy own part, I do not see that at this moment the thing is ruite as feasible as I would desire it to be, and 1 im certain that perfect free trate with the United States, perfect free trade and free interchange with the United States, is of more value to the people of Canala than free trade with all the rest of the world, with the United states left out. But, whether you have free trade with all the world or whether you have continental free tratle with the people of this continent with whom we are geographically comnected, we have ini objection, lint what we contend, and always have contented, is that your present policy, which is aeither continental free trade nor free trade in any shape or form, your present policy of isolation auil excessive taxation is, and has been proved to be, the very worst policy for the settlement and development of Camala that any Government ever cominitted itself to, and I sty again that the census returns from which I have gluoted afford the most ample and unanswerable argument in support of my position. Now, these three facts stand out very clearly at this present moment, although the hon. gentlenan: does not choose to admit them.

First of all, it is clear and plain that Camada has sustained an absolutely unparalleled loss of pmpalation in spite of the most proligions sacrifices and the most promigions efforts which have been made to retain her people here. In the second place it is clear-let the hom. sentleman cavil at my figures as he may what canala is to-day sulject to an enommons burden of taxation, if you take the actual taxation and not simply the nominal taxation, if you take not simply the taxation which is paid intio the pullic treasury, hat if you take the taxation as it really is -one moiety for the so-called needs of (iovermment and the other moiety which is imposed by the cocermment to pay their paymasters, the protectel mamfacturing interestis: and I may ould that. grave as these burthens are. they have been. despite all the hom. gentleman may siny, enomonsly increased within the past year or so by reason of the operation of this socalled Nokinley tariff and the taxation recently imposed by the Cuited states, with this further grave difficulty in our way, that has tax falls with excessive weight on a class of the population already overburdened, hecalse 1 am sure I need not waste any time in attempting to show that the taxation inflicted by the Mckinley tarifi falls almost wholly upon the shomblers of the agricultural population from one end of the Dominion to the other. Well, urder these circmanstances. it is not much to lee womdered at that the hom. gentleman is obligen to stand up to-day and to make pablic confession of the utter failure on the part of the Governnent and himself to redeem any one of those promises with which they have been deluring the Honse and the comitry for so many years. The hon gentleman has toli us ummistak. ably and clearly that he and his colleagues have. utterly failed in their negrotiatioms for resipiocity. He camon deny--he will hardly attempt to deny-. that he has utterly failed in the pledges and promises he made that he would retain our population in this country, and it is at least efually, clear that the hom. gentleman has likewise failed utterly in all his attempts to provile a home market for the products of the people. All of these three things their policy depended upon, all of then? were essential if their policy was to succeed at all.
It heing six oclock, the speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Before I proceed to discuss the question of the operation of the McKinley Tariff, I will take the opportmity of puttiog myself right as regards the Ninister of Finamee on one point. I find that I was in error in one respect as regards the position of things in New Brunswick. The hon. gentlemai represents a county which has sustained the greatest positive loss of any county in New Brunswick, but not a county which has sustained the greatest relative loss. I find that he represents the County of King's, not Queen's, us I erroneously supposed : and I find that whereas the County of King's has a population of $2 \overline{2}, 617$ souls, and whereas the natural increase on that ought to have amounted to $\mathbf{6 , 4 0 4}$, so that had it retained its naturalinctease without one single immigrant, it ought to have had, in 1891, a population of 32,021 s:ouls; I find that it has a population of 23,094 , and that I was thus far in error. I representel the hon. gentle-
sif Richati Canтw (ight.
man ats representing a connty which, on a population of $12,(\mathrm{MK})$ ond , had sustained a loss of a little over $\boldsymbol{\sigma},(\mathrm{NO})$, whereas he represents a comity which, on a population of $93 .($ (N) 4, has sustalined a loss, as nearly a ; possible, of ! , (NO sonls. So, Sir, I make the cimenife to the hon. gentleman: he does not represent the county in New Brunswick which has relatively suffered most from his policy and the policy of his colleagues, hut he represents the county which has alisolutely suffered most.

Mr. FONTER. The compensation of having a geod representative

Nir RICHARI) ('IRTWRIGHT. If the hon. gentlemain bohls himself worth $\mathrm{x}, 902 \mathrm{~g}$ good (amadians who have gone to the Chited states, all I can say is that in the opinion of most people of this comutry he estimates himself at a good deal
 Sow. Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak of a matter Which the hon. gentleman did, inleed, toueh upon, hut which he tomehed upon marvellonsly lightly, which he appeared to consider a mere guestion of ten:proary incomenience which might possibly disturb the hasiness relations of a small portion of the people of this comntry. hut which it was hardly worth the attention of a potentate like him to consider seriously, that is to say, the effect of what is known as the Dekinley Tarifi on the trade and commerce of this cominty with the United States. I desire to call the attention of the House to one most unfomiled assertionmade by the hon. gentleman as regards the McKinley'Tariff. If low down his words correctly-and I am open to correction, if I did not---that hom. gentleman took upon himself to assert that the McKinley Tariff wits the result of suggestions made more or less directly from this side of the House. Sir, there never was-although it is a very strong term-a statement made in this House more utterly devoid of foundation in facts. If there be one man in Canada more than another to whom the worst features of the Mekinley Tariff are directly due, it is to the hon. gentleman, who, many months before that tariff lecame the law of the United States, in spite of warnings over anl wer again repeated from this side of the Honse, lelilerately, hy enactments made here, as I saty, long lefore the MeKinley tariff became law, challenged retaliation on the part of the agricultural interests of the United States, and deliberately - leprived our friends in the United Nitates of all argument, of all chance of modifying the most objectionable features of that Bill. The hon. gentleman's tariff came into effect some time in April or May of the year 18:M) ; the McKinley tariff did not receive presidential sanction, if I remember right, mutil the ath or 6 th of Octoler of the same year : and more to that act of folly than to anything else is it due that there were not large and important modifications in the NcKinley tariti. Sir, when the hon. gentleman tells us that the hostile feelings of the United States were stirred up from this side of the House, has he forgotten, or have his colleagues forgotten, the testimony of a late Finance Minister, now the High Commissioner of Canala, given from his place on the floor of this House, that the course, the impolicy, and the folly of the Govermment of winch he was then a member, had brought the two countries, as Sir Charles Tupper declared in his place, to the very verge of actual war, and over and over again within a hair's breadth
of an alsohate prohihition of all intercourse letween Canada and the United States: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say that I camot treat the Ilckinley tariff at all as lightly as that hon. eentleman does. Last year we hall a most marvellons escape from the evil consequences which were likely to follow from that measure. You are aware and probably erery hon. gentlematn whom I adhress is perfectly well aware, that last year we were fa coured with a remarkably efool harvest, and hy an extraordinary coincidence- 1 camon call it a providential interposition, seeing that our gain was the loss of a large mumber of our fellow men-while ('amalia rejoiced in an extramolinarily gond haverst and olitained extramonarily good prices therefor, a large portion of the Eiropean world was phanged in lownight famine. It is mot likely, it is mot reasonable, it is aot matmat, that sach a comeilence should oceur again ; and !efore the hon. gentleman tells us, or tells the people of Camalia that this Mckinley tariff is to le treated as a trifting inconvenience. I recomment him strongly to Wait matil one of two more ondinary years have passed over our heads, and when that is dome he: will be able to form something like an ace:mate julgment of what the Mekinley tamitl may really mein th the people of this conntry. Now. Sir. the hom. gentleman has indulged in what I am afradid Imast chanaterize as a rery atsual mis. representation--absum, at any mate, as coming from a cman in his position- of the real value and importance of the Eaglish markets to (imamba. I am very far from alleging that the Fargish market is not one of very great impmrtance and very great ralue; hat I have grot this to tell the hon. gentleman, that he makes. I think. a tremend. ous mistake if he believes that the Finglish market is likely to le arailable to us for all an more than a portion of our products. For a part of our promucts I grant that the English market is probably rery desiable : but there is a very large and important protion of the pronlucts of Ganadia, very large amm important ardicultural prohlucts, for which I tell the hon. gentleman, that whether he knows it or not, the farmers of camadia know it--there camot le found any market in the world for one moment to compare with the market offered by the United States. The hon. gentleman ioll us, and the Honse will hear in mind, that the circumstances of this year, to borrow a word from him, are extremely almormal. that it is not at all likely we shall have a recurvence of such extraordinary circumstances as occurred on this side of the water this last year. The hom. gentleman stated, and he may have stated correctly, we have not the facts which he guoted from his own downments, that in the year just passed our tande, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, did not diminish perceptibly. But the hon. gentleman did not state to the House the faret which is apparent on the most cursory examination, that umler the McKinley tariff the trade of Canala, of all the provinces, and especially of Ontario and Quebec, has sustained a very severe loss. How severe that loss is may hest be judged by a compirison of the Trade and Navigation Returns for 189() and 1891 as regards four or five important articles. What I have to tell the hon. gentleman is this, that under the operation of the McKinley tariff our trade in barley has enormously diminisherl, that our trade in horses has enormously diminished, our trade in
hat hat emomomsly diminished. our trate in egs and poult y hat emomously diminished, and the lows on these fise articles the the agriculturists in Combalia must be estimated hy several millions. I do not want to intlict on the Homse very minute details of all the articless on which we have sus.
 the five articles to which I hare allomed. and I think any hom. gentlenan. when he hears what we have sol!! to the linited states in Is:M and what we have sold in lsel. must alluit that 1 anm perfectly justified in stating that in these impurtiant articles of farm prodace. to emo merate mo whers, a sers serions reduction has oevnreet. let the han. gentleman saty what he pleases. in comsepluence of the opmation of the DeKinkey turiff: anil what is perhaps mure to the purpore. Chat there is nor reasomable chance of our ohtatining an copally goond market in any other part of the worlh. I time in ls!n we sold to the

 relnembered that the Mckinley tariff was only in force for a portion of that year, and that large ymantities of bur products were sent forward in anticipation insteal of selling them nearly

 We sold the Americans IIII, (MM) toms of hay,



 value of s1.0-2.(mx). In poultry we sold them the
 1s99. In the caise of horses, we sold them in 1890
 0. $93 \%$. of the value of $\leqslant 1,215$, (xn). In these five prowluts alone we sobld the Anericans in 1sim the
 If that is true on these five articles. $\bar{I}$ ank the Honse to comsider what would probably he the total loses likely to le sustainel ly our farmers if I were to incluile all the vast varieties of other articles. all the vast varieties of ayricultural and amimal products, for all of which every farmer in ( canala times a far letter market in the United States than can le pussility oltainel for them elsewhere. It is interenting to notice what our trable with the lonited States would have ammonted to hat the trade for 1s:9 been left undisterbeel by the operation of the Mekinley tariff. Hand there been an eynal trate for IXEn, and ISSG was by no manner of means our largest year, this result would have followed: cur exprits to the Linted states would have , eeth mather in excess. I fancy, of our exports to any other conumery in the worlh, Great Britain not excepted. As it was, I notice that whereas in IMOW we sold to the United States our wha prolucts to the value of $\mathbf{\$ 3 6}, 112,(\mathrm{KNO}$, in 1891 the value was $\$ 37,0: 22.0 \mathrm{ONO}$ : and 1 olserve that our total trade with the ©initell States is larger than ou total trade with any other country in the world. I untice, also, that the total incrense which took place in 1891 appears to have oecurred in our trade with the United States. ( Our exports to the Dinited States of our own products increased
 itereased by $\$ 1,395$, (MXO, bullion not includeci. Sir, ! think this lirief statement of the facts onght to show every man in this House that whether or not
on a particulat recarabon we hate sustained serions damage from the loss of the American market, yet. muler usual circumstanees in any ordinary yeatr, it wats scarcely prosible for any man to exaggerate the mischief and injury which would be dome " the agriculturists of ( © imadia if the American market should unhappily continue to he: haired to their produets. Practically sipeaking, the omly thing in Which, so far as 1 can see, we are likely to deal on cen terms in the Eaglish market, are wheat, fat cattle, pork pronlucts and cheeses. In atl other resperets I say here. without fear of contratiction from any man whin malerstands the agricult umal interests of 1 :amalit, that the lose of the American market. if we do lose it. would her little shont of an inteparahle calamity to the already orerhurdened farmers of the Dominion. In measuring the amonn of taxes on our farmers, it would $1 x$ well for hom. members to remember this, that they have a double tan to pay hy the llekinley tariff. First, they are taxel to the full extent in almost all cases for the lenetit of the Americian treasury. I grant you the American comsumer sutfiers : hat it is ath equally notorions fact, that while the America: comsame loses, the (canalian comsumer loses likewise. It is an equally notorions fate. that if the American in compelled to pay more for what her purchases. the (amadian farmer is obliged to aceept less. Were and alowe this. it is perfectly plain todemonstration that on all the articles 1 have named the camalian farmer sulfers a double loss, not only on what he piys into the American treasury. lint the reduced price at which he has to dispose of his smphus pronluct: in the home market. In the tirst place the farmer is olligeed to peyy a tax to the Cnited states. and he is also ohligen, in his own market. to take a much smaller price than he otherwise womh hatre. receivel. I say, that if ever there wass a case which deserves special consideration at the hands of the convernment. it is the case of the canalian farmer from one end of canada to the other to-dias. The best that can le said is this: Many of oin farmers must prepare for a total change of system. and I need not tell the House that you canost change the system of agriculture in any conntry withont a comsiderable expembiture of capital, nor neel I tell my friends here that in the case of a vast mumber. of our farmers. it is utterly hopeless and impossible. for them. as matters now stand. to mise that repuisite cappital. What is the combition of thefarmers of cianala! At this present moment thepolicy of the dinermment is to pay hage lomaties: sut of the prokets of the people. out of the prekets of these very farmers, for the purpose of encomars. ing certain petten and special manufacturers. When the Minister of Finance $s$ ated that 1 comb pute the tax paid ly the perple of (ianada at stio). (MXO.OXO), he stated what is perfectly correct. We pay $\left.\mathbb{S i n}^{3}\right),(x \times 1),(x \times 1)$ into our mational treasury for onr mational expenditure, and we are taxed in all human probahility, to a much larger amount for the purpose of promoting the interest of a couple of humdred favoured manufacturers. I will give but a few illustrations of this. Why. Sir, at this very moment the community of Canadia are taxed to the tune of nearly $\$ \mathbf{s}$, (Mx), (AXN) on the article of sugar alone, of which tax only a most insignificant fraction goes into the pullic treasury. The farmers of (anada are compelled probahly to pry at least half of that, and they get absolitely
(14) return. Take: the tax on binting twine to which some of my hom. friends have been inviting attention ly their motions on the Order paper. I am not going into a disenssion to-night as w whether the tigures given by my hom. friend from Minguette (Mr. Witson) are exactly ami minutely conrect of unt: but this 1 say to the House of Commons, and this I say to the people of Canada, that here is anwher ciase where the farmers of (anamat are
 amd the treasary of Canada benetits liy scarcely sti,(NH). Take the article of eabl wil. and yon time that all wer Camalat our people are com. pelleal to pay 응 or $3(x)$ per cent more that they nued piay if they had free tande in that with the Lnited States, amd a rery small amomut i:1 comparisom of that tax fimbs its way into thepublie: treasury. Take the tax on irom and the bounty on irom. Why. Sir, iron is all aticle of prime necessity amil prime consumption on the part of the farmer. Irm in its varions shapes is mosit emomonsly taxed. Irom is subjected in some shateres in whith the farmer uses it to a tax of bil, Tl, athl even as high as sol per cent : and. not content with that enormons tas, the diovermment must plate a homanty on it. to be paitl out of the prokets of the fatmex on every pound of iron produced. I saty mothing of the tax on coal. becallase that only fallis umon the farmer in a companatively small degres: hat it may be well to reminu the House that that tax is virtually doubled by the fact that wer ambl alone the tax on coal, we are compelleal every rear to pay large sums to make grond the leticit in the ruming expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, hecaluse it conveyes coal for the henetit of one of two fatoured collieries at far below prime cost. I ask. as I have a right to ask, what du the dovernment propuse to do, under these circumstances. for the fammers of Canadia: We listened in vian in the hom. gentleman's speech for one single suggestion, one single remark or ohservation, which conld le: construed in any shape or way into signifying cither that the hon. gentleman recognized the position and the extreme severity of the burden laidon our agriculturists, or that he was prepared to take ome step to remove it. Whes he propose to reduce a single one of the taxes which weigh heavily on the farmers: Not he. Does he propose to give our farmers any hounties: They are subjecteil hy the action of a foreign state to a very oppressive taxation indeed. I would like to know, Nir, what merit there is in any man manofacturing cotton or woullen which gives him a greater claim on the treasury than the farmer shomblhave who manufactures heef, or who mamufactures barley or any other description of agricultural prolucts. If the hom. gentlemen opposite are consistent, if the hom. gentlemen do desire to relieve the farmer, the way is open to them. Let them loring down a measure--it will not consort. I grant, with the principles of political ecomomy : hut What are the principles of political economy to them-let them bring down a measure to relieve the farmer from the excessive hurden which foreign legislation has placed upon him: let them bring down a measure to pay him 30 cents per bushel on larley, amd io cents per dozen on his eggs: let them compensate him for the loss on his horses, and then I will suy-not that their course is wise or politic:-but at least that it is consistent and homest : and most assuredly the farmers of Cimada,
umler the circumstances, have as goon, and a hetter clatim to be indemmitied that have the manufacturers. (or sho the hon. gentlemen propnse to find the farmersnew markets? Well. Sir, if I an to julse from the statements recently made to us, the opprertunity and the hopes of the fioserment ever finding new markets for our farmers or any looly else, are few and far between. The Minister of Finance to-night was good emongh to give a ilescription of his recent trip to Wiashington and of the success which attemled his eamest amd well-meant efforts to promote a theaty of reciprocity hetween ('anala amb the states: and here 1 have a word to say to the hom. gentleman with respect on the papers which were litiol on the Tiblle of this Honse. In these pripers. from tirst to last. 1, for one. fail to find the: smallest or slightest reference to the trate negotiations on account of reciprocity : not one syllable contained in the diomments, not one word. Hot one allusion $t$ it is latid on the Table of this Honse. Sir, this is a matter of grave importance. The statements marle by the hon. gentleman to-might are very grave and will have. I fear, graver consequences thath he appears to believe at this present moment. If the statements have been duly protocoled. if they have been sul, mitted to Mr: Blaine, agreed to by Mr. Blaine. or by Unted states representatioes aml accepted asa truthful statement of what happened there then. Mr. Speaker. all I have tosay is that, in my opinion, the $\begin{gathered}\text { iovermment were grailty of a grave act of dis. }\end{gathered}$ respect to this Honse amil were ilerelict in their duty in not having inchuded such er potoen or a statement of what happened in the papers laid on the Trable. But, if they have not been submitterl to Mr. Blaine, if they have not been agreed toly him, if it should turio out as it has turned ont hefore: that there are serions misumlerstamlings between our delegation and the representatives of the Linited States as to the construction to be put on this verbally reported conversation which we hat to-night : then, sir, I have to tell the Minister of Finance that he has committed about as impolitice and unwise an act as it is possible io conceive. The hon. gentleman was good enough to tell us that this matter was settled. I doubt if the hon. gentleman erer mate a greater mistake in his life. The matter is not sett led. nor will any such statement as he hats mank:, even if it were enlomsed by. Mr. Blatine, a vail to settle it. I will tell the hom. gentleman what is settled: I will tell him on what point no man in this country need any longer have any donht. That point is the utter disinclination of hom. gentlemen opposite to take any effective steps whatever to bring about a treaty of reciprocity hetween (cinala and the United Ntates. Sir, their whole conduct has been of a piece in this matter. First of all. a year and over asfo we hal these gentlemen obtaining a dissolution under what 1 must characterize as false pretenses. in view of the statements sulsequently made by Mr. Blaine and contirmed by Nir Charles Tupper: After that we had them going down to their mock conference at Washington in April last. And now. Sir, we have had them go down agrain-and for what purpose? Sir, I take the statement made by the hon. gentleman himself, in his place a few hburs ago, and if I am to judge by that statement, the object of his going down to Washington appears to have been to raise all the difficulties that he knew how to raise in the way of any set tlement or agreement with the United States.

He dinl uot go down for the purpose of making any propssition which he entertained the remotest icleat the Ginited siates would accept. He went down, if he had any retinite ohject in view, for the purpose, so fior as I can sec, of bolting and barring the flocr, to the hest of his power, against any other negotiators who might proceed to Wiashington with an homest lesire to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. Why. Sir. on the hon. sentlemans own statement, he seems to have applied himself diligently to obtain a refusal from Mr. Blaine. Was it ever heard hefore that a Comalian Minisuer applied to the Minister of a foreign state to lee tohd how he was to raise a revenue: Was it ever heard before that he entered- for the purpeses. no donlt, of facilitating a trealy of reciprocity with the United siates-into a long. claborate amil minute destription of all the dithenlties that would attend it: That is not the way. Nir, in which reciprocity treaties or any other treaties can ie negotiated. That is not the way in which Lard Elgin and his Ministers sucweeled in ohtaining the reciprocity treaty, to which the hom. gentleman referred, marle in lsitt. Now, Sir. I an afraid that it is quite neenless to invite any facourable respense. These hon. gentlemen's conuse had heen pretty well known in the United States. Their ntterances in this Honse amd out of it, particularly out of it, conhl not possibly have escaped the attention of the Conited stiates. They were published in all their jommals: they were published in all possible phaces and on all possible occasions. Why, Sir, I myself, but one week before the hon. gentleman went down to Washington so earnestly desirons of negotiating a treaty, had the pleasure of hearing him for an hour and a half in the town of Brampton descanting to an atudiene of several thonsand people on the uselessmess of applying to the United States for a reciprocity treaty. Never was there a prophet who took more pains to fulfil his own prophecy than the hon. gentleman. But what are we to expect of negotiators who ${ }^{\text {wo }}$ down to conduct a ditticult and delieate negrotiation with a people like the United Ntates, and who one week lefore have publicly declaved in the freest and frankest manner that they fo not believe in reciprocity, that they do not think it would be worth anything to whe Canalian people if they got it, and that they had not the slightest idea that it would he obtained. Now, Sir, I would like to know who ever expected -- following the hon. gentlemans wwn statement ... that the United States were going to enter into a treaty of reciprocity with us unless we were prepared to ahmit their manufactured as well as their natural proilucts. Why, Sir, it was known perfectly well that it was the idlest folly in the word for any Canalian Minister to go down and talk about a reciprocity in natural prodncts. Allow me to tell the hon. gentleman that reciprocity, in the very nature of the case, must involve-not discrimination, as he puts it artfully, for the purpose of exciting prejulice against it: but every genuine reciprocity treaty involves this: If a country is going to give you special privileges, you must give that country special privileges in return. It is of the very essence of reciprocity. It would be monstrous for the hon. gentleman or his colleagues to expect that the United States or any other comntry would enter into a reciprocity treaty on any other terms.

Mr. FOSTER. How alome the meminer for Huntingdon (Mr. Noriver):

Sir RICHAR1) (ARTWRIGHT. I do mot know that the member for Huntinglon ever lenied that proposition. The member for Huntinglon. being a man of intelligence and sense, unlerstimds perfectly well that the very essence of reciprocity is to give in order that we may get. There can be no reciprocity otherwise. And, moreover, the hom. gentleman and his friends knew perfectly well that the United States would insist, and they have a perfect right to insist, that if they extend the hame of good-fellowship to us, if they give us this great privilege, as great privilege it womld he, we on om part should have sutficient decency and self-respect not to turn Canada into a smuggling hase to the detriment of the lonited states. Now, Nir, l will tell the hon. gentleman that for my part I think he has misumerstood amd serionsly misinterpreted what has passed. Possibly we may he in a prosition to judge of that before we are very much wher. I have no doubt that the United States (iovernment or their representatives would insist on the two things which I have enmmenated : tirst of all, that the reciprocity shomhl he genume, one under which they would olstain monatages as well as give them, and secomily, that we should take care that (amata shouh not be a smoggling hase. Beyond that, for my part, uotwithstanding the statement of the hon. gentleman, I have verygrave fear that he most serionsly misumlerstoon ind has most seriously misrepresentel the whole natare of the conference. And I have no douln at all abomt this, Sir, that any Canalian delegation who wo down there with a clearer and more homomathe record than these gentlemen are able to brieg--any Canadian delegation who are alle to saty to the United States: " while we desire to retain our own antonomy, we are homestly and sincerely desirous of living on friendly terms with you aml giving you something in exchange for what you give us," will not find any insuperable ditticulty in obtaining a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mr. WALLACE. Farrer, for instance.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. I have mo doubt that he wonld make in intinitely letter negotiator than any or all of the gentlemen who went there. Now, Sir, I an slad for one that the hon. gentlemen have shown their hamd at last. All through this controversy we have been hanpered and entangled hy the assertions mate ly their followers, if not by themselves, that they were most earnestly desirous of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. Sir, no man now can pretend that they either elesire or hope to olitain a treaty of reciprocity with the UnizedStates. It is perfectly plain and clear, that so far as these men are concerned, all hope has departed. They cannot, they will not-I do not believe, Sir, that they ever had the desireor thepower-tonegotiateareciprocity treaty on any terms that would be acceptable ; because, sir, I know who stands behind the throne, I know who control this Govermment. I know whi are the men without whom they have no chance whatever of retaining their present place: and, knowing that, I, for my part, never have entertained the slighest lelief, nor do I entertain the slightest belief now, that those hon. gentlemen have the slightest desire at any time to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, at any rate for the admission of

American manufactures on equal terms with Canadian. Sir, I think the hon. gentleman has shown conclusively, to-day, to every man who paid the least attention to his speech or his tone or the tone of his supporters when he delivered it, that he, for one, Wis most sincerely delighted when he olotained a refusal from Mr. Blane to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. Now, sir, there is another point to which the attention of the Honse may fairly be callen, as to which the hon. gentleman thenght it expedient to say little or mothing. It has been, for a long time, a very unfortmate feature, indeed, in our domestic economy, that. While we have spent larger sums of moner than. I think, any comity of our size amd pepmiation, almost, has cier spent on great. pablic works, up to the present time the resnlts hate heen simply diststrons. I am mot able, to-day. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ pht my finger on one single, solitary public work anywhere in (amodia which pays interest on its outlay. I am hardly able io put my tinger on any one public work which does not show an amma! lleficit in the effort to make gool the gitp hetween the achat working expenses and receipts. So it wouldappeat wearegoing, and foing very rapidly, from hat to worse. Sow, I have siven a memo. of the total cost of our malways and cimals and orher public works during the past vear. The hom. gentleman, athenoth he gave us a great many fisures, did not dwell particalady on these, and yet these are ones, I think, which might commam particulatly the attention of this Hotse. I take tirst the Intercolonial Ratway, on which last year we receivel the sum of $82,90^{2-}, 30,5$, and on which arholly and entirely apart from the heary charges on capital acoome, our expenditme amomated to $83,316.2 .31+$, heing a deficit of very little less than Si(n), (NA) on the working of last Pear. I turn to our canals, on which we received Sis:a, 1 : all tohn, and on which ond expenses amomited to Sidis, 934 , being a clear deticit of sies: (HN . I turn th the whole volume of publie works, inchuling the cost of the department, and limi that while our merepts amomated to
 showing a leficit, over and above interest on the enommous cost of construction, of $81,2,5,549$. It wonll he well if that were the worst. but the Honse will remember that a little while aro, in reply to a duestion put hy me aross the House, the hon. gentleman upposite was grom enough to inform as that. in, I think, a perion of seven months out of the twelve, the deficit on the Intercolonial Railway hat rou up to the amonat of
 $\$ 1,2(N),(1)$ in the course of a year, if the same ratio hetween recoipts and expenses continued. Sir, it is worth while to go hack for a year or two in this matter of the Intereolonial Railway. In 1889, 1 find that its total receipts amomited to
 showing a deficit. therefore three years ago, of
 and its expenses, not incluling the items charged to capital, $\$ 3,481,472$, heing a leticit of 320,100 . In 1s:91, as I have told yon, their receipts were S2, 970,37, , and expenses $83,662,314$, showing u deficit of $\operatorname{sis} 4,900)$. Now, that is a tolerably rapid
 1890 , si84, $10 \times 0$ ) in 1891 , and in the seven months of
 Navigation Returie, I see that there is indeed a
small increase. Apparently our returns of imports
 in a little over $\leqslant(2 l l,(K N),(K N)$ a rather small increase, I must say, secing that it only amounts to one per cent on the colume of tramsactions in the year. But it is moteworthy particularly in this commection, to ohserve where those increases took place. Our increased trade amb commerce with the United States, in spite of the Mekinley tariff, represents the whole $\boldsymbol{s i g}_{0}(0 \times 0,0(x)$ : and if you choose to compare our trate with the United Nates in all the great items, whether it be mines or tisheries or luminer of agricultural problactions or manufactures, you will time that in all, sare the single article of amimal prohnets, the United States are our largest customers, and even take serenty-five or eighty pel cent of all our poolucts, proving completely, is sagain, the enormons importance to the people of this country of mantaining friendly eommercial relations with the people of the United States. Now. I im not making a comparison at all for the puppose of amoring hon. gentlemen, hat I am making it for the purpose of showing what an enormons capaceity of increase there is in the trale of the Gnited states. and 1 wonld just call attention on the fact that between the vears 1890 and 1891 , the total trade of the United states appears to have increased

 ( $\mathrm{HO} 0,(\mathrm{KO})$. Their imports in is!日) amomated to
 call attention to that, as 1 say, not for the purpose of comparing the relative increase there and the relative increase in our cane, hint for the pupose of shewing, what $I$ have often pointed ont to the Honse, the almost unlimited possibilities for the expansion of tade between ns and the United Niates, if omly we comh wham free access to thein markets. I spoke awhile ago of the huge burden of actual taxation now inflicted on the people of Canamba, amb, as lay. it is perfectly clear they are at present ohligred to pay no less that three separate taxes, one stated by the hon. gentleman to-night, to the federal treasmy : amother of at least an egual amomen, of which 1 gave a few samples a little while ago, to the protected manufacharers: and acoin a thind, and a very onerous tax, to the Uuited states treasury, and coupled withit must be taken the loss on their home sales sustained hy the farmers in coinsequence of being deprived of that market. Now, althengh it may somnd a large sum, I entertain no doubt whatever myself that these three distinct items of actual taxation- for they are all actual taxation-have come to equal a shat not math short of $50,($ ON $)$, (NK) a year intlicted upon the people of this comitry: and, further, and what is worse, a large proportion of that taxation is very unequally distributed, amd a large proportion of it restes on the shomblers of the finmers alone, who are at present least able to bear it. There is another consideration which it will be well for hon. gentlemen to bear in mind. The hon. the finance Minister talks about the negotiations between us amd the Unitenl States as heing settled and con©uder. Sir, I am unable to agree with him on that point. My experience, and I think the experience of most men who have paid any attention to the passuge of events in that comntry is this: Either the ginp between us must be closed or the gap will widen. I think the hon. gentleman is leceiving
himself and deceiving the House, if he imagines that things will be allowed to remain as they are. I believe he will find either that he will have to come to terms with the people of the United States, or he will find looming in the not distant future what Sir Charles Tupper pointed to not long ago, and that is something nearly approaching to total non-intercourse between Canadia and the United States. And now, having reviewed more or less l,riefly the statements made by the hon. gentleman, and some of the facts which I have myself extracted from our Public Accounts, I desire to spemil a few short moments in reviewing first of all, what the Government of Canada have done for Canada during the past ten or twelve years, and next, what they have not done. Well, what they have not done is easy enough to understand. They have had most extraordinary opportunities given them, they have had most extraordinary means placed at their disposal for the purpose of colonizing and settling that vast tertitory to which we became heirs in the North-West. What have they done there I would like to know? If you were to enter into an account of their transactions there, putting in all the alditions to our capital debt and the amounts charged to consolidated fund, I lelieve it would be fomil that the result of all this huge expeniture has scarcely settleid one family in the North-West for every $\$ 10,060$ which has been taken out of the pockets of the people of Canada, and I ahd, from my own knowledge of that comotry, that I believe, if the (rovermment of Canada had hail nothing at all to do with the North. West, if the lands there had simply been left open for settlement, if they hal been left in the same condition as those in North Dakota, there would have beenfarmore settlers in the North-West and Manitoba than are to be found there at this moment. Sir, the hon. gentlemen have, as I have shown, utterly failed in keeping the people of this country in their native land. They have by their own showing utterly failed in conducting to a favourable issue negotiations for reciprocity with the United States. They have not, as far as I could gather from the speech of the hon. gentlemm, heen more successful in finding any other markets for us. and in fact I fear for my own part that some of the few markets we do possess and which are very useful for us will be serionsly impairen or taken away altogether. They have fatiled utterly in making our public works pay even rumning expenses, not to speak of making any retum for the money which has been expend ed upon them, and Ineed not tell the House how completely they have failed to fultil the promises marle by their colleagues and predecessors as to the vast revenue which was to he derived from the NorthWest. In fine, they have failed to keep any of the promises or pledges which they marle to the people of Canadia. That is what they have failed to ilo. But I am bound to say on the other hand that these hom. gentlemen have done a great deal they did not promise to do. I am bound to admit that they have displayed the most extraordinary diligence in bringing together and obtaining by hook or by crook vast campaign funds for their own purposes. I am bound to say that they have displayed extraordinary energy and skill in training up acorps of professional gentlemen who, though perhaps not of so much service in the hurly-burly of a general election, yet when allowed a fair field for their energies, for ex-
ample in bye-clections, when these are not rushed altogether, but are allowed to take place by twos and threes, so that the brigade may le advantageonsly moved from point to point as political exigencies may require, have proved eminently successful-as, I almit, we know to our cost-in promoting what my esteemel friend the Premier terms the intelligent liscussion of financial questions with the individual electors. And, when campaign funds fail, and when these trained professionalgentlemenare unable to indoctrinate the public with their views on general (questions, the fovernment has taken effective precautions for maintaining due stability against the haphazard decision of majorities. It is perfectly well known that at the last general election in my own province of Ontario the Reform party carried, according to these gentlemen's own returns which are in my hands, a large majority of the popular vote, but, thanks to the precautions to which I have referred, thanks to Franchise Bills and (ierrymander Acts, the Reform party, though they had a large majority of the popular vote, were in a derinled minority on the floor of this Honse. Then Government have also been successful in overcoming the ignorant impatience of taxation. Taking into account the real taxation of the people and not simply the nominal taxation, taking into consileration all that has been extractel from the pockets of the people for the bentit of the manufacturers in the last 14 years, as well as what has gone into the Dominion treasury, I venture to say that these hon. gentlemen and their frients have succeeded in extracting no less a sum than $\$ 800,000,000$ from the pockets of the people of Cimada. No doubt they have, inclirectly, done gool to the million and a half of people whom they have driven out of the country, because all the accounts we receive show that most of those persous who have been expelled from this country by evil goverument have prospered, have done well and have thriven in the land to which they were obliged to have recourse. And there is no doubt that hon. gentle. men have done another thing. They have succeeded to an extraordinary degree in concentrating values in certain localities and in a small numher of hands. If they have clone this at the expense of all the rest of the community, why, Sir, you and the House in general know perfectly well that after all they have only acted in accordance with the scriptural precept: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall he taken away even that which he hath." Now, under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the Minister of Finance considers that we are a most prosperous community, that he has nothing to propose, he has nothing to suggest, he sees nothing amiss, nor has he the smallest prospect of improvement to offer. Sir, it may suit the Government of Canala to continue to play the part of the ostrich in this matter, as' they have done long before, but for my part I cannot but regret the statements which have been manle to-night by the hon. gentleman, and more particularly those important statements which he has made showing that he for his part, and on behalf of his colleagues, utterly dispair of coning to any uaderstanding whatever with the United States. I cammot but regard these statements as most unfortmate, and as likely to exercise a most unfortunate influence on the destiny of this comntry. I entertain no doubt whatever, knowing what I do of the feeling of the Sir Riehard Cartwright.
people of camala, that the announcement mate to : diay by the hon. gentlemim will, in all human prolability, canse a very great increase of the exodus now taking place. At this present moment throughont (analia there is a very large number of men who are clinging desperately to the soil in hope of an improwement in their cumbition, and they know perfectly well that there is mo reasomahle lowe of any material improvement in their present comblition except through the policy of the Libural party heing adopteil. and except through a ratiomable agreenent being comat to with the linited states. Now. the hom. gentlemian has pratically tatem a way all hope from these peeples and I' fear, if lie ifeses mots. that one result of this ammonement will. heyond all questiom. he enomumsly to inerease the exombo of the people from this cemutry of which we hater already hand snch hamentahle proof. sir. 1 will tell the honi. :enteman another thing. It hats heen mo part of our policy on this side. it hats heen ner part of our desire on this side: whatever the hom. gentleman or his friemels mat he pleaved to saty. to stir up the question of political union. Wur policy to wats the case with the carly Reciprocity Treaty of lsiot. would have provided a cure. womb hate prevented that teeling froms sprading: but fear sery much that the anmoneement the hon. gentlenan has made will have a directly opposite influence on the minds of his followers it leatst. He has male it
 arte concernen, there is no hope or chance of oming to any understanding with the United states. He and his friends have persistently misrepresenteal the position of the liberal party in that print, and they have persistently dimed into the minls of their own supporters the ilea that practically speaking there is no chance of obtaining reasmable terms with the luited states except hy political union. I do not almit that $:$ we do not ailmit that at all. But I know that the lauguage and the action of hom. gentemen are pronlacing in the mimbs of theirown supporters a strong conviction that way, imel, what is worse, I feat a great many of then are prepareal to take the step with its comsequences. sir, I think if ever amy policy stomel self-comemmen, it is this same policy of isolationame high taxation. Here we are in a country which ought to tee able to support a popmataion
 has harelly heen settled, in the greatest pirtion of it, for the life time of one ordintry human being, and yet. sir, in that short space of time we have contrived to raise our real taxation to a point egual to, if not greater than. that of the highest taxation levied in the oldest and most thickly settled Earopean comitries; we have contrivel to lose an enormons number of our population-I will not stop; to argne whether it is a million or a million and at half. It is clear, at any rate, that we camont keepany respectable percentage of our own southful population in this country, much less the strangers who come here. Now. Sir, if such have heen the consequences of the administration of those hom. gentlemen in the past, what are they likely to be if we have a few more years of this plumbering and blumdering? It is perfectly clear that unless a goverimnent can show that it promotes the material and moral well-being of the people over whom it rules, that government fails to establish any just claim upon their respect or their
allegramee sir. what have these hom. gentlemen lone for the material and moral well-heing of the people of Canalla? The census returns speak trumpet-tongheel as to what they hatro done for their material well-heing, aind the scamdalous revelations of last session, which hate made. to our shame loe it said, the very name of (anada a synnym for senality and corroption thronghomt the whole civilized word, which make men who love their comutry ashamed to call themselves (anallians when they go abroal, speak ennilly loud as to herw they have promoted the mural well-heing of the periphe of Canala. Mr. speaker. I resere to say that diere is no alternative for us now hat to alinit that these same census returns, from which 1 have ghotel to daye are a titting erown th the edifice I have deppicterl just now. They show: ats no other puldie doctuncent erer laid on the fable of Parliament in any comatry erer showed, I resret extremely to sity it. how uterly anl ennpletely ignomance : mil corruption. and mismanage. ment can avail. in the tirst plate. th mullify and destroy the greatest matnoral resiources. and in the secom place. how eaty it is and how likely it is. if these things are allonseal wion machecked and umpunisheel. as they have. 1 :Im sury to say, gone on here for so mainy years, to legratle a nation of free men into smething revy little better than a hande of venal sarfs.

Mr. TCPIPER These gentemen who have listeneel to the hom. member for somth Oxford (sit Richard (artwright) to-lay will. I am sure, forgive me for saying that the impression produced upen my mind lig theargments, ly the ntterancer, and by the desperate phages wer the whole field of this discussion, mate ley that hon. gentemam, make an ohd stony come to my mind, not at all inapporpriate. A celelnated politician was holding forth in one of those comuties hy the seat whicin the hom. gentlenam has given a great deal of his attention of late, and after he got throngh there was naturally a curissity on the part of some as to the impression he hail made, amil one candidate remarked that it was the ohd hash without the grasy. I can make many excuses for the hon. gentieman who has just sat down. I mulerstami thoronghly well why the old tire seems to hate left him. and why he appears is much stramded in this delate as his policy to which he hats for so long a time clang so desperately. The hom gentleman may well complain, is the hon. menher for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) did, that suddenly annl without one worl of warning, the Minister of Finame should expose, in the few erisp, sentences he diel to-day, the utter futility, if wot the alsurdity, of the policy to which hom. sentlemen opposite have for so long pledgeei themselves and pledged the salvation of their party. I consider that after the satisfactory statement made ly the Ninister of Finance, it statement which I venture to say will be intensely satisfactory to the lusiness men of this community, who can read it without party feeling, a statenent so strong and so eminently inlicative of the commercial prosperity of Canada, I am in the julyment of this House when I say the finameial statement was a subject to which the hon. member for South Oxford gave the least attention to-night. I have no doubt the hon. gentleman, who once was Finance Minister, recollects the last Budget
speech he delivered, and the last 1 venture to say, that he as Minister of Finance, will ever aleliver in this Honse. and that he wis compelled after fonr years alministration of this conntry as Minister of Finance 0 foce this l'aliament and the comatry with a statenment which I will quote. I ask the attention of the Honse to it particularly, for the contrast hetween that stiatement and the statement of the Minister of Finance of the present day is. I letieve, one of the prime canses of the hon. fentleman's sormo amb disturlance. The member for South Oxford stated in his speech in 187s as follows:--

- It is not often in the commere ial history of any coumtry, that we are called non to chroniche so grear a reluction. not merely in the total volume of our trade. but also in the revenue derived therefrom, as we have seen within the last wo ur three years. Making allowance tor the ahmission of Prinee Edward filand into the Cuion, the total rolume of the tride anil enmmeree of Camadia has in that short interval been reduced bey yery nearly castums alone shows a decrease in that period of some-
 being that wur trade and comnserec collectively has been
 duties derived from custums alone have fallem off from S15.3:
Further than that, the hon. gentleman was olliged to andmit and confess that one of the results of his administration-if indministrations are responsilbe for the tinameial combition of the comatre as he now seems to think - was that :
"Whereas a few pears aro, with a total population of
 srorth of gouls, we funnd ourselves with a population of $4.000,000$ impurting a little over Sat. (f) (h) (h) worth. In other words. the totat imports hate fallen from an arerage
 Hail the imports contimued stationary, ins it was at that time suppesed they womh, the revenne, nnder our present tariff, would. in all probabilits have cunsilerabl: exceeded $\Sigma i=0.000$.ch0, and h:al the reduction which atually took place not exeeded the amonnt eximated
 000: while, is the Honse knows, the aetual fact is that our revenue hit: sunk to a sum very little execeding : 322,060 , (1) 10 ."
We remember how unsatisfactory the converse of that statement was to the hon. gentleman tonight. We reniember, for instance, the horror with which he heard the statement from the Minister of Finance that the exports of the comatry were increasing, that the trade of the comatly was steatily increasing, and when my hon. friend alluded to the varions and different signs of our prosperity, the hon. gentleman opposice offered up has prophecies of ruin and of despait: What do hon. wentlemen suppose that when he was Minister of Finance, he, the hom. gentleman felt warranted in saying with the country in that combition, with trade in the state depieted in the language I have read: He concladed that financial statement hy telling the House:
"I venture to say that the reeord submited in the Public Accounts is net at record of which any Government may be ashanned."
If our population has not increased to that extent we would so much desire, if everything is pot as we would have it, surely if that wats a satisfactory financial statement, the hon. gentlenan knows the reason for that trimmphant cheer which greeted the tinancial statement of to-day, and can account in some degree for that half-hearted faint cheer which greeterl the hon. nember for south Oxford from the lienches around him. I do not desire to be personal at all, but, judging from the
exaggerated style so pecnliar to the hon. gentleman in lealing with the characters of opponents, or with financial matters or conmercial yuestions, looking aromel the Province of Ontario, not to speak of the " shreis and patches," it is known that among his friemls of those associated with him, the hom. gentlemin is regarded as rather a rangerons anxiliary in political matters. His party were to-lay entitled to a more powerfal utterame from him, to it little more fighting form. to some attempt, at all events, to cheer their hasging and drooping spirits. But it is a difficult matter, as some one has said, to howl very loudly into the month of a commacopia, ame he has endeavoured to shelter himself behind the crops of the country, and expressed delight at the thonght that groml coops will not always be with us as they are troday, and he will wait till we have the weevil. as omr ohd leanler used to tell us, and the putatu hog. The hom. gentleman was: not ashamed to admit the anthorship of a letter, which I am not at liberty totruly designate owing to patianmentary rules and parliamentry constoms. I coull not attempt to equal the eritiaism made of that letter hy the Minister of Finathe : hat a doemment coming from the hon. gentleman must receive even more attention than has heen hestowed upon it, and I wish to remimh hom. fentlemen that when you read the extravagamt language. coarse statements, if I may le allowed to so refer to them, contained in the letter, no surprise need he felt ly any hon. gentleman who is familiar with the methorl of the hon. gemtleman opposite in political conflicts and contests. Ihave tiken the trouble tor select some of the choice words that have fallen from the lips of the hom. menher from South Oxforl. Out of curiosity I manle a short stuly of the aljectives the hom. gentleman uses with such freedon and volubility. For instance. he did not merely denonnce the present policy hut also the great majority of the people of this country, whether in the "shreds and patches" as he describes some of the provinces, or in Untario, his own native province. I intend to read parts of the hom. gentleman's letter if you. Mr. Speaker, and members, will permit me-. if inceed yon will permit the repetition of such language on the floor of the House-in order to give some ideat of the hom. gentleman's litemary style, some inca of the elonuent manner in which he handles his opponents, either with or without gloves. I will call attention to some of the sweet terms he has on varions occasions mate use of. Alluding to his opponents, the hon. gentleman designated them corrupt, dehatucherl, Inihers, rohbers, rogues, infamous, hypocrites, and then he: struck the church and used the term, pious frands: tmrning to his opponents again le called them embezalers, loathsome, impuient robbers, pack of wolies, old poachers, loud-mouthed blatant blockheinls, itlenl blockheads, boodlers. But, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Honse will allow me, ami 1 will give a story for the bencfit of the hon. gentlemen opposite to show that these people who use strong expressions are unfortunately quite a numerous class in every country. On one occa sion a clergyman endeavoured to deal with a man of something of the same temperament as our friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright). He told him there was no occasion to resort to these expletives, that coarse or strong
Mr. TCPPER.
language never increased the force of any statement one wisherl to make, that in fact the statement was all the stronger if it were conched in the language most used by gentlemen. Well, said the ohd parishioner: "I an a phain man, and I am a plain spoken man," and like the member for South Oxford (Sir Picharll (artwright), he said he always calleal a spate a spade, and the parson replied: "Well, that is meason for your calling it a blamkety blank ohl shovel." I hope the hon. member for south Oxford will take that to heart. He is accustoned to the use of vitriol, soto speak, in prolitical life, but he has never killed inyone that I have heard of, nor has he distigured them rery much. I do not know that it would be right for me to say, Mr. Speaker, that lefore I reached the signature of that letter in the Eiomomist, I came to the conclusion that Jack the Ripper was disensereal, and that Jack the Ripper would have his name in full print at the lootom of that document: but it was mot so. Before $I$ allole to the langage that is contained in that article, I call the Honse to witness that the hom. gentleman did not hesitate to say that he stoon hy every word of it. He is mot afraid of the letter nor of the utterances. and he is only anxious for some one to read that letter and to real more from it than the hom. the Minister of Finance dial to-diay. The hom. member for south Oxford (Sir Richard Cart wright! is something like the hry in the story I one heart: atad perhays it was told of him in his earlier days when he happened to be the som of his fither or the nephew of his uncle or something of that sort. It was related on that oceasion that his father or uncle met him in the fied and saw him in a certain condition when he shoulh have been hard at work. Later on some one asked the relative whether his son was a gool man to work or whether he was not afrail to work and the relative replicil: "Why Dick is not in the slightest iffraid of work, for 'I have known him to lie down leside it and sleet for at whole day." The hom. member for south Oxford (Sir Richard (Gartwright) if no one else did. would lie down amd sleep by that letter for a whole ray. Sow, Mr. Speaker, the langlage of this docimment deserves a sreat deal of exnsideration. The language is not choice, but I wish to call the attention of the House to some of the statements that are fome in it. For instance, the hom. gentlemam was not anhamed to saty referring to the poliey of the Canalian Govermment :
- That even in a comparatively short space of time this most ill-idrised police had resultell in a tremendous exodus of the very choicest portion of the ropulation of Canada."
Now that statement the hon. gentleman will stamd by. He can give no prowf that a tremendons exolus of the very choicest portion of the popmation of canala had taken plate in that limited periorl. He makes the assertion hut he has not given a particle of evidence nor will any hon. gentleman who sits hesiles him, I venture to say, attempt to support that statement by reference to pubilic documents or to proofs that will stani investigation in this Parliament. The hom. gentleman has further stated:

[^15]railroads. By far the greater part of all our obligations are held ubroud."
I am not eomplaining of the exact language they used, hut I point ont to this House, as showing the animus that inducel the hon. gentleman to pen that statement, that there is no corresponding statement as to the lenefits conferred on the enme try ly this expeniture. Hal the hon. gentleman only guoted his own language : language which was used for instamee ly the hon. member for Hallimand (Mr. Montague) last year. he wonld have heen able in his own words uttered in this House to have given a full justitication for every dollan of the ferleral part of that expenditure. When the hon. arentlemian alluled to this dedot he should have said that it was represented ho these urcat mational works such as the Canalimen Dacific Railway aml the Intercolonial Railway: these responsililities that were mon our shoullers, the responsibilities with which we had to grapple, and which the language of the hom. \&entleman showed w re of immense alviantige to this comitry. All reference to that is climinate: in the letter becanse that would uot serve the purpose that ipparently inluced the hom. gentleman to write it. He contimes:
"That in the thirteen years to which he was referring there whs absolutely no inerease at all in the collective wealth of the community:"
That is a statement which I sity is incapalsle of proof. But the hon. sentlem:an was more specitic and he went on to say:
"That two or three cities, and perhape a scure of towns have increased considerably later on. but the great mass of the population, and particularly the auricultural chass. are distinctly poorer and less prospernue than they were twelve yearsaro.
As to that I wish to give some pronf to show the inaccuracy of the statement, anil I call the attentinn of the House to the census bulletin published by the lepartment of Agriculture in which a list of towns where an increase of population hats taken place is given. and insteal of the hon. gentleman's statement heing accurately correct, this is the statement contained in the oftioial census bulletins:
$\because$ In comparison with the growth of eity population in otheremuntries Canadn's urbin development shows favourably. The 23 large cities of England increased their popilation during the lecennium by 142,49 souls: equal to 112 per cent. Loudon increased $10+4$ per cent: Birmingham. 7 per cent : Xewcastle $23^{\circ} 2$ per cent : Cardiff. in $\%$. The increase in the 1,006 urban districts of England amomnted to $15 \% 3$ per eent in the ten years.

- The larger growths in India were : Calcutta, 13"2n per eent: Madras, $10-80$ per cent: with the highest recorided increasp, that of Mirzajur. 46 \% per cent.
"In the United Stites the limit of urban population is placel at 8,000 souls. The highest pereentage of inerease (excluding two or three cities) which hall no existence in $188(0)$ are: Chicago. $118 \%$ : Minueapolis, 2514 : St. Panl. 2001 : Kansas City, $137 \cdot 9$ per cent.
- It will be seen in the tables given below that Winnipeg shows an increase of $221{ }^{\circ} 1$ per cent: New Westminter, $3+2^{\circ} 9$, and Toronto, 88.4 per cent.
- If the nnnexations of territory were disregarded in the case of Toronto. as has been done in the case of Chicago, Torontris increase would be for purposes of comparison with that of Chicago, $108^{\circ} 6$ per cent.
"If all the population in what popularly constitutes Montreal were municipally united, that city would show an iucrease of 46 per cent. Howerer, Montreal with her increase of $39: 5$ per cent (as given below) compares with Boston and its 2560 per cent, and with Philadelphia and Boston and its 23 per cent, and
its $23^{\circ} \cdot \mathbf{i s}$ per cent of an inerease.

The city of Vancourer has grown from nothing in 1881 to 13,685 . There is but one instance of $\boldsymbol{y}$ similar growth in the linited States-the City of Roanoke, Virginia."
Now, that entirely meets the point that the hon.
gentleman wished to make when he premed that statement, and, in speaking of two or three cities and a seore of towns he understated the facts, becaluse the towns are numerons where there has heen an increase of population, as the hom. gentleman himself well knows. Again, the hoa. gentleman din not hesitate to state in this letter to the British public that there were :
 currence as mattere now stame."
And he hell up to the reproof of right-thinking people in Fingland, and as a mark of diseredit and reproach, that there were demambs for additional provincial subsilies. and that these were grantenl. What a reflection upon his present leader. who made a largain, uno only with the premier of çuebee. but with the premiers of the varions provinces. for adlititinnal provincial sulsidies: While his leater was making such a liargain, this dangerous auxiliary, the how member for south (oxforit, was denomeing it as one of those "ont ragems demands for fresh hribes." Then, the hem. gentleman sitid furtier :
" Gue hinge, I think. ought tu be clear toath intelligent Euglishmen, and that is. that it is utterls imposible that Canada can prover under her present conditions,-isolatefl, and in danger of beingetill more completely isolated. from trade and commeree with the entire eontinent io which she belongs gengraphically. losing her pop!ulation at the vate of one million and a half in ten years.
I stop not to allurle to what the hom. Minister of Finance dealt with as to the inacenacy of the statement in regard to population: hat I wish to allude to what the hon. gentlemati has dwelt upon to-night, as to the enomons magnithale of our continental trade. The hom. leader of the Op, position at Boston. in December last. stated that in romml munbers that trate amomited to one humited million dollars a year: amb to-day the member for south Oxford took mpour attention by showing that notwithstanding this. Mckinley Bill and other American leyislation since listio, min trale with that comutry was not only valuable. but enormous in extent. Yet he tells the British public that we are so cribbed and contined in our relations with the Cinited States that we are isolated from the trate and commerce with the entire continent. He has to-night proved, if he has proved anything. that that statement to the British pullic was inatecurate and without foundiation. Then, the hom. gentleman, in this letter, after alluding in the mast offensive way to his oppoients, luoth the living and the dead. stated that "the agricultural class has heen simply blen white." The hon. Minister of Finance alluited to it : but I would ask the hon. member for south Oxford to consult the Premier of Ontario and the colleagues of that gentleman who athress large masses of the people of this province on our natal day and at other times, as to whether they would corrolorate his statement, or whether they would not point to their utterances freshly recoriled, giving it the flattest and strongest possible contradiction. The hon. gentleman stated in this letter :
"The duty on sugar is now so arranged, for the advantage of half-a-dozen sugar refiners, that the Canadian consumer is obliged to pay a tax of nearly two millions a year, of which only the most insignificant fraction finds its way into the public treasury."
And yet, we are fresh from the electors, from the consumers of sugar, who gave their votes to men
supporting this Aclministration for the very action taken on that guestion at the list session of Parliament. What was the hom. gentleman's own corurse at the time he was charged with the administration of the tinances of tias comutry? so completely did he mismanage that question, so little did he molerstam the sugar trade. that no less a man tham a genteman who sulsegnently became his colleague, the member for the ('ity of Hallifax at that time, the Hom. Alfred lones, denomeed his pricicy on the flom of this Honse, amb charged the hrme member with having driveln away a sugser trade worth three or four million dollars a year from Canadians into the hames of the refiners ann midillemen of the cities of New York anl Bustom. And yet this hom. senteman had the harriboonl to put his pen to a statement of that kimel. and to ask the British pulbi. tw witinlatw their contidente from Canala amb the Administration, hecanse the: had done what has proved to have heen popular in the minds of the vant majority of the perple of this
 statenemt :
"The sum takea sur of the puckers of the poppe tir the ienefit of :he protected manutacturers, in additiont: that naid into the treitenry is certainly nut less, anll is prohably a send deal more. than sün, ofo, ions)."
Now, Mr. Speaker, to make that statement the hral. gentleman has to alopt the print which hats never heen aceepted by the people of this comatry, that is, that our people pay all the duties. The hon. gentleman has dibated io us upon the duties mar people have :o pay muler American legislation, and he claims thai we also pay the daties ineilental to (amadian lexishation. But let me ask him whether in regiari. for instance, to anthatite coal. his theory is sustianel : When the laty existed on that atticle. the hom. gentleman claimed that there wombld be a reduetion in itsprice. the moment the duty was taken off. The duty was taken off, and the exchequer of tiais combtry lost about half a million dollars at year of revenue: yet to-lay the price of anthatiote coal is higher than it was when the duty was on. Many cother criticisms oucer to us to show that the hom. gentleman was not warranten in making so loold it statement. We know how little his argment prevailen with the ellitor of the Eromomist, whom we tinl pointing out that under the plan of the hom. gentheman himself, the only difference would be that insteal of the Cumalian manufacturers receivins the money taken from the people the Yanke mannfacturers and the United States treastry Would reasive every dollar of it : and the homi. gentlomam dial not deal with that very apt anil appropriate criticism of the paper in which he places so mach contidence. The hon. gentlennan also statenl:
" The tovernment gives the protected manufaturers the power to tax the people for their own purposes. and the protected manufucturers in turn. whenever called unon, assess themelvesin whateveramonnts the liovernment require in order to enable it to carry the elections." That statement is absolutely laseless : that statement the hom. gentleman could not prove; that statement would be contradicted on oath by manufacturer after manufacturer in this comery; and the hon. gentlenan knows it. There is no possible way in which the hon. gentleman could have got information to enable him to make that statenıent. It is alsolutely incorrect from beginning to end. I challenge the hon. gentleman or any of his friends
in this House or ent of it, to give a scintilla of evidence ou which any man valuing his charateter or reputation would repeat his statement. The hon. gentleman was uot content with making that hold and reckless statement. but he went on to saly:
" The thing is done openly and shamelessly ly both parties to the transaction. Prior to the general elections of 1882, of 1 sis. and of 1891 . Sir John Mactonald and his colleagues deliberately called the protested manufacturers together. and demanded and obtained from them such sums as ther deemed uecessary for the purpose of debauching the electorate. pledging themselves in return not to alter the tariff to the detriment of the said contributors. which eompact was faithfully carried out and impulently : wwed."
The hon. sentleman will not say that he would dare to put his name to an attidavit containing that statement --an atficlavit for the statements in which he eondil he held responsible in a cont of criminal jurisoliction. The hon. genteman onght to anierstand that there is a difference between making statements in argment. and sitting down in cold binol and pemminte sentences which he camot sup. port.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHTS. Every worl of it is true. and you know it.

Mr. TUPIPER. I say the hon. gentleman catnnot prove it. He camnot hy the evielence upon which he mate it. and there is noevidence in exist. ence so far as the people in Camala know : there is no man in (inhalat who has ever seen, so far as the public are aware, a statement from a responsible man that the sentences, as I real them here, are true and correct. The hon. gentleman camot give the evidence now or later ons.
sir RI(HARD) (ARTWRIEHT. Yes, I catl. I hate heard the statement from the manufactures themselves arain and again.

Mr. TCPPPR Aml it wats hearaty evinlence from the manufacturers:
sir RICHARI) CARTWRIAHTS. It was from the men whon subseribed it.

Mr. TUPPER. The hom. gentleman brands all the mannfacturers and the (iovermment of his comatry and every oppomeint on a statement of manufacturess who would tell him the story of their own shame. The hon. gentleman in this erives evidence of his recklessness : he rives evidence that the reckless spirit which was in him when he wrote that letter has not departed from him yet. The hom. gentleman staten to the Finglish public, not ats an argument but as a fact :
". When the Government of any country deliberately abdic:ates its highest functions in fas our of a fers selfivh rings, and permits its Minister of Finance to hecome in the most literal sense. the mere mouthpiece of a maiuficturer's association. in return for the right to hold the proceeds of the robbery for political purnoses. It is ide to expect ansthing from a government or a legislature mlected by such means and under such auspices, except precisely the results with which every uewspaper in Englind and in the Uniter States were ringing during a great part of the past year."
And itobviouslyoceurred to the London press to ask how was it, if this member for South Oxforl was as righteous as he pretended to be, iHel so sensitive in connection with these things, he had not one word to say about his old colleague and cosadjutor, one of the leaders of the Reform party, Mr. Mercier and lis toll-taker Mr. Pacand: It occurred to the press all the way across the sea, where the hon. gentleman thought they knew so little of us, at once on
reading this statement, that it was a most extraordinary thing this righteons man had not one word to saly against the chatacter of this man who had been proved to have committed the crime he suspected his opponents of beine guilty of, and which he so recklessly charged against them. Now, then, I say that the omly thing on record we can compare to this clocumemt, the only thing so outageons that I have seen in my short politicall life, is the utterances of that hore centleman on a previons occasion. and the clocument printed anl published by one of his confreres anm alile allies. now the elitor of the Toronto Bhow. That letter went to Lomilon for a hate purpose. It has almost accomplished a batd purpose, as I will show. An actual eomelusion has heen drawn by one of the financial papers, which accepted this miserable hocument as hatinga rest ige of frombation. This statement it.self is on all fours with amd is just as harl as the statements of that infamous man living in Canala notorious as Farrer, the editor of the cilohe. That infamous man wrote lathruage of this kind :
"The imposit ion by the Enited States of a rommage tain on all Nova Scotia vessels. laden whole or in part, with fish, would speedily put aic cont to zeizares and indeed the whole controversy. Whatever conrse the Duited State mas see fit to adopt, it is plain that Sir John's distane:arance from the stage is to the the signal for : movement towards athexation.
The House will see that these hom. gentlemen think a gronl leal alike.--
"The enormons lebe of the Dominion (sin) per heat) the virtual bankrutey of all the provinces exeept Dntario" "-
I give the heal motes of the hom. gentleman's speech to-night in rearling this..-
-" the pressure of the American tarifi upon trale and imdustry, the incurable issue of race, and the action of the natural furese making for the consolidation of the lesece cumbry with the greater have already premared the minds of most intelligent Camadians for the desting that a waits them. and a leader will be forthoming when the hour arrives."
Now, then. 1 allute to the previons utterances of the hon. gentleman himself. He was onte aware that it was a dangerons thing to state eren all the wrorst facts in connection with the tinameial affairs of this eomintry on the Lomden market. In that year, as Finance Minister, Ale went to that market and jont a rosy hue on all the acts of his predecessors in oftice. He complimented them and the comntry on the sucecssful manner in which they had administerel the affiairs of thecountry and huilt the public works of Cimala. But later on, he assmmed his old role, the role he has attempted weakly to-night. and this was the style of the hom. gentleman on the self same subject after having pictured in Lomdon the prosperons condition of affairs. He stated to the elector's in this comntry:
"How, I say, did they prepare to meet these obligations. The thing is incredible but it is true. These old, these
wise, these sugacions, experienced and provilent stateswise, these sagacions, experienced and provident statesmen actually prepared to meet this trementous charge on our resources in this fashion.'
Then, he goes on to say how they did it :
"Sir. I have asked myzelf more than once and I now publicly repeat the question: Was this done in shear brutal ignorance and recklessness, or was it done of malice prepense'? Did they design to scuttle the ship after they had plundered her, or was it only the last mad folly of the drunken crew before they ran upon the breakers?';
The hon. gentleman, on another:occasion, is reported to have said that he did not tell the whole case in London, aml he dil not use that statement there, leccause he was not going to cry stinking tish when
selling tish on the market. But now the hon. gentleman, shom of responsibility for all time to come, as I helieve, in the comotry, having no fear of responsibility as to the future, rises and is willing not only to cry stinking fish in (anada. but in Lombon, so long as it will aceomplish some fell political purpose. Now. let us see whether this lamyage, absurel as it seems, haseless as we know it to he in cianna, hit the mark in Lomion. The Eeromomist, at paper of tirst-class finameial stame ing, sall through the hon. gentleman's argument at once. They hat studied his statements freguently and morlonity were as familiar with them as we are. So they passed by his vile attacks on his opponents, knowing that he was suffering the bitterness of defeat. and merely pointed out to him the alosurdity of the proposial he hat made for the relief of (ianalia. But another paper, not knowing the hon. gentleman ats well ats the Eabominist doses. the Fimencial strminaiod and
 letter, accepted the statements ats true, and eronclucled it wats its duty to alviste all who hed (ainalian sedurities to get rid of them as som ats they possibly could. That is the logical result, if result there eosulal be, of the letter to which I have alluled. and from which I have ynoterl. The Honse will allow me. I hope, to show, hecanse the subject is a serions one. how mufortmate it is that any jommal of stambing should, for a mament, be inluced to believe the statements in that letter. That paper satys:
"In short, between Torviem and the neighbouring developments in ringe, trusts, amb comers, Canada has either to sink or swin.;
*ir Richarid. Cartwright calls his opmonents plunderers, and therefore"-
Litale knowing the hom. pentleman or his vocat hulary, on the case with which he could bing such statements ont.--
$-\cdots$ and therefore probibly they leserve the name."
And further on:

- Porr Ganda! Once so hopetal and enterprising: once so prond of its trade returns and the pererntages of increase in its population : but it is the way of the world.: And so on, and then the paper moralises, but, after quoting the enormons interests and secmities of Camana in Englame, after showing how healthy those stocks secmed to be and the splemid position they had on Change in Lomilon, this paper says:
". Now the rame is ended, and Canala has foumd it eavier to borrow anil spernd than to pinch ani pas. In the expressive words of Sir lichard Cartwright, the backbone of Canadia. namely, the agricultural clase, have been bled white: .


## Later on again, we find :

" The condition of men stirs passion more than sentiment, and if the faces are as set forth hy Sir Richard Cartwright the sooner the hetter for all classes of Canadian securities to be realised. Thus Canada may be suid tw be played out. By the hands of the common enemy, debt, it goes under, it warning a mong ourselves to school boards, county councils, chancellors of the Exchequer, and nationalisers of trams and rails, gas and water, works, land and the instrumente of production generally."
I hope the hon. gentleman is gratified that I have been aljle to find a paper that accepted those statements and that, if they have any influence or effect at all in London, it will not be to appreciate or assist our securities of any kind in that market. The hon. gentleman in his choice language and with the pleasant epithets he can so easily throw across the Honse, alluden to the High Commissioner and his
gang, ind in that choice production he alluled to his dead opponent as Sir John and his fellows. That is the style of the hon. member for Nouth Oxforl and the kind of language in which he indulges. If I were inclined to lee cruel, I might ask him for the biography of, not the gang, but of the coatljutors of the hon. gentleman. It is hardly a year ago when we were told that the party to which the hom. gentleman leelongs haasted of this " giang" amongst its leaders-I only use the expression to show how far the '" gnorgi- might le carried :Lamerier and Cartwright and Mills and Charlon and Davies aml Paterson amd Malock amil Mowat and Ross and Fraser and Mercier and Langelier amd Joly amb Suriver and Blair and Fielhing amd (iremway. These were the lealers and controllers of the Reform party and were so christened hy the lorminto a/obe. Which is supposed to lee the orgath of that party and I malerstamd is partly the property of the member for south (Oxford. What woulh he sity if I entered into the history of some of these names. I-will not do it. lecaluse we are all familiat. the electors are all faniliar, with the facts, they are fresh in their minels, amd it would be wrong for me to dwell umnecessarily on themit this stage. We are satistied on this side of the House with the: verifict the people have given on the chatges male hig one side and the other: As I have satil. the hom. gentleman does not spare his cnemies living or dead, hat neither wil he spare his friemis. surely the leader of the Opposition was entitled to some courtesy at his hame. It is true that the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) made an uncomplimentary reference to the lealer of the Upprosition, for which I believe he hats apologised, ats he shouh have done, and that he also made some uncomplimentary alhsions to some of the other lealers on the Opposition lenches. int 0 -night the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard (iartwright). in his anger, in his jealonsy and racre wer the satisfactory statement of the Minister of Finance, alluderl to that home gentlemans statement as tos the prosperity of the country ats fatuons and silly assertionson the part of the dinister of Finance. The Minister of Finance stated amd proved that Cinala was growing developing and progressing, and I ask hon. gentlemen whether the member for South Oxford did not derote: it great deal of his time in a vain effort to prove that Canalla was not growing, was mot developing and was not progressing. He tried to show that the worst fate that conld avertake a comatry was hanging over us. Jet. in boston, in December last, the lealer of the Opposition toll the gentlemen who wereassembled around the banfuet board, and told them truly, that Camala is $\because$ growing, developing and progressing.: That is the report of the hon. gentlenan's speech in the Toronto Gilobe. The statement was eorrect and creditable to Canada, and I wish 1 could enclorse the other statements made on that occasion, lat I regret that I cammot. The hon. gentleman havings alluded to the deplorable contition of this country remders it necessary for me not to weary the minds of hon. gentlemen with statistics, for the statistics or figures from the hlue-hooks given ly the Minister of Finance have not heen gainsail, but to give the House some other authorities of some other Liberal leaders on the subject to endorse the position of the Minister of Finance and the lemler of the Opposition, that Canada is
Mr. 'lepres.
growing, progressing and developing. I will call attention to the statement of an attomey-general, who is, in his political views, in accord with hon. gentemen opposite, as it appears in an English review. Referring to Canalda, he said:
"It has a population of at least $5.1000,000$ and is rapidy growing. It has harye cities and rising towns. The trade is expanding and its wealith aecumulating. It has two of the greatest railmay libes in the world. Canala cannot be charged at home or abroad with lack of national enterprise. Wealth is being rapidly ice cumulatell her the stealy promress of trade and industrics Thinkeare wing up wonderfully well at pros. smun up Canada is prisperous. contented and hanpy?"
The lealer of the liberal Goverminst in Sowa Sootia was attempting to olotain money for his province in London last vear. Fortunately, he was there before the letter of the member for sonth Oxiord satw the light of day, but. speaking in pul). lic, he is reported to have said anm he dind not deny the truth of it when it was hrought to his knowledge - that the comdition of things in Nowa Scorta wis satisfactory, that the combition of trade wats satisfactory. Bint we have the authority of far more responsible men. of far more notathe leaners of the Liberal party to the same effect. We kunw that the lealer of the Liberal fiovermment in Outario, wats stung to the heart by the statements of the hom. member for south (Oxford in the last tight, and in his letter to the pablic press, he provel to the people that cour prosition as an agricultural people, as a meelankal people, as a lathome ing people, was as satisfactory as the comblition of the people of that commtry to which the member for south Oxford deroted so much time to night, and hats devoted so mueh attention fur some vears past. I combl quote stitements of some of the present mempers from (natario where they righty lonested of the splentid progress of Cunadia in commerce and in every branch of industry. If hom. gentlemen talk in this way in bisstom. ame in our own cesuntry, what are we to think of this fearful array of tigures, this eight humlred millions of dollars taken out of the pookets of the people, to which the member for somth Oxforl has referred on the thoor of this Honse: How is it that he alone of all that party hats such an enormous fund of knowlealge lockeil up in his own mighty and gigantic brain? How is it that these facts have not reached the minds of these men with whom he is working? How is it that the leader of the Liberal party has not taken the slightest interest in them, ind evidently does mon agree with him on that sulject, or he could not, even on a festive oceasion, have made the statement that Canala was growing, developing and prospering : But to show the progress of this comatry further, I will ask the attention of the House to it comparative statenient in relation to those matters to which the hon. member for South Oxforl was miee in the haljit of alluding. He has directed our attention to the United States for no other purpose but to keep up is spirit of unrest among Ganalians, to induce Canadians still to believe that matters are not prosperous with our brethren across the line. I have a statement as to the deposits in the sarings banks and charterel banks in Canala and the United States for a certain number of years. First, in the Unitell States aceording to Mullhall :


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In 188!-savings banks. . . . . . . . . . . . . } 81.379,754.10 \mathrm{~m} \\
& \text { lBanks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 3,693,(0) 0,014) \\
& \text { © }
\end{aligned}
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Incrense in 20 years, $82,3 i j, 032,100$ or 84 per cent.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { From the Camadn Statistical liecord : }
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& \text { Buaks.... ............ }
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> In 189n, inc:luding savings hanks and chartered banks:.

Showing an inerease in $\because l$ years of $\mathbf{2 4 1}$ per cemt in Camada or threetimesas muchas the similardeposits in the banks of the Cuited States. An hon. gentheman has kindly furnished me with at comparitive stat ement of the pusition of our credit in the Eaglish market, ami he has given me the reasom in that for the letter to which I hise called attention: certainly the letter will no innmose the prition much. Fin instance, I time that in Lamdon on March 2.150 , the chsing price of our delentures wats tat : in 1s!!? on Narch 5 . the price had risentar tho. Hom. gentemen. in reference to this subjert, hate answered that that was due: to the comdition of the meney market more than " the emadition of this comitry. and there is something in that argmemt. of comse. But to test it the fillowing is intersting: - - When we take the position of the Australian coloniess we find that though the credit of those colnomes stond higher than that of Catanlat in lays gone by, under the Reform administration, the relative position has changed mader the present economical eomalitions of Canaina, and moler the administration of its atfairs lig this fosperment. For instance we find that in reference to the securities of New South

 Queenslaml. t:44: Sunth Anstralia, t!nd: while Canalia wass t!3.3. That was the relative crimlition of Canala with those colonies maler the Reform rule. In 1sty, hawever, the order as to credit on ith March was as follows:--Ganda, New south Wiales, Victoria, Queensland iunl South Australia, Camalat being at the top, atecording to the "pinion of the best linanciers of the worlh. Now, 1 come to that favourite topic of the hon. gentleman who has just adilressell the House, the topic that he has almost wom bare, the suliject of the exoins. On a previnus oeceasion I venturel to sity to the House that I had studied somewhat the career of the hon. gentleman as shown ly the parliamentary delates, and I timd that his first uiterances in Parliament indicated that his mind wats given up to this question of the exomeser sine Istion: ever since then he hats heen ennleavomring to terrify the people of the ecmutry ly dwelling on the suljeet and predicting that the exomlus would assume, and that it hat assumed, greater proportions that ever. Still we live, still we prosper, still we grow and develop. The hom. geatleman to-night stirted out, as he started out in the last campaign, on an aryament based on the aceuracy of the census of 1881 . The hon. gentleman could not twit the Minister of Finance or any others in references to the comparative comition of their comnties, unless he started upon the hypothesis that there was an accuate count of the inhalitants of Canada in 1882. But to show to the House the manner of man we have to deal with in the member for Sointh Oxforl, it is only necessary to refer to the Hansaril of 1882. He was face to face with the conlition of affairs at
that time, and stated to the people of this eomutry group : Maine, New Hanpshire and Vermontat lange that it was not on the whole an increase of these are not. as it were, considerable states, but able which we need he ashamed. He approbached the comblition of atfiniss at that time in this fashion :
"I doubt that this is eventon farourable riew to take wh the easce, as there is too mueh reason tothink that when we mbe the eensus as onr suide we are resting on a very uncertain basis.
But now his whole policy on this trate question. ats he sats, anill as we have reasom to helieve from the lenget of time which he dwells on the suliject of the exmins, depums on the censms returns of Dise as compared will our present :ethon. He grots oll:
" Canadi, l : hink. of all rivilized comnimes. poseneses abone a census as to which only one certain part is known. allil that is "-
Math. Mr. Speaker. What follows.
-"that it is uftery mareliable amm that it is mot an rummeration of the berole that it does nor give the numher of Canadians in fanada but the linalner that are in
 l'allatla!."

The home mamber hats put them all birck in the emsus af k si 1 in orvor to show the smali increate in comparision with the remsus of lsent. Vet he We:nt wh tw sity :
al far the morle in which that censens was taken was with a delibecrate fradulent intent. It ear it was taken for the purpuse of elidine the terms of the cimfederation Act, anil fodeprive the lrowince of gatario and the Proviace of Xora seot ia of a larue part of the representation wolich ihesare justly entifled. It is a very extroorclinary fact liat the Province of Quebece, a provinee which Was alleged th have been depopulated under my hon. friend, has increased under bhis census twiee an much as it had between 1 thl and 1851 , and the dist ribution at: pobulation involves other circamstances which give the census a suspicions chantacer.
"If that sugresion be unfounded. the hon. penteman has at all erents deliberately inved it by their barhatous: manner of tiaking ite ecusus, a system which I do pot beliere would le tole rated by any other comatry calling itself civilized."
Cet thehon. gentlemanhasgone to the Lombonmarket on the hasis that this lma harous eensus, this wholly incorrect consus, thisframhent census, was rightanil conrect. hecanse from that ileduetion he conlin make the picture all the blacker for (iamala and all the Worse for his opponents. The hom. gentleman fomm to-night that some of the statements wonh not lear inrestigation, and he was compelled in the fare of the Minister of Finance to correct statenemes which he har evirlantly been making for same time as regarels the amilition ant prpulation of New Bromswiok. He hats tacken these statements back, and I only wish fie would ate !a a similat mamer in ragard to many statements in that docmment on which I have referred. lint he has referved to a group of states, and he selecten them in order to make the comparison all the worse for his comntry. 1 ask, Mr. Speaker. is it not signiticant in following the argument of the hon. gentleman on this sulbject to find that on all occiasions he has given the conntry and people of this comutry and this House the very worst prossible feature he can carve out of either the American or Canamian ceusas so far as illustrating the position of Conala. The hon. gentloman selects special states for the purpose of his comparison. Let me give one or two arguments which occur to me on this point. One has heen furnisherl to me hy the hon. member. for Cumberkand : but there is another one to which I desire to refer lefore taking up that one: Let me take a group of states, Iet me begin with this
the state of ohio, to which the hon. gentleman alluled, and which is one of the most jimportant and popmons states in the Vinion. Taking these together we time their proulation was in the argegate almost the same as the population of (inatia in ISNI, or the heginning of the respective decanles : amb the increase in (:anadio, was greater, eren according to the census of $18!01$, than it was in those different states to which I have allmied. I take this, theefore, as a perfectly fair comparison, these states having the same propilation: and this ereditable fact which I have pointed out I have never hoard statel from the lips of onte of my oploments. Why shonhl we mot take that comforit from at comparisom with the other sirle: But if the hom. gentleman wishes at further compatisen. let me wive him the one mate hy the member for ('umberlimen, me male. I believe. With eomsimerable efferet in the late lye-dection. Taking the it. Lawrenc: and the comaties oneath side of the river.ane set in the: Linitel Sitates and another set in (hitarion. yon hat ve the bisis of a perfectly fatir comparisom. If it is: not fair, it is mafair to (amada for this reasom, that the comatios in the neighboringe states are nearer to the lave centres of population on this contincht, such. for instance, as New Vork. Let us make that comparison, ats having a direct hearing on the larger parte of the argminent which the hon. gentlemin has lorought tomight. its of ohl. in regame to the comition of atfairs in (inamia as :ontrasted with the conlition of atfiairs in the Vnited States. Taking the New lork comaties borderines on the st. Lawrence and the lakes, coming upwairls. we time the following p:pulation ....

| Si | $1880$ | $18!90$ | Decreatice 94 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oiwergo... | .9, 911 | 71.ss; | siss |
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| Wigner | .51,700 | 40.93 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Desea } \\ 1,9 n 1 \end{gathered}$ |
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|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.531 \\ & \text { 1Roch } \end{aligned}$ | city of |
| Orleaths | . 30,12 | 311,188 | 635 |

There were increases in the city popnlation of Niagara and Erie. The net deerease is ! 0 ? 2 !! There is in the state of New York (iol anomies. ami there is a decrease in e3 of them. Lee us now look at the Lake Ontario group in (anamat That group shows an increase of 88,031 : hut deduct, as I have leilucted for Fiochester, sin, (Mn) for Toronto, aml this qives a net increase of $\mathbf{3 . 0 1 3 1}$ umler the present. tariff laws, constitutions and institutions, as compared with the neighhouring eomaties aceross the moriler, of ! , 24!). That is a satisfactory statement. It is not coily satisfactory, it is full of significance. It verities the utterances recorrlen by Mr. Mowat in Ontario, who, speaking of the people of the Unitel States, saill: "Wिe are not worse iffi than our neighbours." Let me take another group of states. We take Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. Massachusetts, Rhole Island, Comnecticut, New Fork, New Jersey anil l'emsylvania. These nine states hal a population, in 1880 , of $14,507,405$, in 1800 of $17,4(1), 545$, or an increase of $2,894,138$. I delluct. the ulhan population, $6,2,54,0196$, from $8,976,426$, leaving an increase of $0,722,330$, or an increase in the rural popnlation of $1,1,808$. I will not go on,
Mr. Ti:pre\%,
as I could do. to enlarge upon this point, but I call attention to the fact that the hon. gentleman, in oriler to make his contrast more facourable, has pieked ont certain of the mosst prosperons states of the Union, states that started in the rate with Camada in the possession of every adrantage, with their malway and canai systens developed when ours were only alonat to he umbertaken, in order to presem (Gandia at a disadrantage and remper the picture as mufaromahle as possible to this Dominion. I will detain the Honse for a few moments with a reference to Lowl Jombims report in 18:39. It shows that since that time we have reversed the erder of things as regaris many of the neighboring states. The late meminer for stanstead (Nr. (oolhy) showed the real prisition of the Eastern Townships as compareal with lermont. In these days, while all wats properity and hope om the other side of the line. ewergthing here was terrible, and even as had as the hom. sentleman now pretends the atfaits of Camada are- The report stys:
"On the American side all was activity ath bmote. The threst han been widety chared a exery year manerus setthements wre formed. and thansame of fams were creat did mit of the waste, the commers was intersected by roads : canals und raids were finishect. or in the course of formation! the watys of crommunication and transpur: were crowded with peophe and entiveneld by namerons carriages amd large seambuats. Bridges a arificial land-ing-plices. amil cmmmelious wharves were formed on the lake fromiakes as swom ats wemirel. Townships wer. growink apmace and the stability and masuificence of the ir buildinks might have dome croblit to mpulated centres ot the old wirlit. GIn the British side (fhat is the Canadian sithe) with the exception of:a few favoured spos where some unproweh to ankrican provinerity was aprarent, all wats waste alld desolate. There wats but one railread in all British America, and that one was only fifteen miles in lengh. The ancient city of Mcotreal cuall not bear comparismo with some of the mest recent Amerient cities. The difference was, howerit. monst manitest in the comery districts. Gn the canadian side was a widely seattered pupulation, poor :and apparently menterprising. thourh hards and adustrions. separaled from each other by tracts of intervening forest. withum towns or markets ;allinest withunt ronds, living in mean houses drawing litite more thana rude sulsistence from ill-entivated hand, and secmingly incapable of improwing their combition. In the eastern twouships of Luwer Canada, unon the liorder line. it was a common practice for setters when they wishad to meet, to e:ter the state of Vermomt, and make use of the ruats there for the purpuse of reaching their destination in the British provinue.

- Throughome the fronticr, the market value or land was much greater on the American than on the Camadian side. The average lifferente was notorionsly several humbred per eent', and in sume cases sumouted to orer me themsand per cent. The price of wild land in Yernoont and Sew Hamushire, close to the frontier, was five dollars per acre, anil in the British townships conly one dollar In Canaila a great deal of ham was totally mosaleable, "rean at such low prices while in the sutes property was continually changing hands. Not only was lamd alimust unsaleable. bit it was impusible to ubtain money on mortguge of land. because when a sale was forced there was nio certainty as to the value, sine at the time there might be a perfect glut of land in the market, :am no purchasers:'

Mr. LACRIER. That was the ery of the country.

Mr. TUPPER. If that was the cry of the country we have stopped that ery. We have reversed the whole state of affairs and it is to the Canalian side you must now look for the prosperity that was once hoasted in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont : states which the hon. gentleman considers have not to be weighed in the Dalance when comparing the relative adrantages of Canala with that of the United States. On this sulject much has heen said, and very little new
was said to-might with all due deference to the hom. gentleman whin gave so much attention to it. I comsider that he hamalled that subjeet musi unfaily and that he has hamblefl it in a manner in. which it hats mot heen dealt with even in the Linited States. Take denemal Potter's reports on the census of that comerry. Ben where they hat so large a propulation, ho directs attention io thefact that population is not the main thing, hut that the chico thing is the comblition of the population. of the comutry and he refers to the suljeetes which have leen dealt with he the Minister af Finane the trade retmons, the inatfic revedits. the puldic works, and sis on, of the conntry. in arder to asertain whether we are propurens ow whether we are retrogralings bat under free trade: a policy which the hong sent lemam this:ks sw admiat. he, but which her fears to alvinate or anhopt in this eomutry, the same comition of athairs has takem: place as in Camala, vi\%.. the migation from the country to the towns and the ramal puphlation heceming urban. Wie fint, for instanes. in the
 Timen puts it :
"The decrease of pupmation in maral districs whish marks the census of ls:9 has heem mure or lese cinninnous daring the whe of the present eentury. It as a neeessity of the changes which have taken place in :he: compasition of the workink clasese of the cmuntry, amil is not without ite compupusations to the rural latsenrers themselves: a far more potent cause of the changes we are comsidering hat been the transition trom ayricultural to manuficturing and indust rind supremaes. This hate created new interest and new clasee if workers, athe the process has ahsombed canital as well as latomir from one class of the emmumity ame raustir real them to ofliers. Forreign competition :and the rise in the value of gold combined to irting aboui low prices. Tu these canses atd that of bad sensons, and we have the real "xplamation of the recent atricultural depression. But with new inljustments commeted, the last vestiges of the depressiun will
 sulpremaey with be of the greatest pain th ifricuiture.
I call the attemtion of the Homse to that statement for the retson that we hear wery dav that the caluse of this meset thel comblition of the rumal popmlation is the National Policy fostering manufacturing industries in this conntry ant taking these peopl: from the farms where they world do so mulh better. 「et wader is free trale policy. every child in this comutry knows, that free trade was primarily for the sitke of the manufaturers and
 classes. The result has been an attrate tion of the rural pumblation to the manfacturing centres. That is mot peouliar to this comutry, it is mot pecenkiar to the linited sitates. it is common to every cemmery which is able to hoast of manfactures. The Tiun s continnes:
"The attraction of higher wages in towns has, no donbt, led mally to migraie thither from the eommers. who were yut countrelled to do so in seareh of work: but the majurity of thise who have gone to the towns are of the hatter class. In weighing the culuses which are couspiring to reduce the rurat mapuation, however. we must not overlook the syread of education among the working classes of the country, which has led many of them to seek to better their fortunes cither by migration th the towns or by cmigration.
Now every person knows that in this comery ur great difficulty has loeen that we camot keep that Body of men, who are moving in every part of the world, within our own territories as easily ats could the Uiated States : simply because down to 1ssig I believe we had not the means of transporting them to our western territories; whereas, at that
time all the western territories of the Enited States were gridironed with a splemlid railway system and haid companies at work competing for these emigrants and bringing them from all patrters of the globe. We are now starting more failly in the race: we are equipped and we are really. and it is in our great west we will see tor-lay per. haps the greatest confindence in that respect in regatd to the future of this comutry and in regard to the properets of future emighation. I am pleased to see that even the Liberal papers of Manitoba have taken but very little stock in the dismal tales and the dolefal acoomes of the comblition of the combtry given hy Refomers on the stmmp luring the last election, hut they recognize their relatively strons position amil the relatively weaker position of the Luited States how. The propects of oll western territories atre so seat and are so much greater than those of the meighburing territories to-day, that there is no doblit in the minds of those best able to julye, as to what the future is that lies before as. I can tell the hon. gentleman also when he talks alont our tariff !eing the canse of the combition of the agricultumal chass, that that is not in my opinion or in the opinion of any candid man outsibe (amadian political life, a fair statement. If he will go to free tranle England, he will tind this rery same probilem grappled with. It is only the other day that Mr. (haplin. a member of the British fiovernment. stated at the Agricultural Congress held at Ely, the ditticulties that have to lee met hy the agricultmal classes. Cufontmately these difficulties exist in the Ginited Ntates and in Canala, lint I helieve myself with the majority of my fellow citizens in this ermatry. that relatively the Canadian famers position ts the best of the three. Mr. (haplin in the month of Jomany last, mate this atmission as the problems facing the English fiosermment in lealing with the eomdition of the agrioultural elasises of Eagland:
" He recognized with pleasure that there were among them a lare proportion of genuine and umistatathle representatives of the elass earning their livelihood by actual haburon the land. (Hear. hear.) They lived in times when the agricultural interest of this country had been masing thrompheriode of severe depression, by which all its members, from landlorls and owners of the band and temant farmers and wecupiers to the chases which gained their livelibood by actual latour, had been sorely affected in a greater or less degree. There was no one comected with the land who had not felt the st min of that depresion, the consennences and the rravity of which could not be overestimated.
And yot weare toll dioy after day that the fall in the price of agrienltural limits in this comntry is due to misgovermment, in spite of the fact that in a country enjoying a free trate fiscal system we find that condition intemsition, and far more mo fawomable to the farmer than it is to the Ciambian famer. Mr. Chapling gets on :
"A mong all the conseruences which were due, or partly due, to the agriculturai depression, there was not one among them, in his opinion, of graver or more serious import to the agricultural interests of this country than the constant migration of the rural population from the country to the towns, which they witnessed so frequently at the present time. Alihough this was part!y due to the depression, there were many other causes which had been or were enducing to these results. There was the great development of the manufacturing industries which in recent years had taken place in this country. The increased demand for labour that they created ind the higher wages that labour necessarils communded, and the increased attraction presented by living in towns conduced to this migration. But the migration was not limited to this country alone. It mighi also be observed

Mr. Tupper.
in sertain countries on the Continent, ,and notably it went on in the Enited States of Ameriea."
That is the statement of Mr. Chaplin, amd with the fact to which he alludes we are all of course very familiar. I refer to it, however, to show that the hon. femtemans argument on that heal was not candii, and was not fair to the condition of the farmers or the people of Cinama. Now, Mr. speaker, the hon. gentleman said thet popnation was the best test of prosperity in a comory like (amabla. On that point the hon. gentleman could he answered agran from his own speeches. Mem. hers of this Honse who follow his specelhes in the country, neer only refer to the time when he was Finame Minister. to get a that contrandiction of that principle. In the specelhes delivered boy that hon. gentleman ats Finance Minister in $1 s^{-7}$ and 15:7, he again tonted out inis hohby, the exombs, alloding to the migration of the people of Camala to the neighomang states. Bint he anked the people to be of grow cheer. becaluse the trale statistic:s showed that man for man one trale was impmoting ; and he emleavored to nse the argmant which the hon. Minister of Finame has heen ahle to nse with so much force umter the eircmastances this very day. So that on this patestion of the exombs. I think I have shown that the hon, member for sonth Oxford is not a safe guide. that is. if his stambing as Finance Minister sho: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ingart responsilility to his ntterances. Now, the bon. gentlemans argment, to-night, on the question of trale generally was, 1 submit, an agmuent agamst the very hasis of Coufenleration, minimizing as it did the importance of interprovincial tralle. His argument revealed only too well the trade for which he would give up atmost everything. But I call the attention of the Homse to the fact that in 1sti., when a young man, and in 15.50 , when an ohler and more experienced man, that his voice was liften up in the old Legishature of Camala, and in this very Ifonse, to wan (anamlans against ab, sorption into the United States, and to allocate as cehemently and eamestly as he couhd the camse of interporincial trule and the camse of Camadian Confederation, in order to prevent that absurption taking place, which to-night heaparently wishes to see bronght ahont: and the Confederation which he now patacically denomuces he then regarderl as ate only means by which we combleseape from that absoiption or amexation. The hon. gentleman was admittedly embarrassed by the statement malle hy the hon. Dinister of Finanice as to the result of the negotiations at Washington. He conla not umberstamd, after Mr. Farrers visits to Washingtom, after Mr. Wiman's and Mr. iollwin s:athes visits, all ammexationists open and avowed, why he could not hate been in possession of this information as suon as the Minister of Finance: and, 1 take it, that is the reasim he doulits the accuracy of the version given from the Treasury lienches to-night. But it is not strange to see the hon. gentleman embarassen. We have seen him so often in that condition that it is a faniliar sight. But, Sir, is it not significant that although the hon. gentleman talked so much of our relations with the Cnited States and of continental free trade, reperating all the ohargaments, he omitted to tell this Honse or this country whether he was willing to accept Mr. Blaine's terms? They were not accepted by the Government of the clay; and they would not be acceptable to any wing of the Conservative party
in Canala-that is well known. The hon. gentleman spoke alout almost everything comnected with the sulbject, but did not give his own opinion of the conditions laid down hy Mr. Blaine for the market upon which, according to the hon. gentleman, the whole prosperity of this comntry absolutely lepends. I would suggest to his colleaguesthat seeing that they have kept secret tom long what is their own mamer of working out this trade guestion, seeing that they have denied to the Canadian people any information as to the means whereby they could pat into effect a free trade policy- that this is the hour and the day when they should tell us whether they will take the responsilility of aying yes to the offer that hats lee refused by the (ianalian forermment. Sow, the hom. gentlemanis argument that the whole Mckinley tariff is on the shomblers of the cimadian farmers. that they pay all the duties imposed hy it. is. I say achisedly, the argment on which Mr. Mokinley relied for the passage of the agricultural features of his Biil in the House of Representatives. I heard Mr. Mekinley base the agricultural features of his tatifit on the statements made hy Mr. dahbrin sumith ami the hon. member for Sorth Norfolk (Mr. (harlom), quating the statements of thase genile. men. Then, gou have ohy to turn up the press reports of Mr: Mokinle $\because$ s ampatign against Mr. (:maphell for the sovernorship of ohio, to tind that his ammunition for that campaign and his defence of his tariff measure were based on the neterances of hom. sentemen opmosite, who told Mr. Mckinley that the Camadians pay the duties, and comtradicted Mr. Campbell when he assertel that the tariff was a burden on the peaple of the United states. Whether weare respmaible for it or not is a very small yuestion when these facts mect us in the face. Whaterer was in the minds of the framers of the Bill, the argments they usedto hring it into life and to keep it on the statute-book came from the mouthe of hom. sentemenopposite and were such as the hon. membeif forsouth ()xfordmate use of to-night. Then, the hon. gentleman, while objecting to sereral features of the tarifi, sail nothing of eowh, becanse he is apparently making love to the fatmer omls. He said that that duty atfiected the farmer only in a comparatively small degree, affecting other classes mach more. I would like, if the hom were not so late, to say much on the coal gnestion. I say that the examination of that feature of the tarifif will afford the hest possible vindication of the Sational Policy. Experience has told us, in regard to the price of heth anthracite amd hituminous coal, that the argument made by the hon. member for South Oxford is fallicious, that instead of these duties always falling upon the consmoner, the duty on anthracite coal was paid by the coal exporters from the Enited states and not by the Canadian preople, and the lest proof of that is the proof to which I referto-night. Taking the C/olve statement of marbet prices, the Canadian people have gaid more for their coal since the duty was taken off.

Mr. LAURIER. Put it on again.
Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman is aware, from the statement of the Minister of Finance, that we are not so hard up as to require shat amount of revenue, but it is there ready any noment. Whenever we may require half a million dollars, ther, is the article from which we can obtam ôt witn the
least burden to, the (imadian.perple. The reason of the increase is that when the cluty was on, all points in Ontario, were made competitive because there was a prospect of the hituminous conal of the Maritime Provinces going further west, hat when that duty was taken off, the Ontario district, then a separate district, went into what wats called the Buffalo district, and those districts ate parcelled out by the owners of anthracite coal, whe fix just such prices as they please. Before that, Ontario was neutral gromil on aceomint of the comal tariff. But I will now touch the ofleer subject of hitumin. ous coal. Sir Henry Tyler has made a statement that the Grand Trumb Railway paid s., (M),(KM) a year in coal duty, owing to the duty of sixty cents at tom, on the coal they consmmeal. I was annazel at that statement, which utterly contradicted all my awn lelicf on the subject, and I commanicated with the manage of the Grand Trank Railwas. Mr. Sareant, hat although months have dapsed. certainly weeks, I have not been ahle to. ., thain from Mr. Sitgednt any widence upm which such a statement could be made. In ls:n all the duty collected ons all the coal actually comsumed liy the dimat Trunk Railway. (:inablian laciti- Ralway, amb wer me clise honght int" this comatis, was only: ss(n),oks. Which shats that the statement if Sir Henry Tyler is nu apmble of beng powed. If it is. $I$ an utterly mable to mondertime upon what such a statement can le hased. I will not go fully into, that yuestiom. althemgh 1 amp pepared to do so, hut I wish twath!e to the chanse of tome regarding that luty. 1 can harilly make it wit. Tonnght it is mos sib bal a tax, apparently becanse it does not atfeet the firmer som melh ats other taxes. lout the lon member for somth oxforet, a few years age, in lssa, for instance, was of the opision that:
"The two most barbirpus taxes even in our present
arbmous tariff-I dubt if it is posible io find two mure barbarous tariff-I doubt if it is passible eot find two more conai ind thour. This tat on coal may he considered as the tax which of all others sets most at detiance erery somal prineiple of political ecomany and of empmon suse. Yon eim conceive ot no tax which is more imletensible, which is more absard, and which is werse in its mratical mperation than the same dats on coal.
The hom. gentleman hat changel his opinion alwut many things, and on the coal guestion 1 sincerely trust he has changed his opinion also. Whether he has or not, let me tell him that the comutry where the price of coal is increasing and where the combinations, so much denomecel under the Nitional Policy ly hon. gentlemen opmsite-- when comsidering the question of binding twine for instance-are thourshing and where coal rings now run the price up or down just as they please is England to-day as well its the United states. Unler the so-called free trade system. I am able to prove that the price of eoal is fixed. not aceording to the laws of supply and demand, but he the coal association. The price fixed in Englam by this combination, a gigantic affair, was six shillings in 1880, it was raisel to eleven shillings in 1890, and ten shillings in 1891, and I ask Sir Henry Tyler, in considering this subject, to be fair to Camada and to arlmit, as the facts will force him to admit, that while he is paying less for the coal consumed by the Grand Trunk to-day under the National Policy than he paid under a Reform Alministration, with no duty on coal, in Eugland the railway companiesare paying more. The price of coal, under the operations of the
combine in the mother land. is to- liay leater to the railway companies thatn the price paid to-day in Montreal hes Sir Hemry Tyler for the diame Trunk Railway. And that is a comblition of things under whind the statement comes with good grace from the ex-Minister of Finance. when he states that he hats mot st math to grumble arer in the coal tan as it only atte.ets the famer in a companatively light dergee. Tor make atire that the Engrish prices were corret. I commanicatenl with the lireat Wextom Railwav (ommany in Finslamh, and fomme that lhe statemient I hate given the Honse wits vorrestas to the incerased price in England. amd the Lonshon Times is my anthority for statimer that those prices ate tixerl he the combines of the wat salliery fropriations of the mother annaty. bat there is athother feathere in consnereian with the raal tarke. It is a hatrometer as we the semeral emmanere in (amatat allil the hest hatrometer we hatre. For installee. 1 foumb that in lsi-t the prolletion in (innalit. winen the Refommers eame into juwer, was slonis. Itio

 ten veats of the Nat onal Polics it had risen th
 in romererion with the subject. I regret that I hate ocempien far bure of the time of the Honse than I intemberl, or indeed. fom memint of view Wats at all moersialy. The hom. Fentlemans.
 maself for the mast pratt. spoke of the wrief The felt wor the statements of the Minister of Finames. Hon. gemelemen apposite areand will he, I helieve, arieverl. They ate grieved at heing now
 lutely at a loss for at polieg. (ertainly the ex-Minister of Finamee has mot whehsafed us at hint as 10 the pesition they are now to assume: The hon, gentleman saly we eometed a refusal at Washington. The hom. genteman can harlly have meant that. The hom. gentleman conlid not have gathered that from any statement mate ins the Minister of Finames. 'The hom. the Minister of Finance gave to the hom. gentleman a saceinet aneonnt of a business comversation between two hasiness men, and I lin not think there hats been a hint on the athonity of Mr. Blatine or of angone Who eonld spack with athority in the states, that the delegates from this dioveriment attempted to play with the question or to trite with it. From the outset hoth partics acted with the greatest cambonr, and with too mach cambour for the digestion of hon. gentlenen opposite. The hon. gentlenath says we wouhl prefer Mr. Farrer as a Celegate: 1 would like to know whether with a mask or without one. I was not supprised to learn that the hon. gentleman womld prefer Mr. Farrer as a delegate: If public rumour is correci, that gentleman has already acted as a delegate to Washington on more than one oecasion, mot as a clelegate for the Canadian fiovernment, hut as a alelegate against the Canalian (iovermment and against the interests of the Canailian people. At last, the hon. gentleman got his political fangs, so to spuak, on the Intercolonial Railwat. He left the camals and the great expenditure which has been male upon them in the past and the expenditure which it is intenten to make upon them in the future, and, again thinking of the "shrels and patches," and finding that their
grool example has heren followed in Ontario, he Went down to the lower provinces and attackend the most important work in that part of the 1hominion. I have a speech moler my hame delivered hy the hom. gentleman when these deticits did not appear to appal him as they slo to-night. When that roan was of comparatively small extent, when it man only to hiviere lu lamp, and the hom. gentleman, ats Piname Minister. stated that the anticimated deticit was mot less than half a million of dollats. But at that time, when more statesmanlike views prevaled in that party, the hom. geuthemans ohl learler. Mr. Mackenzie, whose present illness I amsure we all greatly meplore, stated as brime Minister that he virowed this great pholic. work. this work se essential to interprovimedial male. this work which was a part of the contitions of comferleration, in a very patrintio sense. In Isis. he stated in this Homse that:
 to enme in makinx the tratitic entirely a baying we, but the romel wond siehla return in mang ohher ways than dollars aml eents. lig opening un, a vinst jurtion of the combiry which han hee"n almust inatecesible. It womh laty in another was. It wonld atford n highway of ont own
 promoting that interemurse which was reselntal to the: growth af mafional fireling amonges us which was murh more valuable than mones-that indepentent matimat ticelin! without which mo people eonhle he prosperous or Ifreat.
How hatre the heth. gentlemen ileparterl from thosie principles. when to-night the hen. menher is hringe ing up ats a lone of comtention among the ditierent provinces, the supposed burthen in the waty of at detieit on the workine of the Intereolonial liailway. 1 might also r!unte Mr. Brown who. ats one of the Fathers of (bomfederation, wats willing. speakins for ()ntatio, to spernl the sonst of tive of these mats in the interests of that great selome: but the hon. gent leman gloats wer the loss of revenue and tries to territy the taspayer of the west on aceome of the ieticit on that great puldic work. I hate alreaty alluded to our public works in semeral. The hom. genteman at one time conle give a very different aceount of the wishlom of our expembiture: is that particulat. We acerepted the silver side of his shieh, and the people of cimanda have aceepled it at many elections since lsis. Finally. We are told that the Reformers in the here elections, ats on all oweasions. got the promatar rote, and there are the representatives of the popular vote. a score or so, as the hon. gentleman sail when spleaking of the towas of (anali. I do nom know how the hon. gentleman got the popular vote. becaluse in cominty after county, acoording to the latest returns, we have the popular member, aml I think the hon. gentlemanis statement in that regard is about as correct as his statement as to the population of this comontry as : whole. However, the hon. gentleman reached a climax at the enl. He reached one of the greatest tlights to which he ever has soitred in any tinancial statement, when he alleged that the manufacturers han cost Canada eight humideal millions of dollars in the last fourteen years. That is the hon. gentleman in his position as a thancial alviser. I lope some kind friem will take the trouble to send that statement to some English tinancial journal.

Mr. P'A'TERNON (Brant). He did not state thitt.,
Mr. TUPPER. I so umlerstood him : bit I have no desire to misrepresent the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Paternon (Brant). I dil not so understand it.

Mr. TUPPER. I hope my ears leceived me, but I was even realy to believe that from the hom. gentlearan.

## Mr. MLILLS (Bothwell). Too realy.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman is surely unkind to say that anyone is too ready to believe what the hon. member for South Oxforl states. In concinsion. I may say that in every country there are croakers and, mo matter what prosperous condition may have been reached, there are these wiseacres talking of deht, and distress, and misery, and burthens, and soon. No country ever grew to a nation without having scores upons scores of such men. bint no country ever cance to ruin that prerented those mournfal alvisers from taking their seats on the Treasury benches.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). At this late hour of the night, I shall not attempt to detain the House for any length of time, and 1 an sure the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat will urat accuse me for want of courtesy if 1 do not waste valuahle time in replying to much of what he has stated. Some years ago, and down to recent fears, we were aconstomed in many constituencies in the west to see an old scrap-book lirought out on platforms, containing seraps of speeches reported to have been made by indivihats during the last fuarter of a century. It was known as "Charlie's scrap-hook." In listening to the hon. gentleman, I thought. perhaps Charlie's sctap-book had got lost and someone had found it and given it to the hon. grentleman. The present state and comdition of the country is certainly worthy of some consideration over and beyond the adoption of a tone of abuse amb of vilification as far as possibie towards an hon. member on this side of the Honse. It seems to me, when a financial statement is presenter, it is a time, as the Finance Minister would recognize, and one would think anyone would recognize in a reliberative assembly, to consider carefully the eondition of the country amd to consider any sugeestions which may te offered for the bettering of the condition of the country. That is the duty I suppose that devolves upon us here, and what effect it can hare to quote extracts which, taken ont of their connection, may not mean what the hon. gentleman intends them to mean, bring them into a discussion where they can hear no possible weight, I camnot see, and it can only weaken the position the hon. gentleman takes. The first criticism was that the hon. member for South Oxford had paid no attention to the financial part of the Finance Minister's speech. I think that is not correct. I think my hon. friend did deal with it, he dealt with it in a short way, and he could not help dealing with it in a short way because it was a brief statement of facts the greater part of which all the gentlemen who have studied the Public Accounts were perfectly conversant with. The Finance Minister stated what items had come short in the receipts and what had exceded on expenditure in the Public Accounts that we have. True the Finance Minister tabulated them in a nice, readable way, but they called for no comment. Over and beyoud that he gives us his estimates for the year 1891-92. He estimates that we will receive $\$ 36,500,000$, and if the expenditure is maintained for the next few months until the end
of July, he thinks we will have a surplus of
 that we will have a stationary revenuenot hinting at any tariff changes at all-
 of waming that it would be well to alopt the policy of confining our expenciiture to ibout that amount. Now, withont enlearouring to disparage the statement at all I think he dealt exhanstively with all the Einance Ministersaidinreference to the finances of this country. He noticed this fact, that the Minister expects that without any changes in the tariff, leaving the same mathinery in operation, there will he a stagnation in this country so great that he will have no angmented revenne at all: he expects that with the same rate of taxation he will have an income for the year to come of $\$ 36$, . 500.000 . hat an increase at all.. 'I take it that if there was to be an increase. coen with the present rate of taxation, it would be due to the increasedprosperity of the comutry. The Minister. howerer, evidenty loes not low for that, and thes we will have to conthe our i:leats so far as expembliture is concerned, to $\mathbf{S 3 6}, \mathrm{non}, 00 \%$. My hon. friend next had recomese to his scrap. Wook, and from that he professed to read some statements that had been made by the member for sonth Oxford some lf years ago, in which he pointed out that the revenue had somewhat disilppointed him. It was quite proper for him tojpoint ont, it seems to me, in gencral keepine with his position of Finance Minister at that time amb as explanatory of it, that the luties were then levied wholly, or almost wholly, upen an ad raforem basis, and that the shrinkage in values in this country - not calused by this fact, not catused by any action of the (iovermment-hut the tarif being levied upon an ul relorem basis. these values had shrunken and the revenue had shrunken somewhit, and the hon. gentleman seems to think that is a matter of reproach to my hom. friend. Well, I cannot see that, nor can I see where injury was done to the country. He hoasts that ly the machinery and the skill that have been made use of by the Finance Minister in extracting money from the pockets of the people by putting on a specific combined with ad ralorem duties, they have, during a period of stagnation amd duluess of trade, nevertheless been able to wring their extra millions out of the pockets of the people. But what credit is that to a Govermment? If, under the operation of the tariff of the member for South Oxford two millions less went into the revenue than he anticipated, not knowing that the decline in value would take place, where was that two millions left? It was left in the pockets of the people. The boast of the hon. gentleman comes down to this, that they have succeeded in devising a scheme whereby, let times be hard, let values fall in consequence, they will wring out of the pockets of the people the millions they want to expend, whether the people are able to pay it or not. Sir, suppose a municipal council seeking re-election at the end of the year, come before the people and say: You ought to return us, the old council, because if you look at the matter, and we can prove it to yon, we absolutely doubled your taxation during our year of administration. Why, Sir, in what position would the reeve and tre council of any municipality be if they went to the people and urged as their clain for support that they had taken double the amount of money out of
their pockets hy way of taxation than had heen taiden by the previous council: That is the argument and the position taken by the hon. gentleman opposite. He says: "We have devised a tariff, we have set in operation machinery by means of which, whether the country is poor or rich, whether values are high or low, whether you are able to pay it or not, you have got to give us the millions that we reguire to carry on the (iovermment at the extravagant rate of expenditure we have inalgorated and that we intend to maintain." He next found fault with the hon. member for South Oxford because he hat not made a phucky speceh. It seems to me he was hard to please, for he went on in the next breath to ploote some utterances, or alleged utterances, made by my hon. friend, 1 suppose, on ocasions when he considered that my hon. friend spoke pluckily, and containing a number of endearing epithets that he made use of towards his friends opposite. I suppose he was disappointed, because, having prepared all- these extracts and expecting that my hon. friend would use these expressions, when he found they were not used, it rather took away his thumder. Then he took the bold position that no one would state that a large number of people hail left the country, if I umierstomi him right, for I took the statement down, amd this in the presence of the census returns which have been yuoted, in presence of the facts known to himself, in presence of the fact that when they hring down the Redistribution Bill, they will be forced to recluce the number of representatives in his own province, because of the loss of population in that province. Why, sir, when you have examined statements. such as that, you are not prepared to attach as much importance as the Parliament of Canada would like to be able to attach to the utterance of one that is entrusted with a portfolio in its administration. He gave us several stories, we had heard them hefore. If I might say to him-I do not know how his stories took upon the platform, I do not know whether they conduced to his fame ans an orator-but if he woull permit me, somewhat his senior in public life, to say it, I would tell him that I do unt think they will conduce to his standing or reputation as a nember of the House of Commons. He was bold enough to say that my hon. friend did not understand the sugar question, that when he was in the office of Finance Minister he arranged the sugar question in such a way that it was not in the interest of the country. Sir, he arranged the sugar duties in such a way, at any rate, that the greater portion of the tax went into the treasury of the country. I think if the hon. gentlenan himself and the hon. Minister of Finance wholly understood the sugar question they would see that there is a source of revenue lying open to them right on that very question, without destroying their National Policy, if they will maintain it, and what is that: Well, I will tell them, and I charge the:n nothing for the information. The hon. gentleman evidently had tried to get some tariff hints from Mr. Blaine when in Washington. I will tell him that, assuming to-day that the importation of sugar, in round numbers, is about two hundred million pounds, if he puts if of a cent per pound duty on raw sugar under No. 14 Dutch standard he will geta revenue of $\$ 600,000$ that will go into the public treasury from that source. I will

Mr. Paterson (Brant).
tell him furtber than when he his done that, he has left the refiners of sugar in this country precisely the same amount of protection that the refiner has in that comutry that he says is protected to death. I think the hon. member for South Oxford womlil understand that much about the sugar guestion, and evidently the hon. gentlemen opposite do not uailerstand even that simple proposition, or a worse supposition must be mine, that knowing it, they deliberately neglect the interest of Canada in that respect. Then we have an allusion to the coal duty, and he seemed somewhat nonplassed becanse the hon. member for south ()xford had not said something about coal, but not having mentionel he was fain to take holl of it bolily himself. because he had probably a lot of figures, he had probably got a lot of statistics in order to prove that when the duty was upon anthracite coal it was not the Canadian that paid the duty. but it was the Amerisan producer of the coal: and that if it was reimposed it would not come out of the pockets of our poople at all, and that was one of the fallacies entertained, according to him, by the member for south Oxford. When the learler of the Opposition asked why the leader of the Government did not reimpose it, the hon. gentleman said we did not need the money just now. That would be very kind and consid. erate if those to be bencfited under it were to be our people, but when the people of the United States were to receive the benefit according to him, they paying the, duty on it, we rather think he would consider the Govermment failed in their duty by not reimposing it. I do not propose to read extracts, but I have in my mind is speech delivered by an hon. gentleman who occupied a seat in this House, who was at one time Minister of Finance, and who is now our High Commissioner in London, in which, when introducing his iron duties, placing excessive burdens upon that article which is in such common use among the people, burdens that were grievous to be borne, anid, by way of comfort, that he at one fell swoop swept away half a million of taxation that was upon us by taking off the duty on coal. But he may not have been, as was alleged against the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) a financier, he may not have understoud these matters and have been entirely mistaken. It was, at all events, the opinion he held at that time, if I am not mistaken, and if I am in error I shall le grlad to acknowledge it, as can be easily found by looking u; the Budget speegh lelivered when the iron dnties were imposed.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). It is not an hereditary opinion.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). No, it has not descended. The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries addressed some other remarks to the House that I dill not take note of, because I did not think they came into the consideration of this question. for they have been spoken of so long and so often: I refer particularly to the grouping of certain portions of the neighbouring Republic in order toshow that their population had not increased as it should have done. I do not attach importance to this line of argument in (questions of this kind. It may be very well when there is time to discuss such issues and one may be able to score a point in that way. But the whole question must be looked at, a broad view of the whole question
must be taken when you are devising means whereby the trade of a country may not only le maintained but enhanced. I ask hon. gentlemen op. posite when they take that narrow view, how is it possible for them to conceive that the policy of isolation and high taxation which they have inauguratel and have endeavoured to maintain can be a policy in the best interests of the people. If it is true that interprovincial trade has benefited the Dominion, of course we arrive at the result that if we cim secure free trade with $\mathbf{6 5 , ( 0 0 0 , 0 1 0}$ instead of half a million, vast benefits must be secured to our people. Hon. gentlemen opposite declare that Canada is prospering : they read extracts from Mr. Mowat and other gentlemen. Who says that Camala has not increased ! The fact stares us in the face that the census shows we have only half a million more population than we had ten years ago. That is better than if we had half a million less. Here is pronf that we have not alisolutely gone lackwards. What we, on this side of the House, hold is that a country like Canada, with its resources and people and nationality, should have increased in population, not half a million, but a million and a half. The question should be, not that the people of Canadia should be ahle to get bread and butter for a few years, that the mortgages should not eat them entirely out of house and home, and that we should be able to keep as many people herealuring the next ten years as there are now. What a low estimate this is to take of this country with its population and resources. In considering this question, we must consider it in the light of what progress ought to have leen made as compared with the progress which has been made. What is there that debars the progress of Canada? Has it not stores of wealth in the fisheries? They are an inexhaustible mine of wealth. Are there not mineral resources locked up in the earth? It is known that Canada is rich in mineral deposits. Is it because we have not agricultural lands? Look at the provinces, not only those by the sea and Quebec and Ontario, hut glance at the millions of acres of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-West awaiting settlement. Look at the wealth of the country locked up in the Rocky Mountains and Selkirks. Look at the wealth in the fisheries of the Pacific, away in the far west. What is the matter with the country? Nothing is the matter with Canada. There is no better country under the sun than Canada. If we have a rugged climate in portions of it, it tends to produce the best and hardiest class of men in muscle and brain. The fault is unt in the country. let the fact stares us in the face that, taking the figures of hon. gentlemen opposite, we are short of a population which ought to be in this country of over $1,000,010$ people at the lowest calculation. Why are they not here? I will not weary the House by going into figures at length, but I point out that we had a population of 4,324,811 ten years ago. Hon. gentlemen opposite will certainly not dispute that proposition.

Mr. Moneill. I thought you denied it on your side of the House.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). I did not deny itI hope the hon. nember as a loyal supporter of the Govermment which took these figures will not deny it. I think the hon. gentleman will not deny that the lowest natural increase in those ten years should be one-fifth added to the population. With the
natural increase alone it is apparent that 386,010) people were lost to this country. But that is not all. If we are to take the figures of hou. gentlemen as given by themselves, we find there have been immigrant settlers, said to have come into this country, and to have settled in this country during the ten years from 1881 to 1890 . to the number of 886, 177. Putting the two together you have a right to expect, if the figures of gentlemen opposite are true, that when these people came to Canada and expressed their desire to settle in Canada with its vast resources, and climate right; if there had not been something wrong in its Government, and in its law, you have a right to assume that they would remain in this country which is efual to any other on the face of the globe. You have a right to assume that if everything was right at hone the flower of our population, our youth, instead of going to other countries would settle down in their own, where there are great possibilities for them, and a field for all the energy that they possess. Sir, if our own people had remained, and if the emigrants they professed to have brought here hal remained, there would have leen an increase of $1,251,139$ souls ; but the figures show that there is a bire increase of son, 000 , or $1,200,000$ souls less chan came to this country, anl than were in this country, if we take the figures of hon. gentlemen opposite, and who have left this country which is rich so far as its natural advantages and its material well-being are concerned. It is for hon. gentlemen opposite to say why they have left this country. An excuse was offered by the hon. gentleman who list spoke; he did not venture to say it himself but he professen to read, that the figures of 1881 were doubted as being absolutely accurate ly the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Carturight). The Minister of Marine and Fisheries did not venture to say himself that the figures were not correct himself. Why did he read what another man stid? Why was he not manly enongh to say that the figures of 1881 were wrong?

Mr. TUPPER. Will the hon. gentleman allow me to say a word?

## Mr. Paterson (Brant). Yes.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman misunderstood my argument in that connection; I did not state my own opinion, nor was it necessary to do so. I was simply then endeavouring to show the House the animus that influenced the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) in dilating upon the present terrible condition of the country, as he said; and to show that he was not dealing fair, as I thought, with the subject. I mentioned a fact that he had carefully concealed, and certainly did not bring to the attention of the House. That was, that while he now assumed in his calculation that the census of 1881 was absolutely correct, he almost called it a deliberate fraud in 1891, as having exaggerated the number of people there were in Canada. It was not necessary for me, for my purpose, to say that the census of 1881 was correct or incorrect.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). But it would be very pleasing to me now in my argument if the hon. gentleman would give us his own opinion?

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman knows what his leader says.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). But I would like to know what the would-be leader of some other hon. gentlemen had to say.

Mr. TUPPER. It is quite clear you are not satistied with the authority of the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright).

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Not at all, but I think there is the weakness in the hon. gentleman's argument, that he puts it on to the hon. member for South Oxforl. Perhaps the Minister of Marine and Fisheries might say that the figures as taken by the Government now, represent more people than there are at present in the country. They are taken on precisely the same basis as the last census, taken on the de jure and not the de facto system. But let me cial the attention of the hon. gentleman to this fact. (in back to the figures of the census of 1871 , twenty years ago, and you will find that there were $3,686,5 \%$ s souls in Canada then. surely there would be a simple two per cent per ammom of natural increase added in a population like Canala, and that would have given you an increase of $1,474,637$ souls, whereas your entire increase is but $1,136, \overline{7} 1$ or $33 \overline{3}, 886$ souls short of what you ought to have with a natural increase, to siay nothing of the 886,000 that you claim to have brought into the country by immigration during these ten years. I think I heard the Minister of Justice say that this exolus was during the Mackenzie Alministration. Let him not lay that Hattering unction to his soul, let him look up the figures of the exolus at that lateand compare them with the exodus proved hy the figures of the Government to have taker place during their reign, and I think he will never, in the future, say anything about the exodus unler any previous Arlministration. I ask in all seriousness, if instead of these charges which we have heard, these old utterances of sixteen and twenty years ago that have been given on the election platform, time after time, I ask if it would not have been suitable at this time that the hon. gentleman had recognized the fact that luring the past ten years it is a sad disappointment to the people of this comntry, that they are not able to tind $1,2(0), 000$ sonls, which, if the Govermment count is to be taken as correct, are not to be found within our own borders. We hail a right to expect that the Minister of Finance in dealing with the problem of the welfare of this country, its financial position and its material prosperity, should have made some allusion to that. that he should have endeavoured to ascertain what was the cause, to have pointed it out to the House and to have devised some remedy and marle some proposition by which this drainage of our population might have ceased. Sir, we listened in vain for it from the Finance Minister. He was followed by his lieutenant, but we listened in vain for it from him also. What did we hear from the Minister of Finance? We heard him relating that he had been on a mission to Washington to endeavour to effect a reciprocity treaty with the United States, either for the good of Canada, or for the ill of Canada. We will suppose as honest men that when he went there and mate the proposition that he believed it would be in the interests of Canada to have freer trade relations with that nation to the south of us. As honest men we are lound to suppose that that was the case. Then, I ask, how is it that when he - Mr. Paterson (Brant).
came back and stond in his place in this House, and told us as he did-his face exultant as he told us-that there was no possible hope of that which wothd be a benefit to this country being accomplished, his followers behind him cheered to the echo. I say that such a spectacle ne:er was witnessed in the Canadian Parliament as a Minister going to Washington, declaring that he was going there toeffect a reciprocity treaty and to bring about freer trade relations with the people to the south, which would be to our henefit, and on his return, exultant as he declared, that he not only could not get it, but that nolooly else could get it, and the wild cheers of more than one-half of the members of Parliament sitting hehind him responding to that. Sir, it seems to me it was not creditable to these gentlemen that they should have taken that position. If, on the other hand, I was to suppose that it was possible for sworn allvisers of Her Majesty to enact a farce, to play a deceit, to go to $W$ ashington to pretend to go there with a lesire to procure something, while their aim and object was to prevent it, I can understand why they should smile and why they should he applandeil by their supporters. Sir, the hon. gentleman has on more than one occasion-he did it to-day, though not in as plain words as usual-taken the ground that reciprocity would be of very little value to us. He has taken the ground that that country is not a natural market for the prorlucts of Canada. He has repeated that statement from the platform. He has belittled the benetits that conld be derived from free intercourse with the people to the south, and he and his party have joined together in denouncing a reciprocity treaty even in agricultural products as a bad thing for the farmers of Canada. That position was taken by him in Toronto, where he asserted that the Unitedstates was not our natural market, hut that our natural market was in England, and repeated by their organ, which, on the day just preceding one of the lye-elections, came out with the reasons why the Reform candirate should not he supported, one of them being: "Vote against So-and-so and the flooling of the Comadian market with cheap American prolucts." Now, Sir, that being the view of these hom. gentlemen, Iask what position were they in to go to Washington on behalf of Canala, honestly, sincerely and carnestly endeavouring to bring about a treaty that would be ruinous and disastrous to the agricultural interests of Canada? sir, one or other of these positions is occupied by hon. gentlemen opposite. Neither position is very honourable; I hesitate to make the choice for them, and will allow them to do that for themselves. Sir, I helieve that freer trade relations with the people to the sonth of us would be beneficial to the people of this country. I desire to see these relations brought about, if possible. I lo not believe in paying the price that hon. gentlemen opposite have declared we would have to pay in order to get reciprocity ; int, notwithstanding the statement of the Finance Minister, I am scarcely prepared to believe yet that some one else might not perhaps he able to give more hope that such a thing would be accomplished, than the Government were able to give this afternoon. We have to take the word of the hon. Minister of Finance for it. I can only imperfectly remember what he suicl. I would know it better if I had it before me-if we had it lefore us, as I
think we should, some " memo." of what did transpire. The seal of secrecy was not on the hon. gentleman, or else he violated it in his verbal statement. The seal of secrecy was not there, and there should have been on the Table of the House some written communication which would enable the House to know just what did transpire in reference to this matter. But following as well as I could follow words spoken fluently and pleasantly, but hurriedly necessarily, as worls will drop from a speaker's lips, I was unable to see, from what he did say, that there was anythine like an earnest, honest attempt to sit down and discuss the possibilities of securing reciprocity. Why, Sir, from the statement of the hon. gentleman himself, it seemerl to me that he was suggesting to Mr. Blaine all the ditficulties he possibly could suggest. He seemed to say to him: "Why, my dear Mr. Blaine, you know I have got to raise a recenue : how do you think I shall raise my revenue:" And I can imagine Mr. Blaine looking at him quietly, thinking no doubt in his own mind: "Well, my dear friend, I should have thought you ought to have known what you were going to do abont your revenue lefore you ciame to talk to me." But Mr. Blaine seems to have been taken by surprise, and to have said to the Finance Minister: "Hare you no other way to raise a revenue besides putting duties on grools that come from the United States?" And that subject seems to have been dropped. Then, they talked about excise duty, and the hon. Minister seems to have said to Mr. Blane: "There is trouble there; if you have exeise duties. our excise duties will have to he the same as yours; and that subject seens to have terminated there. Then he said to Mr. Blaine,: "If we take down the harriers and make a reciprocity treaty with you, will you let us take down the barriers against all other countries in the world? " And Mr. Blaine said he seemed to think that lacked one of the principal elements of reciprocity. It seems to me that when the Finance Minister made that suggestion, this difficulty would occur to him, that he would be still shorter of revenue when he took down the barriers against all countries. Sir, 1 cannot understand that manner of negotiating. I cannot understand men having a love for their country, and professing their helief, that freer trade relations would be advantageous, going to Washington, apparently not seeking to obviate difficulties in the way, but presenting difficulties, and then hurrying back to deliver the message which the hon. gentleman delivered to-day, with exultant voice and amid the cheering of his supporters behind him. And these hon. gentlemen tell us that we are dumbfounded by his statement. What is there to cause consternattion in the Liberal ranks by such an announcement made by the hon. Minister of Finance, under the circumstances, detailed by himself? I have failed to be struck with the force of it in such a way as to be unable to gatiner my thoughts together and express my views in reference to this subject. But if hon. gentlemen opposite had made up their minds-and certainly they have made up their minds that as far as they are concerned no further attempt will be made to secure free trade relations with the people to the south of us-we were entitled, I think, in the presence of the fact that we are losing our population at the rate we are, in view of the fact that this is not the fault
of the country, but is clue to some other reasons, to expect that a gentleman occupying the position of Minister of Finance would have been prepared to point ont some other direction in which in his opinion it would serve the interests of Canadia to move. Hut, Sir, we have listened in vain. He proposes nothing, except that his excessive taxation is to remain upon the people of this country; the exodus is to go on : the burden of the national debt increased by a hundred million by these gentlemen during these very ten years, is to continue. He proposes no relief, no extended trade in any direction. He coolly tells the farmers of Quebec and of Maritime Provinces:
"Cease to grow your hat, which is your protitable crop; raise thorough-bred horses for the Finglish market, and breed fine cattle." That is the way in which he talks to men whose capital is all invested at the present time in their farms, the relief is to come not through any effort of the (iovernment. They are to remain in office worse than Hies upon a wheel, and the farmers of Canadia are to get relief by working out their own salvation, by growing as much as they can upon their farms and sending it to whatever market will choose to take and pay for it. Sir, they tell us that we have the English market, and they rejoice in the fact that we are not tied to the American market, and they exclaim the American market is not our natural market, but the English market is. But we had the English market long ago, and we have it still on the same terms as the American and other nations have, sive in the scheduling of cattle. And if we had freer trade relations with the people to the south of us, secured on fair and honourable terms, we would have the English market then just as free and open as at present. The hon. gentleman rejoiced at being able to point to the fact that our exports to Great Britain had increased and those to the United States decreased. I am sorry to think that a gentleman occupying the position of Finance Minister should state calnly a proposition of that kind, should compare the free, open English market with the American market barred by a duty of 25 to 75 per cent; and should claim that because, forsooth, more of our products are going to the English free market on account of the barriers being raised higher and higher against us in the American market, the former isour natural market and the latter is not. Sir, I by no means undervalue the English market. On the contrary I say cultivate it in all legitimate ways we can, but if you want to make a fair comparison, you should consider what the Canadian. farmers would be able to do in the American market were it as free as the English market is now, and then determine. Take, for an illustration, the egg. I suppose if the United States were to impose a prohibitory duty upon eggs, more of our eggs would go to England than ever and less to the United States, and the hon. gentleman could then point to England, with equal logic, as our natural market for eggs. But would that demonstrate that if the duty were wiped out and the American market made free, our trade would not go there? Our trade returns tell us it would. But the extension of our trade has been crippled by the imposition of higher and higher duties, which prevent comneerce between the two countries. What we say is that if our neighbours will remove these barriers and make their market free, we will still have the

English market as we have it now, and the law of supply and demand would determine to what extent we could use it. The competition would bring higher prices. Would that hurt the country: I do not propose to detain the House at greater length. I have spoken longer than I intended, lout I enteavoured to pay the hon. gentleman who preceded me the courtesy of noticing all he said, and I think I hare alluded to all his principal statements. I have endeavoured to point out that in my juigment the Ministers have failen to show any way by which Canadian trade may le improreil. They have not suguested any remedy, but have simply given a statement of how our finances stand. They have spent a great portion of their time in endearouring to confute statements made by the hon. member for South Oxford in his letter, but have not endeavoured to answer his arguments, simply contenting themselves with a general denunciation of those opposed to them. Then they wounlup with the consoling thought that the Opmosition was van'fuished, that the Opposition hat lost their comrage and were no longer able to maintain their position. Those are things that seem to give joy and delight to hoin. gentlemen opposite. I have not noticed those things: I have not felt them myself. In any position I have taken with reference to this matter, I have emearoured honestly to carryout my convictions. Ibelieve to-day that if you could secure freer trade relations with the perple of the south on fair and honourable terms. Which the leader of the Opposition has told you are the only terms on which they will ever be accepted by him, it would be a loon to this country. I believe there is a vast majority of the people of Ontario, and all other parts of this Dominion who would rather have hearol the Finance Minister say that he thought there was an opportunity in the future of securing freer trade relations with the Americans, than to hear him with exultant voice declare that we need look for no relief in that direction but should be tied up in the future as we have been in the past. There are people who expected that the Minister would give some hope of being prepared to lift the burdens from the people, and I venture to say that on reading his speech they will rise with the feeling of utter disappointment. They will feel convincel that the best interests of the country are not being served by maintaining in power the present Alministration, whoseem to have given palpable evidence that they do not believe that which the majority of the people believe to be in their interest; and when the time comes-I make no prophecy-and the people will again be able to pronounce as to whether they approve of the methods of the Govermment or do not, I have every confidence in the result. In the meantime, what we believe to be right on this side, we will endeavour to advocate by argument and not by abuse, and when the time comes for a final contest again before the people, then, in spite of all the unfair methods which have been marle use of by this Government, in spite of their saying practically who shall he the electorate in each division, then printing the lists in their own Printing Bureau, where by accident or otherwise, so many mistakes necur, in spite of their appointing their own returning officers, and controlling all the machinery of elections, as it is not controlled by any other political party in any country, we will be able to go to the people and ask for their verdict
Mr. Paterson (Brant).
on the arministration of affairs during the past thirteen years ly this (iovernment which has shown no capacity save in the increase of taxation, confilent that the time must come when no artifices or deceit can prevent the people from giving full expression to their convictions.
Mr. BAKER moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate aljourned.
sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjourment of the House.

Motion agreed to : and Honse aljourned at 12.10 a.m. (Werlneslay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## Wemsembir. Q:3rd March, 1 So?

The sipaner took the (hair at Three oclock. Priyers.

## ADJOURNMENT-ANNUN(IATION DAY.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON mored :

That when the House adjourns on Thursday, the 24th, it do staud adjourned until Monday, at $30^{\circ}$ clock, p.m.
Motion agreed to.

## CONTROVERTED ELECTION- WELLANI).

Mr. TISNALE. I have a motion of privilege of an urgent character which I wish :o bring hefore the House, relating to a seat in this Honse and affecting the electors of an electoral livision-I refer to the Electoral District of the County of Welland. With the permission of the House, inefore entering into the question, I will call attention to such parts of our Dominion Controverted Election Act as, in my julgment, relate to the matters I propose to bring hefore the House ly this motirn. According to the $43 \mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{l}$ section of the Act, lealing with the judge's report :
"At the conclusion of the trial the judge shall determine whether the member whose election of return is complained of, or any and what other person was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and other matters arising out of the petition and requiring his determination-and shall, except only in the case of appeal hereinafter mentioned, within four days after the expiration of eight days from the day on which he shall so have given his decision, certify such determination in writing to the Speaker, appending thereto a copy of the notes of the evidence; and the determination thus certified shall be final to all intents and purposes."
Section 44 provides that in addition to that certificate, the judge shall certify whether any corrupt practice has prevailed, giving the names of the persons who have heen proved guilty of corrupt practices, whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed, and whether he is of the opinion that theenquiry into the circumstance of the election has been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the petition. Section $4 \overline{5}$ proviles that:
" The judge may at the same time make a special report to the Speaker as to any matters arising in the course of the trial an account of which ought, in his judgment, to
be submitted to the House of Common." be submitted to the House of Commons."
Section 46 enacts that :
" The Speaker shall, at the earliest practicable moment after he receives the certificate and report or reports, if any, of the court or judge, give the necessary directions
and adopt all the proceedings necessary for confirming or altering the return, or, except as hereinafter mentioned. for the issuing of a writ for a new election, for which furpose the Speaker may address his warrant, under his hand and seal, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery or for otherwise carrying the, determination into exccution, as circumstances require."
Section 47 provides that the judge may make a special report to the Speaker. Section 48 enacts that:
" When the judge, in his report on the trial of an election petition under this Act, states that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to beliere that corrupt practices have extensively prerailed at the election to which the petition relates, or that he is of opinion that the enquiry into the circumatances of the election has been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the petition, and that further enquiry as to whether corrupt practices have extensively prevaled is desirable, no new writ shall isguc for a new election in such case except by order of the House of Commons."
Then, as to appeals, section 50 proviles :
"An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Canada under this Act by any parfy to an election petition, who is dissatisfied with the decision of the court or a judge:
" From the judgment or decision on any question of law or of fact by the judge who bas tried such petition. Section il, sub-section 3, provides:
" The party so appealing shall, within three days after the said appeal has been so set down as a foresaid, or within such further time as the court or judge by whom such decision appealed from was given or by whom the petition was tried allows, give to the other parties to the said petition affected by such appeal, or the respectire attorneys, soliciturs or agents by whom such parties were presented on the hearing of such preliminary objections or at the trial of the yetition, as the case may be, notice in writing of such appeal having been so set down for hearing as aforesaid, and may in such notice, if he so desires. limit the subject of the said appeal to any special and defined question or questions."
Those provisions, so far as I have been able to umderstand the Act, contained the law which would be applicable to the case to which I propose to call the attention of the House. Now, the facts as shown by the records placed upon the Tahle of the House yesterday are that an election petition was filed against the return of the menler for the County of Welland. The petition was the ordinary petition and containerl two divisions. One asked that the election be aroided by corrupt practices by agents, and the other charged personal corruption against the member. The trial came on before Mr. Justice Rose and Mr. Justice MacMahon on the 10th December, 1891. The court as usual took up first the part of the case relating to corrupt practices by agents. On the second day, three charges were lrought to a conclusion ; the julges retired, and upon their return said that upon one of these charges they aroided the election for corrupt practices by an agent. Immediately Mr. Cassels, who represented the respondent, arose in court and said :
"Mr. Cassels.-I may say that I discussed the matter with Mr. German while your Lordship had retired, and we are perfectly satisfied with the correctness of your judgment, and there is no intention to appeal.
"Mr. Blackstock.-There is no reason to deal with any further agency charges, and I will confine myself now to personal charges.'

## Mr. Justice Rose remarked:-

" With reference to the two charges that are before us, judgment is not asked in respect of those?
Mr. Blackstock.-No. In view of the announcement, of my learned friend, I do not ask for judgment on that.', And thereafter, no further evidence was offered on that branch of the case, but the investigation went on in regard to the personal charges, which culninated in a judgment declaring the respondent guilty
of personal corruption. On the 29 th December, the court delivered judgment, and the record discloses that they sent the report to the Speaker of the House, and also to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, which report I will read:

## " To the Honurrable

The Speaker of the House of Commons
" of the Dominion of Canada:
"We, the Honourable John Edward Rose and the Honourable Hugh MacMahon, two of the Justices of the Common Pleas Dirision of the High Court of Justice. do hereby certify that we held a court at the town of Welland, on the tenth. elecenth and twelfth clays of December. 1891, for the trial of the petition between the aboye parties respecting the above election, at which the said William Manly German had been returned asduly elected. upou hearing the evilente adduced and what was alleged and admitted by counsel for the parties respectively, we found and determined:
. 1. That the said William Manly German was not duly elected or returned, and that the said election was void by reason of corrunt practices, that is to say bribery, which has been committed by an agent of the sad William Manly German, and also the said William Manly German.
" 2. That a corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by John F. (irnss, financial agent of the respondent, to wit, paying for horses and carriage to convey voters to and from the polls, but it was not proved that such corrupt practice was committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the respondent, and a further corrupt practice, to wit, bribery, was proved to have been committed by the respondent, but no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by John Ferguson the candidate other than the said responident at the said election.
3. That the following persons were proved at the trial of the said petition to have been guilty of corrupt practices, that is to say, the said John F. Gross and the said respondent.
4. That owing to the fact that judgnent was asked for on only two of the charges other than the personal charges, we have no evidence before us to enable us to say whether or not corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the election to which the said petition relates.
${ }^{-} 5$. For the reason set out in the preceding paragraph we have no evidence before us to say whether or not an enquiry as to whethercorrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said election is desirable, but having regard to the practice governing the enquiry into corrupt practices in election trials we cannot say that the enquiry into the circumstances of the electionhas been rendered incomplete by the actions of any of the parties to the petition.
" 6 . We herewith append and forward a copy of the notes of evidence taken at the said trial.
"Dated this twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1891.
(Sgd.) "JOHN E ROSE,
" H. MacMAHON, J."
Appended to the report to the Speaker was a letter explaining that the report was sent to him as well as to the registrar of the Supreme Court on account of some uncertainty which arose in regard to section 14 of the Act amemeling the Controverted Elections Act, and of that letter I propose to read the last clause :
"I beg to advise you that an rppeal has been lodged in both of these cases. In the Welland case the judges wish me to inform you that, at the elose of the judgment unseating the respondent for a corrupt act of his agent, the respondent through his counsel expressed to the court his entire satisfaction with the judgnent and his intention of not appealing therefrom. We mention this as we have not been apprised of the fact whether the appeal is generally on the whole case, or merely on the ground of disqualification of the respondent."
That is aigned by the registrar. The next proceeding in the case is the notice of appeal, which I will also read :

[^16]"And further take notice that the record of the case upon such appeal has been transmitted to the Registrar of the said Supreme Court and set down for hearing by the said court, pursuant to the statute, at the sitting of the said court to be holden at Ottawa on Tuesiay, the 16th day of February, 1892.

- And further take notice that the above named William Manly German, the party so appealing, hereby, pursuant to the statate in that behalt. limits the subject of the said appeal to so much of the judgment aforesaid as qrants that portion of the prayer of the petition which relates to the gersonal charges against the present appellant, and finds and declares the present appellant (the respondent in the court below) guilty of personal corrupt practice at the suid election. and the present appellant will, upon the hearing of the said appeal, contend that the said judement, so far as it declares the present appellant guilty of any corrupt practice persumally; should be reversed and set aside.
The factums and the case presented to the supreme Court also relate entirely to the personal charges and to nothing more. It would seem then from the recorls that, applying to the law to which I briefly referred, there is no question that the Speaker han no anthority, under the circumstances, to issue a writ or take any action in connection with the vatancy that the records show wats created. It would also appear beyond peralventure that by the proceerlings in the court the seat is avoiderl, not only by the deliberate action and julgment of the court hut hy the assent of the respondent : and not only wid he assent to aroidance of the seat, but he undertook through his commel in court that he would not appeal against the decision, and in consideration of that statement the counsel for the petitioner l,rought no further evidence forward upon that branch of the enguiry nor did the julges give judgment on the other two cases which were held to have heen proven. Following up that, the appeal, which, according to one of the clauses of the statute that I rean, cath be limited, was expressly limited to the corrupt practice. From these facts which are now before the House, although technically they were not before it until these papers were brought down, it is perfectly clear that that seat is vacant and is unrepresented, and has been since December last. We tind further that notwithstanding that juilyment, voiding the election and declaring that Mr. derman was never elected. notwithstamling that he concurred in it, uotwithstanding the fact that the appeal on his lehalf was limited entirely to the corrupt practice, we find that a few days ago that gentleman took his scat in this House. I, therefore, move:
That at an election for a member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of Welland. held on the 26 th day of February and the 5 th day of March, 1891, William Manly German, of the town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Barrister-at-law, was returned as duly elected:
That one Jesse Calhoun Rothery an elector of the said electoral district, under the provisions of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, duly filed a petition praying in effect, that the election of the said William Manly German should be declared void, and that be himself should be diequalified by reason of corrupt practices committed in connection with the said election, both by the said William Manly German, personally, and by agents on his behalf:
That the said election petition was tried on the 10 th, 11th and 12th days of December, 1891, before the Honourable John Edward Rose and the Honourable Hugh MacMahon, two of the Justices of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Jastice for the Province of Ontario, at the conclusion of which trial the said learned justices found and adjudged that the said William Manly German had not been duly elected or returned, and that the said election was void by reason of a corrupt practice committed both by the agent of the said William Manly Ger-
man and by the said William Manly Germas himself, and the learned judges certified the same accordingly:
That. during the trial of the said petition, and upon the decision of the said learned justices, finding that the said election was void by reason of a corrupt practice committed by anagent of the satid William Manly German. Counsel on behalf of the said William Manly German undertook and agreed that there should be no appeal from such decision, in consequence of which agreement, other charges of corrupt practices, alleged to have been committed by ygents of the said William Manly Cerman, were abandoned:
That, in proceedings by way of appeal from the said judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada haserted by the said William Manly German, the said William Manly Gierman limited the subject of appeal to so much of the judgment of the said learned justices as granted that portion of the prayer of the retition which related to personal charges against him. and found and dechared him guilty of a personal corrupt practice:
That there has been and is now no appeal pending from that portion of the said judgnemt which declared that the clection was roid, and the said Electoral District of the County of Welland is, therefore, now unrepresented in Parliament (all of which facts appear from the pabers and proceedings laid upon the Tathe of the House. pursuant to a resolution of this House pasied on the lith day of March. instant):
That, in riew of the foregoing facts, the House declares that the said seat is yurant: and it is hereby ordered. that the Speaker do aldress his warrant under his hand and seal to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, authorizing the issue of a writ for at new election for the said Electoral Dist rict of the Comnty of Welland.

Mr. LAURIFR. I should like to ask the hom. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisidale) if the hom. meabler for Wellaml has had motice of this motion?

Mr. TislnALE. He has hati wo further notice, to my knowledge, than the proceedings in the Honse. I moved for the papers on the $12 t h$, amb they were laid on the Table of the Honse yesterday. beyond that I have given mo other motice of any kiml to anylunly.

Mr. LAUPIER This motion assumes that the seat for Welland is vacant. I ann sure that, so far as I am concerned, it is a question on which I am not prepared at present to offer any opinion. The hon. member for Nouth Norfolk has hat the alvamtage of looking over the recorl, and he has come to a certain conclusion. while we, who have not hat the same privilege, camot be expected to offer any opinion. The only observation I intend to make at-the present moment is, that at all events the hon. Gentleman who claims to represent the Comnty of Welland should have notice and have an opportunity to le heard hefore further proceedings are taken. This is the course usually followed in such cases.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. I have always asked, when such motions were mate ats a matter of privilege, that they should stand over at least 24 hours in order that members of the House, as well as the member particularly concernesi, should understand the bearing of the motion. I presume my hon. friend will have no objection to that conrse being taken.

## Mr. TISDALE. Nome whatever.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. My hon. frieme will notify the House now that he will go on with it to-morrow.

Mr. LAURIER. Apart from that. I assume that, as a matter of justice, the member whose seat is impugned should have notice of this proceeding, and have an opportunity to be heard. There may be two sides to this question. The hon. gentleman has come to the certain conclusion

Mr. Tlidale:.
from the facts, but another conclusion may be reached. It-is the invariable rule on such occasions to give this notice.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The better course would be to let the motion stand until to-morrow. The leader of the Opposition can intimate tomorrow what is his view as to further extensionas to how long he desires. I move that the clebate be adjourned.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjoumed.

## REPORTT.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada--(Sir John Thompson.)

## TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. STEVENSON. Before the Orlers of the Day are called, I desire to ask the Government if they will canse the report of the Commission on the Trent Valley Canal to be laid on the Table and printed.

Mr. HAGGART. As I understand there is a deputation coming here to-morrow or the following day on this subject, I will see that the report is laid on the Table immediately.

## DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. SOMERVILLE asked whether the Government purchased, during the current fiscal year, copies of the Dominion Illastrated recently published in Montreal? If so, what number of copies were purchased, for what purpose were they purchased, from whom were they purchased, and what sum was, or is to be paid, for them?

Mr. CARLING. Two thousand bound volumes of the Canada Illustrated, each volume containing 424 illustrated pages, with a specially printed introduction, descriptive of Canada, were purchased from the Sabiston Lithographing and Publishing Company, of Montreal, at the price of $\$ 1$ per volume, for immigration purposes, and distributing in news rooms, institutes and other public places in the United Kingdom.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORTS.

Mr. DEVLIN asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to have the French reports of the Experimental Farm for the present year ready for distribution at as early a date as the English reports? What was the number of French reports ordered and issued ; also the number of English reports? When were the English reports of the past year ready for issue; also, when were the French reports for the same year published and issued?

Mr. CARLING. The practice has been to translate the English edition into French so soon as it has been put into type and corrected. Fifteen thousund English and 3,000 French were ordered. The proportion being based on the actual number demanded in the two languages to supply the copies to those who had applied for it. The larger edition of 250,000 copies ordered by the House has been printed in the two languages in the propor tions ordered by the House. The date of first issue of English reports was 14th April, and of the

French reports, 26th November. This difference in date of issue was owing to the protracted session of the House and the pressure of other work on the translators.

## BREAKWATER AT SANDFORD, N.S.

Mr. FLINT asked, Whether the Government has taken steps to secure an investigation as to the condition of the breakwater at Sandford, in the County of Yarmouth, N.S.? If so, has any report as to the state of said breakwater been received by the Government?

Mr. OUIMET. An examination was made, and a report from the engineer received in 1890 . Another examination was subsequently made, and we are expecting to receive the report very shortly.

## RAILWAY BRIDGE AT BEAR RIVER.

Mr. BOWERS asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to fulfil the promise made by the hon. acting Minister of Railways and Canals on 2nd July, 1891, that if piers were necessary to facilitate the passage of ressels through the draw of the railway bridge at Bear River, that the same would be built? Have the Government asked for a report from their engineer on the subject?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is a question we must decline to answer. It assumes certain facts. It assumes that a promise was made by a Minister to build a public work, and we dispute that such was the case.

## RAQUETTE PIER, DIGBY.

Mr. BOWERS asked, Whether the Government intend to extend the time for the completion of the Raquette Pier, Digby, or will the bonds of the contractor be forfeited for non-fultilment of contract? Is the overseer, Mr. John Welch,. still receiving two dollars and fifty cents per day from the Covernment? If so, what duties does he perform?

Mr. OUIMET. The time for the completion of the pier at Raquette, Digby, does not expire until 18th May next. Mr. Welch was paid up to 4th November, 1891, as inspector. Since that date he was employed ten days in January, 1892, in examining timber, for which he has been paid. Nothing has been paid Mr. Welch since.

## HATCHERIES IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Mr. BOWERS asked, Is it the intention of the Goverument to place hatcheries in St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, at an early period, so that the waters of that bay and of the Bay of Fundy may be restocked?

Mr. TUPPER. It is not the intentiol of the Government.

## CHURCH POINT WHARF.

Mr. BOWERS asked, The amount of money expended in repairing the wharf at Church Point, Digby County, in 1891 and 1892. Has the engineer made any report as to the necessity of any additional work required at said place? Has the Government received any complaints on account of
gravel washing around said wharf and closing the channel? If so, will a small sum be placed in the Supplementary Estimates to remedy the same?
Mr. OUIMETS. The sum expended in 1890-91 was $\$ 100.81$; 1891-92, up to 29th February last, \$453.29. The engineer has not reported that any additional work is required. The attention of the department has been called to the fact that gravel was working around the wharf, and the foreman has been instructed by the resident engineer to remove it. The question is under consideration as to whether any amount will be placed in the Supplementary Estimates.

## WESTPORT HARBOUR-CAN BUOYS.

Mr. BOWERS asked, The number of can buoys in or near the harbour of Westport, Digby? The amount paid for painting, keeping in position and replacing, par year? The time such contract expires? Is it the intention of the Government, at expiration of contract, to again call for tenders for a similar object?

Mr. TUPPER. There are three can buoys, and \$135 a year is paid for painting, keeping them in position and replacing them. The contract expires on the 1st of April, 1894. The time for a decision as to the renewing of the contract or calling for tenders has not yet arrived.

## I. C. R.-PASSENGER CARS.

Mr. Borden (for Mr. Fraser) asked, 1. What amount is paid per day to the Canadian lacific Railway Company for each passenger car running betweeu St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. and how many cars have been paid for during the past year? 2. Are such passenger cars hired because the Intercolonial Railway have not sutticient cars to run between said points? 2. Have the Government given their consent to a large number of the station masters on the Intercolonial to act as agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? If so, are such agents paid for their services by the said company?

Mr. HAGGART. 1. For each passenger sleeping car, $\$ 4.9 \mathrm{a}$ each way; for each passenger firstclass car, $\$ 4.95$ each way; for each passenger second class car, $\$ 3.30$ each way. Number of passenger cars paid for year ended the 29th February, 1892: Sleepers 325 , tirst-class 320 , second-class 363 each way. 2. No ; they are allowed to run through between Montreal and Halifax so as to save passengers trouble of changing cars at St. John. 3. The station musters ulong the line of the Intercolonial Railway east of St. John are required to be neutral between the Intercolonial Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, selling
tickets or billing freight in whichever direction tickets or billing freight in whichever direction the passenger or consignee desire. They are paid by the Intercolonial Railway.

## AMERICAN CATTLEIN BOND.

Mr. SPROULE asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government, as intimated in a despatch from Ottawa to the Winnipeg Free Prexs of 17th inst., to allow the establishment of an abattoir in Montreal, for the purpose of importing in bond and slaughtering American cattle, to be exported as dead meat?

Mr. BOWELL, I have not seen the despatch referred to, and consequently cannot give an opinion as to its merits ; but I can inform the hon. questioner that no such permission as that indicated in the question has been given by the (iovernment.
ST. CESAIRE POSTMASTER--MONEY DE. POSITS.

## Mr. BRODFUR (Translation) moved for :

Copies of correspondence exchanged between the Government and the Postmaster of St. Césaire, County of Rouville, or any other person, with reference to deposits of money to be made by the said postmaster.
He said: In presenting this motion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer a few remarks to draw the attention of the Govermment to the false position which is occupied by the parish mentioned in the motion. Last year we had in the parish of St. Césaire a bank in which the postmaster would make his deposits, either for the payment of money orders or the management of the office. There has been since a change in the administration of the bank, or rather that bank has taken its offices to Montreal, and another bauk has established a branch in the parish. Now, it seems that the postmaster could not get from the Government permission to deposit in this new bank the money needed for its office. The consequence is that when money orders are sent from Montreal to be paid at St. Césaire, the persons to whom these orders are payable, instead of leing able to draw their money immediately at the bank doing business now in the parish, are obliged to go to Montreal to get their money. Evidently this is a false position, and I believe that if the attention of the Government is called to the inconveniences resulting from this state of things, the Post Office Department will soon remedy it, and give an order to the St. Césaire postmaster to make his deposits in the local branch of the bank of St . Hyacinthe, instead of making them in Montreal. It would be much more simple, it seems. Besides, the amount of business is not very large at this post office, and I believe that if it is shown that the inconveniences that I have referred to are detrimental to the people, it behooves the Government to take the means to remove them. I have mentioned one, and I am confident that the attention of the Government having been drawn to the matter, the Post Office Department will instruct the St. Césaire postmaster to make his deposits in the Banque de St. Hyacinthe doing business in that parish, so that the people who may have money orders to cash will not be obliged to go to Montreal to have them paid.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. (Translation.) I see no objection to the bringing down of the correspondence asked for by the hon. member. The hon. member has shown the facts such as they are. But I am not ready to promise the hon. mover of the resolution that the change he asks for shall be made. Long before I took control of the Post Office Department, a branch of the Banque VilleMarie was doing business at St. Césaire. This branch was later replaced by a branch of the Banque de St. Hyacinthe. When the branch of the Ville-Marie existed at St. Césaire, the deposits of the Post Office Department were made in that bank, but as the Govermment had no account with the Banque de St. Hyacinthe, after the removal of the Ville-Marie branch, the department thought proper to make its deposits with its usual

Mr. Bowers.

Dankers, the Bank of Montreal. I have not examined the question so as to know whether it would suit the department to make the desired change. However, I will say to the hon. memher that I have no objection to bring down all correspondence, and tofurther enquire into the question.
Mr. LAURIER. (Trauslation.) The hon. Minister will allow me to point out to him, that the answer which he has just given is not satisfactory. My hon. friend for Rouville (Mr. Broleur), in making this motion, only wishes to draw the attention of the department to the serious grievances now existing in the parish of st. Césaire, since, as he said, the money orders for that parish cannot be cashed there, but have to le sent to Montreal, as the (iovermment has mo hank at St. (exsaire where it makes deposits. Now, there is at St. Cesaire a brunch of the St. Hyacinthe bank: can there be any reason why the deposits camot le made in that bank? The fovernment is not obliged to do all its business with the Pangue de st. Hyacinthe 1 know : but for the St. Cesaire post otfice business can there be any objection to the deposits heing made in that bank? My hon. friend should take a pride in inaugurating a new régime in the Post Otfice Department, ly giving satisfaction on this print.
Motion agreed to.

## DLSMISSAL OF MICHAEL, QUINS.

## Mr. GUAY moved for:

Copies of all evidence taken at an enquiry beldat Lesis, in the month of Februars. 18:2, respecting the discharge of Michacl Quimn, a permanent employé in the shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Hadlow. Levis; and of all correspondence bet ween Alfred Drake. Chief Mechauical Engineer for the suid railway at Hadlow, and the railway officials at Moncton, in relation to the dismissal of the said Nichael Quinn.

Mr. HAliciART. There is no objection l,ringing down all the papers on this subject which we have in the department. The information, which we have is that Michael Quinn was dismissed for drunkemness and for using improper lamgnage to the foreman of the shops. The evidence on which his dismissal was bised is not in the department, but I suppose we can send and get it.

Mr. GUAY. (Translation.) If 1 understand well the hom. Minister of Railways, he states that according to the papers in his department, relatiug to this attair, Nichael Quinn was dismissed for drunkemness. I had no intention of speaking on this motion, but after what the hon. Minister satid, I feel it to le my duty to make a statement of the facts. I very much regret not to make this statement in English, so that the hon. Minister may understand me, but I hope that some one within his reach may translate him my remarks. Here are the facts. Michael Quinn is an old man-fiftytive or tifty-six years of age-who has been for a leng while in the service of the (iovernment. On Christmas day last, he was on duty at the Intercolonial shops at Hedlow, and was doing his work there. Mr. Alfred Drake, the chief engineer of the Hadlow shops, came and examined Quinn's work. A quarrel took place, but who conmenced it-Drake or Quinn-I do not know. However, as a result of the quarrel Drake told Quinn to go home. Quinn, who was not altogether without liquor, went home. The next day Drake wrote to the railroad authorities at Moncton, a letter in which he said that he had dismissed Quimn, for drunkenness. However,
two days after, Drake wrote to the same authorities of the Intercolonial at Moncton, saying that he was mistaken, and that Quinn was not drunk on the 2.th of December-the day on which his first letter reported him to have been drunk-and he himself requested that Quinn be reinstated in his duties. Matters remained thus until the approach of the last provincial elections, when the friends of Quinnwho are not my political frienls-exercised a consilerable pressure on the Intercolonial authorities at Moncton to have an enguiry made into Quimn's conduct. An enquiry was instituted and several witnessess, five or six witnesses, declared that Nichael Quinn was not drunk on the 2ith of December last. That he was a man of perfectly solver habits, and that if any one was at fault, it was Drake himself, the chief engineer of the Hallow shops. Now, Mr. Speaker, the object of my motion is to estallish, if this evidence is brought lefore the House, that Quim was slandered on this occasion. I must add that my intention is not to throw any discredit upon the conduct of Mr. Drake. lut solely to furnish Quinn with an oceasion to clear himself before his fellow-citizens, from an aceusation of drunkemess, a grate charge which he certainly did not merit.

Mr. HAGidART. I would state, in answer to the hon. gentleman that some time ago representations were made to the department that Mr.Quinn was not drunk as alleged, and a further investigation has heen caused to be made on the subject, but the report or the evidence has not yet come to Ottawa. Whenever the report or the evidence comes there will be some action taken upon it, and I shall be pleased to lay it on the Table of the Honse.

Motion agreed to.

## CENTRAL ENPERIMENTAL FARM.

## Mr. Mr MILLAN (Huron) moverl for :

Return showing the number of cows kept at the $\mathrm{Cen}^{-}$ tral Experimental Farm between the 1st day of January. 1891, and the list day of January, 18r2; the number of cows of each of the different breeds: the quantity of milk given by each cow ; the quantity of milk to make a pound of butter : the quantity of milk sold ; the quantity of but ${ }^{-}$ ter sold : where sold, and the prices obtained each month: the kinds of food given and the value of the same.
He said: I ask for this return lecause we are not likely to get the report of the Dairy Commissioner before the House rises, and it is of the utmost importance that the information called for should be laid before the country. There is a considerable disposition at the present time among our farmers to engage indairying, and it is very important that they should know the results of the experiments at the Central Experimental Farm in regard to the quantity of milk produced, the quantity of fool consumed, the best market for butter, the prices that can le ohtained, and the best breeds of cows for clairy purposes. I suppose some of the butter has been sent to Britain in order to test the market there.

Mr. CARLIN(: There is no objection to bringing down the information which the hon. gentleman asks for, but I think it will be all found in the report, which is now in the hands of the printer, and which I expect to be able to lay on the Table of the House within a couple of weeks. However, if the hon. gentleman desires to have the information sooner, there is no objection to obtaining it.

Mr. McMILLAN. I would like to ask if the report will give a statement down to the lat of January last:
Mr. (ARLING: Yes. I understand so.
Mr. MeMILLAN. If the report will be in our hamds before the Estimates pass, that is all I would ask.
Mr. CARLIN: I think it will.

## Morion agreed to.

## SCBMAMNE TLNNFL, P.E.I.

## Mr. PERRY movei for :

Correspondence, reports, dic., which may have taken place between the Govermment of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engincer. since the lst day of September, 1891, having reference to building a tumel frou Prince Edward Island to the Mainland across the Straits of Xorthumberland.
He sail : This yuestion has leenbrought sooften hefore this homourable Honse and the (iovernment, and the perple of Prince Edward Island, that we expected by this time the dovermment would have settled it definitely and either pronounced themselves in fatoor of building the tumel or rejected the proposition altugether. I was amazed to hear my hom. friend the Ninister of Finance say. in reply to my question, that the matter was still umler the consideration of the diovermment. Why, only a year and a half ago. in Fehruary, 1s91, we were told ly eminent men, ly the High Commissioner for Canada, that this was a guestion rapiolly approathing settlement. The perple were tohi, not only in Prince County, hut all ower Prince Edward Island. that the Cosernment were going to buill the tumel. A promise had loen male in issi that a subway would be built, and the dovernment had even granted a charter to a company to build that sub). way, aul the election was run on that gromml. But senator Howlan failed on that. It wats found that a subway under the Straits of Northumberland was dangerous and it wats allowed to drop, but, in the fall of $18: 50$, all of at sudiden, semator Howlian put himself into correspondence with sir Douglas Fox, one of the most eminent enginters, I mukerstand, in direat britain, amd perhaps in the world, and senator Howlan published a corresipondence het ween himself with Sir Douglas Foxand between himselfand the late Sir John Macdonald, giving the people of Prince Edward lslamd every encouragement that the tumel was going to be built. I suppose, if I could have heard the secret comsels of Ministers at that time, and the advice and command which they gave to senator Howlan, I might be able to make a statement. I suppose he was told : Have you not some influence in Prince Edward Island, camot you drive out that old Perry and that Yeo, and get yourself returnel there: We unlerstand your reputation is gool: we understand that you have been selling reapers there; you have been carrying on some fisheries and have bought fish and have dealt honourably with the people, and no doubt that gives you a great deal of influence; we will give you power to state on lehalf of the Giovernment that we are going to build that tumnel if the people of Prince County will vote against the Liberal candidates. I do not state these things for facts, but I think perhaps my hon. friend the Minister of Finance might have
heen the only delegate appointed to wait on the senator in regarel to that. No doubt the senator had these instructions. Sodoult he was told: If you hring us support here, even if you are defeated we will put you back in the senate; but the senator. at a meeting held there, sait. no. he would do nuthing of the kind. lict it was not many weeks after his defeat in Prince Edward Island when he was a semator again. That was his reward for trying to trick the people of Prince Edward Island at the dictation of the fiovermment of Canala. I say the (iovermment have attempted to delule these people. and have attempted to buy the likerties of the people of Prince Eilward Island on false pretenses ly making promises which they will not carry out. which they do not intend to carry nut, amb which I believe they never will carry ont. Past experience shows that 1 ame corrrect. They have dangled this matter before the cye of the people for years and years, and especially before anelection, and 1 believe they intend to use it again whenever an election is about to take place. But they will tind that they have made a mistake. They will fime that the people of Prince Ellward Island, and especially the perple of Prince County, are not to he lought by promises or hy the construction of a tumel even if it cost twenty million dollars. The people of Prince Comoty are tor, honest and tow independent to be hought. So doubt they wonld tre glad if the promises which have been made were carried out, hut they know that these promises have never been carrieal out, and the people of Prince County will not he gulled by any such promises. I hold in my hand a small document, which is a letter from senator Howlan addressed more particularly to the electors of Prince Comnty, hat really to the whole of the electors of Pi ince Edward Island, and dated on harid the steamer Stamlay, the loth Fehruary. 1891. This gives the whole aceome of the negotiations for the building of the tumel. The semator says that he asked Sir Douglas Fox these three questions :
"1. For what sum of money he would give his professional opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of a tunnel.
$\because 2$. For what amual subsidy, payable half-yearly in Londonand satisfactorily guaranteed, contractors could be furnished wcomplete the work.
"3. If in his judgment the total cost would fall within five million dollars.
"In anower to this he wrote me under date of October 10:- If I heard from you by cable upon receipt of this letter. I could probably arrange for Mr. Alfred Palmer to examine the position of the tuanel, and the connecting railways, on his way home from Labrador, where he is at present engaged. For the opinion which you mention, I would suggest the following: That you pay Mr. Alfred Palmer's time at the rate of $\$ 225$ per month, together with his extra travelling expenses occasioned hy this detour, with a fee to myself of 260210 . Upon receipt of Mr. Pulmer's report to me, I shall be better able to deal with the second and third questions in your letter.'
"I laid this correspondeace before the Premier, Hon. Neil MacLeod, and the Hon. Donald Ferguson, and they said they wonld guarantee the cost of Mr. Palmer's visit, but I must hold myself respnnsible for the rest, but they would assist me in obtaining the amount from the Dominion Government."
I do not know whether the (iovermment paid that amount or not. Nost likely they did. He goes on :
"And here, let me say, I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which both the honourable gentlemen gave me their warm, earnest and hearty assistance in this whole matter, and thus relieved me of a very considerable expense.'
Now, Mr. Speaker, I want the Honse to bear in
mind that early in January, 1891, as we are told by Senator Howlan, Sir Douglas Fox had sutficient data to emahle him to pass an opinion as to the feasibility and the cost of building the tumel from Prince Eilwarl Island to the mainland.
"I wired Sir Douglas Fnx: 'Send Palmer.' He arrived, and as the public is already avare. a recognizance was made at both capes, the result of which. Mr. Bain has so admirably given in his lecture, and which is so fully approved of by Sir J. W. Dawson.
"I also formarded to Sir Douglas Fox samples and analyses of brick clays and brick as collected and made by Mr. Bain, with a lot of plans, papers, fce, bearing on the question. He acknowledged the receipt of all these, and said he now had sufficient data on which to form an opinion.
"I cabled him on the 13 th of July to know when his report would be ready, to, which he replied on the 15th: "Repurt ready in ten days.' On the with he cabled thus: 'Huch preter delaying report until Pearson. Hudson River contractor, returns next month. Reply. To which Ianswered on the eath : Yes: but want approximate cost immediately. Government fuarantee might be obtained for six millions. Answer." On the 30th, he answered as follows:-
", 'Sum named should probably eover tunnel.' "
Now, here we have it from the mouth of Senator Howlan himself that sir Douglats Fox, in his tele-
 Si $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{OHO}, \mathrm{ONO})$ were sufficient to complete that tumel. Of course, it was a great inducement to the people of Prince Edward Island to support the Government, after they had been for 15 or 18 years trying to persuale the Govermment of (analia either to laild the tumnel or do something else to keep up contimuous com:numication, in winter as well as summer, between the Island and the mainland. Both hranches of the Prince Edward Island Legislature have urged the fiovernment of Canala to pay the sum of $\mathbf{S i},(\mathbf{O X O},(\mathrm{OW})$ to the Govermment of Prince Edward Island as compensation for failing to carry out the terms of Confeleration, but they were refusel. In fact, Farl (iranville says himself that he is sorry that the Dominion (iovernment, up to that time, had taken no steps in order to carry out the terms of Confederation. And, Nir, when they hearl the promises of such an eminent personage as senator Howlan, who could blame them if they were under the impression that this Government was in earnest and sincere in their representations to senator Howlan--because I conteml that he was speaking the sentiments and views of the (iovermment. Senator Howlan goes on to state :
" It will be noticed in $m y$ letter of the 17 th September. that I asked for contractors, dec., to do the work. Since the above cable despatches were received $I$ got the following letter, dated 2lst January, which, I have no doubt, will be read with plensure by your readers, as it establishes the pructicability of the tunuel, and taken in connection with the eablegram of the 30 ith ult., settles the question of feasibility and cost."
Now, Senator Howlan says that the letter I am going to read from Sir Douglas Fox, settles the question of the cost of the tumnel:
"Victoria Maxisions, 28 Victuria Street.
"Westminster, S.W., 21si .January, 1891.
"The Honourable George W. Howelan, Ottara:
" Tennel onder Nurthemberland Straits.
"•My Dear Sir,-I have now received through the Assistant Provincial Secretary, the sum of $£ 56.1 .0$ for Mr. Palmer.

- I have been going carefully into the whole matter with him, and have formed a very favourable upinion as to the practicability of the proposed tunnel, and will send you a preliminary report in a few days.
"I ame sorry, however, to find that Mr. W. Pearson, the contractor for the Hudson River tunnel. who would be, in my opinion, the best contractor to employ, is at present
in Mexico, so that I have not been able to consult him, as I should much wish to do, before sending in my definite report. I have ascertained that Mr. Pearson will be in New York, in care of Messrs. Pearson Lisons, Hudson Tunnel Works, New York, about the middle of February. and I think it would be a most important step if you could arrange with him on his way home to risit Northumberland Straits so that he may be prepared, on his arrival here, to consult with me, with a view to his giving a tender for the work."
Now, Nir louglas Fox here recommemets that Mr. Pearson be allowed to give the first temer for this work, siging that he was a most competent person and able engineer, and that ly visiting the Island: amd making a persomal examination, he: would then be in a position to give an honest temler to huili that tumel-
"Mr. Pearson is a contractor of the highest respect: bility, and of good experience. I am writing to him direct. suggesting that he should communicate with $y$ ju onthe sinbject.
"Will you kindly cable me what you arrange with him.


## - Yours taithfully.

(Sad.) "DUUGLAS FOX.

- I cabled him on the 6 th instant: Will write Pearson as suggested, and I wrote Mr. Pearson to Dew York with a eopy of Sir Doughas Fox's letter, advising him to come and look at the Straits. ete., and make some boring through the ice on each side, and I expeet him to de so before returning to Englame.
"I put all these facts before the Dominion Government, and 1 have much pleasure now in submitting to you: realers the following letter.
Now. it shows that the Senator was aepuaintel with all these facts, it shows there were negoriations going on between the fovernment of Caneda and Semator Howlan: it goes a long way to prove what I stated awhile ago that there were solem orders and solemn commands given hy this diovernment to Senator Howlan when he lefi Ottawa, io come and stump Prince Connty in order to drive out the two gentlemen who were opposed to the present diovernment. I am groing now to reat a letter of Sir John A. Macilonalh, the late leander of the (iovernment, and I suppose the leader of the present diovernment and his colleagues will defer to the opinion of that statesman. Sir John Maedonall wrote as follows:-
" Eaknscliffe, Ottalia, bith February, 1891.
"My Dear Howlas,-In response to your pressing regu, is with respect to the tumel acruss the Straits, I desire to repeat that, under present circumstances, the Cabinet are not in a position to deal with the question. If, us I believe. the country will continue to give us its confidence, the Ministry will under my guidance take the matter up without delay: I understand Sir Douglas Fox is of opinion the schemo is a fensible one., The chief thing still unknown is thi sent of construction."
Senator Howlan told us some time ago that he had received a letter from Sir Donglas Fox, stating that he could construct a tunnel from the mainland to the Islond at a cost of $\$(0,0(x),(0 x)$. If Senator Howlan had performed his duty this information would have been sent t:) the (iovermment, and the announcement might have been made that Sir Douglas Fox estimated that the tumel could he built for six millions. But, unfortumately, Nir John Macdonald was told that the cost of building the tunnel was utterly unknown. Sir John Macdonald continued :
"I fully appreciate the nature and extent of the obligation incurred by the Dominion to maintain continuous communication between the Island and mainland."
Sir John Macdonald at that time saw the responsibility which the Govermment undertook in violating the terms of Confederation wath Prin:e Edwaril Island. He wrote further:
"We have tricd to carry this out by the Stanley, but of course she cannot fight against the elements. So if the cost comes within a reasonable amount. such as Parliament feels itself justified in incurring. I shall be prepared to submit the question for their favourable consideration.
" I am, yours sincerely.
(Sgd) "JOHN A. MACDONALD."
We know from sir Douglas Fox that the sum
 John A. Macdonald distinctly stated that if the amount came within reason, he would at once recommend his Cabinet to take hold of the work. But we find they have not done so. Indeed it appears that the Ministers of the present day are not so apt to carry out their promises ats was sir John A. Macdonalit. Senator Howlan continued :
" In conclusion, permit me to say we are now within 'measurable distance' of a solution of the question of daily and continuous communication with the railway system of the Dominion.
'This has takensix years of unremitting attention and perseverance, with no little cost.
'Had Prince Edward Island, four years ago, sent two supporters of the Government of Sir John. A. Macdonald, I have not the most remote hesitation in saying the subway, or tunnel, would now have been completely and entirely finished."
There is the bribe. He tells the people that if they do not vote for the Government candidate, they will not get the tumel or a breakwater, or even yet a breakwater repaired. There is the threat hell over the heals of the people, that unless they vote for diovermment candilates they cannot get anything. I would be ashamed to speak such words before any intelligent constituency. Senator How. lan continues :
$\because$ During all these years what have we received from the Grit party on this island and throughout this Dominion? Nothing but snecrs and contempt."
No Grit members from the Islami had sneers for the tumel. No doult many of us had doults as to the efficacy of a subway. I had doubts as to whether it would he sufficient to carry on continuous transport between the Island and the mainland, but I defy Senator Howlan to show that I even spoke in depreciation of the tumel. I an sure my colleague did not do so, and the member for King's has also thrown his weight in favour of the tumel. Senator Howlan further says :
"I say, therefore, if the people of Prince Elward Island want a tunnel let them support the Government, who are already persuaded, nay more, convinced, of its pructicability, and are not afraid of its cost, but are ready to recommend to the favourable, consideration of Parliament a sum sufficient to build it."
He says the Government were then convinced and satisfied of the practicability of building a tumnel. The Senator concludes as follows:-
"I have done my part, and I trust our people will act wisely and prudenty by doing theirs, in supporting Sir John A. Macedonald ind his parts, who are quite sure to. have control of the purse-strings for the next five years.
"I am, yours truls.
" GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
" On board str. Stanley, Feb. 10, 1891."
That is the mandate which senator Howlan published to the electors of Prince County, and it will be observed that he obtained his information from the Government. that the Government told him how to act, that he was sent there for this special purpose, in order to try and gull the people and induce them, under false pretenses, to vote for candidates running in support of the present Government. He did not succeed; but the Govermment was returned all the same. If it has come to this, that all the

Mr. Perkr.
electors of Canada must be Conservatives and supporters of the Goverminent in order that people may oldain their rights, I do not want to stand by the constitution. It would le much better for the people of Prince Eiward Island that they should be separated from the Dominion and out of Confederation, and as they were in 1873, a happy people who did not know what a provincial debt was. For, let me tell yon, that at the time we were coaxed into Confeleration, we entered it in order to secure a continuons steam communiation between the island and the mainland. What is the condition of our people now? Every man, woman and child in the island represents a delit of $\$ 48$, which is their portion of the net delt of the Dominion. What have we received in return from the Govermment? Nothing lout false promises. Let ns go a little further, and see how they have been dealt with by the Gorernment. Here is a telegram sent from Amherst, on 2 sth Felruary, 1891. It is adiressed to a gentleman, D. Ferguson, Charlottetown, who was rumning as a (iovermment cundidate. It is from sir Charles Tupper, and reads as follows :-
" D. Fergesos, Charlotetown.
"I regret deeply that it is impossible for me to go to the Island, as the stanleyy cannot cross and 1 dare not attempt the Capes. I have satisfied myself that the tunnel can be made for s 56.001 .000 , and you may rely upon all the aid I can give to that important and neecessary work.
"CHARLES TUPPER.
" A mherst, Feb. 28, 1891."
There is proof that there was at that time no conmunication between the mainland and the island, and the very wording of the telegram shows that Sir Charles Tupper could not cross. Sir Charles Tupper could not cross at the Cape! Is his life more precions than that of any one else? We have to do that, and 1 am an older man than Sir Charles Tupper, and I have to do that. It shows that there were no means at that time, and perhaps for several days before and after, of crossing from the mainland to the Island. Sir Charles Tupper sitys:
"I regret that it is impossible for me to go to the Island, as the Stanley cannot cross and I dare not attempt the Canes. I have satisfied myself that the tunnel can be mude for $\mathbf{3}$ i, $, 1.0,0,00$, and you may rely upon all the aid I can give to that important and necessary work.

## "CHARLES TUPPER.

"Awhertt, Feb. 28, 1891."
sir Charles Tupper says he has satistied himself and he was recently from England and probably had been in correspondence with Sir Douglas Fox. If he had notbeen in correspondence with Sir Douglas, Fox No. 1, he might have been in correspondence with Semator Howlan, Fox No. 2. Now I ask the Gorermment, what does that telegram of Sir Charles Tupper mean? Does it mean that the Government are not going to make a distinct and honest effort to carry out their promises? This telegram from SirCharles Tupper was sent on ti:e 28th of Felruary, and the election took place on the sth of March. Was the telegram sent with the intention of trying to induce the people to vote for the Government candidates? Mr. Ferguson was one of the Government candidates; and I remember well that on the next day after the telegram was sent, which was Sunday, it was read in all the public places in the province. It was copied and sent by special express here, there and everywhere to induce the people. to vote against the Liberal candidates and for the Conservative candidates. It did not have that effect because the people of Prince County are an extraordinary people. As I have said
before, they are not to be bribed or blinded by false promises. I give them credit, and I say that I stand here one of the proudest representatives in this Parliament, because I represent, I believe, the most honest constituency that Canada can produce. I ask again, does this telegram of Sir Charles Tupper mean anything? Will the Minister of Finance stand up in this House and repudiate it and say that it is false? Will he tell me what Sir Charles Tupper meant at that time, and will he himself tell me what he meant when he answered me the other day and said that the question was still under the consideration of the Government? What is the meaning of that? Was Sir Charles Tupper brought here for the purpose of going to Amherst and sending this telegram to the people of the Island? Is it for this that he got paid ten dollars a day and bis travelling expenses to and from England? Is this part of the fraud? Was he only representing the Tories? Are there none but Tories in this country? Is not the Liberal party a strong and respectable party, and do they not pay their taxes as well as the Tories? I say that such conduct on the part of the Government is a shame and a disgrace and whenever a country is misgoverned in that way it can never expect to prosper. Canada is not prosperous, although the Minister of Finance told us no later than yesterday that it was. But we know that his own blue-books tell a very different story. We know how the census shows that the people have been driven out of the country. Now, Sir, after all these transactions the matter did not remain there, and Senator Howlan went on a trip to England. He had not been in England for some years, and he put it into the head of some of his friends to hold a meeting in Charlottetown and to vote him $\Sigma(4)$ to send him to England, and he was to do all the rest. He was to satisfy Sir Douglas Fox that the scheme was good; and we have here an extract from a sound Tory paper that collected several hundred dollars last year as pap, and no doubt was bound to fight for the Government. This is what the paper says:

## " Important.

"Hon. Senator Howlan, at the instance of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, and others interested in the tunnel, left on Wednesday evening last for London. England. via New York, to confer with Sir Douglas Fox, in order to supply him with necessary information to enable him to draw up, without delay, an accurate estimate of the cost of the tunnel. By Mr. Howlan's personal presence, full information can be given Sir Douglas, with data already before him, so that there will ke no misunderstanding in the matter, and that an accurate estimate may be prepared with a view to calling for tenders. The Local Government are in hearty accord with the move, and have assumed the cost, about $\$ 400$, of Mr. Howlan's trip to London. This is an important move, and we trust that it may result in the early inauguration of the work."
Now, the Island has paid $\$ 400$ for Senator Howlan's trip to England, and the Island expects some return for that. The people of Prince Edward Island are not in the habit of paying money without knowing what they pay it for, and the people have a right to know the result of Senator Howlan's mission to England on that occasion. Have the Government any papers to bring down containing the result of his trip? Is there anything to show what Senator Howlan did to enable Sir Douglas Fox to make un estimate? It appears the Government has nothing to show in that respect, and the Minister of Finance told us the other day that the matter was still under consideration. We know that Senater Howlan went
to England about the middle of April last, during the earlier part of the session of Parliament here, and we know that any negotiations he could have made were early in May. What has been the result of these negotiations, I ask? We were told here some time ago that the Government were going to vote some $\$ 2,000$ for new borings and new examinations so as to get further information ; but we are told in this communication of Senator Howlan that they had all the information necessary, and Sir Charles Tupper himself, when just lately come from England, told us that he was satisfied of the feasibility of the tumnel. The Government are not satisfied yet. We know that the Goverment do not intend to build it, but they are not honest enough to come forwarl and say so. What I want the Govermment to do is this: Let the Govermment assume an honourable position, an independent position, a position of fair-play to the people of the Island, and state whether they are going to build the tumnel, or if they have given it up. If they have given it up, I will say that they do not intend to carry out the terms of Confederation by building a tumel, which I believe is the only way in which the terms of Confederation can he carried out. If they do not carry out the terms of Confederation in this direction, the people of the Islame have a heavy clam for damages as compensation against the Government of Canala. In 1883 the Government of the Island, led by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, made a claim of $\mathbf{3}, 0,00,0(x)$ upon Canada for the nonialfilment of the terms of Confederation. They went to England with that claim, and they appeared before Her Majesty's Government there. Of course, they were met there by the influence of Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper did not think at that time that a tumel could be built : he dill not think that the people of the Island had any grievance at all. In fact, he endorsed the whole report-a very partial report, I must say, made by a sub-committee of the Privy Council composed of Sir Alexander Camphell and the Hon. Mr. McLelan. When the delegation went to Englamd they were met face to face by Sir Charles Tupper, fortified with this report in his hands. But I am proud to know that we had a friend at court in Earl Granville, who took a proper view of the application of the people of Prince cidward Island. He said that he was aware that the people of Prince Edward Island had a grievance, and that the (Government of Canada were bound by the terms of the treaty to carry out their part of the agreement to keep up continuous communication between the Island and the mainland in winter as well as in summer; and he was aware that they had not done it. He said that it was beyond the power of the Imperial Parliament just then to interfere and take the matter out of the hands of the Dominion Government, but he would use his influence, and I have no doubt he has used it, to induce the Dominion Government to carry out the terms of Confederation. But it is hard to persuade the Dominion Government to do what they ought to do. I believe they will have the political impudence to hold this matter before the people again on the eve of the next election. I believe that there will be another fox in the field. They may try to mislead the people on the eve of another election, but the people will not be gulled. They expect an honest decision from the

Ciovernment : they expect the (iovernment to say whether they will huild that tumnel or not. The question has been long enough in agitation. If the (iovernment are satisfied that the tummel cannot be luilt for less than $51 \overline{5}, 000,000$, I would not ask them to huild it. I believe it would he unreasonable to ask ('anada to buikl a tunnel from the Island to the mainland costing $\$ 15,(M \times 1,(M)$. If the report of Sir Inouglas Fox that it can be built for sis, (YX), (MO is hasell on good information, the Government will he treating the people of Prince Edward Island majustly if they dis not carry ont the work. I expect that they will huild the tunnel and do justice to the people, and the sooner they decide the question the better. I expect that when the papers are brought down we shall have another whack at it, and I trust that by that time the fovermment will be prepared to tell us what they are going to do. Laist session we were told by the hon. member for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cockburn) that the Dominion gained nothing in the way of revenue from Prince Eilward Island, but that the Island had been given this, thatand theother -that, in fact, we were a drain on the treasury of Canalia. Nir, that is not correct. We have been charged improperly with many expenditures, such as the building of the pier at Cape Tormentine and the subsidies to the steamers, although these steamers carry mails from the Island as well as to the Island and take more people from the mainlame to Prince Edward Island than from the Island to the mianlaml. If the (iovermment of the Dominion are so penurious and so mean that they will not acknowledge the rights of Prince Edward Island, let them cut us oft altogether-we have no objection-and place us in the same position that we occupied in 18j3. There is not a man in Prince Edward Island who would not jump at the offer and be glad to get free of the shackles imposed on us by the Dominion Government. I suppose that the Government will tell us that if we do not return supporters of them we are disloyal. I defy my opponents co state on any public platform that the people of Prince Edward Island are not loyal. I do not mean to say that the Tories are not loyal, but I say that the Liberals are just as loyal to the Crown of England as they are, but we olject to being tyrannizel over by the (iovermment of Canada.

Mr. YEO. I hope the (iovernment will see that these papers are brought down, and that they will show that the fiovernment have not lost sight of this rery important matter, so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned, in the construction of a submarine tummel between the island and the mainland. It is a question which I suppose is not very interesting to the members of this House generally: My hon. colleague has gone so fully into the matter, and it was so well discussed at the last session of this House, that I think any hon. member who has given the matter any consideration must admit that Prince Edward Island has a strong claim. Last session facts and figures were alduced here to show that Prince Edward Island is not a burden on the Dominion of Canada, but that we pay considerabiy more to the revenue of the Dominion than we receive in return. But I contend that even if such were not the case, that fact would not lessen our claim. I would ask any hon. member to reul the terms of union between Prince Elward Island and the Dominion Mr. Pekry.
of Cinada, and he will find that one of the stipulations clearly expressed is that the Dominion (iovernment binds itself to keep up continuous communication between the Island and the mainland in winter and summer. We know. that some efforts have been made to carry out this agreement ; hut it has not been fultilled. Iuring this winter, which has been one of the most faromable experienced for many years, continuous commmincation har: not been kept up, and for several days there have been no mails either received or taken from the Island. I trust, Sir, that when the papers are placed on the Table of the House we shall see that the Government have been fully alive to the promises which have been made, and that this question will be taken up and dealt with speedily. I was a little surprised to hear from the hom. Minister of Finance, a few days ago, that this matter was still only umider consideration. I had hoped for a more detinite answer. I lan! hoped that he would have been alle to say that some progress had heen male. But it is well to know that it is still under consideration, and I hope it is receiving favourable consideration. My hon. colleague has grone very fully into the details of how the sulbway was originated in 188i. This proposition was not so firmurably received in Prince Fdward Island, and doults were expressed as to the subway giving the benefits we had reason to expect, but when the question of a tmmel was brought forward, when we were led to believe it was practicable and could be constructed for an amount we might reasonably expect the Dominion Government would not hesitate to expend, we looked forward to the work leing taken up as soon as the elections were over. We hat the promise of the late leader of the present Govermment that this matter would be taken up and lealt with as speedily as possihle, and in addition we had the promise of the High Commissioner to the same effect. Sir Douglas Fox, the engineer who has heen consulted in this matter, has expressed the wish that further surveys and borings shouk le made before he could give a decided opinion is to the cost, and it is well known that if these surveys and borings are to be made, they should be undertaken early in the summer, as it is more difficult to do the work at any other season. I trust if the Minister of Finance does not do anything more, he will at least see that a sutticient sum is placed in the Estimates to cover the cost of further surveys and lorings. I hope and trust the matter will not be allowed to stand over until we are on the eve of another election in Prince Edward Island, but that the liovermment will deal with the question as it ought to be dealt with; and if it is found, after the surveys and borings have been made, that the cost of the work is too great for the Dominion (Government to feel justified in the expenditure, it will then leecome a question between the Government and Prince Edward Island as to what compensation should be offered and accepted in lieu of the subway, unless some other means are found of carrying out the conditions of Confederation. According to the letter read from the late leader of the Govermment, he admitted the responsibility of the Dominion to carry out those terms. He almitted the terms of Union had not been carried out, and since then no improvement has been made. I cannot for one moment believe that these promises
were made merely to delude and deceive the people. I cannot think that hon. gentlemen occupying high positions would for a moment think of doing that. It is pretty well understood that promises made on the eve of an election must be received with a good deal of caution, but in an important matter such as this, where a treaty has been made and the leader of the Government admits the responsibility of the Dominion and its obligation to take the matter up at once, the case assumes a much more serious aspect. I camnot lelieve that the Government intend to deceive the electors of the Island. I have the interests of my country too much at heart to suppose that they will le treated in such a way by the Dominion of Canada. It is umecessiry for me to tell hon. members the lisadvantages we lalour under in Prince Edward Island, cut off as we are from the mainland for nearly five months in the year, and thus prevented from participating in the benefits which acurue to our fellow citizens in other parts of the Dominion from our railways and canals and other great public works. On those grounds we are entitled to a great deal of consideration ; and although $\$ 6,000,(0) 0$ may seem a very large simn, yet when this amount is to be expendel to carry out a solemm contract entered into between Prince Edward Island and the Dominion, the amount ought not to be for a moment considerenl. What I, as one of the representatives of Prince Edward Island, am anxious to see is to have the matter fully decidel. I do not want the minds of the people to be disquieted by the expectation that a tumel will be built if it is not to be undertaken. If the Government say it cumnot be undertaken, the sonner we know it the better. Then we could perhaps devise some means of improving our present means of communication. After all that has been said, it is quite unnecessary for me to say more. I can only express the hope that the Govermment will have those papers brought down and that it will not be shown to this Honse that they are not alive to the interests of the Maritime Provinces. The fact of Prince Edward Island being represented by four opponents of the Government will, I hope, have no weight in the matter, as it is only justice we seek, anil Prince Edward Island has it right to expect from the (iovernment justice, whether represented by Liberals or Conservatives.

Mr. JAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not wish to detain the House and will be very brief in my remarks. I regret that the Minister of Finance should have called out "carried" without giving expression to the intentions of the fovernment regarding this important work. It is in the interests of the Dominion at large and the province I represent that this question should be grappled with and settled one way or the other. It is not in the interest of the people or creditable to the Government that election after election should come round and the constraction of this tumel be continually before the people. The people should be left free to determine the great political issues of the Dominion without having this question drawn as a red herring across the track. I am interested, I acknowlenge, in having an affirmative decision given by the Government. I do not want to press unduly arguments in favour of the construction of the tunnel, and I do not want to press the Govermment to expend the money if they are
satisfied the cost is going to be too large, but I cannot forget the fact that, some time ago, the Government, at the instigation of some of its supporters, and in pursuance of the promise of their late leader, endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper, forwarded all the papers in connection with the construction of the work to an eminent engineer in England for his opinion. The Local Government sent a gentleman home at the same time to gise further adrice and facts to that engineer relative to the construction of this road. An engineer in the confilence of Sir Douglas Fox came to the Island and examined the work on the spot. He made local surveys, he was assisted by the information gathered on an official survey made under the direction of the Government. The straits were surveyed, borings were made, and so far as a layman coulh form an opinion, it seemed that the information amd lata necessary to enable the engineer to give his opinion and the Government to come to a conclusion were fairly before them. The engineer estimatel for three different sizes of canals certain sums. A small one amounting, with contingencies and land damages-that is, the necessary approaches-to $\mathfrak{t l}, 0$ on, (HN sterling: a 16 -font tumel, with contingencies and land damages, amounting in round figures to nearly $\pm 3,000,(\mathrm{NO})$, and an is-foot tumel, with land damages and contingencies, ammunting to $\pm 2,2.20,(0 \times 1)$. Well, we went into a discussion upon that question last year, and I am not going to repeat those arguments again or to weary the House with the recitation of the solid and real grievances under which that province has laboured. I might mention in passing, that, while this House has spent money like water in every part of the Dominion for the construction of canals and the constraction of railways, for the subsidizing of railways and of branches of railways, there is one part of the Dominion to which they never voted any money, and that is the province from which I come. When we voted several millions if few years ago for the construction of railways in Cape Breton, no one said any thing against it. In the same way, when large sums of money were roted for the New Glasgow branch, the Picton branch, the missing link oetween Digby and Amapolis, all the money reguired for those purposes was voted without any serious opposition, and wherever the money was required to enable the people of the country to carry their products to market, no question has been raised; and, except in regard to the Trent Valley Canal, no work has been so much dangled before the eyes of the people as this to which we are now referring. The people of Canalia are under the impression that the Dominion has expended the money for the construction of the Prince Edward Island Railway as they have expended the money of the country for the construction of roals in other parts of the Dominion, but that is not so. Prince Edward Island has paid every cent of the cost of that main line of railway, for the whole amount of three and a guarter millious was charged to the Island in the setilement which was made of the accounts between the Island and the Dominion, and the only amount which the Dominion Government has expended has been on that short line to Cape Traverse, amounting to $\$ 275,000$ or $\$ 280,000$. These facts cannot be put out of sight. Prince Edward Island has not had fair-play-I will not say fair-play, but
it has not had common justice meted out to it in this matter of expenditure. I do not wish to press this matter unduly, but last year the hon. gentleman told us he was considering this question, and his remarks were made at the close of the debate last year and after sir Douglas Fox's report had heen in the hands of the Government for some time, after the promises made by the late sir Johm Macdonald and the present High Commissioner had been in the hands of the Government, after the people knew what was thought upon this question, what the engineer estimated the cost of the construction at, and all the data were then in the possession of the Finance Minister. The hon. gentleman then sitit?
" It may be posible, and I believe it is true that there are not yet sufficient data for getting at what may be terued the fairly certain cost of the tumel ; and I think it will be the duty of the Government and inm sure it will also be its pleasure, if there is something else needed in order to carry on investigations which will give the data as utarly as possible for a pretty definite and certain estimate of the cost and feasibility of constructing a runnel, to do this if it can be done without too great cost, as I am quite certain it can"
The hon. gentleman did not seem to have any doubt about it: He seemed to le quite certain that it conh be done without too much cost. I make no complaint if the fovernment say that the information they have is not sufficient to express a judgment upon, but $I$ do claim that, in face of such a promise made by the Minister last year, we are not being treated with common fairness. If the hon. gentleman had not the data then, why has he not got it now: This was in the spring of last year. I do not care whether you have Conservatives or Liberals representing the Island in the House, but I do want the Island to get common justice, and, when the Finance Minister made such a statement last year, I think I may say we are being treated with negligence and contempt, and that the (iovernment have not acted according to their promise. Why did not the hon. gentleman obtain the data he required, and propose a vote to enable hin to oltain the information if he wanted to get it? After comparing the probable outlay on the one hand and the probable receipts on the other, the probaible cost of the work and the saring which would be effected by the Government by doing away with the present modes of carrying out the communication, he went on to say :
"That is about the way this matter strikes me; and so far ta the Government is concerned it has done what I have stated, and I think it is prepared to say that if further estimates are necessary to get at the cost of the structure, they will he got ; and after that the Gorernment will seriously and earnestly consider the question as presented in the light of those facts, and ask Parliament to consider it as well."
Now, we ask that this shall be done. So far as I am personally concerned, I have never yet seen the full report of Sir Douglas Fox, but the Finance Minister last year gave us the estimates of the cost of these three tunnels, and then I think he was of the opinion that the sinaller tunnel would not be effective. I share in that opinion. I do not think the small tunnel would be worth considering, in view of the requirements of the Island in regard to taking their goods to market. I think the tunnel should be one of such a size as to enable the people to carry their produce to market. Otherwise it is of no use at all. If the cost of such a tunnel is too much, in Heaven's name let us know it. I do not want to be urging year after year a scheme which
is not practical. Let the Govermment say that it is not, and let us drop the matter forever. But I object to their keeping this dangling before the people, to their inaking promises which are not keptand which are madeonly to be lroken, but whichare made before every election. I repeat that this matter ought to le grappled with, and in a statesmanlike way. If the hon. gentleman wants further dita. I think he is hound by his promise and by those of his predecessor and late leadrer, to get the data. If Sir Douglas Fox's report is incomplete, let him take steps to complete it. If, after he has all the datia in his possession, he comes to the honest conclusion that the cost of this work ic beyond the resources of the country, let us know it and have done with it. But I almost despair, in view of the almost negligent way in which this has been treated hy the Govermment, I will say in view of the alsolutely negligent way in which it has been treated, of anything being done at all. Only the other day, when there was a possibility of a bye-election, when my seat and the seat of my colleague were contestenl, while the enyuiry was going on, a public meeting was called at once and the tumel was again dangied before the eyes of the electors in anticipation of the possible elections which were to come. This is no way of carrying on the husiness of the country. I have never yet, either in Prince Edward Island or out of it, assumed a position on this question which is not defensible. I have told them time and again that if the reports of the engineers show this tumel to be so costly as to be beyond what we could fairly ask, I for one will not ask it, but we have a right to a determination, and we have a right that the hon. gentleman shall not call "question," and "carried " to treat it in that cavalier way.

## Mr. FOSTER. Don't you want it carried?

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I want it carried, but I want the hon. gentleman to take advantage of the occasion of the motion to express to this House whether it is his intention to carry out what he promised, and if it is not, why be will not do so. I do not want the people I represent to be fooled with, I want common justice done them. That hon. gentleman himself has straightforwardness and honesty enough to know that my argument is correct, and that he ought to state that he is not dealing fairly when he is trifling with this question, and the people have a right to know whether the Govermment are going to take this upon a practical way and complete the work, or whether they have come to the conclusion that it is too costly. Sir, I did not pressit last year very hard ; I acknowledged frankly and freely at that time, that the Government ought to have plenty of time to consider the report made by Sir Douglas Fox, because the amount of money that wonld be required was very large, and one could not ask the Government of the day hastily to come to a conclusion, and I did not press them unduly. My hon. friend from King's County (Mr. McLean) who spoke here last year, in a very able speech presented the case in answer to the speech made by the hon. member for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cockburn) : he presented the case in a way that settled once and for ever the hon. gentleman and his arguments, which were opposed to the construction of this tunnel. Therefore the only question that remained was not whether the Government were under an obligation to build this, if built it should be, for a
reasomable sum, lecause they were homm hy the terms of Union to do that --the only guestion that remsined was: Is the cost of the tumel unreasonable or not? I say now that after having had twelve months to consider the estimates made hy that eminent engineer, Sir Douglas Fox, it is time for the diovermment to tell us whether they have comeluded to luill it or not. I would invite the hon. \&entleman not to let the question go ly in silence but to give us his frank opinion and his frank intentions.

Mr. FONTER. I have no oljejection to the motion leing carried, and the infomation being brought - lown, at which time I think it will he more in order. to diseuss the question.

Motion agreed to.

## RETCRN゙: URDERED.

Keturn showing the number and uames of men and cessel-uwners applying for bounties for the years 1889, 1540 and 1591 , and not receiving the same, giving the reasons why such applications were not granted: also whether any were refused and atterwards granted, the manes, amounts and reasous given why such were afterwards yranted : also all papers and correspondence since WSS in refercace to the bounty ssitam and in regard to aphlientions granted anil ungranted.-(Mr. Bowers.)
Keturn showing which of the Dominion buildings in Canada are lighted by electricity: the respective system used in each such building whether are or incandescent: the number of sixteen candle power lamps or their equiralents used in each such buiding : the cost per lamp of sixteen candle power or equivalent in each buiding : and the average annual cost for lighting each such building. Also showing in what buildings the plants are owned and matintained by the Government. and in cases where not so owned and maintained from whom the current is obtained or supplied. and whether from central station or private parties: also whether in cases of leased currents the renewal lamps are supplied at Govermment expense, und if so, in what buildings and at what anmual cost; also the uames of the parties contracting to light any of such buildings, with the names of the buildings, and the dates and duration of each such contract. Also showing which of the pubiic buildings of the Dominion are lighted with kas, and the annual cost of lighting each such building. (Mr. Davies, P.E.I.)
Return giving aa abstract of all the contract:

1. For the enlargement of the Welland, St. Lawrence, lachine and Ottawa Canals: including basins, drainage, lams, deepening of approaches. removal of shoals. dic.. de. 2. For the construction of the Murray, Tay, Culbute. Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn, Burleigh and the Sault Ste. Marie Canals; including basins, drainage, dams, deepelling of approaches, removal of shoals, dic., de. 3. For the improvement of Toronto Harbour, of Kingston Harbour and Graving Dock ; of Port Arthur Harbour and Breakwater, and for the lock, dam and improvement of River aux Lievres. 4. For the construction of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway built by the Canadian dicvernment, comprising sections "A" and " B," from English River to Rat Portage; and that portion in British Columbia from Yale to Kamloops. The return to comorise the following information about each contract :-
(a) The name or designation of the contract.
(b) The name and address of cont ractor.
(c) The date of contract.
(d) The date for completion as per conditions of contract.
(e) The date when work was completed and accepted.
(f) The date of cancellation, if contract abandoned or cancelled.
(o) The total cost of the work as per contract.
(h) The actual amount paid the contractor as per final settlement, including changes, extras, dic.
(i) Of contracts yet unfinished, the amount earned to date of last progress estimate; and the estimated cost of the unfinished portion.
( $j$ ) of contracts cancelled or abandoned, the amount baid the contractor, and the estimated cost to do the uncompleted portion.
(k) The amount of each teuder lower than the accepted one.
(i) The names of each tenderer lower than the accepted me.
( $m_{0}$ ) To state if the eontract was awarled other than by public competition: if lower tendurs were passed over, explain why.-(Mr. Davies, P.E.I.)

Copies of all letters, complaints. charges, and other papers, and the evidence taken thereon relating to irresularities on the part of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries. or charges or complaints made against him or against the department of which he was Deputy Mead.-(Mr. McMullen.)

It leing six oclock, the Speaker left the (hair.

## After Recess.

## SECONI REAMN(is.

Bill (No. 36) to amem the Act to incorponate the Nchool Navings Bank. ... (Mr. Desjardins, Hochelaga.)

Bill (No. :3i) respecting the Latke Manitoha Railway and Canal (company.--(Mr. 'Pyruhitt for Mr. Russ, Lisgar.)

Bill (No. 3N) respecting the ('analian lacitic Railuay Company. - (Mr. Sproule for Mr. Kirk patrick.)

Bill (No. 3nt respecting the Alhertat Ratway and Conal ('ompany...-(Mr. ('urran.)

Bill (No. HO) respecting the Nit. (itharines amd Niagara (entral Kailway Company..-(Mr. Ives for Mr. ('arpenter.)

Bill (No. 41) respecting the Bell 'Telephone Company of (anata. - (Mr. Curran.)

## (ANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. FLINTmoved secomd reanling of Bill (No. if) to amemd the Canalla Temperance Amendment Act of 1888 . He silid : I think this is a very favourable opportunity, at this early part of the session, to again bring forward the Bill whichI hat the honour to move the second reading of on 3 ral August last. and which passerl its second reanling in this House: hut failed to reach its third realing, owing to pressure of ciovermment business. In doing so, I will claim the indulgence of the House to make a more lengthy explanation than I did on that occasion, for the sake of those members of the House who have not specially looked into the Canada 'Jemperance Act and not studied the Bill now hefore us. The Canala Temperance Act, I may say at the outset. is not in force throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. It is, unfort unately, in force in a very small portion of the Dominion, and consequently to a large degree the discussion of this Bill will lose interest among those hon. members who represent those constituencies in which the Act is not in force. For the information of those who have not followed the discussion of last year, I will state that the Canala Temperance Act which I seek to amend by this Bill is in'force in ten counties or districts in the Province of New Brunswick, in twelve counties or districts in Nova Scotia, in three counties in Prince Elward Ishand, two counties in Manitoba and four counties in Quebec. With the exception of those thirty-one districts in the whole Dominion the Bill I am now discussing will not lie, and consequently, I suppose, will lose interest to hon. gentlemen who represent those other districts. At the same time, I would ask their courteous consideration to the matter which I lring lefore them. The Canala Temperance

Act, which was passed in 180 s wats ant Act to permit certain districts to prohilit within the lormols of those districts the sale of intoxicating liguors, except for certain purposes. When the Act was hrought into force by the popular vore, the restriction in the sale of intoxicating liguors amounted to this : that from the day on which the secoml part of the Temperance Act came into force in any county or district, or so long as it shouhl continue in force, uo intoxicating lifuors should be sohl. speating in a general way, except as follows... and I would call the attention of hon. gentlemen to the exceptions, becallse the Bill which I am intro. ducing deals in a rather tsechnical manner with these exceptious:
" Provided always, that the sale of wine for exclusively sacramental purioses may, on the certificate of a clengyman affirming that the wine is reguired for sacramental purpose, be made by druggists and vendors thereto, specially licensed by the Lieutenant Governor in each province; but the number of such licensed druggists and vendors shall not exceed one in each township or parish, ,r two in each town. or one for every four thousand inhabthants in each city.

- Provided also. that the sale of intoxicating liguor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for boni fide use in some art, trade or manafacture, may be made by such licensed druggist or vendors: but such sale, when for medicinal purposes, shall be in quautities of not less than one pint, to ive reluuved fiomithe premices, a!nd shall be made only on the certificate of a medical man having no interest in the sale, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein: and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade or manufacture, the same shall be made only on the certificate signed by two justices of the peace of the good faith of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicat that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation: and such druggist or vendor shall file such certificate and keep a register of all such sales, indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and shall make an anmal return of all such sales, on the thirty-first day of December in every year. to the collector of Inland Revenue. within whose revenue division the county or city is situated."
In calling the attention of the House to this clanse, I desire to say that I have repeater this clanse verbatim in the Bill I present, with the exception of one or two words. I have left out the phrase "who shall not lee interested in such sale." In the Bill of last year that phatse was contained and it passed the committee, with strenuous objection from friends on looth sides of the House, who were known as strong friends of the Canada Temperance Act amd strong friemis of the utmost prohilition than can le procurel, but who were of the opinion that the introluction of that clanse was not absolutely necessary. In speaking of that and other points I may say that I have not included in this Bill all the prosisions which a great many friends of the temperance cause were anxious to have included. and I have left them out for this reason, not that I did mot think well of the suggestions kindly made to me from a great many quarters, but because I did not think wise to encumber the proposal I brought before the House with several important suggestions, but which might tend to distract the attention of the House from the point immediately before them, I preferred as regarils legislation on that matter, to have one or two simple, clear and well-defined anemdments passed at a time, rather than to undertake too many, and by confusing the subject be liable to defeat such an amendment as the House might otherwise be inclinel to udopt. This leing the position of the Canada Temperance Act, and it having worked very favourably in a great many districts through.
out various provinces, an amembment was brought in during l8S8, which I cannot hat believe had a very clamaging effect upon the minds of the ultra temperance element in those various districts, and tended very materially to impair the efficiency and gool working of the Act. The object of the Act was to prevent the sale of liguors which should be used as leverages. and to suromind the sale of those liguors or alcohol when they should he used for medicinal or sacramental purposes, or ie properly used in some art or trale, with such safeguarils as woull guarantee the pullic against improper use loeing marle of the other terms of the Act by those who should be licensed for that purpose. Ender the original Act, the only persons who could sell alcohol or intoxicating liquors in the districts to which I have referred, were druggists or licensed rendors thereof, specially licensed. The whole turning point of this antmbent depends upen this phrase, that the vembor, under the original Act, must have heen specially licensed for that purpose. The amendment of lass, among other things introlluced a new element into the sale of alcohol and intoxicating liguors. It provided that every chemist or druggist as such, hy virtue of his otfice as a chemist, should he ahle to occupy the position presionsly oreupied by a rendor specialiy incensed. This was deemed by many thoughtful observers a very dangerons provision, hecause, as hon. gentlemen must te very well aware, a large numher of chemists and druggists in various portions of the country were not strong temperance men, were not strongly interested in carefully considering all the siles they should make, and there was great laxity on the part of chemists and druggists who occupied the position of licensed vendors supplying liguors hecause they were chemists. The Act of 1888 introduced this newelement, thata chemist ordruggist hyvirtue of his office as such was placed in the same position as were those who were formerly specially licensed. When we consiler what a special license meant we can see that that in itself necessarily surroumded the sale of intoxicating liguors or alcohol which might be used for medicinal purposes with a very reasonable safeguard, hecause these gentlemen hail to be appointed by the Lientenant (iovernor of each province, and the Lieutenant (iovernor would only act upon the representation of local persons who would certify to those issuing licenses that the vendor was not a person to be entrusted with the dangerous power, from a temperance standpoint, which the Act gave him. The Act of 1888 , in alldition to permitting any chemists or cruggists to sell intoxicating liquors or alcohol, by virtue of his position as a chemist or druggist, proceeded to restrict the chemist or druggist in the sale of many articles which the strongest temperance men in this House would not consider by any means injurious to the public interest, and which they might be permitted to sell without surrounding them with all the restrictions and regulations which this amendment surrounded them with. To make clear the point that I am alluding to, I will read the ameniment of 1888 :
" Nothing in the Canada Temperance Act shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists of the following articles. that is to say:
"(a) The official preparations for the authorized pharmacopoeiss when made of full, medicinal strength and sold only for medicinal purposes."

I may say that in the Bill I am now proposing that clanse is left untomelien.
"(h) Physicians" prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than ten ounces at any one time.

This clause I have omitted from the amendnent which I now propose, and for this reason: In the first place, the wording is very minfortunate, and that led to. and mast necessarily lead to, a large amount of discussion and produce a great deal of indefiniteness. I think it was unfortunately worded, and I think it was umecessary, because the Act as I have wordenl it in this Pill covers this irromb in language much hetter calculated to place the veniors in a letter position, letween the public cam those interested in the temperance cause. The Act siys:
" Physicians’ preseriptions containing spirituous liquors."
The "physicians" prescriptions" slo not contain spinituons liguors. The provision in regard to the quantity of ten ounces I have kept in the amemed Act. Clanse $r$ of the Act of INSEsays:
"Any patent medicine. unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of the Canada Temperance Act.'
I hateretained this clanser in the measure hefore the House. Clause al says:
"Eau de cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures, or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol but not intended for use as beverages."
I have retained this clatuse in the measure before the House. Clanse realls:
"Alcohol or methylated spirits for pharmaceutical. chemical or mechanical uses.
I have struck out of this clanse the worl "alcohol." Now, if the House will imlulge me I will explain the present position of the druggist selling these articles. The Act of 188 s allows the clruggist to sell all these articles but insists that he should keep at record of them in a look with the name and address of the purchaser, the quantity and name of liguor, the medical man prescribing same, and the purpose for which it is reguired, and the book shall be kept open for inspection by the proposeal county inspector at all times. In the first place this apparent restriction is not a real restriction : it is not a proviso the violation of which can be punished liy any penalty ami it is practically a lead letter. But then if it were not a deal letter I think it is inadrisahle to compel ilruggists or chemists in counties where the Scott Act is in force to keep a record of the preparations of the anthorized pharmacopuia, patent medicine, ean de cologne and other such articles, lecanse none of the articles are at all obnoxious to the temperance community, and I think that druggists ought to be allowed to sell them without the present restrictions in the Act of 1888 . The consequence is that I throw the sale of these articles on the druggists without placing upon them any restrictions whatever, lecause in the first place, the present law does not create a restriction, in the second place if it did create a restriction, I believe it is practically impossible for any druggist to keep a record with any due regard to reasonable business rules; and, in the next place, I do not think it advisable from a temperance standpoint. But when we come to alcohol and spirituous liguors, then I
think the full force of the principle of the original Canala Temperance Act should he made to apply to chemists and druggists to the same extent precisely as the original law contemplated to apply to the licensed vendors under this Act. This is the whole sum and substance of the Bill before the House. I provided in this Bill :
" ( $f$.) Spirituous liquors or alcohol for exclusively medical purnoses, or for lona fide use in some art, trade or manufacture; provided that such spirituous liquor or alcohol, when sold for medicinal purposes, shall not exceed in quantity ten ounces at any one time, and shall be removed from the premises, and that the sale the reof be made on the certificate or prescription of a legally qualified physician, affirming that such liquor or alcohol has been prescribed for the person named therein: provided also, that when such sale is for its use in some art, trade or manufacture, such sale shall be made only on a certificate signed by two justices of the peace, of the goowl faith of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant that such liquor or alcohol is to be used only for the purposes set forth in the application; privided further that the vendor shall file all such certiticates and prescriptions, and shall record every such sale in a book kept for that purpose, siving the name and address of the purchaser, the quantity of liquor or alcohol so sold. the name and address of the physician prescribing it, and of the person for whom it is prescribed, and of the justices whose names are appended to the certificate above referred to, and of the parpose for which the liquor or alcohol is, prescribed; and the said file and book shall be kept for inspection by the inspector for the county or district at all proper times: and the vendor shall make an annual return of all such sales on the 31st day of December in every year to the collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or district is situated.'.
Althongh this clanse is some hat lengthy, and my explanation may not have been perfectly clear, i may state that it is the exact wording of the original Canada Temperance Act, as amented in Isss, with the exception of the words:
" That the person preseribing shall have no interest in the sale.
I repeat this clause in order to give it the benefit of all the decisions which have been held on the various points of that Act in the courts daring many years of its trial. Here I may olserve that one great lenefit of permanency of the Canadia Temperance Act arises from the fact that it has stom the test of a grod many trials at law, that every sentence and passage of that Act has been weigherl in courts of law, until these various provisions are now understood and well settled whereever the Act has heen carried through the courts. The reason why the Act has heen repealed in more than one district has arisen from the fact that owing to the weakness of the Act in the part I desire to anathd, many strong temperance people have hegun to. lelieve that it is not likely to carry ont the intentions of its original promoters. Therefore it is that I ask the House to allow the details of this Bill to le thresherl out in a committee, where the verbiage can perhaps be considered more carefully than in a general discussion. The main points of the Act apply to the sale of alcohol and spirituous liquors ly chemists and druggists, the reasonable restrictions originally applied when that sale was in the hanils of specially licensed vendors, leaving those chemists and druggists free and untrammelled in the sale of the articles which were alluded to in clauses $a, b, r$ and $\epsilon$, and which I believe temperance men did not genetally believe to be particularly harmful. There are unfortunately in every community persons uhose appetites have lecome depraved, who will make use of every sort of art and device to procure that
which has done them such moral and physical h:um: and hy placing the chemists amd druggists in a position to insist on a proper certificate from a justice of the peace when alcohol or spirituons liynors are required for mechanical purposes, from clergymen in cases where wine is wathed for satramental purposes. or from physicians when alcohol or spirituous liguors are required for medicinal purposes, we are protecting not only the public fat the chemists and druggists, from being improperly charged, loy those who are suspicious of their attitule in relation to this matter, with violating the reasonable intentions of the promoters of temperance legislation. The lrok is to lee open for the inspection of the proper officers at proper times. and ia return is to be made to the collector of Inland Revenue in the district: and thas every public as well as private interest seems to le subserved. I trust and I believe, from the generons manner in which the principle of this Bill was received last nession, that it uill receive the same this session. It is a matter of comparatively small importance to a large number of hon. nembers, and of no importance to a great many more, in whose districts the Act is not in force. But I can assure them that in those communities where the Act is in force, and where the public are anxionsly watching the mamer in which it is administered, this amendment is reynived and will be of a grat deal of lenefit. It will surromin the sale of alcohol and spirituous ligurn's with the restrictions which were found wise and reasonable and prudent in the original Act, and which I lelieve will commend themselvesfavourably to all who have interested themselves in promoting temperance, so far as legislation of this kind can promote it. I think the ground has leen pretty well coverel : and if I have heen at all prolix, it is leceanse last session when this matter was hrought forward, my esteemed frienci, who is not now with us, but who, I am happy to say, has been promoted to a judgeship, and who was for a long time a leader in temperance matters here, did not understand my measure ; bat after discussion was had, and more light was thrown uponit, he threw the weight of his influence and his alility in support of it. therefore move the stcond reading, trusting that the Bill will go to at committee, where all minor points of verbiage can be discussel with greater freedom and perlaps with hetter effects than they conld in the House itself.
Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time.

## SUPPIC-THE BUIMETV.

Honse resmmed adjourned debate on motion of Mr. Foster :
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go again into Committee of Supply.
Mr: BENNETT. Mr. Npeaker, in rising to address the House, I would crave that indulgence and forbearance which I believe is always extended to young and particularly new members of the House. I have listened, Sir, with I trust lecoming attention, to the Budget debate so far as it has proceeded; and I must say that, looking at it from my point of view, I regret that hon. gentlemen opposite have not seen fit to adrance sone reasons or some causes which might give the general public to understand why they have so greatly suffered in the recent general elections. Scarcely a year has passed away since the
hom. gentemen, thashed with victory--for victory seemed almost within their grasp-ciane before the House and asserted that but for certain reasons they would have been victorious in the tight on the 5th day of March, 1891. Sir, the reasons which were then potent to them are not to-day fortheoming. Notable and remarkable among those reasons was that the voters' lists had not been revised previous to those elections for some two or three years, and as a result, as stated by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), one-tenth or one-eighth of the young men of Canada had not the opportunity of recoriing their votes aftirmatively or negatively on the policy of the then Aiministration of the day. Sir, the voters' lists have since then been revised, and the hon. gentlemen, I will be loound to say, lealt with them with all their usual vigour. But $I$ will say this, though $I$ am not in the secrets of hom. gentlemen opposite, that if they have a political litany, they will add to it a prayer that henceforth they will le spared from a revision of the voters lists. Nir, there has been a revision of the voters lists, and the answer has come back in clarion tones: and it ill-becomes these hon. gentlemen to tell comstituencies which they carried on the 5 th of March. 1891, that they have leen lxought up and led as sheep to the shambles. Sir, 1 suy that is an insult mond a slight to the comstituency which I have the homon to represent-a constituency which on the ith of March, 1891, was led away by the wild ary of free trade, ly the alluring spectacle presentel to it in glowing colours, lint which, on second solver thought, changed its opinion and placed me here as its representative. I say that hom. gentlemen opposite should not go back on those who supported then in Fast Nimeore for many years past. We were also told by the hom. member for West Lambton (Mr. Lister) that if the election had taken place after the ath of March last, the Government of the day would have heen defeated hy a majority of at least 6il. In reply I ask, if a general election were wo take place to-day, do any of the hon. gentlemen opposite think that they would again see the walls of this Parliament: The elections have taken place, and the voice of the people has leen heard clearly and unmistakably. And now, Sir, I too must confess that I was disappointed in the financial critic of hon. gentlemen opposite, for 1 assume that the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) does hold that position in their ranks. I was disappointed in that he did not see fit to propound the doctrine he would place on our Statute-books concerning reciprocal trade with the people of the Unite:! States, should he once again grace the position of Finance Minister. It may le, perhaps, the hon. gentleman thinks he will never be called upon to fill that position, and therefore dowes not think it worth his while to formulate any proposition. In the matter of trade relations with the United States, 1 am pleased and disappointed that the negotiations have enden in the way they have. I regret that the people of the United Ntates, through their government, have seen fit not to enter into negotiations which perhaps might, on the whole, not be to their advantage or to ours, so that in the future we must need go on as we have gone in the past, each conceding, each forbearing, as from time to time the necessities of the case may
reguire. I admit that hon. gentlemen opposite are not responsible for their pessimistic moan ings. Why, that has always distinguisherl the policy of that party, not only since but prior to Conferleration. When that work was taken in hand by the fathers of (confederation, was it not chiefly among the Reform leaders of the day that visions of trouble and disturbance were seen ahead! They told us that all the anticipations which the hon. gentlemen who composed the diovermment of the day hopen to realize would never be realized; they told us we never could possibly build a line of railway from ocean to ocean. Sir, these are now accomplished facts, and these facts to-day speak for themselves and speak most umistakably. Hon. gentlemen opposite have heen long in Opposition, and I concede it must have been to them a bitter disappointment when the victory which seemed so close within their grasp was snatched from them; and when they look to-day at their torn and tattered, aye, I might eren say mangled remmant of a once formidable opposition, I can quite understand they are prepareel to accept anything. What has been the policy of gentlemen opposite: On the pullic platform and in the public press they have from time to time statel that they were prepared to enter into a treaty of reciprocity with the people of the Cnitedstates, and they look back to the era of reciprocity which existed between these two countries from 1804 to 1864 , and institute a comparison, crying out that if once again that could be carried into effect, then once again would he seen in Camada an era of prosperity such as does not exist to-day. Sir, there are changed circumstances existing to-day as compared with those that existed then. Then the western States had not beenopened up as they are to-day. Then the output of grain, heef, and pork was almost nothing as compared with what it is to-day. Then there were certain causes which led to the development of this comntry. There was notably the construction of the Grand Trumk Railway, which involved the expenditure of many thousumd dollars. Also. in addition, it must be lorne in mind that the agricultural trade of the people of the Unitel States was, to a great extent paralysed, by their great internecine war ; and, moreover, it must be borne in mind that the Crimean war, which had onlv just terminated, had virtually stopped the traude of Russia, which is to-day one of the great exporting grain countries of the world. These are reasons which existed then and do not exist to day. Then it must be lorne in mind also that while they point to the fact that there was a vast export of grain from this comutry to the United States, we were then, by way of the United States, shipping large quantities of grain to the maritime provinces : and though that grain doubtless was Ironded, still it showed in the exports from Canada to the United States. Sir, I say that the circumstances have changed so much, that the figures prove most ummistakably that what would have been a market for us in those days is not our market to-day. Let us consider the articles of wheat and flour, and I take the year 1864 as a fair basis for comparison. In that year there was upwarils of $50,000,(00)$ bushels of wheat in store in Chicago, while in 1890 that had swelled to $227,000,000$ bushels. In 1864 there were
 in 1890. Then, in the matter of corn, in 1864
there was in stock $13,(N \times 1,(0) O)$ ond bushels, as against $91,($ OOO,OMO in 1890 . Then, turning to the matter of hogs, we find that in 1864 there were. in round numbers, $\mathbf{4 , ( 0 ) ( 0 ) , ( X N )}$ slaughtered in the city of Chicago, and in the west, as against $18,000,(100)$ in 1890 . Surely hon. gentlenen opprsite will not contemd that to-lay there is a market in the United States for the surplus pork of this country: Sir, I hat the pleasure the other diay of being present with a representative delegation which waited on the Minister of Finance-a delegation not composed of Conservatives or Reformers, hut made up of representative men from hoth political groups -.-amd they demonstrated clearly, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance, that we in Canada were suffering, and severely suffering, from the importation of pork into this comutry from the United States. If we take the matter of lreef, hom. gentlemen opposite will harily assert from their place, where they can be contradicten successfully, that we can for one moment hope to enter into active competition with the people of the western states in this matter. If we did enter into a policy of reciprocity, our markets would be virtually a slaughter market for their loef, pork, oats and corn. Where would the farmers of this comnty the then as regards their coarse grain? It is all rery well for hon. gentlemen to appeal to, the farmers of this conntry, hecause they know they are the onily ciass to which ciney can appeail with the shadow of a hope of success. They will not appeal to the manufacturing interest or to the labour interests. Certainly not to the labour interests, for these interests will hear in mind the fact that once upon a time a Reform Administration held power in Canala, from 1873 to 1878 , when nought save depression and stagnation stalked through the land, and the reminiscences of that time have been sufficient to relegate hom. gentlemen opposite to where they have been since, in the cold shades of opposition. Now, I do not propose togo into the matter of agricultural products to any great extent : but representing an agricultural constituency, I think it is my boumlen duty to express the sentiments my constituents holed and to which I owe their confidence, for you will bear in mind that that constituency was formerly confirmed in political allegiance to hon. gentlemen opposite. But we are told that there is a vast market among these : $0,(\mathrm{KN}, \mathbf{O}(0)$ people for our products. Hon. gentlemen opposite, however, do not lring out, at they fairly should, the fact that there are only certain portions of the United States to which we could hope to export successfully. Will the hon. gentlemeni tell us that we could hope successfully to ship, to the southern States, aye, even to the western States? We might, perchance, ship to some of the eastern States, but that market would be a little one compared with the market they exclain is lying ready to le opened to us. Again, let us take the matter of butter. I find on reference to the statistics, that in 186i5, there arrived in Chicago and were on store there some $\overline{3},(100),(010)$ pounds of butter, and in 1890 , that had risen to $156,0 \mathrm{ONO},(\mathrm{MNO}$ pounds, and yet, forsooth, hon. gentlemen tell us that is the market to which we can ship, to-lay. Is it not a fact that the people of the United states are shipping to other countries, and does it lie within the hounds of reason that we could have a profitable market where the people them-
selves are contimally shipping to other lames: The hom. member for south Oxforl (Sir Richard (artwright) went rather extensively into the matter of the census, and 1 take issue with him on some of the prints he made. The census shows that in East simeoe there was a gain of $\mathbf{8 , f o k}$ (in the last ten years, and if hom. yentlemen would take constituency by constitnency, they would find reamons for a lecrease or an increase in the population. The hom. gentleman toxk into comparison certain states of the Union, hut 1 can prove to him that the whole of the Cuited states are mot as prosperous as he imagines, but rather on the other hand. that they are retrograding insteal of adramoing. Take the Inomer comaties of Glengary, Stormont, Dundas, Leeds and Frontenace aml we find that in those comoties there has heen an increase in the population. while on the other side of the river, with an equally stubrions climate and as fairly sown soil, there has heen a lecrease in the popmaitime : and it is notorions that there is ne part of the world which has more decreased in the popmation than the farming districts in some of the eastem states. The figures prove that elearly and umistakally. To retmon to my own riling, we find that every town in the riding has increased in propulation. anl I say it is a fair test of the prosperity of the conntry when towns and cities and villages increase in population. Do hom. ge"tlemen expect that old settled townships are going to intetase: I have a case in my own riding. The only township in which there has inen a decrease in the last ten years is the richest and most populoms townshipin the riding. That provessimply this, that. after the farm has been cleared up, when three or four beys have heen hrought up there, it would be folly or idleness on the part of the parent to divide the farm among them: so some go out to the cities and towns, and 1 am glad to say that in that township many have gome to the great North-West and are doing well there. But, if the hom. sentlemen will make a comparison, they will take the ohler states of $t^{t}$ e Union to compare with our older provinces. Will the hon. gentlemen gainsay the statement that our North-West is developing and advancing: I think we should le proul of our North-West, aml I think that. irrespective of politics, we are all promd of the development of that great country, a country which ten years ags was not exporting a bushel of grain and is now exporting millions of bushels, anl it is imporssible to sity what the output of grain will le in the next two decales. Therefore, if we are not increasing in the oller provinces as much as we would wish, it should be the aim and the olject of hon. gentlemen opposite to come here in an amicable mood lecause I think they have appeared to be rather in a lellicose mood-and to join with the fiovermment in attempting to improve the condition of the country and to promote its prosperity. What is the general prosperity of the comntry irrespective of what we see? Hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House assert that the farmers are in it depressed condition. The hon. member for North Wentworth (Mr. Bain) was present in my riding during the election, though I do not attribute the defeat of my opponent to hispresence there, but I am sure he will not say that in Fast Simeoe he saw any evidence of ruin or devastation, or that the whole country was going to wreck. If anyone will go through the whole province, his experience
will he different from that which has been announced by the financial eritic of the Opposition. If that hon. gentleman visits the County of Victoria, he says, you are peeculiarly favoured here and consequently you are prosperons. When he goes to that asylum of refuge, south Oxford, for it is a political asylum for all on the Opposition side of the Honse, he does not feel free to tell the farmers of that district that they are in a pitiable or lamentalle combition. On the whole, the country is fairly properous. and that is shown by the financial statements which are made from time to time: and, moreover, I helieve this country is a cheap country to live in. Perhaps in Ontario the diovernment might improve our comlition in some respects. I lelieve there is a class of immigration that could be directed to our country from the old lam, hecause 1 believe there is a feeling amongst many there arerse to settlement in the North-West, that is on the part of tenant farmers and others who would prefer to settle in Ontario. aml I throw it ont as a suggestion and my opinion. that. if the dovermment would endeavour to direct that class of immigration to this comery they would lee doing a benefit mot only to the immigrauts themselves. hat also to the Province of Ontario. To come down to the matter as it is presented to our view, and to the view of the people of the Dminion in regarl to our relation with the Cnited States, we have at last received their ultimatum. and we know what they are prepared to do.
 selves as lest we cam. From the experience of the past i helieve that we will prosper in the future. and that, ats we have found a market for our agricoltural prolucts in lireat Britain, and that is a friendly market, our interests will grow and will thrive. Let us take the matter as it is placel before us, let us look at nur ine citable destiny as we must. and we have the choice between a polic; of independence, amexation, of following the policy we have followed in the past, improving that from time totime. I do not believe that the people of this country are ready for independence, becanse it would carry with it, such attenlant circumstances that they could not face the dilemma that would ine presented. We are not in a position, I melieve, to undertake the great responsibility that would loe incidental to our condition as an independent people. Moreover and leyoud that, I helieve there is a feeling of sympathy witin the mother laml that will disincline any of us to look forward to making independence our platform or our aim. Then, Sir, in the natter of amexation, I have only to say that I helieve I voice the sentiments of the general public in Canala when I say that they are averse, they are opposed, to any form of amexation with the United States. And in this regard I think we may look upon them as entertaining a desire to force us into mion, because we know they hare always held up as their watchword that

## - No pent up Ltica confines our powers. <br> > The whole boundless continent is vurs." <br> <br> The whole boundless continent is vurs."

 <br> <br> The whole boundless continent is vurs."}That principle, I am bomend to say, they have acterl upon to a great extent in the past. Why. Sir, they picked a quarrel once with Nexico, and as a result they became possessors of California. Louisiana was gained by them, it is true, by purchase, but owing to fillibustering expelitions, and I believe by marauders in the state of Texas, they finally became possessors of that also. Therefore, I siy

Mr. Bensett.
we have no interest up to the present time, guided as we are by our success in the past, to adopt the policy of annexation. And why should we? Sir, I believe that we have within our country the elements of future success. We have seen Canala grow, we have seen her prosper, we have seen the scattered provinces, with diverse interests, welled and Blemled together in one mighty Confederation ; we have seen them go on day hy day, prospering and thriving, and, looking hack at our past, why should we not look forward hopefully to the future? In our country we have a populous and thriving agricultural class, a class who compare favourably with the agriculturiats of any land umber the sum ; we have manufacturing interests which, I will be bound to say, treat the general public fairly and honestly; for although hon. gentlemen opposite assert from time to time that the manufacturers of this country are making princely fortunes, still I am bound to say that there is no country where, as a rule, prices are fairer, prices are more general. Why, sir, if it is a fact that the prices olbtained hy our mamufact wers for their soonls are so excessively high, how is it that hon. gentlemen opposite-because there are many of them who are wealthy-they do not, with a view to assisting and bettering the condition of the comntry, invest some of this selfsame wealth in our manufacturing industries? But. Sir, that is not the case. I say that comparing the prices of mannfactured gools in this country with the prices of manufactured gools in other countries. competition has heen so fair that it has reduced prices, so that purchasers are not placed at at great disadvantage. Now, I do not propose to exhume old newspaper files. I do not propose to inflict long tables of figures upon the House, letcause I lelieve that, looking failly at the facts, as wayfarers by the path-side of observation, we are able to see within our borders what is going on. Then, Nir, I sily, looking airout us, we must arrive at the conclusion that the people of the country are satisfied with the prosperity that now exists and that has heen clearly establishen, not only at the general elections but particularly at the byeelections which bave recently been held. As a Canalian I am proud of the lam which gave me birth, and I look forward with all the fond anticipations that the forefathers of Conferleration inclulged in its to its future. As a Canarian $I$ am proud of the mother land which guarantees to us freedom, liberty and equality, all that a happy and prosperous people can ask for, ever keeping lefore us, as our beacou lights, progress, prosperity, perseverance and a perpetuation of those bonds by which we are indissolubly linked to the mother lancl.

Mr. McMULLEN. I did not intend to take up the time of the House at this early periol of the dehate in discussing questions of such vital interest to this country as were discussed last evening ; but I find that I cannot, in justice to myself, and the constituency I represent, allow this opportunity to pass without, at least, expressing my views upon the all-importunt guestions that are before this House and the comitry at the present moment. Now, Sir, I was rather surprised at the announcement made by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Bennett). He said that he was pleased with the manner in which the Mr. Beniett.
discussion at ${ }^{W}$ ashington had closed, he was satisfied with the results that had leen attained. I noticed last night when the Finance Minister ad. dressed this House, intimating the conclusion at which they had arrived with regard to these nego, tiations, that hon. gentlemen opposite almost unanimously emiorsed and applauled the action of the Finance Minister and the happy results to which he had brought negotiations at Wiasfington. It is quite evident, I think, to the people of this country that the Finance Minister did not go to Washington with a determination to secure a reciprocity treaty at all. He went there for the purpose of trying to prevent a reciprocity treaty being further pressed upon the consideration of the people of this country or upon the people of the United States: he went for the purpose of frustrating completely the possibility of any extemded trade relations being enterel into between that country and Canala. He has eome back, amh henow declares that he is satistied, the negotiations have all closed, and the whole thing has now come to an end, and it has come to that end which is satisfactory to hon. gentlemen opposite, and they now say to the people of this comatry : Rest imil be quiet, he still, you are not going to have any reciprocity yet. just accept things as they are. Now, that is the eonclusion to which they have come. Well. Sir, I rather fancy that he will fimd that the people of this country will not oley the behests of my hom. friend the Finance Minister : they will not he willing to accept his conclusions and to allow the affatios of this country to drift on in the way the a are drifting at the present moment. Withoint making some further and better effort than he has put forth at Wishington, in orler to secure trade relations. Now. it was rather amusing to me to listen to some of the hom. gentlemen opposite announcing from the stump their views and the competition to which the farmers of this country would he subjected under a treaty the some as we had in lint to IRific. They have, on all occasions, printed out to the farmers how they woull he sulject to competition with the prolucts of the United States coming in here under a treaty such as we hat during that period, and that this country would he, as my hon. friend who has just aldressed the House, has de clared, a slaughter marke for the surplus products of the United States. While they have been preaching that on the stump, while they have been telling the people of Camada that they would suffer very serionsly by a treaty of that kinl, at the very sime moment Ministers if the Grown are down at Wiashington offering to the people of the United Nitates a trate arrangement in respect to that very class of prolucts. The Ministers go to Washington and say we are willing to do that, while their stump orators at home go roumd addressing the people, declaring that we would be subjecten to excessive competition if American products were allowed to come into Canada and to compete with our products. I think hon. gentlemen opposite shoull get together and patch up the doctrines, views and ideas that they hold upon the question of trade relations with the United States. They had better either decide to adhere to the view laid down by the Minister of Finance or the Minister of Finance had better decide to change his position and bring it more in accordance with the views expressed by his supporters, becuuse there is a very serious
divergence between the two. The hon. gentleman spoke sonething with respect to the impossibility of cur shipping our products to the sonthern States. The hon. gentleman appears to have entirely for got ten the enomous market that is a a ailable within a reasonable distance without going to the south. The year before last we shipped 360,0 , (M) lamls or $1,(X K)$ for every day in the year to the United States. If the hom. gentleman will turn up the statistics of consumption in New York he will tind they consume there alone orer $2,0(x),(0 X)$ lambs a year ; so that we in Canada could not supply more than one-sixth they repuire. That city is not in the southern States; there are, in fact, a number of cities which might be conveniently reachen, in which we could alvantageonsly dispose of a great many of the commodities we raise in this country, and for which our farmers are seeking an opening. I was amused last night to listen to the Minister of Finance quoting the enormous quantities of potatoes importell into (ireat Britain, and in order to fill his nouth with figures of enormous quantities he gave the number of pounls of potatoes imported there every year. Perhaps next time he makes his financial statement he will give the number of ounces, in order to make the numbers larger. I might state to the hom. gentleman for his information that if he will turn up the trade returns of the United states he will tind a very large quantity was imported from Liverpool into New York last year. A friend of mine came over in March last on a steamer from Liverperel to New York which carried 110 tons of potatoes.
Mr. MILLS: (Fothwell). Give the quantity in pounds.
Mr. HeMULLEN. The fact is the quantity in pounds would he a very large amount. I leave the Ninister of Finance to figure out the number of pounds.
Mr. FOSTER. (iive it in drachms.
Mr. Mombllen. The vinister of Finance urges our farmers to ship their potatoes to Liverpool, when they are shipped from there to New Fork, which is twenty four hours run from here, and which market we could obtain under a reciprocity treaty. I contend that while the British market is an open market to us, after all it is the slaughter market of the worll. Hon. gentlemen opposite speak of the British as a free market for the agricultural prolucts of Canala. That market is, however, as free to the Cuited States as Canala except as regards fat cattle, on which we have a little alvantage: but beyond that we have not a vestige of idvantage over the United States or any other country. It is folly to speak of the British market being a free market to the people of Canala when it is free to all the rest of the world. The hon. gentleman said something about our people going to our North-W est. I am very glad indeed that a number of Canadians are going to the NorthWest, but I am exceedingly sorry to have to state that a number of Canadians are still going to the western States. When at home a short time ago I saw three young men learing for Dakota, one of whom was taking a wife with him.
Some hon. MEMBERS. Name, name.
Mr. McMLLLEN. I can give the names. They are Mr. Davis and his brother and Mr. Temple. If hon. gentlemen would like to have the name of the
lady, I can give it. They were going to Dakota to settle there. I can say further that I have seen young men, and old ones too, who at the last election cheered the old flag, the old policy and the old man, and within two or three weeks I saw their traps checkel to go to the north-westernstates. They were all ready to go to Uncle Sam's dominions, and yet they were shouting themselves hoarse during the election alsout the oll man and the old flag. These people will come lack no doult to vote at the bye-elections. No doubt the hom. member for East Simeoe (Mr. Bennett) hatl a number of them from the North-West, and though he may not be fully cognizant as to how they got back, he knows they got lack when he wanted them. He siaid something alwout the products of the North.West. We are aware that the North-West has exported considerable products, but the vicious policy allopted by hom. gentlemen opposite with respect to, that comntry is a very serions check to its development. The Govermment sold the lam! to speculators. Aromed Winnipey you may find almost any quantity held to-day hy spe ulators and not a soul living on it: hardly any one knows who holds it. it is held by a number of speculators to whom it was sold. Then the Government established a lot of colonization companies who have locked np, land. Then they gave $2,0,(M x),(0 \times N)$ of acres to the Canadian Pacitic Railway Company, and I contem that, instemd of doing that, they should have made the land sulject to it mortgage of soo much an acre, and controlled the land and given it to the actual settler, and allowed whever wanted to go in and possess the land and cultivate it to have an opportunity to do so. But in place of doing that, what does the man going to the NorthWest find to-day" He steps upon a section and desires to secure it : he is told that it lelongs to a colonization company. He steps upm another section and is ready to take it ; the answer that he receives is that it lielongs to the Canadian Pacitic Railway Company. He steps on another section: he is told that it belongs to the Hudson hay Company. He goes on another section ; he is tuld that he camot secure it, because it was sold several years ago to a speculator. The man goes across the line and settles in North Dikota, where he can get whatever section he wants on which to settle. The abominable policy of this Government in relation to the North-West has cursed that country.

Mr. Wallace (York). Is the hon. gentleman not aware that every even-numbered section of colonization and all other lamds is open to homestead and pre-emption, and camnot be lought ly any individual:

Mr. McMCLLEN. I am anare that certain portions of the conntry are reservel for pre-emption but there are certain sections in which you camot find any land which you can secure. If the Minister of the Interior were here, he would have to admit that even the ranching companies have been turning people off the lands and pulling down their honses. I admit I have not gone into spectilating in the North-West, or else I might le as well posted as is the hon. gentleman. That is one of the unfortmate things commected with the North-West Territories. I do not wish further to refer to my hon. friend who has just addressed the House. I compliment him upou his first effort, which was a fairly goorl one, although it was
nothing but the stock amd stale argments which we have been accastomed to hear for several years. I hope that if he is permitted the pleasure and privilege of remaining in this House that he will try to catch up with the questions that are now heing discussed in the country, and not go so far back in the history for his arguments as he has gone to-uight. My hon. friend the Minister of Finance matie some reference in his speech to the reduction of interest. He told us that in four rears the interest on the public delst was reduced $S H(x, O M)$ and he kind of clamed credit for that reluction. We all know that the reduction is because the loans which we held on Lombon market and otherwise, learing large rates of interest have matured, and thiat the rate of interest at which money has heen bormwed in recent years has been less than formerly. This is the cause of that reduction, and it is not on account of any particular efforts whatever on the part of the Minister of Finance. That reduction would have taken place no matter what kind of a man we hat in his position or how stupid he pessibly might le, if he only knew enough to allow the financial machine of this I Dominion to rum it. self. As ohl loms at high interest get catncelled and new ones are issued at a low rate of interest, the rate of interest will fall, and every child knows that. The Minister of Finance told us with regard to the gross interest that in 1889 it was $3 \cdot+10$ per cent and in $1890,3 \cdot 3.2$ per cent and in $1891,2 \cdot 08$ per cent. Then he goes on to give the interest par
 1801, sl.76. That reduction is atrihutable to the same callse as I have stated with regard to the gross amount of interest, lecanse if the rate of interest falls the gross amount ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime}$ rapitn must of necessity decrease. However, the Minister of Finance foes not do us justice in that statement, because he takes the year 1888 and he gives as the firs rapita of that year losed upon the ohl census, while he gives us the 1 "'. rapita interest of 1801 , based upon the new census, and, conseguently, in that way, he makes a little more reduction than if he followed out the other conse. The Minister of Finance also told us last year that the savings banks deposits were reduced by $51,043,892$. Well, Sir, we can go back to the time in this House when hom. gentlemen opposite userl to crow rery loudly over the evilences of prosperity as shown by the increase in the Post Office savings banks. They pointed out from year to year that if there was any one thing above another that is a positive evitence of the improved financial condition of this country, it was the increased sums that were deposited in the savings banks. That was their stock-in-trade aremment for several years. We did not hear it from the Minister of Finance this year, but he turned to the other banks and told us that it the money was not in the savings lanks it was in the other banks of the Dominion. It would seen from the statement presented hy the Minister of Finance that the people are lieginning to lose a little confirlence in the responsibility of the (iovernment of this comntry. They begin to think that, after all, the chartered banks of this country are safer. They have seen so much of the exposures that have taken place in this Honse during the last session, the stealing that has bein carried on, and the evidence of corrupt acts that lave ieen brought to light, that I dare sty a mumber of the people are
leginning to think that their little swings in the Post Office savings hanks are not quite sate, amb the result is that last year they have withdrawn $\$ 1,016 n,(K N O$ from the care of the liovernment, for fear, perhaps, they might lose their little all, if hom. sentlemen opposite hy some roundabout was should dip their hamls a little deeper into the public chest. The Dinister of Finance, after giving us some figures with regarel th the exports of our agricultural prohucts, went on to treat on the pues. tion of a reciprocity treaty. I consider that was the most important patt of the hon. gentleman:statement last night. In the tirst place he said:

> "In conference with Mr. Blaine the Canadian delegates proposed as an basis for negotiations the Recinrocits Treaty of 385 with such modifications and extensions as the changed condition of the country might render necessary."

He made that proposition, aml as I have already stated while hewas making that proposition in Wiash. ington. his supporters at home were declaring to the farmers of this country that it would ruin them. In the secoml place die says:
"They were met with the reply hy Mr. Blane, that looking into a treaty bused upon uatural products alone had not in it the essential clements of reciprocits.:
That is the position that Mr. Blane took upon that question and it is in accord with the expressions that nave been made by members on this side of the Hoase, that reciprocity on the hasis of the old treaty could not pressibly be hat with the people of the United States. The Minister of Finance continues:
"He raised the question as didalso (ieneral Foster, wh" was his condjutor in the conference, as to whether we were prepared to meet a proposal which would gro wider than narural products, and take in and inelude a general reciprocity in manufactured articles as well. When that point came up the Canadian delegation immediately raised the question and disenssed it fully and freely with Mr. Blaine, as to what would lee the necessary condition: of such a reciprocity."
These gentlemen who went to Wishington appear to have given so little consideration to this whole question notwithstambing the efforts that have been made to show the outcome of such an arrangement between us and the United states. that they went to Mr. Bhane and atknowlealged to him that they did not know what reeiprocity of an extemided character meant, how it could be brought about, and rather than learn from those who were prepared to tell them at home, they went to the feet of the Linited states diamaliel to ask him to teach them how to make a reciprocity treaty, and they have admitted that when they went there they knew nothing at all alont it. The Minister of Finance further saly :
"The reply came, after a full discussion of the matter. that a reciprocity would not be a reciprocity, and would have no compensating ad vantages to the United States of America unless they were given preferential treatment in our markets, especially against Great Britain, which was their chief competitor in nearly every line of manufactured goods, that under any scheme of reciprocits which would be looked upon favourably by them, the United States would expect to compete with Canadian manufactures in Canadian markets on even terms, hut with no others. Well, when that point was reached. discussion took place as to the difficulties to be met hy Canada in subscribing to a treaty of that kind, and they were fully and frankly laid betore Mr. Blaine. They were, in brief, these: that in going into a treaty of that kind we should stand to lose what we were less able to lose than the United States of America, a considerable proportion of our revenue. first, the eight millions or so which we collected upon the products of the Enited States that came into Canada ; and, secondly. the diminu-
fion, whaterer it might be, which would result in the imports from the outside world owing to the competition and ent rance of Cinited States gonds free of duty into our comery. Mr. Blaine raised the question whether we had not other methuds of taxation. We explained that we had methods of taxation by internal revenue as they themselves had, unon which he remarked that it would be necessary in at treaty of this kind that these iuland revenue duties on liquore and mbarens shombla be eyualized."
He gres on to sity :
"We raised the guestion, after a full and thorough discussion of thinge of wur difficultice and presented them plainly. At this point another question came up. Suppose that Canadr were willing to diseriminate against the grods of the outside world and of Great Britain on this proposed hasis of a treaty, who shonld fix the discrimination and what should be the measure of that diserimimation ?"
Now, it is quite clear from the mamer in which all these questions were put by the delegation from this country, that they were put for the purpose of hampering the United Ntates and frustrating the possibility of their accepting any terms upon Which extemben tanle relations conld te secured. The ('anadian Ministers went there with their mouths fuil of arguments in opposition to reciprodity. They presented the lifticult side of the whole problem : but they never mate a single attempt to point a way out of the ditticulties.

Mr. MLISOKK. Mr. Speaker. I summit that my hom. friend is entithed to a little comotesy from the other side.
Mr. Mr.MCLLAFS. I donot mind the actions of the ex-Minister of (ustoms. 1 am accustomed to that kind of thing.

Mr. BOWVELL. Cou are maler the protection of the hon. member for North Fork (Mr. Mulock).

Mr. Mr•MCUIL.F.V. The hom. Minister of Finance says further:

- Well, sir, this question passed on in discussion until we had pretty well exhatistell the sul, iect, when he Canadian delegates, after haring presented these difficulties and canrassed them fairly and thoroughly, said to Mr. Blaine: These are our litficulties: von ackuowledge them, Now, you have had large experience in framing reciprocity treaties and have had much to do in the study and arrangenents of reciprosal matter: : we lay these ponts before you and we ask you whether or not, out of your experience, you cunnot he prepared to propose a modification of this basis in order that we may diminish, at least th some extent, the difliculites we are under."
Now, Sir, it is yuite clear that the (imadian delegation went there to raise all the difficulties they possibly conll, but they offered no suggestion for rensoving any of those difficulties. Then they tumed aromil and said to Mr. Blaine: "You have hat a goobl deal of experience, Mr. Blane, in making tranle treaties; we acknowlerlge our difficultios; the one thing that stamds in the way is the losis of revenue: in making this statenient we almit that reciprocity would lee of decided adrantage to Cinada : and we shall willingly assent to enlarge trade relations if you will show us how to raise the money necessary to meet the demands on our treasury. The money consideration is all that troubles us. The future prosperity of the farming population, or the ruestion of enlargel markets for the manufacturers, does not concern us at all. If you will point ont the way in which we can escape the revenue diticulty, we are prepareal to negotiate with yon. That was practically the proposition they made. But, Mr. Blaine didnot help them ont of the wools. I have no iloult that-he looked upon them with pity, perhaps mingled with a little
contempt, istomished that men from another nation would come to negotiate a trale treaty aml confess that they had so little resources in themselves for levising a satisfactory tranle policy, that they had to ask his alvice as to how they could escape the lifficulty. That was virtually the position they took on this important guestion. Now, I contenil that the farmers of this comitry will not allow this matter to rest where it is. Their past experience of the alvantages of the American market was such that they will not lee content to be put off in the wily the Finance Minister proposes to put them off. Those mbantages the farmers of this country are longing to realize again. Linder the reciprocity treaty of IN.i4 fitj we had prosperity in this comaty: but since the inception of the National Policy, twelve of thirteen years ago, the farmers of this country have heen growin! poorer. Notwithstamling the statements manle hy lom. gentlemen opposite. I maintain that there is mot a farming section of this conntry to-diay where the people genematly are in as prosperous at condition as they were some years ago. Jou will timl more mortgages recorded, more farms for sale. The best evidence of the imporerished comlition of any class of men is fomm in their desire to sellout and leave the comontry ; it is pretty gome cridence that they are mot satistied with the comblition of things in the country where they live: :and that is the comalition of the farmers of (imatat to-lay. There are more farmers really and willing and anxious to sell ont than there ever were in (anada before. I can remember when many farmers of this comitry woulh hesitate to put a value on their farm, and hefore you could buy it you would have to pay a fancy price for it. But to-day in any farming distriet in the comatry if you call at any farm house and ask: "Is your farm for sale?" the owner will say "yes," and will he glad to enter into negotiation at onee. That has been the experience for the last twelve or thirteen years, during which theproducts of thefamshavebeenshrinkingin value. Our farmers have not been receiving the prices they did yearsaro. 'There were then many articles which they could sell in the United states at goonl prices. But oo-rlay that market is closed against them, and hon. gentlemen opposite do not seem to have any pity for them at all. The Finance Minister satys: (ientlemen. the thing is now settled and fixed, and you must look forward to the present condition of things remaining just as it is. This reminds me of a story which $I$ heard of a sonthern planter who had moved up to Dakota. His great business was to raise hogs, which in the south he had heen accustomed to feed on corn. But in Dakota he found the frost so strong that it killed the corn : so he made up his mind that he would raise potatoes instead of com. He planted u large quantity, and he deciled that he woulh save himself the trouble of taking up the potatioes by allowing the hogs to go in anong them when they were about ripe, and let them root. A neighlour said to him: "What will you dos when the frost comes: Your hogs will not le able to raise the potatoes then." "Well," sairl he, "that is a problem I never thought of. I suppose we shall have an object lesson of the old adage, 'root, hog, or lie.'" That is what it is going to come to with the farmers of Canada. While the McKinley Bill has frozen the farmers of this comntry out of the American market, hon. gentlemen opposite are not trying to
get any other market for them, and I suppose in their case we shall have the olject lesson of root, hog, or die. These hon. gentlemen propose to do nothing, and the result is that our farmers have to sell what they raise in the slaughter market of Great Britain, and take there whatever they can get for it. That is the position we are placed in to-day. Now, to give you some little idea of what the American market has been worth to the farmers of this comutry, I shall give you some guotations of the shipments of produce to that country during the last ten years. We exported to the United States 9,939, , 4 a bushels of barley in 1890, and in that year we only exported to England $2 \overline{2},(\mathrm{ONO}$ ). In 1891 our. exports of barley to the United States fell to just one-half. We only exported 4, i.in, (MK) hushels, and during the same perionl we exported $1: 32,(x)$ bushels to (Great Britain. So that our export of barley fell off, under the operation of the McKinley Bill. which only came into operation the (ith of October, 1891, 50 ) per cent. Now, from 1881 to 1891, we exported to the United states to the amount of $\$ 61,818,512$. We drew charing the same time over $\mathbf{s e 2}(0,000,(0 \times 1)$ in gold for horses. Now, hom. gentlemen opposite say to us we will send our horses to England-that is the market for our horses ; but if you will take the trade returns for 1891, you will find we sent to Great Britain © 94 horses, hut took from fireat Britain in the stane period $1,21 \%$ horses, so that in place of Great Britain being a market for Canalian horses, (anala is a market for cireat Britain, since we take more horses from them than we send them. We sent every year, previous to the passage of the McKinley Bill, from $|x,(x)|$ to $2(0), 0(N)$ horses, and last year, under the operation of that Bill, we shipped to the United States 6,019 horses less than we shipped the year before. Now, I give my hom. friends a statencont with regard to potatoes, and am sory the Finance Minister is not in his place, because he gave us some quotations with regard to potatoes last night. From 1st Octoher to 1st April, 1s91, we shipperl two and a 'fluarter million bushels of potatees. Out of that Ituantity, we sent $1,850,000$ bushels to the United states. in order to get which across, under the operation of the McKinley Bill, we paid $\$ 437,(06)$ duty. Now, what we are anxious for, and labouring to secure, is the removal of that duty. We are anxious to secure that market, for notwithstanding the fact that the McKinley Bill was in force last year, our farmers were compelled to semd their potatoes to the American market and pay ${ }^{2}$, cents duty per bushel, rather than send them to the English market. because in the English market they got the bottom price. What is the botton price? It was arranged at a figure which enabled Englislmen to reship those potatoes to the New York market, and pay 2. cents a bushel to get them in, and sell them at a profit. Still the Finance Minister would advise us to send all our commodities to the English market. Now, I contend, notwithstanding the statement the Finance Minister has made, that the farmers of this comtry are not going to be satisfied with the condition of things as they are now. While the United States are finding better and more extensive markets for their people, the Govermment of Canada are at a standstill. They have no made a single treaty within the last year, or in any way opened up a new outlet for the products of the
farm. We have had promises with regard to a treaty leing made with Spain, but we have realized nothing. We are always being promised new treaties of one kind or another, and we get nothing but the promises. We sent the Minister of Finance away to the West India Islands for the purpose of securing a treaty with Jamaica. He went down at considerable expense to that country. He told the people what he was willing to do, and when he came lack here he did the very opposite. He was to admit raw sugar in exchange for their admission of commodities we proposed to send them, such as farm proluce. hut when he came back the sugar refiners said they would never consent to all sugars under 16 Dutch standard coming into the country free, as it would ruin their trale, by catting off a very large amome which they would otherwise realize from the consumers of the country. Thas he hal to come down to 14 Dutch standard in place of 16 . There was a market which we could havegot forsme of ourcommodities, but which, owing to the vacillation of the Minister of Finance, we have lost. Now, we knew well that under the operations of the present tariff, in place of the farmers of this comutry lecoming better off they are getting worse off. We know that five of the largest implement manufacturing institutions of this comntry have formed a combine recently in the production of binders. We know that to-day binders are leing manufactured in this country under a combine, and the farmers will just have to pay the price that combine is disposel to ask, and there will be no reduction. I have no doubt that there are combines on the other side, too, but while they have combines to arrange prices at which they will sell to their own people, they have at the same time reduced prices at which they are willing to sell to exporters, and we want the adrantage of securing that. Another question which has been discussed in this dehate, and one of considerable interest, is the question of binding twine. That was up last year, and there is a notice on the paper this year urging the alvisability of placing it on the free list. I consider binding twine just as mach raw material of the farmer as twine is of the fisherman. The fisherman is permitted to import twine for fishing purposes free of duty. In the name of common sense, why are not the farmers permitted to import twine for their work on the same conditions? Again, I contend that they should be allowed to import corn. If hom. gentlenien opposite would put corn on the free list and place farmers in the position of being able to get a very much greater amount of feed for cattle, that would be a decided advantage, because now it is quite evident that the only outlet they have for their stock is the British market, and the placing of corn on the free list would facilitate the production of fat stock, and thus le it decided advantage. Such acts as these would be in the right direction, but the only object and aim of hon. gentlemen opposite was to give a quietus to this agitation with regard to unrestricted reciprocity. They felt that it was a disturbing element in the country, they felt that the farmers were begiming to realize that some relief would have to come from some source, and I am quite satisfied that had the speech of the Finance Minister been made before sume of the bye-elections, some of the constituencies which sent men here to support the Government would have sent supporters of the Opposition. I know there are hundreds of
('onservatives in this country, now looking forward, hopefully and earnestly, to the ultimate consmmmation of reciprocity with the United States. If hon. gentlemen opposite were not scared that the people of this conntry were sincere in this demame, why did they humbug the people by announcing in March, $18: 1$, that on the th of March they were going to send a delegation to Washington to negotiate a treaty. That was the reason they gave to the comitry for holding the elections at the time they did. They went to Wishington, and they saw, aml they returned. A few moments satisfied them on that occasion. They did not accomplish the object of their mission but they fancy they have struck the nail on the head this time. They have so completely prevented, as the member for Houth Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) said last night, they have so lolted the door, locked it and pocketed the key that they think no further effort can le or will be made to obtain extencled trade relations with that country. There has been it good deal said in this House and outside of it as to the value of lamls. It is for every man to give his personal experionce as to whether there has leen an increase or shrinkage in the value of lands throughout this Province of Ontario. I speak for myself and from my own knowledge. Alront two and a half miles from where I live, there was a farm which thirteen years ago was vahed at $\$ 4,2(n)$. There was a barn there which was afterwarda burnt down. This farm was purchased for $\$ 4,2$ (x). and a mortgatge of $\mathrm{S} 2,2(2)$ and $\$ 2.000$ cash was pain. That farm has heen offered for sale under the hammer since I came to Ottatwa, and the largest amoment hid for it was $s i .7(0)$, though it is in the same condition with the exception of the barn heing hurnt down. That proves that the value of land is not what it was some years ago. tiome gentlemen may say that is not a grod section of country, hut I think they will find it is a very nice country. There are some favoured sections, but I know in the London district and in the Womlstock district farms are offered for sale that never were in the market before, that have remained from year to year and from generation to generation in the same family, and now they are for sale hecause of the unremmerative prices oltained by the farmers and the hampered condition of the farmers in getting fair prices for what they have to sell. For any man to saty that there has not been ashrinkige in the value of real estate is to state what is not true, and. if those hon. geptlemen will consult the money lending associations in Ontario, they will find that they are getting every year more land on their hamis, and are offering lands for sale for less than the mortgaged encumbrance in some ciases. I am very sorry to state that this is the case, and I hope that things may soon lee better than they are now. The Finance Minister spoke of the taxation and of the revenue from the Department of Customs. He stated that the customs taxation was now very little in excess of what it wats in 1878. I find that in 1879 the customs tax amounted to $\$ 12,900,659$, or 83.12 per head, while in $18(\mathrm{M})$ the amount was $\$ 23,968,9$ in 3 , or $\$ 4 .(6)$ per head. There is another thing to be considered. The National Policy has failed to proluce the home market which was promised to the people of this country. That promise has been broken as well as all the other promises. Hon. gentlemen cannot point to a single vestige of Mr. McMllew.
all the promises they made to the farmers that has leen fultillen. They pronised a home market t" the farmers, and what do we find? In 185~s we shipped $\$ 32,(N),(0) 0$ of the products of the farm, and in $18(9)$ we shipped $\$ 42,000,(1) 0$, or $\$ 10,(X K),(K X)$ more. Where has the home market been, because the shipments have been increasing every year insteal of decreasing: Hon. gentlemen opposite appear to be very sensitive about discrimination against (iraat Britain. They appear to be in love. with that country. I have no objection to that. and we claim to have as much love for that combtry on our side as they have on theirs. We dor not boast of our loyalty. We do not keep it on the tip of our tongue, as they do, but when any trouble comes it is found that Reformers are just as ready ats Conservatives to defend the privileges we enjoy under British institutions, and that is the lest proof of loyalty. We finl that in 1891 our imports from (ireat Britain amounted to
 866 of free goors. Altogether we took from them $\$ 42,047$, , $22(3$ worth. From the United States in the same year. we imported $s=2, T(T), 412$ of clutiable goods and $\$ 23,892,2.5$ of free goobls, or a total of $\$ 23,68.3,6: 5 \%$. We took ionulie the quantity of free goods from the United Niates that we took from Great Britain, and yet hon. gentlemen are yeling that we on this side want to discriminate against the mother country. Are they not doing that now, because their tariff is making us take twice as much free goonls from the Cinitellitates ats from England: Then the duty collected on goods
 while the duty we collected on imported gornts from the United States, on more gools than we: imported from Fingland, was only si,734.ilt.71. So in reality the gross amount of dutiable goms imported from the United States, is very nearly as large as the gross amount imported from (ireat Britain, while tise duty collected is two millions less than the duty collected on the goots which come from (ireat Britain. Now, to give you a little idea of how the want of unrestricted trade relations affects the province from which I come, I will give the exports aml imports from Ontario. Last year, Ontario imported from the United States dutialle goods to the value of $\$ 15,414,618$, and. free goods to the value of $\$ 10,478,392$, or a total of $\$ 2.5,542,40 \times$. The whole Dominion exported to the United States $53,, 288, \pi \% 2$. Of that export, animals and their products amounted to $\$ 4,316,978$ : agriculture, ${ }^{-7},-$ 291,246 , or a total of the products of the farm of $\$ 11,508,22 . \%$ Prolucts of the forest, $11,7(63,0) .5$ : prolucts of the mine, $\$ 4,(6 \times), 8(8)$; products of the
 423. Ontario exported altogether to the United States in 1891, $\$ 20,693,(149$. Of animals and their prolucts that province exported $\$ 2,737,0399$, and of agriculture, $85,389,49 \cdot 2$. That shows how very much interested the Province of Ontario is in the matter of extended trade with the people of the United States: and I contend that we will not have is better condition of things in the Province of Ontario, and I fear in the lominion of (amala, until stich time as we secure better trade relations with those people than we have got at the present time. It is said by our opponencs, and sail with some considerable force, that the American farmer is worse off than the (anadian farmer. They tell us: Why do you want extended trade relations with a
country where the agriculturists are worse off than they are in Canala? I admit that is true to some extent, and why is it true? Simply hecause the American farmer has been labouring under the operation of a protective tariff for 25 years, and if the Canadian farmer is subject to the exactions of a protective tariff for twelve years and a half more, lis condition will he worse off than that of the American farmer is to-day. As Canadian farmers we have been pauperised under the operations of this law. As has been truly stated ly the hon. member for South Oxford, there has been a double duty extorted from the people of this country, one luty goes into the revenue and the other daty soes into the pocket of the monopolist, and the result is, as that hon. gentieman showed last night, that our fiovernment, in place of collecting $\$ 36$, , (M0), (NX) out of the people of this country, collect more like $\overline{s i n}, 0(0),(0)$ a year, because the one portion is taken for revenue and the other portion is virtually stolen under the operation of combines and the adrantages given to manufacturers under the operation of the present tariff. Sir, we want to get rid of that condition of things, and until such time as we do get rid of it, we will have no improvement in this country. Now, the exports of the Province of Quebec to the United States last year amounted to $\$ 4,406,7 \mathrm{n}$. I have given yon the exports of Ontario. 1 have here the exports of the other different provinces. Those of Nova Scotia were $\$ 3,463,826$; New Brunswick, $\$ 3,646,333$; Manitoba, $\$ 1,021,61 / 6$; British Columbia, $\$ 3,211,158$. So that when we lonk over these figures it can easily be seen that of all the provinces of this Dominion, the Province of Ontario is the most deeply interested in the question of extended trade relations with the United States. We do not wish for a moment to go on our knees and leg from the Americans the privileges that we want. We claim that we have the wherewith to offer inducements to them to give us those privileges. Hon. gentlemen opposite say they have nailed their colours to the mast, and what are their colours: They say: We will enter ints a treaty with you, the Americans, if you will not interfere with our manufacturing interests. We want to preserve to our sugar refiners the privilege of making $\$ 1,(110,000)$ a year, free from outside competition, and they want to be allowed to inherit that advantage for years to come. We have protected the producers of agricultural machinery, the producers of furniture and of every other article that is made in this country under the benign (operations of a tariff of protection, and we camot allow these people to be interferell with. They are still called infant industries, and they always will be as long as we treat them as infants, hut the very monent you let them stand alone, some of them at least, will get up and show that they can compete with the Americans. But as long as they are protected they will suck at the resources of the people of this Dominion, and they will perform the peculiar duties of barnacles of state, sucking at the people's life blood. Now, we want to put a stop to all that. We suy the peofle have been subjected to that too long, we say it is time a change should be made. The Finance Minister had better not fancy that he has locked the door and put the key in his pocket. He will find that he is not in absolute possession of the entire situation, and that the people of this country will not give up
without a struggle, their efforts to get clear of the difticulties that are staring them in the face. He will find, unless he makes some effort to relieve the farming community, that they will begin to open their eyes. A great many of them have leen going to the polls and shutting their eyes to the pernicious effect of this policy, but they will legin to get their eyes open, they will hegin to realize hy harl experience that the National Policy has been robling them, they will begin to realize that this policy is a piece of unjust legislation that has been drawing from them their resources and putting them into the pockets of the manufacturers. I say that the sooner hon. gentlemen opposite realize that the farming community are not satisfied, the hetter it will be for themselves, and the better it will be for this comntry. Now, Sir, I do not wish to touch upon any other point except the all-important point of our trade relations. That is the question of all questions that are before this House and this comntry at the present moment. It is the question that the people of this country are disposel to listen to, and any other question that might be discussed in the Budget debate had better be left to one side. We are willing to hang our fate upon the result of this policy. Hon. gentlemen opposite have thrown out hints that we had better look around for a new policy. We want to annomuce to hon. gentlemen opposite that we cling with mited tenacity to the policy we have already adopted. We are going to stick to that policy. Notwithstimding the fact that the Minister of Finanies says he has closed the door and locked up all hope or any further efforts being made, we are not willing to accept his conclusion. We tell the people of this country: If you are prepared to place us in the position of entering into negotiations with the United States, clothe us with authority and we will open the markets of that country on fair and equitable terms for you in a very short time, and give you a little sip of the advantages you enjoyed years ago when you were under such favourable circumstances for disposing of your products in the American market. Unrestricted reciprocity without any unjust exactions, that is what we are labouring for, that is what weare going tofight for. Hon. gentlemen opposite must not fancy that they are going to scare us into the adoption of something else. If they have nailed their colours to the mast with a determination to make no further effort to secure a treaty, we, on this side, have adopted a different course. We are determined to cling to that principle until we carry it out, to some extent at least. W'e have nailed our colours to the mast also, and we want hon. gentlemen opposite to know, if it is any source of comfort or satisfaction to them, that we are going to fight until the people realize plainly the position they are in ; we are going to fight this battle out to the bitter end until we have convinced the people of this country that it is in their interest to support us in the policy of securing unre. stricted reciprocity with the Uuited States. We are never going to slacken our efforts until we secure for the hampered people of this country the relief of which they stand so much in need. This course we are going to take and follow it out until the end. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to dwell further upon this subject. I could not permit the opportunity to pass without, at least, making known my views with regard to this inportant question.

I contend it is the duty of every man who represents a rural constituency in which he knows, from his own experience and the intimacy that exists between a representative and his comstituents, the liardships, privations and inconveniences under which the community which he has the privilege of representing is labouring. I know the condition of our people : I know how anxious they are to secure better returns for their farm products, and I can say this, that I beliere-and I helieve it honestly-that if you open up to the farmers of this country the markets of the United States on a liberal basis, so that they can secure for their products free sale in that open market, it will be worth sil per acre for every acre of clearel land in this Dominion: If you do that I contend that the farmers of this conntry in a very short time would wipe out the entire national deht, and be no poorer than they are muler the operation of the present tariff.

Mr. HUAHEs: Mr. Spaker, on rising as a new member to address a few remarks to the House on the questions of the day, I equally with those who hate precerled me, must request the indulgence of members of the House in case I should trespass on any of the established rules and usages which are unfamiliar to a new member. I have been surprised on coming to this chamber, and hearing the trade questions discussed, to find that the members of the Opposition are taking the same view as that which they have been presenting in the rural districts. Those who come from the rural districts expect to find a somewhat different style of speech delivered on these questions as con:pared with those with which we are favoured in the rural districts. But I find hon. gentlemen have nothing new to tell us. It is the same old story we have heard during the recent bye-elections, and during the general elections last year: The hon. gentleman who has just spoken had the honour of visiting the riding 1 represent, not very long since, and the same musical voice uttered the very stme arguments then which he advancel here this evening. I notice that hon. members of the Opposition here, as in the rural districts, are very anxious for the welfare of the farmers, in fact, they go further outside than they do in the House. There they all pose as farmers, or as the farmer's friend. This brings to mind one of those gentlemen when expressing his friendship for the farmers, toll them how he was brought up on the farm, that he had planted the potatoes, and hoed the corn, and done all sorts of farm work, and that he had almost grown up between two rows of corn. A boy on the back seat called out, "A pumpkin." In their desire to pose as the farmer's friend I think those hon. gentlemen are certainly not far out of the line suggested by the boy. We find the same cry used here to-night as is used in the country ; a decrease of population, farms have declined in value and those various other pessimistic cries that have returnen, during the hye-elections, this little colony existing on this side of the House. We find that when those hon. gentlemen lay dowin the policy of free trade between Canada and the United States, they declare they have pinned their colours to the mast and are going to sink or fall by their trade policy. I quite agree with a remark that has fallen from the hon. gentleman that the Government are here to stay. Whoever may see the result of the general elections, unless hon. gentlemen of
the Opposition change their policy, will find them sitting where they now are, only in still further reduced numbers. In contrulistinction to their policy, the Minister of Finance has laid before this country a proposition for fair trade with the work. We have seen during the past generation, twenty-one years, a policy pursued of buiding up this Canadian nation, uniting prorince with province, constructing various pullic works. railways and canals amd the final work of constructing Canala is all but consmmmated. There remains but one further link in the great work of construction, and that I hope will soon le accomplished, our union with the sister colony in the ocean; Newfoundlami. The second part of the great national policy is being pursued, the extension of trade within our own borders and with the nations of the world at large. We find on an examination of the policy laid down by the Opposition that those hon. gentlemen invariably refrain from stating the details of their policy. They will tell you how severely the country is sutfering under the present Arministration, they will tell you how hadly oft the farmers are and the ditticulties under. which they labour, but they will never go into details with respect to their policy: and with the permission of the House I will briefly review what their policy means. First, they do not hesitate to admit, and it cannot be denied after the speech of the Minister of Finance, that it involves discrimination against the mother land. The hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. Mc:Mullen) has stated that the supporters of the (iovernment last night applauded when the Minister of Finance male the statement that we could not get free trade with the American people without liscriminating against England and in making that statement the hon. member for Wellington misled the: House. The applanse occurred when the Minister of Finance said that we would not consent to any reciprocity with the United States that involved retaliation against Gireat Britain. The hon. gentleman in the course of his remarks stated that under the present policy we protect various articles, such, for instance, as furniture and linders; and it was time that this protection was stopped. If his policy was carried out, if there was free trade hetween Canada and the United States, not only would those classes lee doubly protected as compared with their protection at present, but they would be protected in such a way that our infant manufactures would be left to the mercy of the great monopolies across the line, and would be wiped out within a short time. There can be no doubt that their policy involves the largest amount of protection with the loss of our inclustries at home. While on the one hand they talk of free trade with the Cnited states, they are, on the other hand, shatting us out from the rest of the world; it is simply free traule with the United States and exclusion from all the rest of the world, and it is the most novel kind of free trade which any politician ever advancen. Their policy would further involve the loss of all the industries we now enjoy, and which we are building up in this country, and in which we are making progress at the present time. I need not dwell on this point ; it is self-evident. Their policy wonld further mean the centralization of the trade of the comntry, not at the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, but in New York

Mr. McMulen.
and boston. It is well known that the American promoters of the scheme of free trade between Canada and the Unitel States are largely interested in the transportation lines which centre in those American cities, and it is one of their plans for building up their own property and their own lines of railway to the detriment of our Canadian roads. It would further involve us in competition with the western farmers of the United States. A precerling speaker has very clearly and explicitly pointerl out some of the ilisadvantages muder which we would labour had we free trade with the United States, but I desire to refer for a few moments to American statistical recorls to show what the trade would mean. At present we are protected from the United States in all articles of farm produce ; and here I may digress to ask the hon. member who preceded me to explain a statement which he made. He stated that in 1878 we enjoyed a free market with the United States and that we then proluced many articles of farm produce which we were not able to prorluce to-day and sell to the Uniterl States. In all my experience of farm prolucts I cannot recollect one article that was produced and sold to the Americans under the old reciprocity treaty that we camot produce and sell to them to-lay. I am sure that the House wall he more than obliged to the member for Welling. ton (Mr. NeMullen) if he would kindly name one article which we produced under the old reciprocity treaty and which we do not produce now. Perhaps the chief article in which we come in competition with the United States is the article of wheat, and when I look at the otticial reports of the United States. issued last year, I find that there were in the hands of the farmers of that country, and for which they were unable to find a market in any part of the world, $1: 6,(M 00,000)$ bushels of wheat. The House can easily understand that if that were turned into flour and solle in our Canadian markets it would greatly reduce the price of our wheat there. The millers of this country are at the present time putting forth extrandinary efforts in orler to secure the entrance of our flour into Newfoundland on favourable terms. If we were exposed to the competition of the Americans in our home markets, the foreign markets woull amount to nothing, because the Americans have cheaper transportation rates than we have as yet, and we would find ourselves undersold in our hoine markets by their cheap westerin products. We find that on the 1st of March last year the Americans had in their granaries, and unable to find a market for it throughout the worll, $970,000,000$ bushels of corn. The hon. gentleman who preceded me (Mr. McMullen) spoke of having American com coming into this country free. There are menin this House who in the clays prior to $18 \% 8$ know that the American corn was fed to the horses in this country, and in the lumber camps in this neighbourhood and throughout northern Ontario, while our farmers had oats in their granaries which they could not sell at more than from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Fet the Iiberal members in this House would wish to return to the old days prior to 1878, when oats, which formed one of the staple products of the Canadian farmer, were rendered almost valueless. I find also from the official reports of the United States that the oats market is up into the six and seven hundred million bushels every year. Turning to the cattle
trade, we find that under our relations with Great Britain we enjoy a preferential trade in the English market, and the Americans themselves, in the interests of their people, are so fully alive to this that the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States has seen fit to make a report to Congress on the suloject. He silys:
> " The greatest hindrance to the export trade in live catthe is the regulation of the British Government requiring that all American cattle shall be slaughtered on the docks within a period of ten days after they are landed. This prevents the owner from holding them until they can recover from the effects of the voynge and until the market is in the best condition for selling. Canadian cattle, which are allowed to enter England without any restrictions, are said to yield the shipper from 310 to $\$ 15$ per head more than can he realized from steers shipped from the United States. The effect of this difference in returns is very marked, both upenn our trade and upon the market value of cattle in the United States. If our shippers were able to secure 310 or $\$ 15$ per head more for their animals it wonld of course stimulate the trade, and they would be able to pay nearly that amount more for steers purchased in this country. Such an advance in the price of export cattle would have a strong tendency to increase the price of all other kinds of stacks. In this respect, then, the removal of the restrictions would be of the very grentest advantage to American cattleruisers.
> "The removal of the English restriction would also enable our shippers to send a kind of cattle which now cannot be exported at all to (ireat Britain. There is no doubt but that our thin steers, or feeders, as they are called, could be supplied to the English farmers for feeding purposes much cheaper than store cattle are now obtained from Ireland. The vast numbers of this class of our steers which have been thrown upon the market of the Enited States during the last three or four years have so exceeded the supply that prices have cieclined below the cost of production. The inevitable tendency is to force down the price of all meat-producing animals? If the foreign trade would take a considerable number of these thin steers it would be of the greatest benefit in sustaining the prices in this country."

Now, sir, turning again to the reports of the United States, we find in that comontry that the number of cattle is inceasing, not by hundreds or thousands, but liy humireds of thousamds and millions. For instance, the increase in the number of cattle alone in 1890 over 1889 was $2,470,865$ heal in the Unitel States. The increase in the number of swine in that year was $1,301,188$, and last year again the increase in the number of cattle was in the United States 1, 172,3il head over the previous year : and we find also that the average price of these animals is far below the average price in (anada. We find, turning to the hog industry of the United States, that there were $\overline{5}, 602, \overline{7} 80$ animals in the markets in 1890, which was an increase over 1889 of $1,3(010,(000$, hesides $3,105,000$ which died of hog cholera. In 1891 we find that there was an increase of $1,-22,91{ }^{\circ}$ in the hog markets of the United States and an increased ralue in the hog products of the United States of $\$ 30,837,492$. If our farmers had to compete with American farmers in the production of pork, the effect on our trade would simply le ruinous. The deputation which waited on the Minister of Finance the other day was assured that American barrelled pork was heing placed in Canada at the present time at about $\$ 7.50$ per barrel. We find that the export of hog products from the United States amounted last year to $1,300,000,000$ lbs., besides live hogs amounting to 45,000 in number, and this year the hog protucts of the United States, not including the cities and towns, amounted to $\mathbf{3 , 4 7 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{lbs}$. The official report of the United States in speaking of this matter says:


#### Abstract

"No account is taken of the hogs killed and consumed by farmers or sold in villages, townsand cities, and which are not packed, as there are no definite data from which it can be determined.'


Now, I will turn to the question of horses. The hon. meminer for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) endearoured to show that Gamalian farmers would henefit liy free trale with the United riates in horses. I im free to almit that in the days that he has spoken of, that is, umler the old treaty of 18int, we lid enjoy a market with the United States for our horses. We all know, Sir, that at that time the American war was going on and horses had a really sitle for cavalry. At that time also the western states were being settled up and the farmers of the east were sembling horses to these states: whereas today, from these same western states, they are exporting horses in thonsands and tens of thousamds. We also know that in the cities and towns of the United States inorses hate been largely used until recent years for street cars, hat other motive power has taken the place of horses, and the number employed in this service is gradually lessening, so that on account of this the demamil for horses has fallen off considerably. If we turn to the official report of the Conter States we find that in 18S! the arerage price per head of horses in the United States was 5 II.S9, in $\mid S(W)$ it wass 8 (is. $S 4$, and last year it had fallen to the low sum of an Sin.0.01 in the United States markets. We find that in place of looking for a market for horses in the United states that it lehoves us to look at home. In turning to our NorthWest you will find that thonsands of horses are ammailly smuggled into that country or brought throngh the castoms. Last year the aggregate value of horses imported intu Canada from the Unitel States was orer sllfiokn. Of course, we sold a large number to the United Niates; but the day is fast approaching when it will become the luty of the Canadian Govermment 10 protect our farmers against horses from tie western prairies. In almost any article of farm produce our Cinadian farmers camot compete with the cheap prolacts of the western prairie farms of the Uniterl States. There the farmer, when he goes on to his laml, finds it alrealy cleared; there is no necessity of fencing it; as a rule, his house is very cheap; and he is not obliged to indulge in the luxury of expensive buildings. In the older provinces of the Dominion the farmer has in the first instance to clear the land, which, with stumpage and stoning, occupies several years of severe labour. I an free to say that the fences and builings on almost any Ontario or Quelec farm represent fully the value of any westem prairie farm. Further, sir, in the western states the farmers are not subject to the long winters that we have here. On the average, our farmers have to provide for feenling their stock six or seven months every year, and it is utterly impossible for them to raise pork or cattle, or animals of any kind, in Canada, to compete with the cheap products of the western states. If you turn to the eastern states, you will find that the farmers there are male poor by the competition of the western farmers. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), who is supposed to represent the financial brains of the Opposition, in his addresses throughout the country, preaches of the desolation that exists in Ontario from the reduced values of farms. Well, I can point him Mr. Huehes.
to the dienesec valley, considered by many to be the garden of Amelica, where farms have heen reduced in value one-third or one-half by the same caluse. It has been remarkable to me why these hon. gentlemen, in passing through the country, have not sought for an honest explanation of the decrease in the value of farm lamis thronghout the ohd provinces. In discussing these matters one might as well he fair: aml I amm satistied that if they hat discussel that matter on a fair basis, amo had not attempted to mislcal the electors, the bye-elections recently held would not have resulted so disastrously as they have done. The hom. member for South Oxford, in his speeches throughont the country, has been asserting that the canse of the deereased value in the farm lamels of this comatry is the financial policy of the tiovermment. Is there an hom. member in this House, or even a schoml hoy thronghout the length amd brealth of the Dominion, who does not know the real canse of that depreciation in value: We admit that there is depreciation, but there is an honest canse for it-the canse of supply and demaml. In our North-West we have millions of acres opened up, and our young men who have anoney to incest or who wish to settle down on farms for themselves, in place of paying the large prices demanded in the older provinces, go there with their stock of implements and take up lam. The conseguence is, that when lamd is thrown on the market here, it floses not find as realy purchasers as it otherwise would. This is the bonest explanation of the depreciation in value, and it is one which involves no reflection on the policy of the fiovernment. Now, these hom. gentlemen tell us that our natmal manket lies alongside of us. It would be just as reasmahle for the hon. member for North Wellington to tell the people of the adjoining county of lirey: Now, gentlemen, we lie alongside of yon, and consequently you are our natural market: we will take our hogs and sheep and cattle and farm pronluce generally over to the county of direy and sell them to you. So also a gentleman from lirey might as well say to the people of North Wellington : Pecanse you lie alongside of us you are our natural market, and we will take our hogs and cattle and proluce and sell them to you. No, sir ; the perple of lroth these comnties, producing similar commodities, take them where they are wanted in our Canadian towns and cities. The city of Toronto alone consumes twelve or fifteen million dollars worth of farm proiluce every year. The market of that city alone is worth inore to the Camadian farmer than the market of the whole $\sin ,(x),(X)$ people to the south of us. These hon. gentlemen are not at all satisfied with the result of the trip of the Ministers to Washington. They complain of it very greatly, and they seem to be distippointed that the mission was not suceessful. They find faalt with the hon. Finance Minister for not suggesting to Mr. Blaine some solution of the difticulty in regard to raising a rejenue. We have had the hon. nember for south Brant (Mr. Paterson) on a visit to North Victoria in the recent loye-election, when the policy represeuted by these gentlemen met with such a cool reception. We also hal the eloguent membert for North Vork (Mr. Mulock) there; we had the great financier, the hon. member for South Oxford, there ; we had various others of the burning and shining lights of the Opposition there ; and these
gentlemen were asked again and again to point out how they would raise a revenue in case their policy was brought into effect : and neither dixectly nor indirectly did one of them answer the question how they would raise the revenue. I have read their speeches delivered in various localities, and I have failed to discover where they have presented any solution of that question. Yet they will come here and seek to cast discredit on the Finance Minister because he failed to present as solution of this difficulty to Mr. Blaine. I conceive that it was none of his business to present a solution to Mr. Blaine. We know what the result would be; we know how the revenue would be raised. It would be raised, as I am afraid it will have to be raised in provincial affairs hefore very long-by direct taxation : and I am satisfied that the people will never consent to that. The hon. gentlenen are in the habit. I see, on the floor of the House, as on the political hustings, of misrepresenting the attitude of the Government in relation to the old reciprocity treaty of $18: 54$ - 66 . The present proposal of the Dominion Govermment in reference to that treaty is this, as these hon. gentlemen right well know: A renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with such modifications as are required to suit the alterel conditions of the two comntries, and with such extensions as are admitted to be in the interest of Canada and the United States-the most material difference ; anll when the hon. member for North Wellington stated that while the Ministers were opposing that treaty at Wiashington, members on the stump in Canada were calling for a return to it, I camot agree with them. I know that in our comnty such was not the case, and I do not believe it was in any other. The chief ery of hon. gentlemen opposite has reference to the condition of the population of Canada. In this matter I would like to see a little more honesty of purpose displayed ly the members of the Opposition. When the census of 1881 was taken they objected to the mamer in which it was done, and said it was not a true representation of the population. In our own locality, gentlemen who were enmmerators at both times, tell me that at that time if a young man were living in Toronto and his home was in Victoria county, he was enumerated at home, and the chances were ten to one he was also enumerated in Toronto, so that in this way I am satistied the difference in the census returns must be very large, and the increase in population is much larger than is shown by the census. However, whether our increase has been substantial or otherwise in numbers, it certainly has been sulstantial in quality. On turning to the reports, we find that the value of inmigrant effects brought into the country last year amounted to $\$ 3,842,901$ as compared with the value in $1876-77$ of about $\$ 686,205$. We find that although in the neigh bouring Republic there has been an increase in population, through immigration, much larger than ours, yet it is of a different quality. I shall take the liberty of quoting from an address recently delivered by Rev. Dr. Banks, of Boston, in which he says, speaking of Boston :
"It seems strange, indeed, to go up and down some of these old, historic streets, and yet never in the coarse of one's walk hear spoken the lapguage of the coantry. In the course of my investigations during the past few months I have found it impossible to do anything practical without an interpreter. Often in entering an old rear tenement house, where filth and misery held riot, I have been astonished at the splendidly-carved ornaments over
the doorways and the still-to-be-traced carving on the balnstrade.
"Once these old rear tenements were the abode of Boston's wealthiest und most cultivated citizenship, but the old world tide has come in, and house after house,block after block, and street upon street, have been overwhelmed by the waves of people who speak other languages, and whose habits of life are more foreign than their speech.
"The consideration which causes the most sober thought. among earnest men to-day, is the entirely different class of immigration coming to us now from that of former times.
"In the earlier days of American history it was the intelligent, self-reliant part of the European communities who dared the expense and hardship of the lone sea rovage by a sailing vessel, and faced the exigencies of the new world. The immigrants of those days were mostly farmers and skilled mechanics, who brought with them the habit and prestige of success.

- The rapid incoming of these old world tides has very close relation to the wages of labouring people. Large numbers of these alien labourers who are coming now are little better than slaves to contractors, steamship lines and the professional European jobbers in pauper labour.' They come in direct competition with the native-born and the worthy foreign immigrant-who comes here for the purpose of applying for citizenship and securing a home. At every point of contact with our lathour system they debase it.
"This is very easy to understand when one investigates a little the methods used to encourage emigration to this country: It is now known, beyond a doubt, that prisoners' aid societies in various European countries have beensteadily shipping convicts to the United States. Neither has it been an uncommon thing for criminals to be let off by the courts on the condition of their emigration to Aimerica."
Such is the class of immigration which has tended to swell the percentage of increase in the United States. I repeat that if our increase has ijeen molerate, it has been very sulstantial in quality, and it is well to proceed sluwly in building up this great Dominion, laying a good substantial foundation on which to build up future millions which are certain to be here in a very few years. The hon. gentleman who preceded me took occasion to refer to the mortgages of Cinada. Now, I shall not enter into a comparison of the figures, hut I shall take the liberty of guoting a resolution passed by the recent General Farmers Union of the Sitate of Minnesota, showing that the United States Gorernment deliberately took steps to see that their census enumeration would not be such as to show the actual mortgage indelotedness of the United States. The Minnesota Alliance passed this resolution:
" Whereas, the Act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1890, provided that the superintendent of the census should ascertain the number of farms and homes which are under mortgage, the amonnt of the mortgage debt, and the value of the property mortgaged; and
"Whereas, the superintendent of the census, for the purpose of concealing from the people the grievous results of misgovernment by the old political parties, has directly violated the above statutes by directing his enumerators to report only those mortgages which are a lien upon farms and homes 'occupied by owners,' and to 'include no valuations of real estate occupied by tenants or hired, nor the indebtedness upon the same, if it may be reasonably avoided': and,
"Whereas, this violation of the statutes renders the census of 1890 , taken at great expense to the people, of no value as a report, either of the number of tenants on land in the United States or the real amount of mortgage indebtedness of our citizens; therefore,

Resolved, that the Alliance senators and members of Congress are respectfully requested to take steps to secure a bona fide census of the indebtedness of the people of the United States, and also to have the superintendent of the census prosecuted at law for his gross violation of the laws of the country."
I would
e: fully point out that when the Govvermnent , ne United States connives at what these farmers are pleased to describe a fraud, there must be something very improper which they are
desirous of concealing from the public. I find here in a newspapaper from Dakota, of date March the 16th, 1892, the following extract :-

[^17]" Faulk. Spink. Edmunds, and many other counties make a showing even more appalling than Brown."
And yet the hon. gentleman who preceded me seemed to delight in pointing out that the people were emigrating from the fertile district of North Wellington to the larren district of Dakota. It seemed to point to the fact that the hou. gentleman must have been traversing that riding advertising the territory or the state of Northern Dakota to a very alarming extent. He asks why these people are in the United States. Well, all we can point to is this, that if the western States are not well advertised among the people of Canada it is no fault of the hon. gentlemen who make up the Opposition. Since my earliest recollection in the active field of politics, I find these gentlemen preaching, in season and out of season, the advantages of the western territories of the United States for settlement. They show the difficulties under which the Canadian farmer labours, and point with seeming pleasure and pride to the western fiells of the United States, and we find that the 500,000 odd emigrants who left Canada for the United States during the regime of the hon. gentlemen opposite have proved very successful agents in inducing Canadian settlers to leave their homes and settle out there. The hon. gentleman points to the decrease of the census in various parts of the Dominion, especially the older provinces. The hon. member for East Simcoe who preceded him, very properly pointed out that a number of the young men here who grow up-three or four sons on a farm-emigrate to the North-West and take up land. There is another fact which accounts for a decrease in the population. A number of years ago the old methods of farming were resorted to ly the people. Now you can scarcely enter on a farm in the province of Ontario and the better portions of Canada but you will find improved agricultural implements doing away with manual labour to a large extent, and thus rendering it useless for these young men to stay at home. As my hon. friend from East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) has pointed out, it allows them to pass to the North-West and into our Canadian cities and towns and engage in other occupations in life. The member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) pointed to only two products of Canadian farms that had found a market in the United States. Last year the average price for potatres was 37 cents in the United States, while in Canada it was fully 50 per cent more. Lainbs they do import in large quantities, but, being obliged to purchase these from Canada, no matter what the duty may be, they have to pay it. It may seem strange that in regard to barley and lambs, as soon as the McKinley Bill came into force, the price in Canadia increased, and it is shown that the price of barley in the United States is now the lowest ever known, while in Canada it is the highest that has been known for many years. Owing to the energetic policy of the Minister of Agricul.
ture in opening up a market in England for our two-rowed barley we are entirely independent of the United States. Their farmers declare that they must have our barley, and we know now that we can grow a barley which is more productive than the six-rowed which we grew before. In our county, Victorik, we raised an average of 60 to 75 bushels an acre which brought from 50 cents to 55 cents a bushel, as compared with 30 to 33 bushels an acre of the six-rowed barley, bringing from 40 cents to 45 cents a bushel. We can do without the six-rowed barley. It is known at the present time there is a market in Great Britain for six-rowed barley, which is used there for feed purposes, and that malting houses are being established there to introduce the six-rowed barley for malting purposes. I do not know that there is much more that the hon. gentleman who preceded me has referred to. We have already taken the liberty of pointing out that in the visit the Ministers were pleased to pay to Washington recently they met with a very courteous reception, and, whether it was that our friends the gentlemen of the Opposition leamed from the American Government or that the American Government learned from the Opposition that no reciprocity relations would be accorded to Canada, which did not discriminate against Great Britain, it was certainly learned, and it gave tone to the already strong*suspicion that each of those parties was conversant with the ideas of the other. We find a statement sometimes advanced and hinted at by the hon. gentleman who spoke here this erening, that the cities and towns of the eastern States, if we hat free trade, would afford a lucrative market for our farm products. I may take the liberty of pointing out here, in reply to an argument frequently advanced, that the farming lands of the United States are being fairly well taken up and that in a few years the production of the United States will reach the maximum, and then we will reap the harvest in those cities and towns. I remenber in the maps which were put before us in our boyish days that Illinois was considered the far west, and all west of that was represented as the Great American Desert. In that Great American Desert are to-day the homes of tens of thousunds of people. I find here a reference to these districts:
"In a visit to Yuma, Colorado, farmers were found who had fled from the droughts of Illinois, some old men of sixty starting anew on a desert homestead, who had broken the soil deeply with horses and cattle and even cows and are getting wheat yielding twenty bushels per acre, cribbing hund reds of bushels of corn. growing oats and potatoes, hay and vegetables. and converting a former scene of desolation into one of beauty and bloom. Deep breaking, subsoiling and frequent cultivation, processes the very reverse of those practised by the pioneer farmer are the sources of the new prosperity. Colorado agriculture is contesting with mining for superiority in value of production, and her wisest publicists assert that one-third will th 8 year be produced without irrigation."
I could also point to parts where irrigation on a very large scale is being carried on in Arizona and in those other places in the west which were looked on as deserts, but I shall not detain you. In the report of this year, speaking of the same desert and the productive capacity of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture met the argument that the United States has nearly reached the limit of production as follows:-

[^18]Mr. Hegies.
immense area of arid lands can be irrigated and made highly productive. Then a considerable area of farm lands is not now utilized in production, and much of the tilled land is not half cultivated. High culture upon a scientific and common-sense basis might increase materially if not double the present rate of yield. It will be time enough to talk of importation of food products when our population is fire times as large as at present. The following extract further enlarges upon this theme: ." With $9,000,000$ farmers and farm labourers, cultivating over $5,0,0,000$ farms, but a third of the land is taken up, but a small part of that is under crop, and the area under nominal cultivation is superficially treated and scarcels up to half its maximum production.',"
I do not see from my view-point what is to be gained by the Canadian farmer in any sense except perhaps in regard to land, by free trade between Canada and the United States. On the other hand, I can see staring him in the face direct taxation and additional burdens thrown upon the land and the farmer. Under our present system of a revenue tariff the burdeus of taxation fall very lightly on the farmer, but under the free trade proposals of the Opposition they will be increased. I am glad to see that the late leader of the Opposition party, the Hon. Edward Blake, bears out that theory, and that I can also refer to him in order to show that the policy which these gentlemen boast they will stand by and in regard to which they hare nailed their colours to the nast, is one which leads to the control of our revenue by the Government of the Unitel States, and ultimately to the control of our country by the United Statesin other words, to amnexation. If the hon. gentlemen choose to nail their colours to the mast, choose to stand by the policy enumeiater by them during the past bye-elections, then I am certain the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada will have no fault to find with them. We find that under the administration of the present Government the country is progressing; we find that our public debt is represented in our canal system, in our public works, and in the splendid system of railways which are found throughout Canada, and other works which tend towards the derelopment and building of this great and glorious country which we are all proud to live in. I shall not detain the House any further at this late hour of the night, and will close by thanking hon. gentlemen of both parties for the courteous hearing they extended to me on this my first effort in addressing the House.

Mr. DAWSON moved the adjournment of the debate.
'Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursdat, 24th March, 1892.
The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.
Prayers.

## NEW. MEMBERS.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, certificates of the elec-
tion and return of George Guillet, Esq., for the Electoral District of West Northumberland, and of Arthur Boyle, Esq., for the Electoral District of Monck.

## MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

George Guillet, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of West Northumberland ; introduced by Mr. Weldon and Mr. Sproule.
Arthur Borle, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Monck : introduced by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Montague.

## FIRst READING.

Bill (No. 42) to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Brockville and New York Bridge Company-(Mr. Taylor.)

## PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. MILLS (Ammapolis) moved :
That the time for presenting petitions for private Bills be extended till Friday; the 1st April next, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Motion agreed to.

## THE SEAT FOR WELLAND.

* Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It was understood, when the debate on the question of privilege was adjourned yesterday, that it would be adjourned until to-day, and that if any further matter arose in reference to the position of the menlber, it should be mentioned to-day. 1 understand that yesterday the hon. member for Norfolk, who made the motion, telegraphed to Welland, but I understand it would be about 4 o'clock before Mr. German could receive the message, and therefore, I would like to know if any proposal is to be made on the subject. If the leader of the Opposition is of the same opinion as he was yesterday, that the motion should stand until sufficient time was allowed for Mr. German to come here, I would suggest that the matter should stand until Tuesday.


## NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

Mr. DAVIES(P.E.I.) asked, Whether the existing tariff of Newfoundland discriminates against any and which of the natural productions of Canada; and if so, to what extent and how long has such discriminating tariff been in operation?

Mr. BOWELL. Section 13 of the Revenue Act, 1891, cap. 3, 54 Vic. of Newfoundland, reads as follows:-
"In addition to the duties hereinbefore provided to be levied, collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandize, hereinafter mentioned, imported into this colony and its dependencies from countries, the fishermen of which have the privilege of taking fish on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or shall hereafter be lovied upon fish and the produce of the fisheries, exported from this colony to such countries, the following duties, namely:-


The orilinary table of duties under the same Act is as fillows:-

| Flour |
| :---: |
| Pork, per hbl. $200 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . .$. ................ 1.75 |
| Butter, per 100 lbs ....................... 3.00 |
| Tobacen, leaf and stems, per lb. ............... 0.20 |
| Keromene oil, per gall......................... 0.116 |
| Corn meal, per bbl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.25 |
| Hay, per ton............. ............. 20 p.c. ad cal. |
| Oats, per bis |
| Potatoes, per bush ..... ...................... 0.0 . 0.10 |
| Cabbages, per doz heads. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00 ph |
| Unenumerated vegetables,.... ........ 10 p.e. arl ral. |
| Provided always, that the Governor in Council may, |
| rest of this colony by proclamation to be published |
| the Royul liczette, suspend the operation of this clause |
| r a limited period, the duration of such period to be |
| stated in the said prochamation." |
| The said Act was passed 30th May, 1891; took |
| fect on and after lst April, 1891; to continue in |
| rce until llth June, 1892. We have examined |
| e Royal Giazeffe from lat April, 1891, to latest |
| d, but find no such proclamation as that |
| ferred to in satid clause. |

## (ANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. FLINT moved that the House resolve itself into ('ommittee on Bill (No. 6) to amend the Canada, Temperance Amendment Act of 1888.

Motion agreed to, and House resolved itself into Committee.

## (In the Committee.)

On section 1,
Mr. FLINT. I would state that sub-section a makes no change in the Amendment Act, except that it relieves the druggist or chemist from the necessity of keeping a record. I may say the same of sub-section $b$, which is worled the same as subsection $r$ of the Act imended, the only change in the law being that, in regard to the articles named in the sub-section, druggists are relieved from the restrictions in the original Act. With regard to the last sub-section, that is also subject to the same explanation which I gave in regard to the previous sub-sections.

Mr. MULOCK. I would suggest that in subsection $b$, after the word "which" in the third line, the word " beverage" be inserted.
Mr. FLINT. I am afraid that my hon. friend is a little hypercritical in this matter; the change does not appear to me to be necessary. I do not wish to change the wording of the original Act any more than is alsolutely necessary to carry ont the intention that $I$ had in view.
On sub-section d,
Mr. FLINT. This sub-section leaves out the word "alcohol" that is contained in the original sub-section of the Act of 1888 . With that exception it is the same. Alcohol is taken out of that sub-section because alcohol, more than methylated spirits, is subject to improper use by those who purchase it for that purpose. The alcohol mentioned in subgection $e$ of the Act of 1888, being left out of this sub-section, is placed in the next sub-section, next to spirituous liquors. That is the substantial gain in the Act.

Bill reported.

## INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved second reading of Bill (No. 3) further to amend the Insurance Act. He said: I presume, Mr. Speaker, that, in accordance with the usual practice, the Bill will receive its second reading now, and will be sent to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where its provisions will be fully considered. I may say that I will ask the committee to make several modifications in its terms, and that I propose to introduce a clause exempting fraternal societies from its provisions. Measures of a similar character have been in operation for some years past in most of the states of the neighhouring country, and have been found very leneficial. The principle of the Bill is in the direction of preserving the mutuality which should exist between policyholders in the same company, and doing away with the discriminations which now too often prevail as between large and small policy-holders.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time.

## INCOMFS OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. MILLS (Buthwell). I should like to ask the (iovernment whether it would not be possible to lay on the Table at a very carly day,a statement of the number of persons haring incomes over sinow or $\$ 1,000$ in the Dominion :
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I cannot say at the moment how long it will take to get such a return. I will ascertain it.

## SUPPLY-THE BUDGET.

House resumed adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Foster:
That Mr. Speaker do now lenve the Chair, for the House to go again into Committee of Sunply.
Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we all admired the eloyuence with which the young member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) presented his case last night. We also must have admired the frankuess with which he condemned the diovernment for the manner in which they took the census in 1881. His friends will hardly thank him for being so unkind as to question their bonesty in taking the census that year. The Minister of Finance must not blame him for having published the iniquity of the Government in going to Wiashington to propose a treaty which he says is contrary to the interests of the farmers of this country. The hon. member said that the Canadian farmers cannot compete witin American farmers. The Minister of Finance seems to agree with this sentiment, and says that the very treaty which they went to Washington to negotiate would sulject the Camadian farmers to a great and dangerous competition. Neither of those hon. gentlemen have explained to the House or the country how the Canadian farmer will be able to compete with the American farmer when their products meet in a market common to both of them, which is said by hon. gentlenten opposite to be the natural marketfor Canadian products. When the products of those farmers meet in the common markets of England, how will the Canadian farmer be able to compete with the American farmer there? If he cannot compete in the home market, how can he compete in the market across the sea? It was distinctly stated that the Ministers who went to

Washington proposed to negotiate a reciprocity treaty on the basis of the treaty of 1854 , with modifications and extensions such as the changed conditions of the country have made it necessary or desirable, and to press for a conclusion of a treaty on that basis. All hon. gentlemtn opposite, speaking of this question, seemed to agree that any extensions of that treaty would be disastrous, and modifications, if we are to accept the words of the member for Norih Victoria, would reduce the items on which reciprocity can be oltained to the single item of the litile Canadian lamb. The hon. gentleman says reciprocity in lambs is the only reciprocity which will be advantageons to the Canadian farmer. We imported from the United States last year 43,000 sheep; we sold them 244,000 . Our Ministers, he says, are prepared to negotiate a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is scarcely fair to expect the Americans to grant us reciprocity in sheep when we sell them 244,000 against 43,000 they send to us. I should think that such a treaty would certainly lack the essential elements of reciprocity. Fancy the Ministers going to Washington and asking Mr. Blaine to show them some way by which the Gorernment of this country could be carried on, when suffering the loss of revenue which we now collect on the imports of sheep from the United States. $\$ 29,949$ was the sum total of the revenue which we collected upon our importations of American sheep; and so our Ministers are in the position that they went to Mr. Blaine and asked him to show some means by which the Government of this country could be carried on without this revenue, or to suggest some method by which this revenue should be replaced. All the hou. gentlemen on the other side of the House who had spoken on this subject seem to accent the fact that the Ministers were received at Washington with kindness and courtesy. Fach speaker refers to this fact as if it were a matter of wonder to him that our Ministers received courteous treatment from Mr. Blaine. Are we at war with the people of the Cnitel States? If not, why is it a matter of wonder that our Ministers should be courteously received there? Is it the recollection of the unkind words that have been spoken so often of their neighbours? Have they so often proclaimed them to be a hastile nation that they now believe their slanders to be true and wonder because their silly vapourings seem not to have exasperated the Americans altogether? The census figures certainly seem to terribly disturb hon. gentlemen opposite, and well they may. They admit that the populations of rural constituencies have woefully decreased. They admit the lamentable fall in the values of lands, and they attempt in many ways to account for this alarming state of affairs. The loss of our rural population is very great. Take the seven counties which form the barley-growing section of the Province of Ontario, and we find that the loss has been very serious indeed. The County of Frontenac, according to the census enumeration, has had an actual loss. since 1881 of 1,548 of its population ; if we add to this the natural increase, which is placed at 20 per cent, we find that that county has suffered a loss during ten years of 4,546 . Leunox suffered an actual loss of 1,412 , phus the natural loss of increase, 3,263 , showing that 4,675 persons have found their way out of that constituency. Prince Edward County has lost 2,152, which with their natural increase, shows a
loss of 6,360. East Hastings, exclusive of Deseronto, hast lost 928 in addition to the natural increase, showing that 4,056 have gone away from that constituency. West Hastings has lost 1,263 inaddition to their natural increase, showing a loss here of $\mathbf{5 , 0 4 3}$. East Northumberland lost 990, besides the natural increase, showing an emigration from that constituency of 5,588 . West Northumberland has suffered an actual loss of 2,037, plus the natural increase, showing in that constituency, embracing three townshipe, that ${ }^{\text {j, }}, 433$ people have gone away during the jesit ten years. These seven constituencies have suifered an actual loss of 10,630 in addition to the natural increase of 25,071 , showing that 35,701 have departed from these counties during the past ten years $; 35,701$ in addition to their share of the emigrants who were said to have taken up their aboles in this country of ours. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) says that this loss which these constituencies have sustained is not a loss to the Dominion, but merely a displacement of population, and that if we seek them we will find that these men have taken up their abode in our great North-West. The census reveals the fact that the total population of the North-West from Lake Superior to the Pacitic, is only 346,931 , not double the population of the city of Toronto. The total increase there during these ten years ouly amounts to 178,766 , not twice the increase of the city of Toronto. If Ontario farmers have goue in such numbers to the North-West, whither have the immigrants gone who are said to have arrived in Canada? We are told that 886,000 have landed anong us? Where are their homes? Have none of them gone to the North-West: Has the North-West been filled up by the hardy sons of Ontario? If so, I ask again, where are the immigrants who are said to have arrived here, and to induce whom to come here, we have spent a large sum during the past ten years \% It is next contended that the rural population has been absorbed by our cities. Why is it that our agricultural classes are attracted to our cities; why is it they wish to leave the farm and risk the battle of life in the already over populated cities of Canada-over-populated in comparison with the country districts? The reason for it, I think, is perfectly plain; it is the disabilities under which farmers labour, they having to force a great proportion, in many cases the bulk of their products, through the high American tariff. This has so reduced the profit upon their operations that they have become discouraged with their calling, and many of them have been driven in despair to seek a living in the cities of our land. In addition to this tribute to the American treasury they have to pay also an excessive tribute to our own treasury here on the goods imported for their use, and a heavier tribute still, into the pockets of the protected manufacturers of our country. The McKinley Bill has most certainly increased this disability. Is the drain from our rural constituencies to be continued? Are the people to flee from our rural districts and mass themselves in the cities of our country? Surely if this movement is to go on, the danger of it must be apparent to any thinking men. It cannot be in the interest of this country to have our population massed in the cities, draining the agricultural sections of the country and drawing away the people from that industry which above all
others is the most important industry of the Dominion of Canada. These attempted explanations do not account for the loss of our people ; our people have gone neither to the North-West nor have they all massed themselves in the cities of our land. Knowing this, other efforts are made by hon. gentlemen opposite and their friends to show where the people have gone, and lately the electors of West Northumberlund were informed that it was nonsense to say that 2,037 actually lost to that riding were to be found in the United States. They said: If you sought for them you would find them peacefully sleeping beneath the snow in the cemeteries of that constituency. They stated that any one who doubted the statement that the population was dying off there, could find confirmation at the hands of the undertakers and "engravers" in that constituency. The Canadians are slowly dying off; no natural increase in our land! Shame I say; shame on men who so libel a vigorous race. Canada has suffered a grievous loss of population, and I think that the matter ought to le spoken about and a remedy suggested by hon. gentlemen opposite. It is not meet that hon. gentlemen sent here to govern this country should sit down in despair, bnd say that nothing can be done to remedy this lamentable state of affairs. There is a natural increase in this country; no person can deny it. I estimate the natural increase in ten years as equivalent to 20 per cent. If you add this natural increase to the population which we had in 1881, and add also the 886,173 immigrants who came to our shores in the last ten years, and then deduct the population as we have it, taken in the year 1891, we find that this country has suffered an actual loss during ths past ten years of $1,246,534$ souls. But if 20 per cent is too high an estimate for the natural increase, take 10 per cent, and we find that Canada sustained a loss during the ten years of 814,000 souls, who have fled from the country overburdened with the questionable blessing of a National Policy. Has nothing been done to attract population to this country? Has nothing been done to find employment for our people here? During the past thirteen years our railways have doubled their mileage. In the construction of this additional mileage, over $\$ 400,000,000$ has been spent during the past thirteen years, graving docks have been built, wet basins constructed, canals dug, custom houses and postoffices erected. Every effort has been made by the Government to attract population here and to find employment for those who are here. And yet, in spite of it all, we find the people hastening in droves out of our country. It is not infants in arms who go, but the very best of our young life. Our stalwart and hardy sons and our noble young women are departing from this country, leaving behind them the infants in arms, to be reared-if the present condition of things continues-to manhood's estate, only to follow those who have gone before to the United States. But some hon. gentlemen-I am sorry to say an hon. Minister of the Crown among others-state that few go except craven Grits, who leave their country for their country's good. Well, perhaps they are Grits, and that may account for the seven constituencies which I have named being now represented by Conservatives. But if they are cravens, at least they prove on American soil that they are more than equal for the Americans, in

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whose midst they forge ahead to the front, and are to-day leaders of men in their new bome. But I would ask the hon. member for East Northumberland (Mr. Cochrane), whose two sons are in the United States, if he will admit that they are cravens who have left their country for their country's good? That we are driving our young people away is not only apparent to us in Canada, but it is equally apparent to the mother country across the sea. In England it is seen that something is wrong in Canada, and there a remedy has been suggested. The Rerieir of Reriers says:

[^19]We wish these trade barriers removed. We are told that reciprocity can be had, but only by consenting to discriminate in favour of the United States in such articles as may be named in the treaty. And why not consent to such discrimination? Is it true, as we have often heard Conservative orators state, that the only tie which binds us to Great Britain is our trade relation to that country? Are we to sit idly here and see our sons, one by one, drift southward, followed by immigrants whom England entrusts to our care-is our natural wealth never to be developed-because we must not disturb that trade which forms the only tie which, according to the words of these hon. gentlemen, binds us to the mother country? When the tariff law known as the National Policy was proposed many years ago, it was shown that the raising of a high tariff against British goods was a hard blow at the development of trade with Great Britain. It was not framel for the encouragement or development of that trade. I grant that the framers of that tariff held it up as in the interest of Canada. They said that they wished to develop the industries of Canada, and that if it did strike a blow, and a heavy blow, against British trade it mattered not, because it was done in the interest of Canada. It was suggested that this might possibly imperil British connection if the only tie that bound us to Great Britain was our trade relation. The advocates of that policy answered: We framed this policy wholly in the interest of Canada, and if it imperils British connection, so much the worse for British connection. We do not go so far as these hon. gentlemen. We do not believe that the only tie which binds us to the mother land is our trade relation with that country. We believe that the great heart of England beats for us, not solely for the trade we give her. We are her children and the mother heart yearns to see us prospering and able to keep our kinsmen whom she sends among us, and able with their aid to build up a mighty nation here, whose achievements will reflect
honour on the stock from which we spring. Our trade relation is not tire only tie which binds us to England. Our deatiny has brought us here. When Great Britain granted to us the priceless boon of responsible government, giving us absolute control over the destinies of this country, she intended that we should sogovern it as to bring about the highest destiny attainable for it. If in the working out of that destiny the trade relation with the old land should in a measure be disturbed, I am sure it will not in any degree inperil our political connection with the mother country, or dim in the least the love which England has for us. Now, that hon. gentlemen have failed to open the American market, they endeavour to belittle it. They endeavour to show us that it is after all of but slight consequence to us. The Trade and Navigation Returns present a different picture. They show that that market is of vast importance, nay, of vital importance to us. Our total exports last year were $\$ 88,000,000$, of which the United States took $\$ 37,000,000$, while England took $\$ 43,000,000$. The Trade and Navigation Returns divide our exports under seven heads. Under every head, except that of animals and their products, we find that the United States took from us more than England. The items are as follows :-

| - | England. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animals and products...... | \$20,991,143 | S 4.316,979 |
| Other farm products........ | 5,254,028 | $7,291,246$ <br> 4.600 |
| Produets or mine............ | 2,744,882 | 3,807,786 |
| Forest products ............ | 11,146,282 | 11,763,058 |
| Manufactured goods....... | 2,252,295 | 3,006,423 |
| Miscellaneous............. | 360 | 43,144 |
| Amount short returned at inland ports.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 34,829,436 \\ 2,913,994 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$43,243,784 | \$37,743,430 |

In the fave of these figures, it cannot be said that the American market is not of tremendous importance to us. It cannot be shown that it is possible to us to open up a market which will replace it in any other country under the sun. I have said our farmers labour under a disability, because they have to force their products, through the American tariff, into the best markets for many of their products. The Minister of Finance says: England is our best market for beans, lambs, eggs, barley and all other products. Well, if England is our best market, why do we uot send our products there? We have had the McKinley Bill in force some time now, yet great as are the restrictions put upon our shipments by it, our goods have not gone seeking any other market in such volume as we are told they have. Take the first item mentioned by the Minister of Finance, the item of beans. We find that last year we sent not one dollar's worth to England, but $\$ 493,486$ worth to the United States, upon which, under the McKinley Bill, we paid a duty of $\$ 128,759$. The following table will show the volume of our exports of a few items of farm produce respectively to England and the United States, and the amount we paid in duty on said exports to the latter country :-

| Articles. | England Bought, 1891 | $\begin{gathered} \text { U. S. Bought. } \\ \text { ison. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty under <br> McKinley <br> Bill. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beans | Von | 3493 | \$ 129,759 |
| Sheep | 344, 405 | 709,0 |  |
| Egay. | 150,291 | 1.455 .813 | 2010,20 |
| Hers | 156, 9 | 1.215,022 | 2988.710 |
| Potatoes | 1.400 | 1.478.092 |  |
| Barley... | 75,225 | 2,849.269 | 1,437,862 |
|  | \$811,164 | -5,945,010 | \$3,489,958 |

Under these seven items, the value of our exports to England was 8811,164 against $\$ 8,245,010$ to the United States, on which we paid $83,500,000$ taxes under the Mckinley Bill. Hon. gentlemen opposite contend that the shipper on this side does not pay thisduty. In the old lays they held the contrary opinion. Then they endeavoured to prove, and I think it was an easy matter, that the Canadian shipper paid the duties upon products shipped to the United States. Sir John Macdonald held this view, the Hon. Mr. Colly held this view, so did Dr. Orton, Mr. Farrow, and Mr. (iibbs. All these gentlemen contender that the Canalian shipper of natural products paid the duty levied by the Americans upon gools civossing the line. Hon. gentlemen opposite deny chis contention now, but some of them are frank enough to admit that there is truth in it, and I have myself hearl the hon. meniber for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) admit that the Canadian shipper of farm proluce pays one-half the duty upon the goods he sends to the United States. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) contended it was nonsense to say that the Americans were the natural purchasers of our horses. He said they were cheaper there than here. He said they were smuggling from the NorthWest States into Manitolia and the North-West Territories. Now, I happen to know that a carload of horses was sent from Pontypool, in Ontario, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Northern Dakota and sold there. Hon.gentlemen oppositesay that we can buy potatoes cheaper there than here. Why, then, is it that the Americans come here and purchase from us to the amount of $\$ 1,500,000$ in a single year? It is said that England is our natural market for barley, If so, why is it that such a small quantity of our barley found a sale there cluring the past year? The Nickinley Bill, they say, is a blessing in disguise, as it will teach Canadians self-dependence and cause them to look elsewhere for markets than in the United States. England is held up as our natural market, the only market to which Canadians have any right to send their products. Yet during the past year we find that this market was not able to tike from us the whole quantity of trade we have lost under the operation of the McKinley Bill. Last year our shipments to the United States of sheep fell off $\$ 248,410$, while our shipments to England also fell off \$141,894. Under the operation of the McKinley tariff our shipments of hay to the United States fell off last year \$546,984, and our shipments to England increased only $\$ 30,687$. Our sales of horses to the United States fell off over $\$ 682,000$, while our sales in England increased but $\$ 138,000$. Our sales of eggs fell off $\$ 718,415$, while they increased in England only $\$ 82,000$. Our sales of barley fell off \$1,733,293 against an increase in England of but
$\$ 63,208$. The American market is no longer as profitable to us as it was in the past, and never will be so profitable again until, under reciprocity, we are relievel from the pressure of the Mc Kinley Bill. Our farmers are coolly told now that the Government can do nothing for them, and that they must. seek other markets for their wares. They are told that they can no longer depend on the Govermment for relieffrom their present depressedcondition. All hon. gentlemenoppositearefond of saying that hom. gentlemen on chis side decry the comntry, that they are forever painting blue ruin, and proclaiming abroad that Canadia is a bad place to live in, and that it is not the country which we would fain helieve it to be. Now, the hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) lahoured here last night to show that Canadia was not as favourahle a place for farmers to settle in as the United States. He said that the farmers here could not compete with the Americans, that they laboured under disall vantages which the American farmers did not labour under, and that our farmers were unable to compete with the Americans even in our own market. The Minister of Finance says that competition with the American farmer in the same market would be very injurious to our own farmer. What do these hom. gentlemen mean? Do they mean that the farming people who come from Europe will be labouring under disadvantages if they settle in Canadi, under disadrantages which are unknown to the American farmer? Such language will not encruarage emigrimts to come to us. These are "blue ruin" speeches. We believe that our country is one of rast possibilities, we know that it is. We know that vast stores of mineral wealth lie unused in the bowels of the earth, and that all we require is a market for this mineral, and that this is true especially in regard to iron ore. There is no use for the mineral wealth of Ontario unless we have the American market. Now that market is eat off it is no longer possible for the owners of mines in Ontario to utilize those mines and derive a profit from their busines.s. Their mines are of no more use to them than a sack of gold would be to a shipwrecked mariner starving on a barren rock in mid ocean. We are now toll that we can no longer hope for any improvement, that those who own mines in Ontario must not look upon them any longer as a possession of value. Owners of cedar are told that there is mo relief for them, that the heavy American duty of 20 per cent is not to be lifted, that no arrangement is possible by which that duty will be removed from the cedar. We are told that it is wrong to advocate the policy which is adrocated by the Liberal party, that it is wrong to remove the artificial barriers that have been erected between the trade of this country and the trade of our neighbours to the south of us, people of the same flesh and blood, people largely of the same nationality, people who feel and act as we do. Yet these very men strongly endorse the efforts of capitalists to bridge the natural karriers between the two countries. It is right to construct at enormous cost railway bridges over, and tunnels under, rivers to overcome the natural barriers, but it is wrong to remove the artificial barriers we ourselves have placed hetween these two countries. The hon. the Minister of Justice is credited with saying that our standard is not one that will rally the youth, the hope and the pride of

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Canada under it, that our policy will not attract the youth of this country. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite if they believe it appeals to the young manhood of Canadians to ask them in constituency after constituency to vote for the Government candidate and they will get a railway subsidy, if it appeals to their manhood to ask them to vote for the Govermment candidate and they will get their harbour dredged to vote for the Government candidate or the mills and factories will be shut down, and they will be thrown out of employment, that they must vote for the Government candidate or the Prince Edward Island tunnel will not be built, that they must vote for the Government candidate or the hridge at Quebec will not be constructed. that theymust vote for the (Government candidate or the railway through North Victoria will not be subsidized, that they must vote for the Government candidate or a post office at Picton will not he binilt, that they must vote for the Government candidate and the harbour at Goderich will be improvel. I do not think it appeals to the manhood of young Canadians to gerrymander the constituencies, in such a way that the people are cheated out of the possilility of expressing their opinions constitutionally through their representatives in this House to say they will hive the Grits so that the Conservative party shall be able to capture a majority of the seats for Ontario when the popular rote puts them in a minority of orer $Z,(0 \times)$. Does it appeal to them for the Government to construct a womlerful engine for the destruction of their opponents and call it a Franchise Act? Does it appeal to the manhood of young Canadians to tie the hands of the opponents of the Government and then bravely say: Stand up and fight us? I think an honest effiort to better the condition of this comatry and to battle for the oppressed should appeal to the minds of young Canadians, and I know that it does in spite of the victories which the prolicy of the Conservative party appears to have won in the heje-elections. Certainly a great change is contemplated by us, and the trate of the country will no doubt be disturbed if the policy of the Liberal party contes into force. We know there are risks to be run, but the plack which carried the Liberals through the battle for representation by population, responsible gorernment and the reforms of albuses in the past, will nerve their arm now to go on and to fight against a policy which is sapping the life-blood of our nation. It is silly to say that there is nothing in the history of the Liberal party or in their policy to attract young Canadians. What we ask is fairplay to enahle the people of this country to speak freely upon the public issues of the day, and not to so arrange matters that the Government may he able to gain a victory in spite of the fact that they have not a majority of the electors of the country at their back. There is nothing in our policy of which we are ashamed. The adrocacy of it is not to be abandoned by the Liberal party. We are not to be taunted by our opponents because of our temporary defeats. Cowardly attacks were made during the by-elections, which amounted almost to a general election. It was said that the Liberal party were in despair, that they would abandon their discredited policy, and it was even stated that the leader of the party had handed in his resignation. If those gentlemen had heard the ringing cheers with which the Liberal
party welcomed their leader, they would have known that the firm abiding faith of the Liberals in their leader is unimpaired. There is no intention on the part of the Liberal party to abandon the policy which they have been advocating, and there is certainly less intention on their part to sever the connection which binds them to the noble leader, who will yet. in spite of Franchise Bills and Gerrymander Acts, lead them to victory in this country.

Mr. CRAIti. I iutend to occupy the attention of the House for only a short time. I do not propose to answer any of the arguments that have been adduced by hon. gentlemen opposite; I think there is no need of my doing so. The people of this country, in the bye-elections, have completely answered all the arguments offered in defence of the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite, and have shown that they do not approse of their policy. Now, we have been told that these bye elections were carried ly thoolle, by promises of all kinds. Sir, I think hon. gentlemen opposite are very foolish to deceive themselves in that way. I believe the penple have voted as they did because they are loyal to this country, because they are loyal to the connection with Great Britain, and because, whatever the hon. geutleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Dawson) may think, the people of this comatry, by a large majority, have determined that there must be no diserimination against the mother country in favour of the United States. 1 propose to offer a few reflections on the Buiget speech, a speech which I listened to with a great deal of pleasure. I thought that speech was a most admirable one because of its hopeful spirit. I regretted to hear, as I did for the first time, that the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Curtwright) had issued that pamphlet, intending and tending therely to injure the credit of this country. I am satisfied that the speech to which we listened a day or two ago hy the Finance Minister will have the etiect from its hopeful tone and its encouraging statements, of raising the credit of this country. I was pleaised to learn from that speech a fact which many of us already knew. and which the comntry now will learn a whoritatively, that the debt of this country is not increasing. In the elections we hear a great deal ahout the debt of our country. I do not think myself that a debt is an advantage to any country. But a country like this has to have a delt, and I am glad to know that we have something to show for this debt. At the same time I am exceedingly pleased to know, and I believe we are all pleased to know, that the delt is not increasing, but is stationary, and I hope we will soon le able to lessen it. I was also pleased to listen to the statement that the taxes on the people of this country are not increasing. We all know that taxes are no blessing to any country; and $I$ an rejoiced to think that the taxes in this country are so light a burden upon the people, and are so easily loone. Why, Sir, it requires speakers in an election to show the people how they are robbed before they know it. The taxes in this country are not taken out of the people in such a way as to oppress any of them. I am satisfied of this, that the men who pay the principal part of the taxes in this country are men who are abuidantly able to pay them, are the wealthy men of the country, and that the farmers of the
country, about whom we hear so much, and for whom such sympathy is expressed at election times, are the men who pay a very small proportion of these taxes. At the same time I am very glad to know that the taxes are not increasing, that the burden of debt and taxation is very little more than it was many years ago, while at the same time we have a great many more public works to show for it. Sir, I was also pleased to listen to the statement that the exports of this country were increasing. While the debt is not increasing, and while the taxes are not increasing, the exports are increasing. This is a sign of prosperity. We might have been prepared to learn that the exports are decreasing when we have heard so much about the McKinley Bill. I wish here to suy that I do not think the McKinley Bill is a blessing in disguise. I am willing to admit that the Mckinley Bill is an injury to this country, and I believe it was partly intended to be so, at least, it was directed in some respects against the products of this country. I do not know that it was directly intended to injure the country, but I do believe that it was intended to remove from competition with the United States farmers certain articles which have been largely exported from this country to the United States. But in spite of the Mchinley tariff, in spite of that wall which has heen built up by the great nation to the south of us, I am pleased to learn that our exports are increasing. Sir, this McKinley tariff wall was not built up by us. Why, some hon. gentlemen talk is if the McKinley tariff had heen made by this Parliament, as if the (iovernment in power at present was responsible for it. Now, sir, we are not responsible in any degree for the McKinley tariff, and as I say, in spite of it, our exports to Great Britain are increasing. I think we sometimes undervalue that market because it is so far away, and we are constantly thinking of what a good market we would have if that wall was taken down between us and the neighlouring Republic. Sir, there is a market in Great Britain with no wall aroume it ; there is a market that is open to the very things we have to export; there is an admirable market where the highest prices are paid, and I think the Government deserve all credit for turning the attention of the people to that market. There is another fact mentioned in the Budget speech worthy of notice, and that is, that the savings of the people of this country are increasing. We might think, from listening to some of the speeches of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, that our people were constantly becoming poorer, but when we look at their savings in our banks, when we see that at the present time they amount to over $\$ 2(0), 000,000$, I think it would be hard to persuade any one that the people are becoming poorer. I am disposed in this matter to agree with our friend, the Premier of Ontario, who, in an admirable letter, made the statement that the farmers of this country are just as well off, and just as comfortable, as the farmers in the great Republic to the south. I am satisfied that that is the case; hut I will go further, and I will say that I believe that the people of this country generally, from one end to the other, are more comfortable than the people in the reighbouring Republic. Certainly we have not so many millionaires, but I do not know that it is any great loss to be without them. Nevertheless our people
generally have money in the banks, they are gradnally improving their position. I know that in the district of country that I represent, the farmers are not the men to be most pitied, because they are as comfortable as any other class of the community. Sir, there was another part of that speech to which I listened with a great deal of interest, and that was the part that related to the negotiations carried on at Washington. We learned then what is the meaning of unrestricted reciprocity. Now, that is something that I have been trying to tind out for a long time. We have been told by some of the members on the other side of the Ȟouse that it did not mean discrimination against (ireat Britain. I do not know that any of them asserted distinctly that it did, but some of then hinted that, perhaps, it might. It was impossible, however, to find out just exactly what it did mean. Now we know from the statement made by the Minister of Finance that it means exactly that, and only that, that if we have unrestricted reciprocity with the country south of us we must have discrimination against (ireat Britain and against every other country in the world. I was somewhat surprised to hear the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, say that he was prepared to go in for that discrimination against Great Britain ; I was rather surprised to hear him express the opinion that it was better to have free trade with the United States and to shat ourselves out from the rest of the world. I am not of that opinion ; I believe it would be a misfortune instead of a henefit to us. Sir, I was a little surprised to hear the member for South Brant(Mr. Paterson) the other evening, twitting the members on this sile of the House for applauding that statement of the Finance Minister. He said he had never witnessel such a scene in the House of Commons before-the Minister of Finance saying that there was no chance of obtaining a treaty with the United States, and the statement being applauded by members on the ministerial side of the House. Sir, I applanded on that occasion, anil I will tell you why, and I believe my reason was that of every other member on this side of the House who applauded that statement. We did not applaud because the opinion was expressed that at the present time there was no chance of getting reciprocity with the United States, but we applauded for the reason that the statement contirmed what had been stated by Conservatives on every platform in this country, that is, that unrestricted reciprocity meant discrimination against Great Britain and against every other country except the United States. Sir, that had been done, and it showell we were right in rejecting unrestricted reciprocity just because it did mean that very thing. Sir, a great deal has heen said by some speakers about the Minister of Finance asking Mr. Blaine how to raise the revenue. It has been said that it was very strange for the Minister of Finance to suy to Mr. Blaine: We shall lose this revenue; will you tell us how to raise the amount. I did not, in listening to the statement of the Minister of Finance, gather from it auy such meaning. I listened to the statement, and I gathered from it this meaning: It was said we must have discrimination. In reply it was asked: How, then, are we going to raise the revenue? We shall be very glad to make a treaty if at all possible; but if we enter into such a treaty, how
can we raise a revenue? You, Mr. Blaine, will see distinctly that it will be impossible for us to, do it. That is the way I understood the statement of the Minister of Finance, and the way it was meant to be understood. I say here frankly that I am rather disappointed that a reciprocity treaty is not possible at present. I believe a reciprocity treaty made on a fair basis would be an advantage to this country. I have always thought so, I think so to-day, and if I can do anything to aid the attainment of that result I am willing to do it. My constituents are of this opinion, and I agree with them in this respect. But I am satisfied of this, that my constituents will bear out the Government in refusing to enter into a treaty on such terms, which are the only terms according to Mr. Blaine. I am satisfied they will not consent to have a treaty made on the condition of discrimination against Great Britain. Ido not say that is theonly objection to unrestricted reciprocity; I have several other objections to it. I see a great objection in American manufactures coming into competition with our own. I believe that would be most disastrous. It may he asked, why cannot we compete? We might do so if we had manufactories on the same scale. The Americans possess large factories, adapted to supply a large inarket ; our factories are adaptel to supply a small market. It would undoubtedly take a long time to catch up to the Americans, and in the meantime many of our industries would be ruined. That is the view I take of unrestricted reciprocity, and I could not vote for it. But I should be gratified to see reciprocity in a limited sense, such a treaty as we had before, with perhaps some additions: not unrestricted reciprocity, for that would not be for the good of the country, even if it was not open to the fatal objection of discriminating against all other countries. But while we have not been able to obtain a reciprocity treaty satisfactory to this country, yet I do not despair that at some future time the United States will see it to their advantage to enter into such a treaty. I know that the present is an unfortunate time to make one. The Ainerican people are getting ready for a presidential election, a great struggle will ensue, and I do not think we can expect to receive from them due consideration at this time of a proposal for a reciprocity treaty. But I hope the United States will themselves be able to see in a short time that such a treaty would be not advantageous to this country alone, but would conduce to the advantage of the great Republic itself. What should be our attitude to the United States of America? Sir, I do not sympathize with any who speak unfriendly words of that country. I do not sympathize with any one who would endeavour to raise or increase unfriendly feelings on their part. We are here on this continent together. We must live together in peace; we must be friends. Let us do our part to be friends with them. Let us sometimes bear with some things we do not think exactly right from them. They have a difficult task to fulfil, as we sometimes find we have in this country. They have a large mixed population to please, and I am satisfied that things are done sometimes by politicians of which they themselves do not approve, and which the best part of the American people do not approve either. So I say, I believe in the maintenance of a friendly attitude towards the United States; but at the same time, I believe in being firm. This country
has rights. This country must stand up for its rights, and this can be done in no unfriendly spirit but in a spirit of friendliness. I believe that if we take this stand, and are firm but friendly, and are friendly but firm, we will not only cominand their friendship but at the same time command their respect. Sir, I believe the true policy of this country is what is called the National Policy, the protection of our manufactures, but not excessive protection. I am not in favour of excessive protection. I believe in just such protection as will encourage our nanufactures, but at the same time I am well aware that there are a great many articles which cannot be made in this country. I would advise that, if possible, our manufacturers should obtain all necessary protection, while at the same time we should lessen the burdens on the people as much as possible. In order to do this, we should be economical. I was glad to hear the Minister of Finance say, that this was the determination of the Government. All hon. members of this House should assist the Government in carrying into effect that determination. We should assist them by abstaining from pressing claims which we do not think the finances of the country will be able to stand. I believe in being economical, but, at the same time, we must carry on public works in the country. They can, however, be carried on in an economical spirit. If we have a policy of this kind : protection to our manufactures, as low a tariff as possible on goods which cannot be manufactured here, the burdens of the people lessened and an economical expenditure of the public money, I am satisfied the people of this country will sustain the Government which carries out this policy. Sir, I believe in a hopeful spirit for this country. I rejoice that the speech of the Minister of Finance was full of hope for this Dominion. I see no reason why we should despair. I believe in speaking words of praise for our country, I regret the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson) is not in his seat, for I endorse heartily his glowing words in favour of Canada, spoken the other evening. If more such words uere spoken, they would redound to the credit of those who uttered them, as well as to the credit of the people. I rejoice to belong to the hopeful party, to the party which sees that this country has a future before it, and I hope that our friends opposite will at last, after they have seen the results of the elections which have taken place, drop their despairing jolicy, drop their "blue riin" cry to which we have so often listened with regret. If they will let that alone and adopt a policy of hope for the future, they will have a nuch better chance of regaining the confidence of the people of this country, than by maintaining the course they have pursued so long.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). Mr. Speaker, I wish to engage the attention of the House for a short time in discussing this question. The Budget debate embraces so many subjects that it is really difficult to discern what line of discussion it would be best to adopt. But the Minister of Finance the other day brought certain charges against the hon. member for South Oxford in regard to statements he had made as to the position of this country, and I do not think I could do better than to follow the statements which he has made. I am in a position to show that the statements made by
the hon. member for South Oxford are substantially true. The first statement the Minister of Finance made-and in respect to which he blamed the hon. member for South Oxford-was, that he declared in the document published in the Economist that dur, ing 13 years Canada had trebled her taxation. My impression is that $I$ can show by figures that the statement of the member for South Oxford was within the limit of truth. The Minister of Finance will know from the Public Accounts that the taxation from Customs and Excise in 1879 amounted to about $\$ 18,000,000$. Three times that sum would be $\$ 54,-$ 000,000 . So that the expenditure must have proved to be $\$ \mathbf{5 4}, 000,000$ in order to prove the correctness of the hon. gentleman's statement in the Economist. That taxation is now $\$ 30,000,000$ and over, leaving $\$ 24,000,000$ to account for. The writer in the Economist did not say that $\$ 54,000,000$ was collecterl from the people in the form of Customs duties, but in the form of taxation. It is well known to every one who understands the protective system, that it was inaugurated for the purpose of giving protection to those who are engaged in the manufacturing industries of our country, and before there is protection granted there must be an increased price that must be paid to persons engaged therein, so as to enable them to realize a better position than the manufacturers in other countries who send their goods here to compete with them. I am satisfied that the people of this country pay, not in Customs tax, but in increased price on accomnt of the protective system, far more than $\$ 24,000,000$. Take, for instance, the article of sugar. The Finance Minister stated last year that he was about to remove with one fell stroke, to use his own words, three and a-half million dollars of taxation off the shoulders of the people of this country. Now if that taxation was not imposed upon the shoulders of the people of Canada he could not remove it, and therefore three and a-half millions was paid by the people on that single article of sugar. Again, take the article of coal oil. We pay no less than $\$ 1,800,000$ more for the coal oil consumed by the Canadian people than the same number of people pay in the United States for "No. 1 water white" of their own coal oil. Then again, if I had time, I might show the extraordinary tax imposed upon the people of this country by the high protective duty on all kinds of hardware ; iron and other things of that kind, and I might go on to roll up a sum which would come to more than $\$ 24,000,000$; and this $\$ 24,000,000$ added to the $\$ 30,000,000$ collected on Customs and Excise, would three times exceed the taxes of 1879. The Minister of Finance suid that the statement of the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) was not true, but he did not take the trouble to give his reasons for his conclusion, and you must know, Mr. Speaker, that a contradiction of a statement is far different from the confutation of a statemeut. The Minister of Finance gave the contradiction but he did not dare to enter upon the confutation of the fact, because he knew it was impossible to do so. The Minister of Finance read from the letter of the member for South Oxford :
"There exists a very great depreciation in farm lands.".
Is that a falsehood? Is it not a correct statement Will asingle member supporting the Government ge
up in his place, and upon his responsibility as a member give us any instance where the value of farm lands in this country has increased during the last ten years? Will he name a few farms that have been sold eight or ten years for a certain price, and will he name the same farms which have been sold lately for a higher price than they sold for a few years ago? I gave a statement last year, which it is not necessary for me to repeat, of a number of farmers within twenty miles of where I live, in the finest county of the Dominion, which were sold eight or ten years ago, and which within three years changed hands at an average reduction in the sums paid for these farms of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Will the hon. gentlemen who say that lands are not being depreciated in this comitry give us facts to show the correctness of the position which they take ? If they consult the report of the Burean of Industries, a book published by the Legislatare of Ontario irrespective of party predilections or any thing of that kind, we will find that farm lands, irrespective of improvements have largely decreased during the past five years. When you take that authority, and also actual statements made by responsible parties in regard to the conditions of land throughout the country, we must conclude that the statement made by the nember for south Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) is in every particular true. The Minister of Finance charges the hon. member for south Oxforl with writing in the Economist:
"There has been an immense increase in the aggregate debt of this country."
Now, Nir, that is another fact which is well known to all parties who examine the public accounts of this country. It is well known that the net debt in 1868 was only $\sin 5,(000,(00)$, and that in the first five years of the Conservative alministration it hat increased to $\$ 108,000,000$. It is said that daring the administration of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie the debt went up by nearly $\$ 40,000,(1) 0$, and therefore the increase was in a larger proportion per annum than it was under the Conservative administration. Let me give you the reason of that accoriing to the statements made up by the authority of a member of the Conservative (iovernment. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his Budget speech of 1873, said:

[^20]Way; altogether a total expenditure of $\mathbf{3 3 3 , 9 8 2 , 9 6 3 .}$ Now, Mr. Speaker, you will bear in mind that $88,967,060$ of this money was voted by Parliament previous to the accession of Mr. Mackenzieto power, and only $\$ 2(1,0(0)$ was spent ly Mr. Mackenzie outside of the necessity of carrying on the engagements and responsibilities placed upon him by the Conservative (iovermment. You will, therefore, see that the expenditure during the Mackenzie administration was not altogether undertaken by him, and Mr. Mackenzie was not responsible for the whole amount of money expended during his term of five years. The Minister of Finance alsotold us that the burden of ourdebt was measured hy the interest. That is not the proper view to take of our debt. It is a vicw which is never taken of it outside of this House. The United States Government does not take that view of its debt, but it seeks from year to year to set by a large sum of money for the purpose of reducing the debt. However, it appears to be the principle of the present (Government to measure the indeltedness by the amount of interest we paty. That debt remains upon us, and is an obligation to pay which we should nieet, because those who come after us must make provision for public works and improvements in the country for which they themselves will be responsible. We must and should set aside a yearly sinking fund, larger ly far than we (lo now, for the purpose of meeting our preselt obligations. The United States has estahlished that system, and within the last few years they have reduced their large indeltedness from
 a few more years the United States will be paid, and then she will be realy to mulertake new schemes for the progress and advancement of the country. And that is the way we should look upon the public debt of this country, and not, ats was done by the hon. Minister of Finance, by saying that now we paty only sl.fis per head in the way of interest, whereas a few years ago we paid sind. The hon. member for south Oxford was charged with having said that the mass of the people, notably the farmers, are distinctly poorer than they were twelve years ago. Mr. Speaker, I woull not desire to say that our people are getting porer, if I were not in a position ti) say that they are, the farmers particularly. Considering the amount of energy the farmers have put forth in the last twelve or thirteen years, they are not as well off as they should be, and in many respects they are worse off than they were at that time. How is it possible that they can be otherwise? I know that the Minister of Finance will say: There is the pessimist decrying the country, again; but he must remember that his own friends spoke in similar language when they thought it necessary. He will sememier what Sir John Macdonald, Nir Leonard Tilley and Sir David Macpherson said in regard to the condition of the country in 1878; and if the statements made loy us go to the old country and prevent immigration coming here, as hon. gentlemen opposite say they will, how can they justify the language of those men who spoke in a similar strain in 18\% 8? I say it is the duty of both the Opposition and those who support the Govermment, to lork at the facts as they stare them in the face; and if our people are not thriving, as their pluck, energy and pusi would justify, it is our duty to try to ascertain the cause of this want of pros-
perity, and seek by legislation, or by some other means, to improve the position of our people, so that their prosperity in the future will be much greater than it has leen in the pist. How can it be possible for our farmers to be as well off to-day as they were twelve years ago? Are the crops as gool now as they were then? Are the foreign prices for their prolucts as high as they were at that time? Is the property they own now as valnable as it was twelve years ago? Neither one nor the other is the case. If the crops fail, if the prices fail, and if the lamd has depreciated in value, I ask, as a common-sense question, how can it be said that the farmers are better off to-day than they were twelve years ago? But even admitting that to a certain extent they are better off, is it not reasonable to suppose that a man, after spenting twelve years of his life and energies, should be better off irrespective of any assistance he could receive from the fiovernment? And if by ectonomy, frugality, care and wisdom some have increased the value of their property, they have no thanks to give to the Government for any aid they have received from them. But the hon. Finance Minister again charges the hon. member for South Oxford with saying that the census returns show that Canala has lost, during the last ten years, no less than a million and i-half of people. Well, as to the number being exactly a million and a-half, it is very hard to say. It will depend wholly and entirely upon the percentage we take for the natural increase. The hon. member for South Oxforl, I helieve, took 2 ? per cent per annum. But suppose, for the sake of argument, we take the natural increase in the United States during the last ten years, which I think is fair, being 14 per cent. Now, is per cent of our population in 1881, 4.429, (MOO, is something over 600,000 people who should be added to the population by natural increase. Now, we are told by the report of the Minister of Agriculture -and I suppose it is true-that the number of immigrants who came into Canada during those ten years, expressing their intention to remain here as citizens, was no less than 866,010 . If you add these to the natural increase, according to the rate in the United Sfates, you have $1,486,000$ people added to the population during the last ten years. Now, the census returns show that the actual net increase in the population of Canada during the last ten years has been 504,000 . Deducting 504,000 from $1,486,000$ we have nearly a million people who have left our country and gone somewhere else. I challenge any hon. member opposite, I challenge the Finance Minister, to explain away the statement I have made, and I will sit down while he attempts to explain it. He surely will not say that the natural increase of this country should be less than that of the United States. I have always regarded the natural increase in Canada as much more than that of the United States under ordinary conditions. But taking the natural increase in the two countries to be the same, and the statements in the report of the Minister of Agriculture to be true, I ask where this million of people have gone? If this statement shows the country to be in a prosperous condition, then I do not know what a prosperous condition is. Now, the discrepancy between this conclusion of mine and that of the hon. member for South Oxford is just this, that he has taken the natural increase at $2 d$ per cent per annum, which it has been in some
years; and doing that, his conclusion is perfectly just. Then, the hon. gentleman charges the hon. member for South Oxford with having declared that bribery is a pure matter of business routine in Canada. I am rather astonished that the hon. Minister of Finance mentioned that at all, becunse I believe that he understands in his innermost soul that that statement is absolutely correct. Some men may say that this is strong language; but if you consider the whole system upon which the Government has been conducted under the Liberal-Conservative regime, you will find that there has been a system of bribing provinces, bribing municipalities and bribing individuals, for a number of years past. How is this done" The system of subsidizing railways is one by which whole constituencies are bribed: better terms to the provinces is another method; the building of bridges, the erection of post offices and custom houses in various municipalities, are other methods employed for the purpose of securing votes. I know, Sir, that $\$ 16,0$ (0) was granted for a small railway which passed through my own constituency, and no less than four ablehorlice men, members of the fovernment, came to my town for the purpose of rubling it in to me by saying that the former representative of the constituency was the sole person to whom credit was due. Enquire in every constituency and province of Canala, and it will be found that bribery lies at the foundation of the success of the Liberal. Conservative party in maintaining itself in otfice so long. It is true, every word of it. Now, sir, that is not only my opinion. The hon. member for South Oxford was condemned the other day for having sent across the water a statement of the present condition of this country. But it was not necessary that the hon. gentleman should do anything of the kind. The people of England know very well the position of the country, and had expressed their opinion on it previous to seeing the letter of the hon. member for South Oxford in the Economist. Let me give you the opinion of some English journals in connection with this question of bribery. They speak for themselves. The writers are intelligent men; and some of the journals are Tory journals, and I propose to read you a few extracts showing their opinion as to how Sir John Mitedonald kept himself in power for so many years. The London Daily Chronicle says :
"It seems to be possible in the Dominion to secure the political support, not only of individuale, but of whole provinces, by gifts of money. The locality is bribed as well as the member, and the consequent demoralization spreads through all ranks."
Now, that is the opinion of an English paper, and that opinion was expressed before the article of the hon. member for South Oxford appeared in the Economist. Let me read again. The Saturday Reciear said :
"The whole tone of Sir Hector Langevin's apology, and of all that has been said during the enquiry, goes to show that in Canada, though it would be allowed to be wrong to pocket sums of thousands of dollars for one's personal use, it is perfectly fair to bleed a railway company or a firm of contractors, for money to be spent in corrupting the constituencies."
That is another Finglish opinion expressed in regard to the corruption carried on by the Conservative party of this country. Let me give you another opinion, and this is from a leading Tory paper, the St. James Gazette :
"While America is filling up and brimming over and increasing its population by millions, Canada, if not exactly stationary, is increasing very slowly indeed. It had been commonly supposed that, with the great boom in the North-West, Canada would have shown an increase of at least $2,600,000$ or $3,000,000$ during the last decade, and would be well on its was to something like the population of a second-rate European state ; but all such hopes have been dashed by the census. Over the vast territory of the Dominion, which on the map looks as large as Europe and which in fact contains habitable territory enough to hold the populations of France and Austria with ease, there are not nearly as many people as are to be found within the London police district. Canada, with its thousands of square miles of prairie, its mighty rivers, its inland seas, its ports and harbours on two oceans, its mercantile marine its pretensions to be a nation with a foreign policy, and even a navy of its own; ranks, so far as population goes, alongside of Bavaria or Holland or Roumania. The increase of population spills over the border and filis up the northern anil western States of the neighbouring Republic. The men who were born in Canada and should become citizens of the empire, grow up and die under the Stars and Stripes. The fact is not to be blinked. Whether we like it or not, Canada is not doing well, has not been doing well for some time past. It has tried modified free trade, and that has been $\Omega$ failure; it has tried close protection, and that has been a failure too.'
Here is another opinion from a paper called The Speaker:
"He won the general elections of $1878,1882,1887$ and 1891 with large sums voted by manufacturers out of the extra profits which he guaranteed them by a high import tariff. Whole constituencies bave been bribed by the offer of a bridge here and a dock there, and a new post ofice or custom house yonder, to rote for the man who could get the Government to spend 'most public money in the locality, quite irrespective of the general interests of the country.',
Let me still give you another opinion. The Star said :
${ }^{0}$ For 23 years he and his parts had maintained themselves in power without a break by a colossal system of bribery. He succeeded in throttling democracy and in debauching public opinion."
The Newcastle Jourual, a Tory paper, said :
" But it is to the Minister of Public Works the scandal is really traceable, for 'passive connivance'-though too strong a phrsese to meet the view of the majority or of Parliament-is probably as near as so very vague a phrase can be to an accurate description of the 'it's all right, as long as I'm not in it 'sort of sentiment that is at the bottom of a good many scandals in this world."
I think I have given sufficient opinions to show that the English press corrohorate the statements I have made with regard to the system of bribery on which this Administration is constructed. The Liberal-Conservative party have appealed to the selfish side of humanity in the country. They have appealed to their pockets, and as a venal vote stands between the extremes on both sides, they have sought with success to purchase the votes of that venal portion and thus change the elections in their favour. This has been done in the byeelections. The hon. gentleman who is to follow me knows that full well, because he has passed through the county adjoining mine and is aware of the work done by the innumerable boodlers who have no ability except that of paying money for this venal vote; and those very boodlers who worked their nefarious traffic in this County of Bruce moved immediately afterwards into the County of West Huron and there conducted their same boodling plans during that election. The result of these corrupt mancuvres was that they debauched the constituency. Hon. gentlemen opposite say there is a revolution against the free trade policy of the Liberal party. Nothing of the kind. Nine farmers out of ten will agree that free trade with the United States would be profitable to them, but
when you bring the influence of money and boodlers to bear upon them, you gather from the ranks of farmers and others sufficient in a close constituency to carry the day.
Some hon. MEMBERS Shame, shame.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron.) Yes, shame upon the party that would use such means, and I am thankful to the hon. gentlemen for expressing their honest opinions so loudly.

Mr. SPROULE. What became of your men when you got into the courts?

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). The hon. member for South Oxford was blamed for stating what is known over the length and breadth of the country, that there has been a system of bribery put in force, from the highest to the iowest, in order to maintain the Government in office. Now, the hon. gentieman, having cast away from the hon. member for South Oxford, thought fit to state that the trade of the country was reasonably progressive. I cannot understand what he means by "reasonably progressive." If he turns up the Trade and Navigation Returns and comparesour present trade with that of 1873 , he will find the advance is very slight. Allow me, Sir, to draw your attention to a few figures taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and I will ask the hon. gentleman who will succeed me to say if he is pleased with this advancement of trade. We must measure the advancement of the country by our export trade. I notice that the Finance Minister, when he found that the export trade was against us, spoke very forcibly of the home trade, and when the export trade was in our favour he spoke of the export trade; but hon. gentlemen must bear in mind that our prosperity must le largely measured by our export trade, for it is by what we send to other countries and get back in exchange that our prosperity is measured. In 1873, we sent to Great Britain \$38,743,848 worth. That was increased in 1891 to $\$ 49,280,858$. That is a reasonable increase because the products of this country have increased in that time. Four millions of people have been working in this country for that time, and it would be terrible if the energy of those people would not increase our trade with a country whose markets and ports are open to all we senid them, and yet we have only increased about $\$ 10,000,000$ in all those years. Our exports to the United States in 1873 were $\$ 42,072,526$, and last year we sent to them $\$ 41,138,695$, a slight reduction. Does that show that our trade is increasing, notwithstandingall the energy shownin this country in attempting to revelop it? To France our export trade in 1873 amounted to $\$ 631,90^{\circ}$, and, after a great effort on the part of the Government to increase our trade with that country and after great promises in that regard, our trade has dwindled down to $\$ 253,734$. Is that satisfactory? We exported to Spain in $1873 \$ 25,080$ worth of goods, and in 1891 that had only increased to $\$ 67,110$. Then take Newfoundland, our sister colony, which is willing to take a large proportion of our surplus products. In 1873, we had a larger trade with Newfoundland than we have to day. My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has promised every year that we were about to extend our trade with the West Indies, but instead of that we find that our trade with the West Indies has been re-

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duced from $\$ 3,988,493$ in 1873 , to $\$ 3,122,770$ in 1891. Is that a satisfactory condition of trade? Does that satisfy the Tories? It does not satisfy the Liberals, and I believe, that if the Liberals were in power, the trade with foreign lands would increase by leaps and bounds. There is one country with which our trade has largely increased, and that is Australia. In 1873 our exports to Australia amounted $\% ~ \$ 41,822$, and in 1891 they reached the figure of $8 i 89,100$. But that does not open up a market for the farmers of Canada, because no farm products go to Australia, und there is no market there for our farmers. The markets of the United States are barred against us and all that we send there goes in spite of the barriers which two foolish Governments have placed in the way. My hon. friend goes on to say that the trend of trade is towards Britain, in order, I suppose, to show that Britain is our natural market. He says:
"I bave a table here which I will read, simply to show the trend of trade within the last few years, and to give us hope and confidence that no McKinley Bill or any other of a like nature necessarily bars the current of Canada's export trade or the current of its general business. Comparing 1888 with 1891, our exports of animals and their products to the United States fell from $\$ 7,595,000$ to $\$ 4,316,000$, a decrease of 42 per cent, whereas the exports of the same to Great Britain rose from $\$ 16,010,000$ in 1888 to $\$ 21,000,000$ in 1891 , an increase of 29 per cent. The exports of agricultural products to the United States fell from $\$ 10,000,000$ in 1888 to $\$ 7,000,000$ in 1891, a decrense of 29 per cent, while those sent to England rose from $\$ 4,222.000$ in 1888 to $\$ 5,254,000$ in 1891, an increase of 25 per cent.'
The hon. the Finance Minister could not but know that there was a cause for the decrease of our trade with the United States. In the first instance he said that the McKinley Bill did not interfere with the trend or current of our export trade, and then he contradicts himself, because he shows that our trade with the United States has been reduced while our trade with England has been increased. The McKinley Bill imposed a very heary duty on our barley, and the result was that, instead of sending to the United States $10,000,000$ bushels as we did in 1889, we only sent $4,751,000$ bushels in 1891. What was the cause of that? Was the trend of trade changed by the McKinley Bill or was it not? Any one with one eye open could see that the trend of trade was changed. Take another article, the article of horses. Previous to the adoption of the McKinley Bill, in 1889, we exported to the United States 16,118 horses. The hon. gentleman says that the McKinley Bill did not disturb the current of trade, but in 1891 we only sent to the United States 9,937 horses. Did not that disturb the current of trade? Where did the horses go? They remain still in the hands of Canadian farmers, and horses now sell for $\$ 20$ or $\$ 30$ less per head than they would have fetchel if the McKinley Bill had not been passed. But. the hon. gentleman said that this Government did not pass the McKinley Bill and were not responsible for it. No one on this side of the House said they did, but we maintain that, if we could get freer trade relations with the United States, the McKinley Bill would have to be removed, and the difficulties we have to contend against would cease to exist, so that we would have the advantages which we have lost under the operation of the McKinley Bill. In order to show how the current of trade has been affected by the McKinley Bill, I may refer to another article, that of poultry. We only sent last year about one-half of what we sent, previous
to the passage of the McKinley Bill, to the United States. In eggs we sent over $13,000,000$ dozen previously to the passage of that Bill, and last year we only sent $7,500,000$ dozen, or a little more than one-half. Then in the article of hay, we sent over 100,000 tons to the United States lefore the passage of that Bill and last year we only sent 54,000 tons. Yet the hon. gentlemen will state before the House and the country what the figures of the Trade and Navigation Returns do not bear out, that the McKinley Bill did not alter the trend of exportation from this country. What have the Canadians done with their barley? Have they sent it to the United Kingdom? Not at all. The farmers found that they were blocked out of the United States, and we find that, instead of having 750,000 acres under crop as they had in 1888, last year that was reduced to 550,000 acres, or about one-third, simply because they could not sell the crop which pays the farmer more than any cereal he produces on his farm. Now I want to say something about the expenditure. I look upon the expenditure of this country as being enormous in comparison with our population, and when I compare it with the expenditure of the UnitedStates I am still moreastonished that it takes so much money to govern the people in this country when compared with the government on the other side. The hon. the Finance Minister last year stated in his Pudget speech that there were a large number of payments made by Canada which were not made by the United States, therefore the two expenditures were not comparable. In the estimate that I am going to give I have shown that class of expenditure in Canada which has an equivalent expenditure in the United States, in order that I may bring the expenditures along the same lines in both countries. We were told last year by the Minister of Finance that we paid for pensions $\$ 104,000$; the administration of justice, $\$ 72 \pi, 000$; for the sinking fund, $\$ 1,938,000$; subventions to steamboats, $\$ 321,000$; militia, $\$ 1,280,000$; prorincial subsidies, $\$ 3,940,-$ 000 ; penitentiaries, $\$ 353,000$. Now, he said that these items had no corresponding items in the expenditure of the United States, and therefore it was not fair to compare the expenditure of both countries on account of those expenditures being extra in Canada. If we take out those items 1 have mentioned from the total expenditure of last year of $\$ 36,343,000$, we have left $\$ 27,716,000$, showing that 76 per cent of the whole expenditure is made upon other items of expenditure in Canada. Now, if it is fair to throw up on the one side the expenditures which the United States have not, then it is perfectly fair to throw ont of the account the expenditures which we have not. Now, the following are the expenditures which we hare not in this country : The navy cost the United States $\$ 22,007,000$; military, $\$ 44,583,000$; pensions, $\$ 107,000,000$; foreign intercourse, $\$ 1,649,-$ 000 ; expenses of the District of Columbia over income, $\$ 2,869,000$; sinking fund last year, $\$ 48,104,-$ 000 ; administration borne by the Central Government, $\$ 500,000$, making a total of $\$ 226,702,000$. Now, subtract that from the total expenditure of the United States last year, $\$ 345,831,000$, there is left for the other expenditures of the United States $\$ 119,129,000$, or 35 per cent only of the whole income to be expended in carrying out all the other departments of the Government, or, in other words,
$\$ 2$ per heal for the United States as compared with 35.50 per head of the Canadian people. Now, Sir, I challenge a successful contradiction of these facts, I challenge any one to put them in any way that they will not show that we are largely burdened by taxation over that country. Then, again, let us submit another view of the matter. IVe had an expenditure in 1868 of $\$ 13,486,000$; five years afterwards, under the Conservatives, the expenditure had risen to $\$ 3,316,000$, or an annual increase of $\$ 1,466,000$, or 73 per cent of an increase cluring those years. Now, the Liberal Administration came in with an expenditure of $32: 3,316,000$, and five yearsafterwardsthey left power with anexpenditure of $\$ 23,5\left(13,1 \times(1)\right.$, or an increase of only $\frac{t}{t}$ of 1 per cent Now, the Conservatives came in in 1878, and have been in, I am sorry to say, until the present day. The expenditure now is $\mathbf{\$ 3 6 , 3 4 3 . 0 0 1}$, or an increase of 55 per cent, as compared with $\frac{5}{5}$ of 1 per cent under the Liberal Alministration. Still, they tell us they are just as economical and saving as the Liberala. Now let us take another comparison. Comparisons are sometimes said to be odious, but I do not think they should be orlious when they are made in the interest of the country. Now let us see if we expended more according to population under a Conservative Govermment than was spent under a Liberal fovermment. In 1868 we had a population of $3,630,(000$, and a controllable expenditure, for which I hold the late Government responsible, of $\$ 8,324$, (MO), or an increase from 1868 to 1874 of 50 per cent. Now, when the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie came into power in 1874 the controllable expenditure uniler the control of the ( iovermment was reduced to $: 36,543,0(k)$, or 21 per cent of a reluction. Now, the Conservatives came in again, and have been in until the present time, and while they were in, the controllable expenditure rose from $36,543,000$ to what it was last year, $\$ 11,2(02,(K K)$, or 70 per cent of an increase under the Conservative regime. Now, how will this compare with the expendiaure in the United States at different periods? Let us see the economy that has been exercised in the United States; on this economy a large portion of the prosperity and advancement of the United States depended, and the results have been, from that economy, that the United States are going on faster than we are:

Rate-United States. Expenditure according to Popllation.

| Year. | Popula- tion. | Expendi- ture. | Amount per Capita. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1830. | 12,886,000 | \$15,141,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 1225 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1840. | 17,000,000 | 24,313,000 | 150 |
| 1850 | 23,191,000 | 41,000,000 | 180 |
| 1860 | 31,500,000 | 63,190,000 | 200 |
| 1890. | 63,000,000 | 345,000,009 | 550 |

So that in 1890 their expenditure amounted per capita to $\$ 5.50$ as compared with our expenditure per capita of \$7.47. With a large population the United States pay a less per capita expenditure than does our country with a small population. Now, no person will have the hardihood to say that the United States did not progress as rapidly
as Cunara is progressing. Our opponents say that Canada to-day is not able to compete with the United States on equal terms ; they say that our institutions are in their infancy, that they still wear long clothes, they are still on the sucking bottles and have to be nursed by the Canarlian protective tariff so as to give them an advantage in the markets of the word. Sir, the individual states of that country compete with every other state in the American Union. There is the State of Michigan, only across the river from the Province of Ontario, a state that is competing successfully with all the manufacturing institutions of every other part of the American Union; still it is said we cannot compete with her. Who are the Canadians who say we are not equal in ability, we are not equal in industry, we are not empal in skill, aml push and energy, to any American that ever stood upon two legs? I ama (anadian, and I believe we are their equals. Have we not machinery at our disposal to manufacture articles as well as they? Have we not raw material at our hands as well as Michigan? Why is it that they can compete over in Michigan in their woolen manufactures, their woollen manufact ures, and every other form of manufacturing industries, with every one of the older states, and keep up their own progress and advancement, and make money: Yon must remember also that a large number of those institutions in Michigan are worked by Canadians who have gone across the river to take positions in those manufacturing industrics, and is not a Canadian on this side of the river equal in energy, push and capacity to a Camarlian on the other side of the river? Still those hon. gentiemen tell us that our industries are in their infancy and that we must throw around them certain protective duties in order that they may inerease and advance and multiply in our country. I never heard such nonsense spoken. I am ashamed of my country when I hear the Conservative blusterers upon public platforms say that we are not able to compete with our cousins across the line. But now it appears that we are not to get reciprocity, according to the statements made by the Minister of Finance ; and the hon. gentleman who spoke last, said that he was very sorry that we were not, he was in favour of reciprocity. . I do not believe, as I have often stated from my place in Parliament, that the Tory party is in favour of reciprocity of any kind. How could I come to any other conclusion? I have met Tory orators upon the public platforms of this country, I have discussed this question with them, and in every case they denounce reciprocity as being injurious to the farming interests of Canadia. I see an hon. gentleman looking at me, who, no doubt, will answer that reciprocity in natural prorlucts would be injurious to Canada. He said it would destroy our pork and fruit interests, our cattle interests, and our butter and cheese interests. Well, if it would destroy these, how was it the Government went to Washington and offered, within the last few months, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty on the very basis which the hon. gentleman said if we got it would destroy the interests of the very parties on whose behalf they pretend to have gone to Washington. In the riding of West Huron during the bye-elections there was on the platform at one of the meetings a Cabinet Minister, the Secretary of State. I heard him say

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that he was in a position to tell the country that three Ministers hal gone from Ottawa to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a treaty on the lines of the treaty of 1854; and he said: I am in a position to tell yon, farmers, that two articles which will be included in that treaty are binding twine and agricultural implements. Why did the hon. gentleman make that statement to the farmers: Because he knew that the farmers were paying higher prices for binding twine than they otherwise would pay. 1 am simply giving the statements of a Minister made on a public platform; and, in orler tocatch the support of the farming community, he went so far as to say that the Government were in favour of reciprocity. Mr. Montague, who spoke sulsequently, from the begiming to the end of his spech denounced reciprocity in every phase and feature. Here were two hon. gentlemen, one speaking for one section and the other for another section. Ministers went to Washington. Did they go there earnestly desiring to procure a reciprocity treaty": It appears to me the greateat folly, nothing but burlesque in legislation, to say that three ablebodied men going to Washington should ask the man to whom they went, what, in his opinion, was the lrest thing to be done for Camalit, how were we to raise the necessary funds to carry on the affairs of the Dominion. It appears as if the three statesmen could not devise means to raise the necessary fumls, and so they asked Mr. Blaine how he would propose to help them out of the difticulty. Mr. Blaine was further asked how he would negotiate a treaty, and as he hand had large experience in negotiating treaties, perhaps he would he kind enough to instruct the Ministers and inform them what would le the best to do in the interest of Canalla, from which they came. Then Mr. Blaine went on to tell them: If you camot atford to pall down the larriers and realize the blessings of free trade, if you cimont raise a revenue, if your people camut affion to be prosperons, it is not my duty tongive you alvice. I believe all these incilents will yet be worked up in the form of a play. I think you will see these men pictured on the public platform. There will be three Canadian Ministers going down with solemn comutenances,--some of them have faces that are maturally long. One will wear spectacles, and he will he the wisest looking of them all, and two other representatives would be present, asking Mr. Blaine how he woulddo if he were a Camalian? and seated by him would he General Foster, Blaine's coadjutor, ready to give his adrice. This piece would be termed a screaming farce, and it would le given in order to amuse the people at the close of a popular entertainment. I may not le very learned politically, but I never heard such a simple statement as that made ly the Minister of Finance. We want to be in earnest about this matter. I suppose it will be stated that there was difticulty with regard to woollen blankets in regarl to negotiating a treaty. Then the question of tin plates would be raised, in view of a great industry estallished in the States for making these wares, and an objection might he raised on that head. I suppose there would be some talk about tin pans and other articles. This is the most ricliculous and farcical thing I ever heard of. The people would not believe that such statements hiad been made without authority, or without any report being made to the Governor in Council in
regard to the conclusions at which the Ministers arrived-we have nothing but the verbal statement of the Minister of Finance delivered in the course of his Budget speech. Would you not suppose that the representatives of $20,(\mu \omega), 000$ of people would have had a secretary to write down the conclusions at which they arrivel, and that Parliament would have received a protocol in advance of the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance. The whole thing is farcical, and no person of intelligence can believe that the negotiations were conructed with the view of obtaining a treaty, or even with honest intent. The Minister of Finance said they had enden, and adilen: I am very sorry they ended thus. I hope and trust that every member of the Likeral party, at least, will place no confidence whatever in the statements made by the Minister of Finance in regard to the impossibility of getting reciprocity with the Unitel States. I am as satisfied as I am that I am standing here this afternow, that if the Liberal party were in power, and if we sent delegates to Washingtom to nerotiate a treaty on fair and honourable terms to all parties, and were willing to give as well as take-iml wherer heard of making treaties with all the adrantages on one side--such a treaty could be secured. But if we were willing to give the same advantages to (ireat Britain and other comotries as we save the United states, and allowed their foods to come in equally as free, what benetit woulid the treaty be to the Americans" None at all. If they gave us a free market for our raw materials and many other articles, they might reasonably expect that we would receive their products upon different terms from those on which we receive the products of any other country. Cnless we go that far it is no use to think of oltaining a commercial treaty, for we could only secure it upon a proper basis, and that is the basis only on which we could accept it. for any country not to surrender its dignity, honour and interests, but to go in a broad-minded statesmanlike mamer and liscuss the whole commercial relations letween the two conntries and arrive at an arrangement that would be fair and equitable between the two comutries.
It being six oclock, the speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Before the question that we are now diseussing is put ly the Chair, I desire to offer some remarks on the financial statement presented to the Honse the other day. I think. however, that after the able and eloquent speech that has been delivered by my hon. friend from Huron (Mr. Macdonald), some gentlemen on the opposite side of the House should have felt disposed to rise and answer the arguments which were adranced by him. I certainly expected that the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule), at all events, who is always so ready to stand in the breach, would have made an attempt to answer the arguments of the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Macdonald.)

Mr. SPROULE. There was nothing to answer.
Mr. CAMPBELL. The hon. gentleman says there was nothing to answer, but he evidently means that there was nothing that he could answer.

The arguments of the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Macdonald) were so plain and pat so well that he found it impossible to answer them, and hence he considered it was better for him not to attempt it. The subject which we have been discussing is one of very great importance to the people of this conntry, and one which I think we should discoss thoronghly in order to ascertain if, upon this great and important question, we camot arrive at a hetter solution of the difficulty that stares us in the face than the proposal which the hon. Minister of Finance presents to us. Let me say in the tirst place that the Minister of Finance and the fiovermment have not done what I think they should do. I believe that in the present condition
 it woult: be wise for the dovermment to consider well the question of whether they camot curtail amd rerluce the expense of government. The Minister of Finance tells us that he estimates the expenditure for next year will he sist, $\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{f}),(4 M)$, and that the inconse will be abont the same. Now, it appears to met that $\mathrm{S} 36, \pi(\mathrm{O}),(\mathrm{nN})$ is altogether too large an expenliture. anl that we ought to carry on the affains of this comatry just as well. and serve the interest of the conntry just as well, withanexpenditure of a grat deal less money than that. Let us remember that in 189 s the affairs of this conntry were catried on by the Liberal Alministration for an (, (M) . Wie have not a single acre of hand more now than we had then; we have only a bare half million of people more than we hat then, and does it not seem strange that che affaits of the country
 are now spending $8: 36, \pi(n),(n) \%$ I take the opportunity of saying that, in my opinion, there is no country in this wide word in which it costs the people so much to govern themselves as it does in the Dominion of Cimata. What is this $33(6,500,0(1)$ spent for? It is not to haild our canals, not to bonus our railways, not even to huilil our public works. because we are borrowing money year after year for that purpose. We have increased the clebt of this Dominion within the last ten yearshy about Sl(K), (KM), (KM) to enlarge our canals, and bonus our railways. and erect our public buildings, so that, in order to keep up the machinery of govermment in this Dominion, we are spending $336,0(0),(0) 0$ a year, which means a cest of $8.4^{7}$ for every man, woman and rhild in this Dominion, simply for the purpose of governing themselves. It appears to me. Mr. Speaker, that this is altogether too much, and I leelieve that we could largely reduce this expenditure without any detriment to the public interest. I propose to show a few ways in which I think our expenditures could he reduced. It was stated by the hon. gentleman from Huron (Mr. Macdonald) and he gave anthority for it, that in the United Sates in 1830, with a population of $12,000,000$, their expenses were only sition0,000 a year, While in Canada with a bare $5,(000,(100)$ of of population we are spending $\$ 36,500,000$. In the first place we see that our expenditure on the militia forces in 1878 was only 8618,000 in round numbers, while last year we spent $\$ 1,279,000$ on the service. Here is an increase of just about 100 per cent on the militia service of this country in thirteen years. I believe that a large saving can be marle in that department. I know, for instance, that it was stated here two years ago by Gen. Laurie who then represented the County of Shel-
burne-and his statement was confimed hy other gentlemen who are conversant with the militia forces of this Donimion--that while we were spending $\$ 1,2(x),(00)$ on the militia only about $\$ 20.0 .01(4)$ went to the men amd the batance went to the ofticials anfl staft: That was the statement of fien. Lamite. a man who was thoroughly conversant with the militia forees of the lominion amd who knew whereof he spoke. I believe that that statement is entirely correct. I hope and trust that our new. Minister of Militia will exercise more caution, and 1 believe that if he does he will find that the militia forces of the Dominion can lee looked after just ats well for about one-half of the money now spent. We are also spenting ahout slow,omia yearom the Royal Military (ollege in Kingston. and I believe that that institition should be wiped ont and the money saved, as there are very few of the great mass of the people of this Dominion wher ever get one dollar's worth of benerit from the Military College. Then take the North. West Momated folice.

 an increase in a few years. I drinot helieve that it is necessary that we shouli kete ten or clecen humbed men in the North-West. It. perlaps, might have heen necessary a few years aso. when the rebellion broke ont, hut torlay I am firmly of the opinion that it lage saving could lee effected in the expenditure in that force. Now with regard to superammation. In 1心-s we spent sionf,omb umler this head, white last year it cost us $\mathbf{S} 2+1$, (MK), and 1 leelieve sinue the pablic actomats were closed on the 30th .buly we have added to our expense in this commection about $\$ 00,0$ more. Sear by year that expenditure is largely increased: I ann not in fitcomr, and have expressed myself on former occasions as not being in favour, of this superamuation at all. I think that it is a fraud and an injustice perpetrated on the people of this comitry and that it shomld be abolished. The civil servants are pail large salaries, and if their salaries are not sutficient to provide for themselves and to lay sutficient for their ohd days, then I contemi that it is right and proper that their salaries shomal be increasenl. But after men have been in the service for ten and twenty years, with large salaries, light duties to perform, and short hours of labour, there is no excuse for continuing to saddle them on the country for ever after, at a large expense to the Dominion treasury. I think it is well that the dovermment shondil consider whether the time has not arrivel for aholishing this system altogether. When it was first introduced in 1873 there was some reason for it. At that time it was proposen that the fund should provide for those who hat grown ohl in the public service, and had become mable to perform the duties devolving upon them. But since then grave alyuses have grown up under the system, and to-day we find that active. stirring, enterprising men in the prime of life have been superannuated in order to provide positions for some of the needy supporters of the Govermment ; and thus they are saddled on the people of this country at an enormous expense for all the rest of their days. I think under this head a very large saving could be made by the abolition of the system. If find that under the head of Excise in 18-8 was spent and in $18918378,0 \mathrm{MO}$. Why should there be such a large increase in this item? If the popu-
lation of the country han grown very much, we could all understand why that service should cost the country more: lut while the population has increased at a very stuall rate, the expense has increased enormously. Then, civil govertment in 1578 cost only $8(\$ 23,(n \times)$, whereas last year it cons

 think a very large saving conh be made without at all impairing the efticiency of the service. Then, les a righteous act on the part of the dovernment, they could, by one fell stroke of the pen, as the hom. Finamce Minister statel last year, wipe out an expenditure of $\$ 4(N),(M)(t)$, the people of this country in the preparation of the voters lists. Although we spent $\leqslant t(A)$, (AN) last year in the preparation of the list, yet out of the 21.5 comstitn-
 all, unless possibly the sitting member should die, or unless for aty other caase a vacancy should oceur. We had a hetter voters list prepared ly the municipalities every year, which diduot cost us a firthing, and it is utterly useless to expend such a large amome of money in preparing it list that is not required. Moreover, the preparation of this list not only eosts such an enormons amount of money directly out of the public chest, but as every member of this House knows, it costs the two political parties a large sum in addition. In the county which I have the honour to represent, I venture to say that it costs the Conservative party at least sisho, and I am sure that it costs our side an equal amomet to revise the voters lists. Now, I regret very much that the Finance Minister, when noulding legislation for the country, did not consider these matters ; but 1 trust that before the session choses he will endeavour to reduce the enormous expenditure to which I inave referred. The Finance Minister, in delivering his Budget speech, has been pleised to give us the result of his revent visit to Washington, and I propose to speak a little upon that question, because I think that mo question has ever come before the people of this Dominion franght with such importance to the weal or woe of the people of this Dominion. In my opinion, Parliament could not place upon the statute-book a law of any sort that woud confer equal atrantages uppn the people of this country to those that would be conferred by a measure of ${ }^{\circ}$ unrestricted reciprocity with the people of the United States. The Finance Minister has told us that he for one is glad that the question is now settled. I am also pleased to know that we have now arrived at a stage in the proceedings when we can clearly define without any uncertain sound the position of the political parties on this question. There is no hope or expectation on the part of the Conservative party of any change in our trarle relations with the perple of the United States. The Finance Minister tells us that the matter is now closed and settled. Mr. Speaker, he does not know whereof he speaks. In my opinion he might as well try to stem the Niagara River as to try to stem the tide of free trade. When it has once set in in this Dominion you cannot stop it. The people of this country cannot afforl to go on, as they hare been going on, sacrificing their interests in order to bolster up a few manufactures and to create a few millionaires in this Dominion. The great mass of the people
are losing too much. Why, in the connty which I represent, I venture to say and I know wherenf I speak-there is not a farmer possessing a humbed atres of land who does not lose seno a year hy not having free atcess to the markets of the Enited states. Neither the Conservative nor the Reform party call affiond to have the present condition of things contimed. One side can afford it as well as the other; the Reformers can stand it as well as their rpponents: but neither of us can atfiorel it. It is costing us tom much, and in my opinion this, question has taken hold of the prople. and it is going to How on and on matil some settlement is arrived at: and althongh the Finance Minister may think it is closed sof far as he is comeerned, yet the perple will tell him that they are not satisfied and they have not lost hope, and they are lomand that if he camot succeed in changing the trade relations of this country to entrust their affairs to a man whe can and will succeed. He tells as farther that : For my own part I an mot at all afraid to face the future. No, with his nice little fat oftice and hamdsome salary, he is not afrail to face the future. He need wot be afraid: he is all right. What is the matter with him: With his ss,one as Minister of Finance per year, he need not he afraid to face the future : But how about the thousands and tens of thousands of perople of this comatry, the lone and sinew of this comitry, who have not got a handione position such as he has, and who are struggling for the breal they require to feed their families". Are they satistied that this comutry shoulh goon as it has heen guing on for the last 10 or 1.5 years? I venture to say they are not. Then the hom. gentleman throws sut a further hope to us that if the canadian farmer is to be debarred in part from the United states market :
" If the Canadian farmer is to be debarred in great part from a market in the Einited States for his prolucts. which market at the best is martial, sectional and variable. he will at least have this satisfaction, that under due and adequate protection he will not be exposed to the great and dangerons competition, in the products of this country. from the great western country of the United States. He can prepare himself to find al market for his wares in other countries where they get more favourable entrance, and he can especially prepare himself for that almost inexhaustible market which araite him for all his products in Great Britain, our mother land. In that country. already, by force of good quality and by prudence in selection, his apples, his cheese, his wheat, his cartle, his bacon and ham, find large and constantly increasing markets: and have to-day secured a permanent place in the market, and practically overtop all competition."
Why, sir, you would think that for the first time the markets of England were being opened to us. If I am not mistaken, we have had the markets of the old country open to us for the last twenty or thirty years. Have we any more favourable terms for our goods in the English markets than we had twenty years ago? Have we any more favourable terms in that market than any other country? With the exception of our cattle, we enter the English market precisely on the same terms as the United States, France, Germany, South Americo, Africa and any other country in the wide world. England is a free trade country which does not ask where her goods come from or what tariffs other countries impose against her exports. The United States send their cheese, wheat, flour and butter and other goods to England on exactly the same terms as we, so that we have no advantage over them except in the matter of cattle, tat

American cattle being schedulen, while no restriction is put upon ours. Why have our cattle this adrantage: Is it hecause they come from Camada? Not at all. hat solely hecause the cattle of the western states have been diseasen and the English people are afraid that disease will spreal. But if that distase hroke out among Canalian cattle, they would lie selheluled just ats are those of the United States. Suppose we had free trade or reciprocity with the United states, is there any man who thinks for a moment we would give up the right to gnamantine American cattle or the cattle of any ather comentry? Why, the states of the Cuion have: the right to y marantine cattle from one state to another. New York has the right to quarantine cattle from Ohio or any other state : and if we go to the ohd comentry, we will find that one comity has the right to selhedule the cattle of every other comety in England, Ireland and sentand.
Mr. SPROULE. Why donot those states which hate rattle and no disease pet the benefit of the Emelish market:
Mr. (AMPBELLL. Becamse the people of England know that pleuro-pmenmonia has hroken ont in the Conited states and are aftaid to admit their cattle on the same terms as those of Camada where there is uo disease. If we hat reciprocity with the Cuitel states. we would not think for one moment of giving up our quarantine regulations: and if the cattle from the Cuited states which pass through (canalda did not undergo quarantine. our ciattle wombld som be scheduleil. It is solely on actonut of the preantions we have taken to stamp out the disease that our cattle enjoy this privilege of not leing scheduled : and if we hat free trale. we wonld not give up that regulation, and our cattle would still go to Eaglimel free of cluty. The hon. sentleman was pleased to tell us that we wrould timd a market in Eagland for all those things. I ann free to say this, that the old comery is our natural market for mathy things. But our natural market for many others is the Cnited states, as I think 1 will be able conclusively th establish before I take my seat. Englani is our matmal market for our wheat, flour, cheese and other things. We sent solo(MO), (MX) pounds of cheese there list year and not one single pouml to the Cinited states. Whether we could semil any to the United States if there had leen no duty I tim not prepared to sity, hut I do not think we comld to any great extent, hecanse the Cnited States themselves semid $\mathbf{O},(\mathrm{OLO},(\mathrm{NOO}$ pounds to the ohl conntry, their cheese is almitted into England on the same terms ats ours. Then the markets of the United states are our natural market for many others things. Take barley, horses, wool, sheep and other things, for these the American market is our natural market. We sent $4, \boldsymbol{j 0 0},($ MNO bushels of harley to the United States last year, and only $1: 32,000$ bushels to England. Why did we send such a small guantity to Fagland and such a large quantity to the United States? We conll send our harley to England free of duty, yet we sent nearly $\mathbf{5},(100),(0) 0$ bushels to the United States, and paid 30 cents per bushel duty on it instead of sending it to the old comutry free. Do we send our harley to the United States because we prefer to deal with them, or because their money is better than that of the old country? No; but becuuse we get more money there for it.
 hushels there not withstanding the fact that there was a duty of 30 cents a hushel while we only sent 133,(M6) hashels to the old coontry, shows that either the people of Canada did not know their own husiness or that the Cnited States is our matural market. If there was in duty on the larley we send to the Unitel States. I venture to say that there would not lee a single bushel sent to the ohd country. The year before the McKinley Bill was adopted our exports to the United Nates amomed
 sent a few thousand bushels. There was no duty imposed on birley in Englami, hut our people coulit Net more money hy sembing their barley to the Enited states and paying the duty than they conld hy sending it to Englanil where there was no duty at all. Then, in the atticle of beans, we exporten
 Dushel to Englame. There wats no duty on heans in Englaml, and yet, notwithitanding ihere was a duty of 41 cents a hashel in the Chited States. our people sent their heans to the Linited states. The Finance Minister stys that our matural market is Euglimil. aml the perple of this :umn y evidently do mot know it, and have been very forlish in semding their pronluets to the Cnitel states. surely the people of Canadia must have learned experience from the number of years they have been sembing their eonds to the Cuited states and paying the duty hecanse they knew where the lest market was. Take away the duty, amd the price of those lxans would he 40 eents a hashel higher to the farmers of Cinala. Then the article of appes is another which we export very largely. The Finance Minister stated very truly that we semb a great many of these apples to the old comtry. We sent :3M,(RNO barrels to England and only aisunn harrels to the Luited States. One narket is free and there is a heave duty on the importation of apples to the other. Why didour people send that ghantity to the Cnited sitates: Because it pail them 1 nest. There is a quality of apple for winter use which every famer knows it wonld not pay to send 3. mp miles away to the ohd comentry, but there are low thasamis of bushels of apples rotting on the gromed in this country hecallse there is mo market for them. Still, even with the high duty which is placel upon them in the Cnited States, we sent them is, (xM) harrels last year. If we hat free trale with Boston and New York and the other American cities, where they do not raise onetenth of what they consume, you would find an aloundant market for all the varieties of fruit which we raise, and the farmers would realize a very large anomut for what they camot send across the ocean. Then what is our matural market for hay? Last year we sent ion,(0)( tons of hay to the United states and 11,850 tons to England. Fagland is not our natural market for haty. There is a duty of $\$ 4$ a ton on hay going into the United States, and yet the people of Camada sent that amount to their maket. No doubt our natural market for horses is in the United States. We have a limited market in England for a certain class of horses, lut England does not import all told from the whole world as many horses as we export in a year. England only inported 12,301 horses last year, while we exporten nearly 10,000 horses to the United States alone, and

Mr. Campbell.

Vear. Since Conferleration we have exported to the
 Englame. There is no duty in Englani on horses, and there is a heavy duty on horses going into the Cnited states, and yet our people sent $16,0 \mathrm{MN}$ horses a year to the United States hefore the atoption of the McKinley tariff, though they had to pay a duty of 21 per cent on each horse, and only about 13.7 horses to the old comutry. Now the duty has been raised and yet, with the tremendons duty We have to pay, we actually sent nearly 10.0 Mi horses to the Cnited States and only l.2.3 to the whl country. That shows that one natural market for horses is in the Coniter States, amd we find that our comotry is being Hondeil with horses. In the westerin part of the eonntry the price of horses has gione down enormonsly. There is no demand for them. The class of honses we have to sell is not genemally in demand in the old comotre and the only matret open to us for many years hats been the market of the United States. And, when we are deprivell of that market, our farmers are heine ofermu with horses for which there is monale unless the price is manle solow that they cammot ationd to prey the dinty and semel theminto the lonited states. Then the Minister of Finance told us that we had a great market in Finglaml for woul. Latst dear
 posund of that went to the ohd colntry. though it would he almitted there free and we had io cents a pound to piay in the linited states. vet We sent more $t$ ban a million of pounds to the Conited Niates. becamse that Wasomr nathal market, amd it was sent there as a husiness mansaction becanse we could get mome money there but. Withstanding the liuty, than we eonlat get in Gnglaad wiahnot having to pay any duty at all. It is the same thing in regaid us sheep. We. sent $-4+(0)$ head of sheep to the United States whers the duty is very high, amb only (1).onk heal to England where they went free. Will any man say that. if these duties were removed and we hand free tralle letween these two countries, it womh not enhance the value of every farm property in Cianda, increase the whtput of the farm. and increase the prosperity of the farmers by inceasing the value of what they have to sell : It costs the fatmer just as much to raise a haskel of hatley of to raise a cow or a horse or to ratise any kimd of grain nomatter what price he gets for it. and, if he gets the last few ents that is chear protit ant goes into his pocket or to the credit of his aceount in the hank. Then, ats to poratocs. That is an artiole we export very largely. Last year we exported to the Uniter states 3,3 oli.(Mn) hushels, on which there was a duty of e.) cents a hushel, and, though they conled gis into Finglame free of any luty, we sent them only $2,2-2$ mashels, and that is what the Finance Minister tell us is our natural market which we shonhl strive to gain. And so far as our fishery pronlucts that we have to sell are concernel, there is not a question that if we had the markets of the United Siates open to us the profits of our tishermen would be largely increased. There is no doubt that our lumbermen would reap much greater protits; the value of our immense lumber regions would he greatly increasen, the wealth and prosinerity of the lumbermen would heenhanced, amithe thensandsamitens of thousands of men who are employed in the lumber
mills and in the woons, would enjoy more remunerative prices for their labour lecause the lumbermen themselves would enjoy increased wealth and prosperity. Then. so far as our mineral ressurces are concerned, it would he of immense: and vantage to the people of this conntry if we hand the markets of the L'inted Siates apen to ns for our minemals. It is a well known fact that Camala is the richest comutry in this wide world: it is an almitted fact that there is no conotry so rich in mineral wealth ats the lominion of (antala. We have all the mills and all the resomrees for develop. ing and mining our minemals. Down ly the sete, in aldition to our great tishing resonuces. We hate mines of caal and iron lying alongside cath other, right on the line of railwige and on the sea const. Where they are eisy of access amb comblhe shipped to all pirts of the worlel: and pet the: mills of Lomblomerry. Siova sontia, are mot doing as ninu:h husiness as they onght to do hecanse there is no market for their prolacts. They cathnot semb their gombis to Manitolst or w british Columbia, they cammot even send many varieties to Ontario hecatuse the freisht would eat up the pronit. and it would paty fis hetter tog get those heary articles from the linited states or from the old comitry. We all know that north of take superior we have aseat deal of min. eral Wealth that is altogether molowehperl. Alongs the south shore there are villiges amd tomins springing $u_{p}$ : the villages ane lecoming towns, the towns are lneoming eities, and there is life aml activity, and stir. and hustleg ging on hecanse their mineral resonares are lefing developor, and they have a mather for their goonls: while along the morthern shores of bake siuperior all is solemin and all is desolation. heramse it floes not pay at man to goto work atml spend the fortumes that would he: beressaty to יpren up ami develop those mines and comstract the necessamy milways and facilitios for fretting in and out of the mines: for after he has Wone all this he has not grot a market where he call semil his goxels. The markets of the Dominion are limited. He cammot sell his heary irm gooms exept in a limited area : he cammet sell his coal exerpt in a limited areat. and so it happens that it dones mot piry, aml that is the reason why these mines are not leeing developerl. But once goin throw down the walls amd open up the markets of the linited states, amb immediately there is some ohject before a man to imbluce him to invest his money in dereloping these mines, and the result wonlil he that "mmediately catitial would thow in. and there wouhl he a sreat development of these mines, thonsamls and thonsamls of ment would he employed, and millions of chollars: would he invested in constructing railways to carry that we from the mines to the market, there would he work for our vessels that ply upon the lakes, aml there wonld be immeniately a great impetus siven to the Dominion of Cimada. We hate in this Dhminion of Canata only one industry to-diay that I can recall that is enjoying unrestricted reciprocity. Our ralway system in this Dominiom does enjoy reciprocity with the linited states. Fveryboly knows that the diamd Trunk Railway, or the ('anatian Pacific Railway, or the Michigan Central, that run from the west to the east, have reciprocity with the people of the liniten States. They can load a car at Detroit and draw it through Caniala in houl to Boston, or to Buffialo, or to New

Vork, without let or himimance. They can transprot American goods in hond from one American port in the west to another American port in the east. That is the only industry in Canala, that I can remember, that is enjoying reciprocity, and what is the result? Notwithstanding that our milWats are hampered. and himdered, and eramped on atcomont of the ditficulties that stame in their wat. notwithstambing that they have fill cents a tom duty to piy upon every ton of cobal they consume, not withianlines that they have a duty of S 4 a ton to pay upon the pig ion that they consume: and sis it ion duts upon the har iron and romm iron and steel they eonsume, and 3.5 per ecent daty upon the oiks and paints and varnishes that enter into the construction of their cars..$- n o t w i t h s t a n d i n g$ all these things. what do we tind? We time that our milways are gralually improving their comblition, they are iloulle-tateking their roats, the $v$ are increasing their rolling stock, their receipts atre grathally dimbing up from vear to year. they are competing. and competing surcessfully, with the railways that run entirely throbeli Amerian territory, showing that they are alhe to compete smocessfuily with those ramls. ahthongh they have many diffienlties to eonteme with that the Americam mals hate mot. Now, if you compare for one moment war railway system with wur ressels. fon find that motwithstanding that we own half the lakes and half the coast line, fet it :s a lamentalble fact that of all the millions of tons of freight that come down from the west to the easi last year, there was only a hare a per eent of it carrien in (imathian ressels. Why was this: simply and solely hecanse our vessels ion not enjoy the same privilege that our railways do. A ressel camme load at letroit for Butfillo. It camot loal at onte American port and tranship at another American port without first calling at a (amadian prot and liseharging the carego and getting it cleamanes. and the consemuence is that of all the millions of tons that cante down the lakes last rear 3 oner cent were carried in American vessels. Why, we can rememher a few years ago when we hand a great many thourishing shipyarels in this Cinalala of ours. I remember that in my own town, the town of Chatham, we hat a shipyard that employed lind skilled mechamics. Some of the largest propellers that are plying on the lakes within the last few years, were Inilt there. At St. (athatines on the Welland Camal, there were thousamels of men employed in hailding vessels for plying on the lakes. But to-day our own shipyards have disappeareal. the soumi of the hammer is mhearl. the workmen have fone away, and all is desolation and solitule, where hefore were hustle and activity in huiliting vessels to ply on the lakes. simply becanse there is nothing for the ressels to do. But once you open up the coasting trate of this Dominion for (anadian vessels, ant you afford employment for Canadian ressels, and onr C'amadian boys would not have to go away to seek employment in a foreign country. There would he plenty of work for our Canalian boys on our Canadian ressels, plying upon the lakes that separate these two countries. I helieve it would he a great allvantage to the people of Cimada, that it would afford inmense employment to the skilled mechanies, to the ship-buiklers, and a vast amount of capital would the employed in buihling and com-
structing vessels to ply upon the lakes and across from one American port to another, if we had the harriers remoret. In many other ways it would le of great adrantage to the people if we had these harriers to trate and commerce removed. But the Minister of Finance told us that in the comference at Washington, it was impossible to procure a reciprosity traty with the United stater: except upon such terms ats they comblant accept. I ann disposed not to plate torn much contidence in the statement that was delivered to this Honse some days age. In the firet phace, I have very litele contidence in a delegration that groes 10 Wishingen to secure a treaty that they do not want. Thev never ranted it, they woild not accept it if it was offered them, and consequemtly any negotiations that took place there simply amonted to a hlind and a great farce. I can imagine them going there-- and hom. gentlemen will motice how fully he has told as almut his matter--and how it wats that our relegrates printed out the lioms in the Way: we raised guestions, we dial this and that. The (ananlian delegates, after having presenterd these difficulties and canvassed themselves freels. and thoroughly sat to Mr. Blaine: My dear Mr. Blane, these ite our ditficulties, you ackandentre them : uow. my dear Mr. Blanes, you have hat harge experience in arrandine reciprocity traties: we never had any reciprocity treatics on frame, and conserpenty orm experience in that respect is very limited indeed, and, my dear Mr. Dlainc. We erme: hure now and ask you ats ath oll man. as a man of great experience in reciprocity treaties. to tell us how to act : we are prepared to atcept a treaty if you can, with yom experience, point out any way to which we can wereome the ditticulties. They comtinned: But, my dear Mr. Blaince, we want yon to give us some information and some help: we are ignomant. as we hate never had any reciprocity treaties to frame, while vou have hav great ex. perience an!, my dear Xlr. Blane. come to owr resune in this our time of neerl, for the hye-elections: are coming on.

## Mr. FOSTER. They are over.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Come amd help us in this our need and give us your allice. Jinl members of this House ever hear of a greater farce: The inca of the Minister of linamee of the great Donninion of (amala, with the Minister of Justice and the Ninister of Wiar going to Wiashington amil making such an exhibition. I am surprised such language should have been used hy the hom. rentlemen who went there. It must have heen used in a moment of weakness, which struck them about. that time. I low not think that a delegration gomins to Wiashington to chatain what they did not wath, What they would not le prepareil to accept if it were offered, should receive any continlence in regary to the canses of the failure of their mission. They had, however, a nice trip, it did not cost them anything, but I would not object to that if ther hail exhibited a sincere desire to roltain a reciprocity treaty. They were probably taking private lessoms from my dear Mr. Maine, and these may result in something later on. This, however, is toco serions a matter, for the people cannot afford to continne without a measure that would confer such enormous advantages on them. If hon. gentlemen opposite cannot point out any way ly which to remove these difficulties, they must make way

Mr. Campheil.
for those who are able to point out the way. Delegates to Wiashingten should not have been the first to mise objections. The Minister of Finance emphasized the fact that we pointed out difficulties and raised oljections. Such should come from another source, and not for those earnestly seeking a reciprocity treaty. Pesiles, they knew very well inefore they went to Wiashington that the people of the Linited Nates would not grant a reciprocity treaty which would embane only natural products. 1 ans enal, however, that the Minister of Finance was kimil enough to say that he did make Americans that offer, becaluse, listening to the arguments ahlressed by the hom. gentleman opposite it is appatrent that maty hom. gentlemen opposite are opposed to a reciprocity treaty even in natural pronducts. Oare hon. gentleman yesterday admitted he wis prepraed to almit corn from the Cuiter siates. although he pointed out that it would injure the raisers of wheat ; and yet that hon. sentleman supportsatiovemment whish proceerled on Wimingiton and deliherately oflered the peophle of :he Cuited states to throw down the wall $\because=$ fir ats natural prodncts were concerned. The dionernanent were willing to sicuifice the fanmers of the lominion. We know that if we hial a reciprocity treaty in natural products, so far its com, hecf and pork are concernen, I believe the prices wouht le a little lower. Our farmers would be a little injured by a reciprocity treaty ; but whatever injury arose on that acernint wonll he comateracter tenfold ly the adrantages that would arise in other ways. But the delegates to Wiashington cleliberately offered to sacrifice the farmers: at the same time they took gool catre not to survemiter one jot or tittle of the National Policy which lobsters uf a few mandacturers. The farmers may go, hat the manfactures mast have all the piretection they now enjoy. I lo not think that would he fair. We should have one law forall and no farour for any. Why shonhl one man be protected at the expense of the entire community : why should one man be able to have a law placed upon the Statute-look, hy which a few men can fleece the whole of Canitila: In this country we want manufacturers who can maintain themselves withont artificial assistance: we do not want a manufacturer who has to he holstered up with 2.5 or 30 per cent duty in corder to cnable him to compete ; if he camot do it himself let him go to the wall and let him turn his attention to something else. I take the gromm that if unrestrictel reciprocity would injure every manufacturer in this Dominion, that it would benefit our great agriculturai classes, then, on the principle of the greater gool to the gieater number, I must still support it. I am glad to helieve, however, that the great mass of our manufacturers would greatly henefit if we had free trade with the States. I know that the great milling industry with which I am more intimately acyuainted would find a lomanza if we had the tariff which now separates us from the Ünited States removed. We wonld be able to sell an enormous quantity of our prolucts in the New Fingland States where they do not raise the goods they require. We would he albe to sell to the city of Buffalo. with its population of 200,000 people, and which is within a stone's throw of the largest mills in Ontario. In the city of New York, with its population of about $1,000,(\mathrm{~N}, 0$ of people, we would also find a market for an enormous quantity of
our goonls. I am alson glad to know that in the town of Chathan, in which reside some of the largest carriage mammacturers on the continent, these gentlemen are heartily in favour of free trate with the United states. They say that they are hamdicapped now, that they have to pay $8+$ per tom duty on pig irom. El:3 per ton on round bar iron, 3.i per cent on paints, oils and vamish. ami (i) cents per ton on hateksmith's coal. They are also curtaibed in their markets. They have only the orer-stacket markets of seme of the provinces in Cimatia, but if you find them free trate and enable them to buy the mw material in the cheapest markets, and give them the chances of supplying Michigan, New lork and all the New lingland viates they would he able to compute against the world. We have just ats :gund mechamice, just as enterprising men. amb just ats ample fatilities in Canalatas they hate in any comat:y in the worhl. What occasion hats the (inanlian manufacturers to feat competition with the Sitates when they are mecting the competition of the Siates every diny in the yeat: We neet them on emmon ground in the old country ami in Newfoumbland. ind strely no man wonlh saty that we cammotholl our own in our own country and in our own homes. There is uo place where mannfaturing eal be olone so cheaply ats in this city of (ottana, with its malimited Water power, its magniticent facilitits for shipping in the raw material and the tinisher prompects ont, and its emormons quantity of abmalant cheap lalour. Look along the st. Latwere: atl the way lown, amd there you have unlimitod water power. Take our cotton mills at Dumias :onnwall amd Vialleyfiell. Is there any reason $v: y^{\prime}$ our cotton and Woollen manufacturers shouli sot eompete against the world: They are able to get the raw cotton from the south as cheaply as the manufacturers call in the States. Thei have all the machinery and lalwur neecessary, they have the ability, the push, the vigour, the vim and the capital. and there is no reason why they should not compete with any manufacturers in the wide world. If they hat the United States market for their goods they could double and treble their output and confer innmense advantages on the labouring penple of this community. Throw down the walls and remove the harriers that now alisturb trade and commerce, and immerliately there would be an enormons development of cipital, thousands of men would be employed where there are hmilreds now, the value of property would he enhanced, and I beliere that in ten years the population of this lominion would be doubled. It has been stated by the Ninister of Finance that we can only get reciprocity on certain terms which he has laid down. I do not believe that. I believe that if proper representations are mate to the people of the Linited States that we could ohtain reciprocity on rery favourable terms. As the Minister of Finance told us the United States has negotiated reciprocity treaties with many other countries. They have even male a treaty with the British West Iudia Islames, a colony of England standing in the stme position to Fingland as Canadia does. Is there any discrimination for American goons there and against Finglish goods? If I am not mistaken the British 'gools enter the British IVest India Islands upon the same terms as do the goods of the United States. I believe that the people of the United States want our trade as badly as
we want theirs, and you camnot have any treaty hetween the two countries unless it is mutually advautageons. I believe that a reciprocity treaty with Canadia would be a great advantage to the people of the Linited states. They wonld have a market of five millions of people right at their doors, with four thonsamd miles of an imaginary line separating the two comutries, penple ilescended from the same stock, speaking the same language, of the sume religions persuasions, and with their oljects ann aims in life much the same. Surely the trade of tive millions people right at their own doors would he far better than a trade of five millions of peeple with a thousami miles of water communieation separating them. The people of the New England states want to have our cool, our humber. our tish and minerals, and the people of Ohio and New Sork want our barley, our horses, our lambs, and any other articles that we have got to sell them. They can buy them cheapeer from us thim they can from any other ceontry. We want to tranle with them lecanse it pays us to sell our sends to them and it will also pay them to huy their goends from us: and that to my mind is a dear evilence that if proper representations are made: to the perple of the United States, a treaty, and a very farsurable treaty, can lee negotiated letween the two comitries. Now, some of our friembs state that it would lie disloyad, would lead to amexation. would lead to direct taxation, if we secured such a treaty. Now, these are questions which we have to consider. so far as I am concernen, I do not helieve that any such results would thow from it at all. I dlo not believe it is eren necessary for us to discriminate against the mother laml. I helieve a treaty can he arranged hy which the people of Canalia will oltain all the ailvantages that they choose. It must of course be a mutually adrantageons treaty, which will confer benetits upon our neighhours as well as upon ns, and I do not believe there is anything disloyal in trying to in the best we can for this canala of ours. We have all the same object in riew. I take it that every representative of the people here wants to see this fair Canada increase in prosperity and become great, developing its immense resources, increasing its population, iund promoting the happiness of its people ; and if we can best advance these laudable oljects amb ai:ns by negotiating a treaty with the country to the south of us, and removing the barriers that separate us, surely we wond the disloyal to our own land, we would be untrue to our best intereats, if we failed to seek for such a treaty. Why, England has great interests in Canada. Finglamd has to-day eight or nine hundred million dollars invested in this Dominion. Fingland wants to see Canada become great and prosperous, because that insures dividends to those who have their money invested here, and it insures our purchasing a largely increased quantity of goods from the manufacturers of Englaur. I verily believe that if we doubled our population in ten years, as we ought to do, we should buy a very much greater quantity of gooils from England than we do to-day. Although there might be a little temporary fall in our purchases from England, yet in the long run such a treaty would tend greatly to increase them loy increasing the prosperity and population of Canada. Why, it seems to me that the perple of Canada fifty years from now will look back and wonder what
kind of people there were in this Dominion in 189.2. Why, what are we doing? Weare spending millions of dollars in removing the natural barriers that separate this country from the United States. Last year, the (irand Trunk Railway Company spent $\$ 3$, , (Kx), (KN) in building a tumel under the st. Clair River. What did they do it for? For ammsement-only to look at it " No: but it was done solely to increase the facilities for transpurting trade lietween the east and the west. Then, go to the Niagaina River, and what do you see there! You finl that capitalists have invested their millions of dollars in building the iron and steel brilges that span that heautifulriver, for the mole purpose of enleavouring to remove the natual barriets to trade and commerce between this comntry and the comury to the south of us. Ant all this time, while the pernple of Canadia have been investing millions of dollars in trying to remove the batriers which nature has placed in the way of trade anl commerce. Howing from the west to the cass, what have our fovernment anl the congress at Wishington been doing: The Congress at Washingtomand the House of Commons at Ottawa have leen engagen in the noble and laudable enterprise of huilding higher and higher olstructions in the way of trate :und commerce, trying to unlo the wark which we have been spending our millions of bollats in accomplishing. It seems to me that that is a foolish and stupid thing for ins to ilo-after spemiing millions of dollars in removing barriers, to turn aroma and maise up other barriers. Why, if we want to have harriers hetween us. we had letter go to work and lestroy the brilges which span the Niagara River, how up the tumel that umdermines the st. Clair River. hlow up the losats, that carry the trains aeross, and sink the schomers that trale letween the two comatries. then we shall have all the barriers that nature has placed in the way, and we shall save ourselves the trouble of raising higher and higher walls to prevent us from trading with each other. But our friends tell us that this would be a disloyal treaty, and therefore oljectionable. In the tirst plate, Mr. Speaker, you know that before that treaty could become law, it would hare to receive the sanction of the Imperial (iovermment and le signed by Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Surely: that fact in itself is a sufficient gramantee that the interests of the Empire as a whole, anl the interests: of this Dominion, would not be prejudicially atfiected thereby. We are also told that it would head to amexation. Well, for my part I have no sympathy for those whodesire closer political relations with the United states. I know that there are a great many people in this country, both on the Comservative side, and a few on the Reform side-

## Mr. LANDERKIN. Oh, not one

Mr. CAMPBELI. Not many, but a few of the weaker sort, who favour annexation. Formy part I do not think it woull have that effect at all, for this reason, because all the comnection we want with the people of the United states is the privilege of buying from them those things which we can buy to adrantage, and the privilege of selling to them those things which we can sell to adrantage. We have a hetter form of government than theirs. In my opinion, our form of government is the best in the world.

Mr. Campbell.

## Mr. IVELDON. Hear, hear.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I am glat that the hom. member for Alhert agrees with me in one thing. I believe that our laws and institutions taken as a whole are the hest in this worh. There are many things which we can learn from the people of the Enited States, and protit hy. I certainly think that our laws are sometimes very batly administereal, and our form of government very much almsed, but that is the fault of the Administration and not of the form of gon emment. On the whole, our form of govemment, our laws and institutions, are the best in the worhl, and for my part, I anm guite satistied with them. Now. What are we to gain, after we have free trante with the Uniten States, hy amexation! It zeems to me we will have gained all the alvantages we can possibly hope for hy free trade, withont any of the lisancantages, amd would naturally stam all the more firmly by our own laws and institutions, so that insteal of free tranle lealing to ammexation, it would leal exactly in the opposite direction. We all know that the heand of the Conservative party, whaterer his political views may he now, was at one time very strongly in favour of annexation, as were also many of his colleagues. What opinions they hold now 1 womll not like io saly. hat we know they were at one time in farour of it : but if we had free tracle, the adrantages we would gain woull be such that all desire for amexation womld disitppear like the morning lew before the monning sun, and we would have a contented, happy and prosperous people in this fair lame of ours. Another point male is that it will lead to direct taxation. I do not think there is any langer whatever of that, but after all it is only a question of changing the pocket out of which you take the money. The people will have to pay in either case. and it seems tor me it does not make mach difference out of which pocket the money comes. I helieve, however, that we coull carry on the affairs of the comntry without putting our hands into the pookets of the people at all in the way of direct tixation. I think I have illrearly pointed out many ways in which the enormous expenditure of the crimetry could be cut down and the affairs of the country carried on efficiently at a cost of many millions of clollars less than are now expended. I have no doubt that if the lealer of the Reform party were entrusted with the reins of govermment. as he will he in a very short time, shonh the Conservative party adhere to their present policy of remaining still, he will fiud an effective solution of the difficulty. We know the means which have been adopted to carry the elections by our hon. friends opposite. We need only take up the Conservative organs in Northumberland, Honck, and other comities in which there have have been byeelections, to find the reasons why these counties were carried against the Opposition. Such means camnot be adopted at a general election, and I believe the time will come, and come speedily, when the people will rise in their might, knowing that there is no hope under the present Government of better trade relations with the United States, and insist on their public affairs heng conducted by abler and lietter men than those now in charge. I believe the tide of free trade is rushing with such mighty force that no party can withstand it. Look at the results of the census. Are they not most shameful? Notwithstanding the
hundreals of millions of dollars which have heen spent in reveloping ofr railways, leepening our canals, and enlarging our pablic works, notwithstanling the many million dollars spent on immi. gration, this fair 1)ominion had only inereased its population hy a bare half million people in the last ten years. The leantiful Province of Ontario, rich in mineral wealth, with agricultural resources that cammot be paralleled hy any comntry in the world, inhabited bis a frugal and inclustrions people, with all alvantages, situated as it is on the highway of the west and east, that onght to make it advance in prosperity, only increased its population in the last ten years by isionor perple, while the little state to the west. Nichigan, which camot he compared for a moment with the Province of Ontario, increased its popmation fombold. There is evilently something wrong. It eathnot be in the people, nor in the soil, nim in our alvantages and facilities for reaching the markets of the work. It can only le accoment for in one way, ant that is. that the trave policy of this diovermment does not tend to alvance the prosperity of the comitry. We are like a yong giant shatekleil amd hampereil. We are like a city survommed by a great wall, dying from mere inanition and want of commection with the tarle of the ont side comitry. The flower and the youth of our eonntry havegone into a foreign lame. Where withont any means or position they have risen step hy step up the ladiler of success. (io intw the workshops and marts of commepe, ant railway shops, along the lines of railway, and you will find at the hean of these lange concerins (amadians who owe their positions solely. to their skill, comause and ability, and yet we are to le told that Cinatians are not alile to hold their own in their own comatry afoinst foreign competition. This is a slamer ipen the people of Canala. I helieve that free trade will henefit the mechanic, the arti\%an, the miner, the fisherman, the lamberman, and iugriculturist, in fact all classess in this comentry. I helieve the time will som come when the people of this lominion will entrust the atfiairs of this conntry to a set of men who are in sympathy with their views, who will go to $\mathrm{II}_{\text {ash }}$ ington to get a fair and stagightforward treaty accepted which will promote the interests of this Dominion, and I hope the day will speedily come when the men in whom the people of cimatia have comtidence will thats be alle to olitain this great boon which the people of (anama resire.

Mr. DFVLIN. It was not my intention to take part in this disenssion, lut having hearil from two or three members on the opposite side to-day amd yesterday certain charges levelled against the party to which I have the honour to helong, I think it proper to dive at least a short reply to these charges. This afternoon we hearll that the success of the Conservative party in the last election was due to their loyalty, aml we heard another member, as he cast a temder and loving eye on his colleagues, asking what was the secret of the success of their party in the recent elections. No one disputes the loyalty of the great booly of the Conservative party, hit the history of our jarty and of its lealers in the past shows that the change of disloyalty cimmot he laid at our door. They say on the opposite side that the spirit of loyalty that animates them lies at the bottom of their success, but, when the head is disloyal, it is hard to believe that the body is loyal Io not they belong to a party which, after the death
of their late leader, invited a gentleman who, by profession, by siguature. by aspiration and by feeiing, is more strongly in favour of annexation to the United states than amyone on this side of the House, to take the place of their leader? They made that hom. gentleman the leader of their party. The cry of loyalty then comes on their part with less grace than it could eome from the lips of members of the Liberal party. Then, we naturally ask: Are we in the british Parliament or a Camadian 1'arliament :Julging from their constant references to the mother comutry, one would think that their only interest was to look to the mother country and to nerlect the Canalian people and Canalian homes. In March last it seems their programme was entire devotion to the interests of the Canadian people, but now we hear of mothing hut devation to the intercsts of the mother country. A profession made by them was that the secret of their suceess was in the policy which they alopted. It may he a poond policy for a diovernment anxions to remain in power to pursue, hat is it a food policy for the country to follow ? What was their policy during the recent bye electioms ? 1 hari the pleasure of risiting the riding of West Northmmerlamd when the election wats taking place there, and we fotim placarided on almosit every fence, Vote for the (ioverment camblidateand the railway loom. The cry was: Vote for the (iovernment candilate and harlour improvements, vote for pullic works, vote for post olfices, wote for the custom house, wote in fact for everything that the diovermment can give except for the policy which has heen held out and pertaps explainel to the people. That is the secret of their suceess, and there are other secrets which should not bee mentioned in larliament perhaps, but which are known by those who have followed the attitule of that party daring the recent elections. I fear not to say that every constituency in which a bye-election took place, was visited not lyy one, two, or three, but liy twenty or thirty outsiders, who went thither not to eduate the people by speech, but to convert them ly other means which should not be mentioned in Parliament. And yet they presumptuonsly ask: What is the secret of their saceess: How is it that they have come here with such a majority? They have managed to get here hy following out the policy which the Conservative party has pursued for the last twenty years. of purchasing constituencies hy means of railways, of pulicic buidings, of offers of distrihution of pullic noneys, and they will have to satisfy the demands marle on the strength of these promises during the next three or four years if they wish to remain in power. Never more astomished in my life was I than when I hearil in the same constituency of West Northumberland, that the dovernment had sent up inspectors to examine a port there, and to lay out certain works which it was proposed to construct. The works were laid out on the ice, the spring came, and the ice passed away with the designs of the works upon it, and nothing further was done until a month ago, when the people were informed that the policy of the Government would be carried out and the harbour works would be completed; and yet here we are usked what is the secret of the success of the ministerial party during the recent bye-elections? We know the secret. Any one with the eye or ear closed could find ont
that secret. Further, they have won their elections by vilification of the Iilieral party, hy vilification of our respected and beloved leader in the byeelections of the Province of Ontario. In every way they have tried to crush the Liberal party and its leaders, hut they have not yet succeeded. They have also tried to crush the policy to which we are attached and which we shall follow. Only a year ago or a little more Parliament was dissolved. Why? Because on that occasion the Premier imnounced to the Canalian people that he was aloout completing arrangements for a treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. In March last. the people were not asked to pronounce upon the National Policy, but they were asked to approve of the course the late Premier of Combla had alopted in attempting to hring about thade ralations with the Cnited states. We were informed that these trade relations were alwout to be completed. But what dint we hear the other day from the Minister of Finance? That all such negotiations were at an end, that no treaty of reciprocity would be concluded het ween Camala amel the United Ntates. Such was the information given to Parliament and given to the people of Canada. What a strange eontratiction, what an inmense contradiction, between the words neterel here by the Minister of Finance and the profession of political faith made his his late leader previous to the dissolution of Parliment: Parliament was dissolved in order. that it treaty might he concluled amb approven. and the Minister of Finance comes here and tells us that in reality their only object was to go and find out whether they could have such a treaty. It reminds me very much of a man trying to get into a house hy every means except through the open door. The opell door was there, but he would nut go in by that means. He pretends to have tried hy all other possible ways to get in, and comes lack to tell us that he conid not get int, that house of reciprocity; the door was open, but he would mot walk in through it. sir, we have been assureal that the farmer is prosperons: we have been tohd in the course of this delate that he is perfectly prosperons, that the industries of the country are flomeishing, and that the country itself is in a prosperoms and healthy comdition. I believe that hom. gentlemen on the opposite side who make such statements are beginning to belice themselves that the country is prosperous. hecanse they have said it so, often that they have actually convincel themselves: that such is the case. Sir, without taking up the statistics of the country I would ask them to look aroum and to tell us where is this great prosperity of which we hear so much. If they go across theriver to the neighloming city of Hull they will lee told by the manufacturers of humber that traile, amd the lumber trade especially, is in a state of uncertainty, owing to the policy of the Gevermment. Today a duty of one kind is imposed, to-morrow it may be removed, and perhaps the day after it will be reimposed. The lumber merchants are actually afraid to make investments for fear that the policy of the Government may be such that those investments will prove enormons losses. Sir. with regard to this degree of prosperity of which we hear so much, this measure of happiness, I maintain that the farmer under the existing trade relations hetween Canada and the United States camnot lee in as happy and as prosperous a condition as he would be were the high wall which now exists letween the
two comntries removel. How is it to be contenden, for instance, that if he conld sell his barley at 20 cents a bushel more than he can now, that he would not be more prosperous: And if he could obtain S30 more for every horse that he sells, would that not be at least $\$ 30$ to his advantage : Anil, Sir, for every dozen of eggs that he sells, if he could ohtain atents more, amil 40 cents more for a loushel of berins, and $\$ 4$ more for a ton of hay, and is cents more a pound for poultry, would he not be, at all events, benefited by so much the more: It is only a few weeks ago-and this gives an inlea of how heavily the taxation which is now impose: bears upon the agricultural class of Canala-a train consisting of 12 car louls of poultry was shipperl from Smith's Falls, Perth and Brock ville. The value of the shipment amountel to $\mathbf{S i z}(\mathbf{3},(\mathrm{M})(1)$. What was the duty collected upon that poultry at Rouses Point: The dinty was S 8, Tan umon this one train load of poultry shipped from this conntry to the United States. Yet we will he toll, notwithstanding this neary tax, notwithstanding this heary laty of over $\mathbf{S B}_{8},(\mathrm{KO})$ upon one shipment of poultry, that the Canalian farmer is as prosperous as he could he, and if the high wall were removed it would not help him. Sir, the trade of Canala has fallen off largely also. Upon these very articles which 1 have just mentioned, since the McKinley Bill came into operation, the sale of eggs to the Uinited Ntates fell off over siols, (MN), and the increase to Great Pritain was only $\mathbf{E S 2}, 0 \mathrm{MO}$. The sale of hay fell off by Sithi, (NOM, and has only increasel to (ireat Britain by sion,0no . The sale of horses has fallen off over sisis.o(n) to the United States, and it only increased by Sli38, (NO). With regard to the item of barley, the falling off is much more marked. It has been S1, 833,203 , and the corresponcling increase has merely been sim, (000). Still, noturithstanding these alarming figures, we will be told that the farmers are in a prosperous condition, becanse, forsooth, they have the home market. It was pointed ont by the hon. gentleman who precerled me that they had this market even before we lost the American market. We have hial this market since we lost the American market, and no matter what market we may obtain, no matter what market may be openerl out to us, we shall continue to have the Fuglish market. Sir, if reciprocity is not a gool thing, how comes it that hon. gentlemen opposite have gone so frequently to the United States begging for reciprocity? If reciprocity were nota goon thing, how comes it that a promise was made over and over again, not hy the Liberal party; but by hon. gentlemen opposite, that a treaty of reciprocity would be made with Spain? And what has become of that treaty which was promised? If reciprocity is not a good thing, how comes it that they have in laris an official, or I should rather sny an amhessador, whose mission it is to look after precisely those matters affecting treaties of reciprocity? How comes it that the Minister of Finance himself went last summer down to the West Indies? It was not a mere pleasure trip, it was not for his political or any other kind of healih; he went there, I believe, in seareh of a treaty of reciprocity. And how comes it that we send the products of Canala to every exhilition, whether in Europe or in America, and that probably we shall send a large quantity of products to the great international exhibition at Chicago: What is the object of these
missions: What is the oliject of the expenditure connecterl with such missions, if not to find new markets? And simply because the forernment in not wish to lose the support of the manufacturers of this comatry, and especially because they lo not wish to lose their contributions, which are so useful in times of election, the people of C:anala must be depriverl of this valuable treaty of reciprocity. That is ahout the state of affairs. I lo not wish to detain the House very long, but before proceeding I wish to quote an article from the Eondon Chomirlo which. speaking of this very question. has the following words:-.
" A more effective method of realizing Sir Charles Tubper's aspirations would be unrestrictel reciprocity between Englam and (ananla. We lo not expect that Sir Charles will agree with us when we aftirm that it would be betier for Cimadia to establish free rade both with America and ourselves. hit it is of the highest impurtance 10 preserve friendly relations with Americn. If we are to ase the Canadian Pacitic Ratimay as a hichway the east, this is an allditional reason why Canalat should aim bot only to strengthen the honds of inion with Fingland. but to maintain such relations with America is will abviate any just canse of Amerienn jealonsy anainst Englamel. America hones to compel the entrance of Canada into the Enion hy the severity of her commereial polies. The best Way to defeat such tactice is noi to he found in intimation. for a nation of five millions cannot wate a snecesifil enmmereial war against a nation of sixty-five millinus, hat in a nolicy of unrestricted commercial interenurse with the rest of the worla."

Here we find an English organ telling us that if we wish to be loyal to Englamd and loyal to ourselves we should alopt this very same policy which is the policy of the Liberal party, namely, unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United states. I think that is an answer to those who claim that murestricted reciprocity means disloyalty. With respect to those who claim that this comentrv is in such a prosperous state, I desire to take this decatsiom to recall the remarks of the member for Alluert (Mr. Weldon) during a diseussion last session. That hon. member, speaking of the State of Vermont, said that there was an actual decrease in population during the last seven years, and he pointed that out as a great evil: ant he also atfirmend that in Maine, out of 1 if comities, 7 had ileclined in population. Speaking of the State of New Fork, he clamed there wiss a decrease in 23 rout of fol comities, and he aldent: "I renture thatyon will find no such startling statement in any of the provinces of "anadia." Remember, he pronombed it a startling statement, becanse there was a lecrease in the population of the State of Vermont and a decrease in $\overline{7}$ counties out of 16 in Maine. Referring to Ohio, he sail that out of 89 counties there was a decrease in 2 N . Referring to Indianat he said that out of 92 comnties there was a decrease in 2.5. He anlded: "To be sure I have read the strongest as illustrating my position, but there are a gevel many other states in which the decline, though not duite so striking, is striking and discouraging indeed." Thus we have the worls startling, istriking and discouraging. How the hon. gentleman must have been struck with the census returns of his own province: how he must have foum them striking, startling and discouraging. But what the hon. gentleman comlemued last year he will be willing to palliate this year, for it will not suit him to state that as striking, startling and discouraging, which last year he pronounced as such. What are the figures our census shows: In New Brunswick
alone there was a decrease in $\$$ out of 1.7 counties : in Nora sootia a llecrease ins ont of 19 comaties; in (Hutario a decrease in 39 out of 91 comuties: in Prince bilward lslamd a decrease in 1 out of 3
 comnties. The percentage of decrease in the cominties of the states of the United States to which I have referred was os per cent, whereas the decreane in the comenties I have referred to in Canada was $+3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and yet a decrease of $28!2$ per cent Was dencribed hy the hom. member for Albert as striking, startling ami discouraging. How must the hon. gentleman he impressed by the decrease of $43!$ per cent as illustrated liy the returns of certain comities in his own l'rovince' We are further told that another reason for the reverses which the Liberal paty have suffered huring the recent bye-elections Was a letter written hy Mr. Blake. I fail to see what great comfort our opponents can draw from that letter. I find among other passigges the following:-

[^21]As an instance of the loss cansed by the present polic: of the (iovernment 1 will glance at the forelign trade of St. John, N.B., which deelined Sien.i3t4 as compared with the corresonding periond of the previous year. The decline in imports wis
 duty decline $\mathrm{stO}+\mathrm{ti}$. The import trave of that port for the first four months of the last two and the current fiscal years, stands as follows: 1850 o.9),
 73:. I tind here, to use the expression adopted last rear hig the member for Ahert, that these figures art certainly striking, startling and discomacing. Again I comlal quote from the Toronto Mrorleref, which is not a political paper, but simply a commercial journal, and it says:

- Now withstamding the anspicious prognostications and glowing repmite of the crips, the results of the unusually: hountiful harvest have hardly yet hegath to be felt, and from all pars of the Dominion come tidings of business dall and mines suarec."
Is that the evidence bronght forward of the prosperity of the comotry: Is it mot a fact that in almost every mandacturing town there are to has foumil hundreds of memployed men at the street comers: that only a month or two ago in Quelrec a large procession of the unemployell proceedel to the Provincial fiorermment leseeching them to furnishemployment : and that in Toronto unemployed people are to be connted not by hundreals hut liy thousinds: Aml this is the contented. happy, wealithy popnlation, regarding whom we have had such glowing pictures painted ly hom. gentlemen opposite. I camost allow the present occasion to pass without once more expressing the opinion, representing as I do a large and prosperons agricultural ind manufacturing eounty, that we should pronounce in favour of the policy of the Liberal party: which is unrestricted reciprocity. Aml why? Becanse we have every reason to believe that that policy would give better markets for every one. As was pointel out by the hon. gentleman who precerled me, we would have hetter markets in every respect. Our lumber market wouli he in a healthy comlition, the mineral mines of the various provinces would lee developed, and onr farmers
would he satisfien. We would certainly get cheaper manufactured goods for the toiler, and what is especially of vast importance to Ontario, there would be a revival of our lake shipping. What is the prosition to-day: Certainly in one respect we have uo reason to complain. We have the wealth of the forest, and the wealth of the stream, and the wealth of the lame. That we do not owe to the (iovernment. Again, as was satid ly other speakers before me, we have an excellent form of government, as free ami imiependent as any minder the sun: and with regarl to the different policies spoken of-ammexation. colonial depentence and independence-.-I believe that, considering all the circumstances and the population we have in (ianalat to-liay. ont present position is satisfactory. We have no reasom to complatin: but if ever it change should come I most join in the sentiments which were expresseal here this afternoon that instead of anmexition political imbependence would be preferahle. I think that the same opinion will he expressed by the vatst majority of the gronger (imblians. We have a free constitution, an unstained history, in excellent reputation as a people, lut we lack an honest Govermment, that want is evilent: it Was mande inanifest last session, amil it is puite pensible that we will have 'pportmities to make it still more: manifest this session. In conserfuence of the mistation policy of the diovermment we have stagnation of trade, and on that aceomut we camon loost of the prosperity which should be ours. We hate tried the Nationallobliey and wehave fonmel that it is a failure: What we ask now is that the policy of murestricted reciprocity should he given a trial. Why shomld we feel its strangers with regard to the people to the sonth of us? They are in common with us in matters of religions persmasion, in feeling. in sentiment and in aspirations. True, they are umber. another hag. but they speak the same languge as we do, they have the same feelings as we have, and our country lies side loy side with theirs for seremal thousamd miles. We have everything tw gain by heing free in our commercial relations with the United States, and every:hing to lose by mantaining an mifriemelly attitme with that comitry. We know, as was pointen ont this aftermom liy a Tory joumal of the city of Otiawa, that these relat tions are far from lecing hamonions. This jommal says that we are actually on the verge of a war with the Cuited States, and that is not the confession of a Liberal paper but it is the statement of the Tory Erwing! Jowiowel of this city. Would it not he better to entertain towards the people of the south of us more kindly sentiments, have with them freer trade relations and enjoy the degree of prosperity which we know exists under their Hag, and which would exist unter ours, if we had murestricted reciprocity.

Mr. PERRI. Mr. Speaker, this sulbjett which we are now liscussing isal very important one indeed. It is not exhansten, and what is the reason that we are not gratified with the opinion of hon. gentlemen on the opposite site of the House on this ques. tion: Is it that the ammonncement of the Minister of Finance the other night, that we are not to expect trale with the United States has so stumed and dumbfounded them or what is it? I do not wonder at gentlemen on the fovermment benches not having the strength to come forward to give
expression to their sentiments on this nccasion, because a great many of them, especially gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces, had pleiged themselves on the eve of the last general elections, that they were in favour of free trade with the United States. I an aware that in my province the candidates on hoth sides of politics expressed themselves for unrestricted reciprocity, and I am also anare that they did the same thing in Nova Nootia. In fact, Inelieve the Minister of Marine and Fisheries pledged himself at one meeting that he would give the people unrestrictel reciprocity with the United States. We, howeser, find now that the actions of these gentlemen speak louder than their woris, anh when free tracle is proposed from this side of the House hom. gentlemen opposite vote straight against it. It would seem as if free trate was something like the cable of the Indian when it slippen at the emd he was ashamed anil frightened. I welieve that if before the elections the people hal known that they were not going to get unestricted reciprocity, and that the ionermment were only hypocites, the majority of the electors would have voted the other way. Sime members of the donermment had gone to Wishington during the elections and the people believel that they were going to have reciprocity. I believe that they went there without leing invited, and that when they knockel at the down of the otfice of Mr. Blane they appeared as strangers aml that Mr. Blaine did not know chey were coming. We are toll hy the Minister of Finance that they spent four or fise days in IIashingtom and that they hat a gowel time. I suppose that when the Auditor dienemals Report somes next year we will have reason to helieve they haul a goonl time. Inat I hope there will not be any conkscrews charged in the acomat. I helieve they were self-constituted messengers and that the authority is very questionalile on which they went tw Wishington. I believe they did not represent the majority of the people of Canala but that they mistepresentel them, because it is a well known fict that if the guestion were put fairly and spuarely inefore the electors of the Dominion, they would lee in farour of umrestricted reciprocity. The Minister of Finance maty tell us here that the day is gone ly for unrestricted reciprocity with the States, hat his predictions are just about as reliable as the predictions of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley when they stated that, in 1812, , the treasury of this country would receive sion, (mon), (KM) ats proveeds of the sales of laml in the North-West. What is the result? What are the facts? The facts are, that up to this day the revenue oltained from the sale of lamis in the North.West is still less than the expenditure. We were told by no less a person than Sir Charles Tupper, in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1878 , that if the comutry would return the Conservative party to power, in less than two years we would have free trade with the United States. Well, the people of Prince Edward Island were very much in love with free trade, having had experience of it from 1854 to 1866, and during those years they were prosperous, they made money by trading with the Americans. In fact, the farmers und tishermen of Prince Edward Island exported to the United States everything they could produce and got good prices for it all ; but after that treaty was abrogated and the Goverument of Canada began to build Chinese walls between the
two countries the people of Prince Edward Island legan to grow less prosperous. sir, it is no great womler, hecause most of our exports from the island must go to the Cnited States, notwithstanding the harriers that have been built up between the two comntries. Our potatoses must go to the United ritates, although tased $2 \pi$ cents a hushel: our horses must $g 0$ to the United States, though tavel S30 ench : our lambs must go to the Chited Niates, though taxed it cents each; our sheep manst ego to the Cinited states, though taxed sl.all per head : the conl and mackerel cured hy the tishermen of Prince Eilward Island must go the Cnited states, hecause there is no other market for them anywhere, though they are tixed soz a barrel. We may he asked, why we do not send our mackerel. cinl. potatoes, horses and sheep up to Ontatio: We cammot get a greater interprovincial market than we have alrcady. I remember that five years age a fish merehant of Tignish sent 10 barrels of mackerel to Ottawa. He kept them here three months, and during that time he soh ten mackerel, and he hail tinatly to send the whole shipment to Chicagnamp paty $\mathbf{S i}^{2}$ duty on each harrel lefore he conld sell them. This is the kind of trate we have between the Meritime Provinces and the L:pper Provinces. Of couse the agents of a acricultural machinery manufacturers from ontario conne th Prince Edward Island and sell to wur farmers their machinery which is protected at the rate on 20 or $\quad$-i, per cent, and the eonsumer in Prince Edward lslime pays that mach more for his machinery than he wonld have to pay if there wefe free trade bet ween us and the linited states. When the time of payment comes. thise farmers have to mee their bills for this machinery--lecenuse, let me tell yon. the perple of Prince Eilward Island are an honest people who pay their delts : they pay a humdred cents for every dollar they owe : and notwithstanding the hurlens which this !avernment has placed upom them, when the time comes they have to sell their productions in the Enited Nates market in orler to pay the Ontario manufacturers for this machinery. The people of Prince Edward Island are not aible to sell their putatoes in Canala, or their eggs, their horses, their lambs, their sheep, their mackerel, or anything else that they have to export from the Island. They must find a market fon all these things in the Cnited States: and what is the result: Let me show you one pisture for a moment. We will suppose that a farmer of Prince Edward Islamd hating a farm of ( 6 ( acres of land has :300) hashels of potatores to sell. and I helieve he conlal have that guantity and mach more. He sells them in the United States market. How much duty is he obliged to pay_on these 300 hushels of potatues: The sum of $57 . \pi$. Suppose he sents $3(4)$ dozens of eggs: on them he has to pay Sis. Nuppose he senls one horse : he has to pay 830 on it. suppose he sells 10 lambs: on them he has to pay si.50). Suppose he sells 10 sheep : on them he has to pay Sli. Suppose he lives near the sea and does sone fishing, and sends 10 harrels of mackerel to the United States ; he has to pay $\mathbf{S}^{2}(0$ on them. In all, that poor farmer in Prince Edward Isiand, in order to meet the bills which he owes to the manufacturers of Ontario for his farming machinery and other things, is compelled to sell his produce to the United States market, and pay in one year $\$ 147$ of
taxes into the treasury of the United Niates. Is that not a frightful comelition of things: Is it any womber that the people of Prince Eilward Island ery out for free traile with the United States: Where else call they olotain free trade: We were toll liy the Ninister of finance a year or two ago: Send four eggs to Fingland: there vou will tind a market for them ; the people of England want your eggs: they are hungry for them. Well, the experiment was trien, and what was the result? I sali the statement of a large shipper in Ontario, who satid: "I sohl so many do\%ens in Fingland for so mach, hut still it was less than I combl get in the United states: hut I had at certatin guantity left, and, in orler that they should not come back to Canala. the High Commissimer took them to use in his kitchen." That is the Lombon market. We know that the people of Camala are not alle to compete in the supply of eggs for the Euglish manket with the people of France, Italy anll 1 iemmany. Why, sir, egess cam he lamed there in -4 hous. and I suppose less from France, (iermany and other countries, whereas hy the time our exge reach England they are stale and untit for use. Berifles, 1 helieve the English people are far more particular as to the size and the quality of esegs thien the people: of the Uniten states. In England eggs are lought, not by the dozen, but hy the sonre, and the -00 eggs are expected to reach a certain weight. That is not the case in the liniten Ntates. Take up the statistics for the year lson and you will find that while we did not ship one dozen of eggs to Englanh, we shipped nearly se, (nn), $11(n)$ worth to the Unitel Nates. The same results appear in fish and barley. What is the reason: We have always had the English market open to us. We know there is no tariff against us on our exports to the british market, and that we have to meet a high tariff in the Liniterl States. yet we export to the United States in preference to Fingland. Why is it? It is lecause the United States are hamfier to us and more profitable than Englaml. We have been toll that the Americans have become prosperous under protection. I agree in that propesition, hut it must be remembered that the American people.
 themsel wes. Suppose there was protection hetween the cities of Chicagos and New York, how could these people live: We are told that our manufactures here will he destroyed if we have free commercial intereourse with the people of the Uniten States. Can any man be convinced that if $\bar{i},(16 f)$,-
 are not going to he benetited: It seems to me there can be no disputing the plain fact that the smaller population must enjoy the greater benefit. We have the labour and all the facilities required to make our people prosperous and happy if the (iovernment will only not tinker with our tariff but give the people perfect liberty to trade where they deem best. If the Government will insteml give us the United States market, we will have a happy and prosperous people in a very short time. We are toll also that this will be disloyal and tend to annexation. A more rotten argument Inever heard. I ama (irit and my hon.friends opposite are Tories, I want to buy goods, and if my Tory friends could sell them cheaper, I will buy from them; but because I buy from them, is it to he said that I am going to be a Tory? No; not a bit. With just as much
reason is it said that because we desire to trate with the lankees we are hecoming annexationists. Ny hon. friend from Kent said a while ago that although a Liberal he was a loyal subject. Formy part, I would sooner live under the laws of Canala than under those of the United States. I Wats born under the British constitution and I hope to die under it. There is no donbt the diovemment have not carried ont their promises. They have failed in a goom many cases, and I camot say but that perhaps, if I left them alone a little further, they may do such strange things that the people may take it into their heats to put them out of power. They say the people are happy and prosperons and contented, hut take up the newspapers published in this city and yon will tind nu less than $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{i}}$ deputations waiting daily on the Minister regarding alditions to the tariff or reluctions, which iloes not show much contentment.

Mr. CAMFRON (Invemess) meven the aljoumment of the debate.

Motion agreen to, and lehate aljournerl.
Mr. BOWELL moved the aljommment of the House.

Motion agreed to : and Homse aljommen at (1).50 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

> Monnay, Esth March, 1s0?.

The Sreaker took the (hair at Three oclock.

## Phaykrs.

## UEMBERS INTRODUCED.

Johs Heari, Esa., Member for the Electoral District of Quebec West:'introduced by Sir Adolyhe Caron and Hon. Mr. Costigan.
Williay Pridhan, Esq. . Member for the South Riding of the County of Perth ; introduced by Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Costigan.

## FIRsTR READIN(i.

Bill (No. 44) further to amend the Chinese Immigration Act.--(Mr. Gorlon.)

## (ANADA AND NEWFOUNDLANI).

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Before the Orelers of the Day are called, I leg to ask the Minister of Marine when the papers promised with respect to New. foundland, which are being eagerly looked for by a large number of members, may he expected:

Mr. TUPYFR. The pipers are ready with the exception of the examination which is necessary $t_{1}$ be made. They have been prepared and are ready to be laid on the Table of the House as soon is authority is olstained.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Cian the hon. gentleman tell me-if Mr. Speaker will excuse ine for putting the question now-whether a proclamation has been issued with respect to the admission of Newfoundland goods into Canada, putting a duty upon those goods, and when it was issued?

Mr. TUPPER. I cannot give the exact date of the proclumation issued. But the Act is in force.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would remark that the fees have not been exacted muder the Act passel some years ago.

Mr. TUPPER. They were not collecten, but instructions were sent to the ofticers to collect them. The Act was not suspemled.

## SPCOND READING.

Bill (No. 42) to revive anl amend the Adt to incorporate the Brock ville and New lork Brilge (Oupany.--(Mr. Taylor.)

## GRANITE-ENPORTS AND IMPGRTS.

Mr. LISTER (for Mr. (inlmok) asked. Is the Government aware that the Unitel States Customs officials compel Canadians. who export manufactured granite to that country, to give in diagram of each separate manufactured piece of granite exporten to that country, attached to the invoice, and the value sworn to before an American Consul ? What means do the Customs otficials of Canala employ to ascertain the value of manufactured granite coming into Canala from Creat Britain and the United States:

Mr. BOWELLL. We are not aware what the Americans do, nor the orders they give to their officials in comection with the articles that are exported from this country to the United States. In answer to the second part of the question, the sime rule applies to that article as to all others. If the hon. gentleman will refer to sections $6 \bar{i}, 68$ and 68 and some following sections of the Customs Act. he will find what the rule is on this matter.

## CANADA AND SPANINH WEST INDIES.

Mr. bORDEN asked, Have any and what steps leeen taken to secure for Canala a contimuation of the present arrangement, enling 30th June next, with Spain, by which Canalian products-notahly potatoes, tish aml lumber-are almitted to the Spanish West Indies upon the sime terms as the products of the United States?

Mr. Foster. The matter has been represented to the British Govermuent, and Sir Charles Tupper has been given full plenipotentiary powers, with Sir John Wolffe, to enter into negotiations with the Spanish (fovernment in regard to this matter.

## dUTY ON A BRITISH FLAg.

Mr. BORDEN (for Mr. Lavimerkis) asked, Did the fiovernment collect the other day a duty of $\$ 52.75$ on a British flag presented hy H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as a prize to the lest drilled corps of Montreal Cadets?
Mr. BOWELL. The Custons officials at Montreal collected the duty, as it was under the law their cluty to do, but as soon as the attention of the Government was drawn to the fact by the importers, the sum collected was ordered to be refunded.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC AND THE INTER(OIONIAL RAILIVAY.

Mr. DAVIES askel, What was the total amome paid by the Canalian Pacific Railway Company to the Intercolomial Railway for the six months ending 31 st December last, for ruming privileges amd station and other acemmomation over the latter raal between St. John and Halifias and its stations? What was the total amome paid lov the Intercolonial Railway to the Camalian Pacific Railway, for the six monthe ending 31 st December last, for ranning trains over the literedonial Railway letween Halifax and St. John:
'Mr. HadidiAPT. The Canalian Pateitic Railway Company pay mothing for ruming privileges and stations or other accommondations wet the Intercolonial Railway hetween st. John and Hallifax, as all trains maning between these points are trains of the litter roal, the fares on which wer that section of rom acerue to the Intercolomial Railway. Nothing is paid lie the Intercolonial Railway to the Camalian Pacitic Railway Company for romming trains over the Intercolonial Railway between st. John and Halifas, as the fares acerve to the Intereolomial Railway, but, as is the regular practice. a car mileage charge is mate for the cars of one road runing on the road of another.

## THE KAMOURASKA WHARF.

## Mr. CARROLI. (Translation) movel for:

Conies finl accuunts, pay-lists and correspminence in the year ls9n, in relation to the construction of it whari at the villare of Kamuraski, Provinee of (Quebee.
He sail: I regret. Mr. Speaker, to sec that the Hon. Minister of lonlic Works is not in his seat : hut I hope that he will read in the Ifrusaciel the report of the remarks I ann to make on this question. In Issi the forermment decided that a wharf should he built at the village of Kanomraska. The work was commencel very late in the fall, and the result was that what was ilone was carried away by the ice of the spring. For two years nothing more was attempten, until my lamenten predecesisor, Mr: Dessaint. having called the matter to the attention of the then Minister of Public Works, the latter conclunled to have the work resumed. The wharf was to lwe owo feet long. That length has heen reacheil in 1890, hut the liead of the wharf remains to he completel. This work was umlertaken in the public interest, and I hope that the ciovernment will finish it now that it is begun. Kamouraska is one of the most important ports on the south shore of the St. Lawrence for inland nat rigation. It is a very safe harbour, the safest between Quebec and Rimouski, a distance of two humired miles, and I have no hesitation in saying, that with the exception of that at Fraserville, the Kamouraska harbouris the most important on the southern shore. A very considerable business is done there, not only between the village and parish of Kanouraska, but also with the county of Charlevoix, the farmers of which buy the Kamouraska hay and cats, while they bring in their wool in large quantities through the harbour, so that not only the parish and county are interested in the accommolation afforded by this wharf, but the general public as well. My intention is not to make a long speech upon this question, and I have briefly shown that
in the public interest the (iovernment should semd to the spot an agent of the Department of Public Works, to aseertain what remains to be done, and to finish these works. which are useless now, but which must he of great advantage as scom as completed.
Motion agreed to.

## INDIAN RENERVES IN BRITISH colcmbia.

## Mr. BARNARD moved for :

Return showing:-1. The number of Indian Reserves in Mritish Columbia: 2. The lowation of each and name of tribe to whom allotted: 3. The area in arreage of each: 4. The area cultivated on each reserve: 5 . The populaition of each tribe when reserves were first established: 6 . The present population of each tribe: 7 . The nreal (estimared) of pastoral land on each reserve: 8. The number of horses. cat tle and sheep urned ly each tribe; 9. The estimated area of timber land on each reserve.
He saill : Mr. Speaker, in moving for certain information regarling Imdian reserves in British Colmmhia, $I$ do so with the object of having this House placed in possession of information, which I an satistied will show that the time has arrivel for a readjustment, a rearrangement or inauguration of a different policy with regard to these reererves. Uufortunately for the Province of British Columbia,
 during the Mackenzie Alministration, for the purpree of setting asinle lamels for the henetit of the Indians, took it for gramtell that British Columbia was never to have any white settlers, and that their duty was to give all the valuable limals along the lifferent streans and rivers, and in the rich ralleys, fit for agricaltural purposes, to the Indiams. I may point to such fertile valleys as the Fraser River. Okanagon, Nicola, Thompson and Bridge River valleys which were then reserved for the use of the Iudians. The result is that to -day, when we have a large influx of w!ite settlers, they find the best lands are set aside as ladian reserves ame they camot utilize them. The Inlians have some of the best lands in the country, but they make sery little use of them. It is true that, in some cases, they follow agricultural pursuits and cultivate a small area, lat, as a rule, the greater portion of this Indian land is left uncultivated. There are, I belice e, $\mathbf{f}(\mathrm{K})$ or $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{K})$ Indian reserves in the Prosinces and if any hon member will take the trouble to examine the map which has heen issued, with Bue report of the superintendent General of Indian Affairs, he will, I think, conclude that a very harge proportion, indeerl, of the lamed in British Columbia has been reservel for the Intians. There are, as 1 have said, 700 or sok Indian reserves, comprising
 the Indians have. in Obanagon valley, something like 200 acres to each man, woman and chilit in the trile. That valley contains some particularly fine agricultural land, and it has been opened up hately ly the construction of a railway south from the Canadian Pacific. A very large portion of that valley, something like $41,(40)$ acres, is an Indian reserve; and in a province like British Columbia, although very large in area and very extensive in territory, and althongh it has a great leal of good land, yet at the same time this fertile land lies in the different valleys, and the land of the Okanagon valley is

Mr. Carkol...
particularly rish. The settlers going in there-to-day are, however, unable to utilize this land and the community as a whole suffers therely. If the Indians cultivated the land there would not he the same objection that there is at the present time: hut the lands are not leeing cultivated. I have confined my remarks to the agricultural lands, but, in adlition to that, there is a large extent of grool mining grount on the different streams and rivers of the Indian reserves. These mining lands are now lying idle. The Indian himself cam make no nse of it ; it is of no value to him, and the white man is not allowed to take up any of the gromil withont first. making application to the fiovernment anil having the land surrendered by the Indians to the dovernment and disposed of by the diovernment. It is a difficult matter to induce these Indians to give up any rights appertaining to this land: and although they cammot use it themselves they still insist upon retaining it and in refusing to surrenler it. As one instance 1 may point out, that a short time ago a strong company, financially, was formed in Victoria for: the purpose of mining lfio or 1sio acres of gromal upon what is known as the Bridge River lumian Reserve in our prowince. This gromen is utterly valueless to the fmidians: it is untit for pasture or farming purposes, but it is supposed to contain a great deal of gold, and to take wit that gold mems the expenditure of large capital ame a great deal of time and labour. Notwithstanding that the Indians cimmot make any use of that land, they have refused to surrenler it. The matter has leen placed hefore them and hy a vote of 97 to 15 they refused to surrender, so that it lies there to-diay of mo value to either the Indians or the white inen, and an inportant enterprise has thus, so to speak. heen spuelched. Another reasom for inaugurating some pelicy with regard to Indian lands in British Columbia is that the Indian population is decteasing. At the time that these reserves were set apart the propulation was much larger than it is to-day. La grippe, the measles, and other diseases of that kind have had a very serions effect. and they have dien ont in large numbers during the past two stasons. For that reatorn I think something should the dome by the fovermment in the way of clisposing of these reserves for their benefit. The Indians in British Columbia are not like the Indians of the North-West Territories. They are all industrions, and there is not an ableInclied Indian who is not able to earn his living and who cannot make irom SI.:ill to (82.:50 per day. He does not reguire the land he has in his reserve, unless he happens to le the owner of horses or cattle or sheep. He leaves the land tocarn wages of from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ per day; and he has no trouble in getting these wages. If this land were disposed of in some waty for the lenefit of the Indians and the proceeds set aside as an Indian education fund, it would, in my opinion, be much more to their benefit than it is at present. It is true that iurlustrial schools have already been established in British Columbia, and they have had a very beneticial effect on the Indians, so that I believe that if the Indian fund were augmented by the sale of these lands, and schools establishel, ant the Indians edlucated in industrial pursuits, ic would be of greater value to them than to have the land lying idle as it is at the present moment. I may mention that
right in the heart of the city of Victoria there is an Indian reserve of about 110 acres, and that reserve is worth to-day at least $\mathbf{B l}(0),(0)$ or S400,010. I believe that only three Indians have a claim to that reserve, aml these Inlians have refused to surrender it. The land is practically in the heart of the city, and could be sold and utilized. It would lie a benefit to the city to have the Indians removed, and it would be a great benefit to the Indians themselves to have such a large amount of money set aside for their wants. However, they hare actually refused toabandon that 110 acres in thecity of Victoria. The same thing applies to some extent to the city of Vancouver, where there is a large extent of land in a somewhat similar position. It is not so near the centre of the city as in Victoria, but it is close to it, anl the day is not far distant when it might becone a business portion of the city. That reserve also could be used with alvantage to the Iridians ly disposing of it and providing a fund for their education. If our Indians in British Columbia were likely to cultivate the land, or to become famers, it would be a different matter, but they are not. It is true that the Indian in our province is not provident as a rule, hat he is always willing to work if he refpuires the money. Probably he will spend the money as som as he gets it, but he can always earn a living. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come when it would be adsisable for the ciovernment to consider some policy such as that which has been aloptel to a certain extent in the United states, namely, that of disposing of the lands in the Indian reserves for the benefit of the Indians and utilizing the money for their maintenance and moral improvement, instead of allowing the land to, be idle and lee of no use either to the Indian or the white man. I, therefore, leg to propose, Mr. Speaker, seconden by Mr. Mara, the motion which 1 have placed in your hands.

Mr. DEWDNEY. Mr. Speaker, thehon. gentlemin who has moved this resolution has presented a most important matter for the consideration of this House, in recommending the adoption of a new policy in dealing with Indian property in British Columbia. As an old British Columbian, and knowing something of the Indians in that province, their nature, their character, and the advantages they enjoy, it is not a policy which I could recomment. When we commence to deal with Indian property, Indian lands especially, we have to be very careful. The hon. gentleman started out by saying that the time had arrived when he thought that a readjustment of the reserves should be male, and that some of these reserves should be brought into the market for sale for the benefit of the Indians. For some years past we have had an Indian Reserve Commission, whose duty it has been to adjust the reserves in British Columbia. Theold Commission, which was referred to by the hon. gentleman, did, I think, travel through the country and rather recklessly apportioned lands which they suggested should be set upart for Indian reserves for the southern and more civilized Indisus of British Columbia. Those reserves, although located some on maps and some on the ground, were never accepted as reserves by the Local Government of British Columbia, and a new compromise arrangement was arrived at
between the Dominion and Local Governments, by which a new Commission was appointed, which is now at work. The head of that Commission is a gentleman who has been in British Columbia some twenty or thirty years and has a perfect knowledge of the country, the Indians and their wants, and it was agreel that he should revise the locations recommended by the old Commission, and that the Local Government should aceept the recommend: ations which he should make. That work has been going on, aml now a great portion of the more settled districts of British Columbia has heen gone over, and the reserves settled, some of them definitely. A very large number of the Indian reserves are shown on the map which we submitted this year with our report. From the nature and configmation of the comntry, the Indians are scattered in small hauls all over British Columbia, living on little locations, to which they are attached for many reasons, a large number being fishing stations on the coast. We have no less than is reserves in British Columbia altogether ; but the acreage ines not appear to he excessive, because the average per head at present is only a little over 29) acres. In some districts, for instance, the Okanagon district, to which the hom. gentleman referred, the average is necessarily higher, being 230 acres per heat, hecause the Intians there are engaged in cat tle raising and horse raising. In the Kambops district the aterage is 50 acres, and in the Kootenay ristrict 6if acres. In other portions of the country the acreage is mach less, being, in the Lower Fraser and Vancouver lsland, only 7 and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ ateres per heal respectively. I do not think we hate heen too liberal in the reserves we have located. Of course there must necessarily be reserves sitnater close to important centres, such as Victoria and Vancouver, and these have attracted the greedy eyes of speculators, who try, in every possible way they can, to induce the Indians to part with their property. The fiovernment have endeavoured, in every way, to protect the Indians in that regard. Some of their property, both on Vanconser and on the mainlund, is of very great value, and I think that if anyboly should derive a benefit from it it should be the Indians themselves, and when they feel inclined to surrender it, which, up to the present time they have not communicated their willingness to do, the property should be dealt :ith in such a way as to bring about that result. There is also mining property on some of the reserves which is of no use to the Indians; yet, on the very reserve which my hon. friend has mentionel, the Indians have been digging for gold, some of the old women washing it in their baskets, and have been making considerable money in that way. They know that the gold is there, and they attach considerable value to it. As time goes on, and the Indians come to be assured that they will derive as much benefit from the sale of their lands as by retaining them, we might deal with them, but I do not think we should dispose of their property without their consent. In the older provinces, similar applications have been made to me; and where the Indians absolutely refuse to agree to an improvement which the Government knows would be of advantage to them, and the want of which is detrimental to their neighbours, I think there would be an excuse in adopting some legislation to compel the Indians to do what would be of henefit to themselves; but I do not think the time has
arriven when we should arbitrarily take their reserves and deal with them ats we please. I am of opinion that we should go on as we are cloing. protecting them in their property and not dealing with it withent their consent. With regaral to the properties mentiomed or others which are of excep. tional value. and which it is detrinental to the
 Wonla fe willing to asesist throngh their agents in hringing alwot at surember of the properties, which womble feave us free to deal with then: hat 1 do nut think we homble embeatome to fore the hands of the Jomians. hut should comtime to do ats we have done in the pist, protect then in every way we prsilly cam.
 with a cery great deal of what hate lowen saill hy the hom. Ainister of huterior on this suljeet. I am rather sarpmend to hear him sity that the Indian Commissinters. who were tirst appuinten for the honating of the landian reserves in bitish Cohmhia. hat auted recklessly, that they had set taide later areas in those reserves than were repuired. athl
 sinh who were revising the work. anl, as I muterstoun the lom. gentleman. diminishing the areas the tirst Commission hat athally marked out as aldeynate. and not more than able, mate, for the uses of the Imlian pupulation. Sir, there are several matters to be catrefully comsidered in conneetion with the relations of the hamians of British Cohmmbia to the dovermment of this comatrs, imd the obligations which the devermment of Gamala have uinheraken with reference th that Indiat pupulation. It is woll kuwan hat in the older provinees. on some of the at at leas, the hadians were recogizen ats hating a sort of presessary interest in the ail. It wats recogized that the right of use and ocropation for hutine and tishing purposes belongen 10 the:m in their tribal capacity and that before these were terminaten, Defore their right th wamber wer the entire comitry for these purpeses for which the possession of the comutry hath long been enjoved hy them. was taken away, some comb pensation wats of he given them for the extinguishment of this inperfeet ipecies of tithe. The Crown never rectenized the Indians as hat ving a legal on propmetar interest in the suil. The recergition of the ladian tithe to the extent I have menitioned Was a recomition. in the first instance, based on public: prificy, hat was ultinately regarded ats an equitahle right which a hammene Goverument. lisposel to act failly towards the aloriginal population, conlh not altogether ignore. The fovernment of British Collumbia, in dealing with the Indian popnlation, acted in a way altugether ilitierent from the policy pursued ly the English 1 :overnument in all her colomies, towards the aboriginal population. The British Colmmbia Government, prior to the Linion of Canada, refused to recognize any interest of the Indian population in the soil generally, and in the terms of linion they provided that the Govemment of Canada should deal as liberally with the Indian; population as that population had leen dealt with liy the Government of British Columbia prior to the Union. Now, from the fact that no right of use or oceupation was recognized in the Indians in the entire country, there was no such thing in the conduct of the (Government of British Columbia as the extinguishment of the Indian title. There was
no title reangizen. The Indians were perritted to hoold small artas of lame for their own use. lut leyom those limited areas, they were not idmitted to have any interest whaterer, and so, at the time of the Linion. there was no ludian funt, and there could he no Indian fund out of which ans compensation or any gratuity or ammity erold ife paid to the alumgenal inhalitants. In the Province of Ontario, the charges incurred hy the Imdian Departnent are mer out of the lanliain Fuml. There is it large sum invested, through the extinguishment of the Indian tithe ant merely the sale of pertions of the reserves that the Infian prymation do unt we quire but the extinction of the mimith tith. in the whole comity and wion considerable fund has arisen from these sales. from sales of purtions of land expressly reserved. ann thus the Inlian popnlation in the Province of ( Ditatio, and tor some extent in the Province of Quelve, are nor a burden upon the publie treasury. So fare ats the Ludian population in the Proviuce of British Columbia is comeerned. there was mo legal ohligation rest ing on the (iovermment of (analiat to provide for it. .of t.. incur aluy expense with reference to it manintenance or its material on monal progres. The (i, wemment of (anadil had to allminister the trast cemmiteal to, it with care. It was inthorized th set apart portions of the territury of British conmbia for the use of the Indians, anf to that extemt thes were th deal at laist is liberally at the dowerment of British Cohmbia previously hat. Whether the diovermment of (anala anit the dionmment of british Columblia, dealing ats they did with referance to the suliject of the Cnini. hanl at right in ignore the right of the Indian puphlation wany pustessory interest in the suil. aceonding on the miform jolicy of the Imperial atuthrities. 1 小. not think it necessary, on the pesent mansin. th discuss. But it is clear that so far as the (incomment of british Columbia wis comerned it pacei nothing at the dispusal of the parlimentor of ( imatio exept the reserves which had been recounizen prion In the Chim, and thosi reserves ate for the use and wecupation of these larlians who hat not, up the the time of Chim, alrealy heen set ont and deseribed. Sow, these constitate a very large propertion of the Indian perpulation of Britixil, Colmulia. Bhat few of the Indians had heen dealt with hey the forerment of British (ohumbia, and the great majomity of theta still hadl to be dealt with, after the Euing. by
 cranment of ( canala came todeal with the halianpopmlation not provided for, and when it came to see hat reserves were made from the territombes of British Columbia for the use of that Indian population, it was their business tosee that these provisimis, relating to reserves, in the terms of the Union het ween British Columbia amd Camada should be liberally interpreted in the interest of the Indian populitioni. It was not in accorlanee with the spirit any more than with the terms of the Union that ans niw fumb was placed at the disposal of the fiovermment of Canada for the use of the Indians that the reserves should be of alequate extent. It was requirel by the spirit and the letter of the Dominion hoserument that the lndian interests should not he sacrificed between the two Governments. Now.Sir. when a Commission was appointed consisting of three, one representing, if I rememher rightly. the Goverument of British Columbia, the seeond the Government of Canala, and the third the lorth,
Mr. Dewnes.
these parties acter, in my opinion. in the tirst instance, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the terms of the Cnion. Lowk at the manner in which we are told the Indians have lealt with the Intian population of the North- West. We have ceengnized their intotest ats hunters and ass fishers in the entire comutry, and in lealing with them we haveextinguished what we call theirright in the soil, aml we have not assumed that they hat no right befond the reserves, we chase to set apiart for them. Xow. when the disermatnt same tolleal with the Anomment of British (olumbia, and when the Ginvermment of British Columbia hat refused to recoraize any lulian title of ocelpation or possession in the soil of British Columbia further than that which might he clamen by any other protion of the population, it was the duty of the diovernment of Camala to see that the Indian population were faily dealt with. and that in so large a provinece iss that of British Columbiat they were non in be stinted in the reserves lain out, that the latuls should he secureal to them at all events for agricultural parposes, and that those shouhal be reserverl son that with orlinary eare ame inlustry the Intians might ohtain for themselves a comforiahbe shlosistence. With regared to lames on the contet o where tishing is the principal industry, the area of hand remuired for the Indian population of conrse was less. and the commissioners apmointen to mark out those reservations were instructed to no:ok wat a less areat for the Indians engraged in ti-hinge than for those who were engaged in agricultural fursuits. Now the Minister informs ns that the whole areat of the lanks set apart for the use of the Indian propulation sol fit--inh he has unt said whe her all the Indians are providerl for yet or mot, hat I apprehemb they are not-the isesage is $\because!9$ iteres to an Indian, amd the Honse will see how very small that areat is in such a large province which so fite is su spursely populated. In the Okinatesu dixtrict the hon. gentleman toll us $2-011$ atres were allowed to each ladian, in Kitmloops: in atres, aml in Kowtenay, foll ateres, while on the Fraser hiver, where the ludians are chiedy tishermen, they were allowed $11 t$ adres amh 7 acres re-- ane tirely. The Honse will see that the tervitory is very limited amd forms late a small fraction of the area of that great province, the langest province in the whole lominion of Canalia. It seems to me that, moler the eircumstances, the Minister of the Interior should he specially watchful that the small territory that hats heen given to the Indians of British Cohmbia should not lee encroathed upon. ani it shoulal be the duty of the Honse to see that to: ilepartment iloces not infringe upon its trust, and loses not permit the white population to obtain from the Inflians any portion of their territories, except in the ordinary way amd after the most cancefal consideration, and also to see that the Inflian reservation, simply becanse it may happen to he in a desirahle location, shonh not be improperly taken from them. One hon. gentleman, who represents a constituency in British Columbia, in antdressinu the House on this suliject, has referred to the Indian reserve in the vicinity of the city of Victoria, amd over and over again attempts have heen mate to get possession of that territory for what would be regarien anywhere else as a very inadequate consideration. It seems to me that the department should be especially ciareful
that, if that reserve is put on the market and soln or elisposed of, it shouhl le at its full value, and the fumbs should he invested for the Indians to whom the rights of property actually belong. I loonot unflerstand that that reservation in the ricinity of Victomia has heen survendered to the (rown for disposal. The Minister of the Interion has not made anys such statement. That property is still hell in trust for the use of the Indian population. and I do mot think that any mulue pressure shoulal he hrought to bear upon those lamians to force them to dispose of the land that they hohl. I can well molerstand that the reservation in the vicinity of Victorial womh lee a valatille reservation, and that the lamels, if disperserl of for a valuable consideration, could perhajis: be more leneticially emploged for the use of the city. and towards its extension. hat care shouhl he takein that the property is not satcrificen, that the landian interest is not siacriticen, ambl that the sumds that maty he obtained from the sale of that property, whenever it is put on the market, shonhla be inrested for the use of the ladian popmlation. It is most desiablle that, hefore athothilise is dome her way of restrieting these meseres or dispusiny of any portion of them, this Honse shombl he put in prisicssion of the infomation. and it is omly after. the House has leen so informen that ally salle should take place. The Howse will malerstand that the position in regarl to the Inotians in British Columbia is not at all the same as that in regaril to the Indians in the I'rovinces of Ontario imel Guchere. In the Province of ( $n$ tario the Indians are mo hurden on the pullice treasury. They are supported out of their awn funds. liut in british Columbia the Provincial dowermment has hamied wer to us nothing: we have receiven no momers ant of which We can give the fudians any aill or suppret. The Imdians of British (ohmmbia have up the the presem time been a very eomsiberable ehaige upom the public: treasury. Latrge sums of money have athmatly heen taken out of the public theasma. towarids the matintename and improvement of this Indian population, amd therefore it becomes all the more necessary, when it is proposed that anypretion of the Inclian reservation is tober sohl. to see that a proper diejossal of the receipts is minle, not only in the interest of the Intians hut alson in the interest of the publie treasary. I think the Homse should take care that mothing is ilome that will place: the Indians in a less favomable comdition than they are at the present time: I regret to hear the Minister say that the first commissioners set out the reserves recklessly. 'That was not my view of What they did. I thonght they dealt failly with the Intians amm recognized that the Indians should get fair :ompensation for the lambs set apart hy the British (Solumbia fiovernment, and where the reserves were set apart, that they shombl be eompensatent to a consideral,le extent and that they should receive an amomet of land larger than that which would be repuited to support a similar number of white population, as the Indian population is less skilled in agrienltural pursuits and wonhl necessarily reguire a larger proportion of land than that reguired by a white population, and to give them less than womble given to an enterprising number of white settlers would not be dealing fairly with the Indian popnlation or conforming properly with the terms of Lnion.

Mr. MARA. Eivery British (ohmulnan will :Sree with the propesition latid lown by the Ministers of the Interior, that geonl faith shond be kep with the Indians. The Indians were the first possessors of the soil : they were entitled to the piek of the land, and they were entitled to all the lambs they eomhluse. They cortainly din get the first choice, and they got ath the lame they conll use, and more, too. But the prosition now is this: If, as the hom. Minister of the Interion hats stated, some reserves were made recklessly. that mistakes in the alloting were male, should these mistakes not be rectitied? If it can he shown that some halians received too litule land. amblhat others got tor much. shoulil the allotments not be ergialized be taking from those who sut tow much. and allowing that lame to he settled he whites, and giving the proveeds to those who (int for little: Then. again, if it can be shown that a hamel of Imlians have decreased so that the flamtity of lame they have is ont of all propertion on thase now living, shoula the (iovernment not le in a prostion fostep in amblaty: lou have more lame than yom can use, more lam than you can cultiate. We must take a portion from yomandsell it to the white men, but the proveeds shall gen to you and you will pet the lenefit of it. Now, the very case that the fom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has cited. is at revy strong illustation. Here is a large reserve near the city of Victoria that could he sold to-laty for something like three or fome humbed thonsand shllars, and only three Indiams have a vested richt in that valuable piece of lame. These three Indians can say whether that piece of lamel, worth three or four humered thomsamiliollars, shall remain locked up as a reserve, or whether it shall he soll and the money used for the henetit of the Indians. Now, neither the hon. member for Bothwell mor any other member of the House will say that that position is a corvect one. Surely in a case of that kimel the dioverument ought to have some power, or if they feel that it womlle inambisable to take that power to themselves, there should he a proper court to whom it eonlal be referred, to say when an Indian reserve should be sold and how the money should be dealt with. Now, with regard to the acreage, I am not disposed to accept as quite correct the tigures given by the Minister of the Interior. He knows as well as I for that it was very difficult for the commissioners to ascertain the exact population of the different bands of Indians when they were allotting the reserves. I know for a fact that on the Thompson River, as soon as the Indian (ommissioner would he ready to leave Kitmloops, several fanilies would precede him to Whuswap, the siame would be repeated to Npallumeheen, others to Okanagon, therefore after having participated in the allotment given at the first mentioned places, and when he took the heads of families there they would be counted and of course the acreage would appear very much smaller than it really is. Now, my attention has been called to one particular reserve on Fraser River, called Neabiril Island. When that reserve was laid out the commissioner, in his report, stated:
" If they have not in six years from June 13, 1879, sufficiently used this land in the opinion of the Government, the unused portion is to ceasc to be Indian land."
Later, in a subsequent report, he also refers to it and states :

Mr. Minss (Bothwell).
"I put the limit of six years when the assignment must be reconsiilereil."
Now, I have here an attidavit from three men who settled on this lame last vear. I may state that this Seal,idy Island comprises an area of t.ink
 day, if pilt in the market. 810 and s 20 an atce. These men with a number of others, alnout $\geq$ ( 1 . splatted on the limi. hailt honses ansl cermmenced clearing, hut were orreved oft ly the Indian agent amil policemen. Here is a copy of their attilatit :

## - British Columbia $\begin{gathered}\text { To Wit. }\end{gathered}$

" We, W. E. Johnstone. T. J. Beaty and (ien. H. Mair. Euatters on Seabird Ishand, make oath and say as follows: :
"That when we setted on said Island fabout the first week in February 1891). the only Indians un the Island Fere Chenm. Imilans mamed Sim. a Squaditeh Imdian named Charlie and twolirothers living.threther (tribe and name unknown to usi, besides those there were a tew cutting wood for the Canadian Pacitie Railway Company. but nut making the Island their home. The Indi:in Charlic had about three acreseleared, but the others had nothing but a house built. In several platees on the Island we funtid small pieces of land where sume brush had been cut and a few potatoes: hand been plamed ammologe ami stumps. In quite a number of those phaes the potatores and othor vegetableshad nor beentaken ub. Wut hatheren left to rot all winter: not more than five or six aceres had at that fime been cleared hy the Indians on the Island. After we and other settlers had locieted on the Island. hinit houses and started clearing the land, a number of Indians. principally of the ('heam tribe, came on and rut some brush, and built a cabin or two: some of the Indians fold us that the priests made them go rn the Islami. After working a week or su they left and did not eome hack till a short time betore the visit of the Imlisn agent. On ofth April Mr. MéTiernan, Indian aqent, came ul with a sinad of policemen and oridered us off, and :tated that he hadurders to eviet usand to put Indians in each of our homser. We then left the IElami under brotest, chaimiug that as the Indians had never ocenpied the land. they had forfeited their clam and that the Ishand was publit: lamis and therefore onen fir settlement.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { "Sworn before me at Vancou- } \\ \text { ver, 13.C., this eighteenth }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ T. E. JOHNSTONE,
ver. 13.C., this cighteenth
day of June, A.L. 18:1.
©EO. H. BJAIK."
These men are all respectable citizens of Vancomver. I merely give this as an illustration to show that the Indians have neither ocenpied nor caltivated their reserves ats they agreed to do, when these reserves were given to them.

Mr. DAVIFN(P.F.I.) Does the hem. gentemen allocate the right of these sfuat ters to hold on to this lame:

Mr. MARA. No. I certainly do not : atmil Ialy that the Indian agent arted perfectly right in ordering them offi-. he conly did his sluty. But what I say is this: That I think the time has arrived when the forermment shonlal look into the guestion to see whether, as the Minister of the Interion almits that mistakes have been made, it is too late to rectify these mistakes. I say that in a case like this it is not right that $4, \mathbf{j}())$ acres of land should be lying idle, untilled and untonched, it piece of land capable of supporting to families, when the Indians virtually refuse to cultivate it. That is the position I take. I think it is well worth the serious consideration of the (iovermment, and I think, if they No look into cases like this and that of Victoria, they will almit that the time has arrived when they should take some extra powers that they do not now possess, to deal with the Indian reserve question.

Mr. PATERNON (Br:ut). The question apparently before the House is one just asking for in-
formation and papers. As the Minister says there call lie no objection to bringing these down. we will know then, perhotps, more than what the Minister has alrearly tohd us. But I julge from What he has alrearly staterl, that while there are exceptional cases where large holdings are held ly individual Indims, the avelage is not excessive - 2 acces. I think, he stated to at heal, and that cammot he considered excessive. The hon. gentleman may see some difficulties in the matter, hat I am rery ond indeed, for myself, to hear the Minister saty that he is unt prejareal to move in the direstion of taking greater power to himself to dispose of the Indian lamels withont the consent of the Indians. I can understam that certain individuals, perhaps, might he anxions that the Indians should consent to move in a certain direction, But those Indians have rights, and I should junge from: what the lom. member for lale (Ni. Dara) has said. that the Indians themselves there are very intelligent men. I take it from the fact that the franchise clanses of the hadian Act are leing extembed to them. that they mulerstamil their atfairs pretty well. that they are supposed to be pretty well advanced in civilization and in taking cate of their atfais: and if they consider it is not in their interests to surremer a portion of their reserve in order that it maty lee soll, it seems to me it would be apart from the old British principle and the Canalian principle that the Misister should take power without their consent and in defiance of their wishes, to sell that land for them. There are cases in which certain white men hold property in the vicinity of thickly-populated towns, which they are not using or improving. I have known cases of that kind. It is possible that there might be in British Colum-hia-- though I know nothing of the kind--as well ats in other places -- White men who hold land adjoining a thriving city: It might be oljeecteal, and it might be chargen against such an individual, that he was lacking in public spirit hy not improying those lands, that he was standing in the way of the public good becinse he did not consent to their sale. But the hon. gentleman opposite dioes not preteme that the law should be changed in the direction of permitting the diovermment to take the lan:l from him and sell it for the gool of the community.

Mr. BARNARI). He would have to pay his taxes.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Ves, there would be that remedy so far as it goes, hut the hon. gentleman kuows how little use is maile of the power of taxation even in cases of that kind. What the hon. gentleman asks from the Minister is a radical departure from Indian legislation, so far as both Cinnalian and British tradition and action are concerned. I understand at present that no land can be soll hy the (rown without the cousent of the Indians being ohtained, and there must be an amendment to the Indian Act to enable this to le sone. There must be first the consent of a majority of the memisers of the band over 21 years of age obtainel, and when they have consented, then the Govemment can dispose of the land in the best interests of the people. As to whether the Minister would propose modifications in the law, under which power would be given the Government to dispose of the land whether the Indians wished it
or uot, I was glan to hear the Minister say that he did not propose legislation in that direction at the present time. I am fully confilent that none of the members from British Columbia are seeking to do any injustice to the Indians. Their renarks are not. conclred in that spirit, but I have pointed out to them what I think would be the injury of a departure from the course we have followed in respect to this matter. It may be that with the enfranchising clanses of the Indian Act made applicable to them as they now are, these Indians, who seem to le very well alvanced, julging from the information given as to their capacity; to mantain themselves, may avail themselies of these clathses. It is at their option whether the desire to take the henefit of that Franchise Bill, hut if they consider it to lee in their interest to do so, they will gradually lecome entitled more and more to the management of their own property : and the solution of the matter may come abrot in that way. But to enleavour to force anything, wonld be contrary to the tratitions of legislation, and I was glad to hear from the Minister that he Wrould hesitate before he took any steps in that direction.

Mr. MARA. The Indians do not oloject to selling the lame ; what they do object to is that they will not have the handling of the money.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). Have they surremberel:

Mr. MARA. In every case where asked to surrender they would be willing to do so, if they could get the money; but what they clo not like is that the money should be left with the fiovermment and funded, they dirawing only the interest on it. They Would sell readily enough if they conld get the money.

Mr. BARNARD. We are all of one accord in regaral to prostecting the rights and interests of the Indians. The only difference of opinion is this: The member for South l3rant (Mr. Paterson) thinks it should le left entirely to the judgnent of the Indian whether it is to his interest that the lamd should be sold. I contend that although the Indian with us is industrious and able to earm his living, and Indian labour is always in lemand, he is not the hest julge of what is in his own interests.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). How is it with the white men?

Mr. BARNAR1). We take it for granted that they are, although they make mistakes. I contend the Incian is not the best judge ; that the Government, who are the guardians of the Indian, he being their warl, are in a better position to know whether the sale of the portion of their land is in the Indian's interest or not. The hon. member for Brant has"alluded to the fact that the franchise is to lee extended to them in British Columbia. Although they are industrious and can earn money, they are not educated, and are not dualified, and will not le for some time, to come under the Franchise Act.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Under the franchise clauses of the Inclian Act.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Can they vote in British Columbia now?

Mr. BARNARD. No, I think not. So we are all of one accord. There is no intention on the
part of the members for British (olumbia to aldrecate: that Indian rights should he interfered with or that any of his limels shomble ohe otained liy specalators. We conteme that the Indian, whio has the lands. is not the best julge as to whether they shonlal he sohl for the beenetit of the Indians or not, hat that the (iovermment shomblatace themselves in the position to be the julges in that respect and unilize the money received for their benctit. The Minister of Interior sitys that greedy speculators desire to get these lands. No doulit they do: hat these speculators are willing to pay for the land, and the money receiven wond lie usen hy the diovernment for the benetit of the Inliatns.

Mr. IATERNON (Brant). They will hecome still more valuathle as time groes om.

Mr. BARNARD. That is quite tone. But the Indian of the present day will prohathly require the noney more than the Indian of a subsequent date, becanse: in three or four generations there will le very few Imbians left. llisease is making great manges among them, and they are grahally lying off. At the present time the money derived from these lamds will he of greater ahrantage to them than at a future date. Another alvantage from the disposal of these lands is that we procare White settlers, amb thus generally henefit the commmity. The Dinister hats also referred to mining. and he stated that the Indians on a particular reserve were mining anil taking the gold out of the hars of the river. That has heen the crase, hat placer-mining is over now. The Indians clo not mine to any extent. There is no gohl, except that oltained by an expentiture of large sums of money. The land I referred to on that reserve is high bench land, and it will require an expenditure of froms $\$ 2(0)$, (KN) to $5: 30,(\mathrm{MNO}$ to work it, and make it available. The Indians camot possibly do that. A company want to buy it, and are prepareel to pay what the fiovernment consider a just figure. placing the money aside for the henefit of the ludians. I conteml that it will be advantageous to the Indians and the country generally to have the land utilized in that way. The Indians will derive employment from the working of the groumd and the public would he generally benctited, whereas, the land is now idle and is of no advantage to the Indians them. selves. Thirty or forty Indians own this land,
 and they refused to sell it hy a vote of $2 \bar{i}$ to 19. If the Govermment-were in a position to-day to say that it was in the interests of the Indians that they should realize the value of the land, it would be to their advantage. The Indians are often hiassed by people who entertain feelings of jealousy towards companies who undertake to develop land near them, and are apt to be influencerl by these people who do not appreciate what is in their own interests. I hope the information when it comes clown will be as full as possible.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) There is no cloulbt that a great deal can le said in favom of the view which the hon. gentleman takes, and 1 can well see that the reservation of these lands, at the time the reservations were made, might be equitable and just, but that circumstances may have so changed now that it might be desirable to give power to the department to sell. It seems to me, however, that

Mr. Barnafd.
the danger of outside parties influencing the Indian is more in the rlirection of inducing him to sell innproperly and inprovidently, than imelucing him to withhold his assent to the sale. I remember. four years ago, I wats in the Eniterl States (ongress, and a hill was hefore Congress for the purpose of reinvesting in the State an enomons territory which himl heen reserved for the Indians, hut had heen granted to speculative companies. It was fommat. after the transfer. that these compinites hatd obtaned the lands hy fraturlatent misrepresentations, and that the Jndians hat heen deprivel of a most valualhle property improvialenty and improperly : aml it was necessary to escheat the territory hack to the State. Thit was done hy an Act of the Legislature. It took three or fone days to carry that det through, hecanse the company Wais so large ame so wealthy that it resorted to all mamer of devices to ohstruct this remerlial legislattion. However, the legislation wats carrien throngh. and the Indians hat the lamd reinvested in the State for their henetit. It woull be very awkwaral if anything of a similar kind happened here, aml, therefore, I was very glad to hear that, so far ats the Minister of the Interior was eoncerned, he wombl hasisen very slowly in this matter. I lo not mean to siay that the time may not come when, for the benetit of the Indian, as well as for the henetit of the viate, it will be alvisahle to sell these lamds. It is, howerer, a matter that shonld not he clone hastily: and in which we should procerd in a very conservattive manmer.

Notion agreed to.

## NFW BRIIMEF A(PRONS LACHINF ('ANAK. A'T MONTREAE.

## Mr. CURRAN moved for :

Return of all petitions of Boards of Trade, railway companies, and documents generally, comecrning the contstruction of a new brilge acrose the Lachine Canal at Montreal.
He said : This is a question which I have brought before the attention of the House sereral times: already, and the last time during the latst session of larliament. The construction of a bridge in the city of Montreal over the Lachine (amal has been agitated for a very great number of years. I spent five years, after my first entrance into l'arliament, in endeavoming to convince the thenengineer-in-chief of the importance, as well as the alisolute necessity of a bridge to relieve the present Wellington street bridge of an amount of the travel and tratfic which has to pass over it and for which it is utterly inaleguate. After five years of representiation, there was a sum of Sin,(MN) put in the Estimates for the construction of a new briche between the Wellington bridge and what is known as Meciee's bridge on the Lachine Canal. Nothing was done with the sim, (N) which hal been voted then, and the engineer-in-chief stated that the reason for not proceerling with the bridge wits that $\$ 25,000$ was found to be an insufficient sam to erect the bridge in guestion, and, in conformity with a promise made, the then Minister of Railways ingerted in the Estimates a sum of S 4 i, (00) for a new bridge. Prior to the time for erecting the bridge, the engineer-in-chief of the department died, and another gentleman was appointed to the office after considerable delay. The work was not proceeded with; and the complaints that hat been made

Were renewed. The (iovermment hial been meemorializell by the Board of Trade of Montreal, by the (irand Trumk Railway (co., by forty thousand people living on the river side of the Wellington hridge, as yell as by those interested in all the large factories foundries and industrial estahhishments which are located there. I thought it my duty to briag the matter hefore the late Sir John Macilonald, who was Minister of Railways at the time, and during the month of December, is 90 , finding that nothing was being done, although the money hal been roten, 1 wrote him, asking what was the cause of the delay; as 1 had been informed that there was not much prospect of epperations buing commentere. In reply I received from the Prime Minister the following letter:-
"M. Deak Cerras.-I have been disensing with
Trudeun the bridec question. He has formed the onvinion Trudenu the bridge uqestion. He has formed the opinion that the Wellington liridge. beink tar too narrov. had better be removelt, and a wider bridge buit with sidewalks. This will involve the building of wider piers. The stane can be prepared during the winter as well as the irun sulperstructure. In the spriug the lock will be cmpty as it is every arring for aboot a month, and Muring that time the pier call be built, and the iron structure if ready. can be placed without delay. The fiet of this subject beine under consideration, is the reason why no steps have beell taken to call for tenders.
" Yours faithfilly.
"JOHN A. MACDONALI).

## "J. J. Cerk.s, Esq., M.P."

1 understand that the present engineer-in-chief has different views from thrise entertained hy Mr. Page. The former engineer was of the opinion that he shonld construct a new bridge, and the present engineeritappears from this letter was of the opinion that a bridge with domble tracks, able to accommodiate the tratfic and facilitate the travel, would he a better plan. As I represented myself, voicing the sentiments of the Board of Trade and the othe persons concerned in this matter, I stated that it was a ${ }^{\text {question of }}$ no importance so far as we were comcernel, whether we hat two binges or one. pro. vided that greater accommodation was given. Aow another year has elapsed anil nothing has been done. 1 moderstand that there is not even a plan ready yet, and the combition of affairs at the lridge there is not only an obstruction to the tratfic at this most important point, hut it is a source of constant danger. There are hundreds of vehicles detained at this point at each side of the bridge when it is open for tive or ten minutes to let hoats pass through, and day by day the trouble and the danger to life and limb is increasing there. I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Minister of Railways to the crying want that exists for bridge accommodation at that point. The matter has been delayed so often and so many promises have heen made, that the people are heginning to despair of ever having justice done them on this really urgent matter. I am satisfied that the letter I have read states fully what may he done, and done without any trouble, during the fortheoming winter. Provision was made, even last year, by the acting Ninister of Railways at that time, who promised me then that the matter would he pushed forward at once. If provision is made for this bridge now, the stone can be cat and everything prepared for building the necessiary piers during the forthcoming winter, and we can have a new bridge there next spring. The cost is really trifling. Parliament lus voted the amount required on three different oceasions. I am satisfiel that my hon. friend the

Minister of Railways will see that during the forthcoming winter this mgent matter will he attembed to, and that if we are not to have two bringes there, at all events we shall have one large hridge with ilouble tateks, capable of accommandating all the tratfic at that print, and in that way pur an end to the demani that is leing constantly made.
Mr. HAliadRT. I have no dowht, from the statement of the hom. member, that the hidge which he speaks of is greatly neenled. I must apolugize to him for not leing able to speak authoritatively on the sulbject. as, thongh I sent to my department for the fullest information in regarid to it, I hate not yet got it. I will promise the hon. gentlenan to nake a statement when the item comes up in the listimates, as to when the hridge will the commenced and will probahly he finished : and 1 have no ilonht, from the statement he makes, and the amome asked, that the requirements are such ats to justify bs in proweding with the hindee immelliately, aind comtinuing the work until it is completed.
Motion agreed to.

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Mr. Mc:MILLAN (Huron) movel for:
Return showing the pantity of artificial tertilizers imported between the list of July, 1891, and the lit January, 189?.
He said : Mr. Sperker, I felt at one time that there would perhaps lee some ehanges in the tariff. but the speech of the hom. Finance Minister makes it evident that there is mot much chance of any leing marle this session. But one change shoulh be to place fertilizers on the free list. Ihave heen examining the recorls, and I find that we import into, this comentry only a very smallynantity of fertilizers. That has been given as one reasom why the duty shonld not be removel. I finl. however, that we export a large pluatity of phosphates to the Cnited States, where they are almitted free of chaty, and that class of manures is mamufatured thereand sent back to (anada in small quantities. I also timi that fertilizers can he manufactured more cheaply in Canala than in almost any other commey. At one time there was no estahlishment in the conntry for the mannfacture of sulphuric aciol, whe of the principal ingredients of fertilizers ; lout in Fayclish company has erected works and is now mamufacturing sulphuric acid and fertilizers of the very hest description. So that Canada is in a prsition to mannfacture these ingredients; anll, as statel by the Finance Minister anl the late Minister of Railways, Canada has hetter opportunities than any other comentry for the mamutacture of fertilizers. A exoml many reasons have been given why artificial fertilizers should not be put on the free list. One reason is, that the duty prevents the importation of worthless fertilizers into the Dominion. I do not see why the Govermment cannot have a regulation providing for their inspection. There are in reality, in these fertilizers, only three elements which are beneficial, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash: and when a fertilizer is analyzed, and we ascertain the exact quantities of these elements in a ton, we can judge of its value as a manure. At present the subject is in an experimental stage. Our experimental farms have not had sutficient. time yet to give us the result of their experiments, though I hope we shall learn something in the next
report. Still, a report of the effect of these fertilizer's on one tiell will not give a fair idea of their effect on another fieh. Artiticial fertilizers have not heen used for a great length of time. I think it was only ahout 1842 that phosphates were first used. In the older countries there is still a grood deal of choult as to their value, and that doubt will remain until a large number of experiments are mate. Chemists can tell us exactly the quantity of fertilizing matter contained in any soil ; hut it is only through actual experiment that we can tell what the effect of fertilizers will the on the land. We have been told by the Minister of Finance that we have the hest ieposits of raw material that the world has seen. and we have also been told that we have the Very hest elements for the mandacture of sulphuric acid. He also tells us that the great difference between an industry whenstarted and after it has had years to grow is found in the action of the forernment. Now, the manufacturers of fertilizers have hat protection for the last thirteen years, and they ought certatinly hy this time, considering all the natural advantages they possess, to be in a position to mamufacture fertilizers in competition with any other comntry: Taking into consideration the annomit of calpital invested in the agricultural industries of this country, and their depressed condition for some time past, it is the cluty of the Giovernment to give us all the possible relief they can. I would appeal to the Minister of Agriculture, who must know that in the l'rovince of Ontario at the present time the agriculturists reguire to alopt every means placed within our reach, in order to increase the produce of our farms and to cheapen production. We can do very little in the way of regulating the prices of farm products, but we can do a grool teal in the way of cheapening production and improving the guality of the goods we produce, hy the jurlicions use of fertilizers. It is important to remember that the effect which it farmer will obtain from fertilizers on a low lying field is mo criterion of what their effect will he on high lanh. The effect of fertilizers in light soil, shitable for vegetables, would he no criterion of their effect on heavy clay soil, so that the farmers have to experiment to a great extent, and I hope the Government, seeing we have all the natural products necessary for the manufacture of fertilizers, will remove, as far as pussible, all the burdens placed on agriculturists, as the fiovernment of almost everv other comatry has fomm it necessiry to do. There leeing a very small amount of fertilizers imported into the cowntry, the revenue which would be taken out of the treasury would be very small, so that it camont be on the ground of lack of revenue that the Government does not give us relief. Our manufacturers have had sutficient time given them to establish their industry and have had every opportunity to make it solidi, anm now when agriculture is not to get relief in other directions, which we expected to get, it is the duty of the Government to remove the protection from the raw material and give every assistance possible to the farmer. This is a matter in which the farmers are deeply interested. At present we have got to change the system of farming to a considerable extent on actount of the changes taking place by our exportation of produce to the other side, and we will have to change our use of different manures and use more fertilizers than we have done. After the Government has
spent such large sums of money in maintaining experimental farms, 1 hold it is their duty to give us this small measure of relief which will atfect to no extent the revenue of the comntry. It is a neasure of relief which will not allow the manufacturers of any other country to supply this comentry with fertilizers, if the statements are true, which I believe them to be, which have been made looth liy the Minister of Finance and by the late Slinister of Railways and Canals its regards the effect of this tarift, namely, that Canada has the raw material in aboudance of a richer quality than is to be found in almost any other country, so that, with such facilities, our manufaturers onght to be: able to compete against any other comitry in the worh. I hope, therefore, the fiovermment will take this into their consideration, and that the Minister of Agriculture, standing as the representative of the farmers in the (onncil, will take this into his consideration and bring his influence to bear on the Government of the day in order to give us this small amount of redress.

Mr. 130WELLL. I have n" objection to the passage of the motion, shouh the hon. gentleman not he satistied with the information I now give him. The total amount of these fertilizers imported between the dates mentioned in his motion is S5, 84. The quantity of fertilizers is not specitied, but this is the value imported for the six months ending the 31st of December last. I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman will withhaw his motion and not insist on my bringing down in a formal form the same inforliation.
Mr. Mamillas (Huron). I hate no desire to catuse any return to be brought down which is not necessary: Now that we have the information, I hope the fovermment will take it into their consideration and remove the duty on fertilizers. That was the object of my making this motion.

Mr. MULOCK. Before the motion is withdrawn, I think we shoull hear from the Minister of Agriculture, not only upon the merits of the monion itself. lut the winemations of my hons. friend from Huron with regard to fertilizers. One would have expected the hon. Minister of Ayriculture to have mate some observations upon this motion. I am surprised that the acting Minister of Customs, who on this occasion is rather assuming the rolr: of a Minister of Finance in his aggressiveness, should have undertaken the luty derolving on the Minister of Agriculture, and act in this double-hearled capacity. My hon. friend has suggested that the dity on fertilizers should be removed, and I entirely agree with him. Some years ago we had the subject under discussion. At that time, there was a specitic duty of $\$ 6$ per ton on fertilizers; and when it was proposed it should be done away with, or at all events take the form of an ad ralorem duty, the Government and their supporters advocated the maintenance of a specific: duty on the gromen that such was necessary to protect the farmers from being imposed upon. It was said there were cheap and dear fertilizers, and it would not do to trust the farmer to his own intelligence or the machinery of the law to protect him, lut he must he protectenl by a specific duty. They all sang the same tune, until one day the Minister of Customs got up and suggested that it would be a good thing to have an ad ralorem duty, and immenliately the
Mr. MeMilias (Huron).
reasons for specific duty disappeared, and they all said it was right to have an ad roloram duty. Now we have had an cul ralorem duty of 20 per cent, which, according to the statement of the acting Minister of Finance, means 20 per cent on fertilizers reaching in value from $\$(2)$ to $\mathbf{s i n}(0$ a ton. So that there is to-day a duty of from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 12$ a ton upon one of the raw materials necessary to the proper carrying on of agriculture in Canada. My hon. friemil has referred to the fact that certain conntries, such as Great britain, admit fertilizers free. Not only does direat Britain do so, but the United States, whom my hon. friends are so fond of initating in many ways, especially with regard to their protective tariff, does the same. The Cnited States. with all their protective fallacies. have never gone so far as to tas the farmers for fertilizing the soil which is to promuce food for man. It has remained for this Alministration to do that monumental act of folly. A few years ago the House was asked to put oin the free list one of the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acia, which enters very largely into the composition of superphosphates, it being necessary in order to make the lime soluble. and, if hon. gentlemen will refer to the debate of the year to which I refer, they will find it stated by the then member for sherbrooke that an industry had heen started there for the mannfacture of sulphuric acid, and that it was so successfulas to be ahle not only to keep out importations but also to export its aciois to the United states. The freight on iacinls is in itself an immense protection. It is a dangerous thing to transfer acids and there is a high railway rate on such freight, so that the cost of the tramsport of acid is of itself a great protection to the Anerican manufacturer. But, according to the statement of the hom. member at that time. the Canadian manufacturer at Capelton was able to export his proluct to the United States at a protit. Yet, if he reimported that acid after the manufacture, he would have to pay 25 per cent od alorim. For an article which enters so largely into manufactures, the duty is decidenly high, amounting to perhaps not less than $\$ 10$ a ton. So, whether the raw material is exported or the arricle manufactured in Canala, the farmer is taxed 20 per cent, or from 84 to $\$ 12$ a ton for the fertilizer which he reguires for the carrying on of his industry. What is the effect of this? Has this duty had the effect of callsing our uwn raw material for the manufacture of fertilizers to le manufactured in Canada? By the Trade and Narigation Returns we find that we are exporting about half a million dollars worth to Fagland of phosphates which are to le manufactured there, to enable the English farmer to compete with us. Our phosphates are heing dryen out of the country. Why? Perhaps my hom. friemis may say it is locamse there is no demand for them here, but the ligher the cost of them the less demand there is for them. If you want to get them into the farmers hands you must make them popular and cheap. Now, there is a larse duty on the raw material and there is no competition for the manufacturer, and there is hardly any manufactured in Canada and practically there is none used by the general farmer. Thus we are losing our raw material, we are losing our natural wealth, and not only is it a loss to the Canadian farmer, but it allows his rivals
to successfully compete with him ; and that is what is calleel the Natimal Policy. I suppose that four-fifths of the lalworing population of Canada are engaged in tilling the soil, but they are deprived of the benetits which the soil provides for them, and their rivals are enabled to compete with them successfully in this matter. I do not see how the Alministration can justify this act. A few years ago, when the tax on the acid was estallished, it was declared that it would have the effect of hoilding up the mamufacture in this country. How many years are you going to allow for the working out of this experiment? A great many years have elapsen, and the omly result has been to hamdicap the (iuadian farmer, and to-day the Minister of Agriculture is dumb and does not offer an excuse for this tax. It is the salne sort of tax as that on agricultural implements. Hon. gentlemen pick up the blue-book, and they say : We find we imported four or tive thousiand dollar: worth of artificial fertilizers, and the duty on that is all the farmers pain on this tax. The fact is, of course, that the tax is not paid to the customs house in this case but to the manufacturer at (apelton and elsewhere. I think the time has arrived when the farmer should have some consideration. Gireat considenation is shown to him at election times but. when the Administration is placed firmly in office again. a deat car is turned to the demands of the farmer intil the next election is alout to arrive. Now, with the prospect of an election at a remote perion, let us see whether the farmer will have any consileration from the Administration, or whether they will simply wait until the election is near at hand and then make promises which will som be forgotten.

Mr. IVEN. I would like to correct some of the statements made ly the hom. gentleman, no donbt in good faith. We can hardly expect him to have correct information on agricultural questions. I presume that if it were a matter comnected with the University of Toronto, of which he has the honour to be vice-chancellor, or a matter atfecting education generally, as he is known to be a distinguished scholar. We might receive valuable information from him-at all events he would not be likely to make any statements which were not correct. I understoon him to state that the late member for sherbrooke promisel that, if protection were given to the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers at Capelton, they would be made there, and now he says that that promise has not been fulfilled, and that artificial fertilizers have not been made there as promised. I bes to inform the hom. gentleman and the House that not only has the manufacture of artificial fertilizers been successfully carried on at Capelton, but that it has been extensively carried on, and that an article has leen made there which is rapidly becoming popular with the farmers of my hon. frienl's own province as well as of the rest of the Dominion; that they are making an article there which is received hy scientific farmers and by scientists with great favour, as being far superior for the price to that manufactured in any other country, whether the United States or England. I may further inform him that they can make there ten times as much as they can find a market for, though the market is growing as the farmers find the qualities of the fertilizers
which are mate there, If the hon. gentheman were to enuire among his frients, he would find that they are from year to year using this prenluct more laryely and with hetter results. The hom. the Minister of Agriculture has been appeated to as if it were at subject he combld not defend. The Minister of Agriculture can state, and Prof. situmbers can state, that the fertilizers mate in (apeltom hare heen suljece to the sererest possible test on the diovermment firm, and hate proved themselves to be hetter in guality than the fertilizers of either the Cinited states or Gagland. The manufacture of these fertilizers is increasing, the trale is increasing, and the Trade and Navigation Returns pablished liy the diverument show that the want has lneen supplied, otherwise there would 1 ee a larger impurtation. He says they are not exported. I find in the Trale and Navisation Returns of hast year they were exported, amil exprite. to the Cnited States, to the "xtent of four or tive thonsand dollars not much, it is trae, hut it shows they were to he bought, and that their reputation is growing. I merely make these remarks in justice to the late member for Sherbroke, whose promises hate heen amply and fully carried out, and in justice to the imlustry in my own constituency, which I am proul of, and which gives employment to a thonsand men at the present time, and 1 presume that reasom is olmoxions to hom. gentlemen. It always happens if there is any industry in this comntry that furnishes a matket for the poor farmer and employment for labour, it rexes and annoys hon. gentlemen npposite. A thonsand men are heing employed iin this industry in my comstituency: they are leing paid steady and constant wages, and the inlustry is growing. It is employing men here in this Dtawa region, getting out the crude phomphate which is heing shipped to Gapeltom and leing manufitetured. It is giving, prohahly, $12,(\mathrm{NXO}$ cars a year freight to (anadian and Anerican railways; and yet the hon. gentleman has the hardihoon, knowing nothing about the matter, to get up in his place in this House and say that the late member for sherlmowke male promises which have not been carried sut, and that artificial fertilizers are not yet manufactured in (camada.

Mr. MULOC'K. Does the hon. gentleman say that one thousand men are heing employed in his comuty in the mandacture of superphosphates for fertilizing:

Mr. IVEs. I would say a great deal more than that. I undertake to say that this one company, the Nichols Chemical Company, employ a thousand men in rasising the copper ore and reducing it, and getting the sulphur from it, and in manufacturing artiticial manure-not the copper mining, of which this is the principal business, but in their whole husiness, they are now employing and paying over a thousand men.
Mr. LACRIER. In how many counties does this Nichols Company operate?
Mr. IVEs. I say in the one connty of sherbrooke they are employing one thousand men.
Mr. MULOCK. Does the hon. gentleman say that a thousand men are employed in the manufacture of fertilizers: I understand from the quotation I male from Mr. Hall, the late member, that the industry in question is a loy-proluct of the production of copper pyrites.

Mr. Ins.

Mr. SPEAKER. Yon cammot disenss that question now.

Mr. MULOCK. 1 amputing the 1 wom witleman right with his mistakes.

Mr. BOWELLL. I will take the "pportmity of doing precisely what the hon. gentleman has ifule. In his facetions remarks when he rose. he stated that I hal displayed an aggressive chanacter.

## Mr. MULOCK. Bellicme.

Mr. Bowthl. Well. hellieose, just as yat please. The motion pertained exclusively the the Trade and Naligation Returns, and :s ex-Minister of Customs. 1 was strictly within my province in giving that information. It is impossible to please hom. gentlemen: when they get infomation they do mo like, then they object ; when they do not get it, then they almine.

Mr. MAC(DONAI.D (Huron). If I umberstaml the question hefore the House, it is not a questiom as to the prosperity of that particular comaty. It is well known that the Nichols Company have been very sulecessful in the development of the particular line of hasiness in which they are engraged. But the question to me is this: Is it rigint to oppose a tax mon the large number of people who consume fertilizers, for the purpose of heneriting and putting large profits into the hands of a few individuals: Mr. Hall, when he was here, told us that the Nichols Company had invested. I think he said. Sl(N),(KNO. Now, umless that they have increasel that investment very much during the last few years, they certainly have not it thonsiand men engaged in this imbustry. I am satisfied now that the hon. gentleman who has last spoken is thoroughly mistaken in regard to the number of men employed in prolucing artiticial fertilizers in his comnty. If it is true. as the Minister of Railways and (anals statend two years ago, that we have every facility in this comitry for prowlucing artificial fertilizers :and sulphuric acin, that we have a greater ahmolance of phosphate of lime than any other comitry in the world, and have greater facilities for pronlucing sulphurie acin than any other comutry in the world, I would ask how many men, in the circumstances, and with these facilities survombling us, can say that there is any necessity of imposing a duty upon the importation of similar articles, thus burdening the people who have to consume them : Hon. gentlemen will say that this is an infant industry. I call to your mind the testimony of the Finance Minister in that discussion twoy years ag", when he said that we were commencing this industry aml it was heing developed. Now, is there anything in regard to the development of artificial fertilizers that reyuires any particular skill that is not to he fonmd in this comotry, or any particular article that we do nint now possess, to the same extent now that we will have twelle years hence: And if we had a protection for this industry four or five years ago and under it this great development has taken place, is it not time now that this infant should le able to waik on its own feet ? When we find every facility existing in this comutry in point of raw material. and every facility for its pronluction, I cammot, for the life of me, understand why an import duty is necesary in order to increase the price to those who are asing that material in their industry. The Minister of Rail-

Ways, in speaking upon this questiontwo years ago, silid:

- In this comintry, strange to say, we have the largest deposit: of phosphate of lime inany part of the world, and that in its purest ant best form. It bas been exported continuously from this comntry to Great Brianin and Germany and other parts."
Now, if we hat this large abombance of phosphates. surely we can finl capital enough to mine them withont allitional protection. But he goes in further and says:
"We have the material for the manufacture of such an article, with the greatest percentage of phosphate of lime lying at our very doors. The other ingredient necessary, of make superphosphate of lime (as is known to every individual who has studied the question) is sulphuric aeid. We were in the habit of importing that and manufacturing it out of the sulphur found in Sicily and in the southern part of Italy. It has been foumb that we have lots of material in our own country-iron pyrites and copper livrites, which contain sulphuric acids-which call be extracted cheaper than hy bringing the sulphuric acid from Sicily to this conutry:
Now, there is a protection, alecording to the state:nent mate by the hom. Dinister himself, which surely ought to be sufficient for our prodncers. The hon. gentleman said that the cost to bring it here womld be equal to that of manufacturing it in this comitry, and therefore, it would not he brought in this comntry and so come into competition with the prolucts manufactured. With our present facilities, it is surely not in accordance with justice tw give $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ per cent of protection to the parties engaged in the husiness. The famers are a rery important body of men, constituting about $\mathbf{b l}$ per cent of onr population, and when they come to Parliament and ask the removal of this duty, the diovermment should listen to that request mande on their behalf. An argument used by the Minister of Finance a few years ago would not hold water, that the Opposition were making a very great noise almat a very small matter. He rleclared that only 오, s(x) hat been paid on duty on agricultural fertilizers. Is that the case: True, the duty is so high mater the present tariff that sulphuric acid is almost prohibited, amd that small quantities of fertilizers are imported. This argument would be stronger still if the duty was increased to such an extent that not one dollar's worth could be imported : indeed, the argument of the Minister of Finance would then he complete, for it could then he salid that the use of the fertilizers did not pay si in duty. But, as has already heen shown, that is not the point. The point is, that manufacturers of fertilizers here, owing to the protection they enjoy, are increasing the prices of their fertilizers to such an extent that the farmers have to pay for them very large prices, irrespective of the small amount of duty that is ammally paid. Under these special circumstances, I helieve it is only right and just that the farmers should receive this small notice and cognizance at the hands of the Government. Another oljection that has been bronght against the arguments alvanced by this side of the House is this, that by giving this protection it would encourage foreign capital to come in for investment in the development of these mines. Does any individual suppose that foreign capital would stay out when all these facilities are offered, when there is an abundance of phosphate mines in the country, and when we are in the very neighbourhood of iron and copper pyrites from which sulphuric acid can be made, and in this way we can manufacture fertilizers cheaper than any
other country in the worll: Then, if these fertilizers can be mandactured here at such rates. which I believe to he the truth, why should a duty be imposed in order to prevent articles of the same: character which camot leemanfactured as cheaply ahroal, coming into eompetition: For instance, say that a ton of an artificial fertilizer can he manufactured in this country for soin, amb that a similar article can be manufactured in the Vnited States for $\mathbf{S} 30$. do you stippose that fertilizers costing in the United states sin more per ton would be brought in hereand displace the ('anatian atricle in the (anatian mathet, when theremust be atiteat to the increased cost of manatactare the cost of freight into this comitry: It appears to me that such an argument hats no peint of force in it. If we can manufacture arr article in this comatry cheaper that elsewhere. we require no protection other than the freight necessaly to bing it here. Accordingly, if this protection shombl mot he given it might injure those engaged in that business. but give an opportunity to the farmers of purchasing cheaper that fertilizing material which in very large sections of the comintry they use to a very large extent. Amorher arsument advanced is that the American fortilizers are very inferior, amb our famers are leftambed by the importation of an inferior article. We had a law placed on the statute-hook in 1ssi, which made provision that those articles must be inspected and the band of purity stamped on the barrels containing the fertilizers, and therefore there is a safeguard placed aromit the importation of these articles hy the farmers. If the law is not sutticient. it can be made sufficient by the legislation of Parlianent. Lnoking the whole question orer. I think that the least the (invermment can io in this matter is to remove the luty from fertilizers, and place them on the free list, and I am sure the farmers would rejoice to see this attempt made to meet their requirements. It is well known that the farmers have been compelled to make stremons efforts of late years to make bothends meet. The fertility of the soil is not what it was 10 or 1.5 years ago: the prices of their promlucts are not as high as 10 or 12 years ago, and the fiovermment camot increase the prices receiver hy the farmer, which are govemed ly prices in foreign markets. How can the (iovermment aid the farmer: By placing him in such a position that he may he able to raise his products as cheaply as possible. That result can le obtained in this way: by eatabling him to obtain as cheaply as possible the raw material placed on the soil, in order to enrich it and canse it to bring forth more abundant crops. This is one way in which benetit can be extendeal to the farmer, by giving hini free the raw material used in this way. It is a principle known to the (iovermment, and it has heen carried out largely, that the raw material for manufactures shall be given to the mamufacturers as cheaply as possible. This is proper, right and just ; and why shoull we make fish of one and tlesh of another: If the (iovermment give manufacturers free wool, or free iron and other raw materials, why shouh not the same principle beextended to the farmer, who is as much in need of free raw material, such as free fertilizers, free binding twine, and free corn, and many other articles which he can use advantagenusly? It is nothing but right and just that fertilizers should be placed on the free list, and these advantages ex-
tembed the farmers which are extemied to any other class.

Mr. HAliliAR'T. I desite to offer a few remarks in reply to the remarks of the hon. gentleman, whon seems to manifest such an interest in the farming commmaty. He seems to think that this impost is a ilrealful thing for the farmers. Let him look at the Trale amb Navigation Returns for fertilizers, amb he will timd that the total quantity imported into this province was of the valne of si3s.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). I answered that argment a few moments ago.

Mr. HAGBiART. That argument was used a few rears ago by the allocates of the policy of the Conservative pirty, which is a revelopment of the manafactures of the comntry. We declared that, of all the countries on the North American continent. Cimada was best suited for the purpose of making artificial manmes; that the articles entering into their composition were fomm in abundance in all sections of the country; that the two articles that principally enter into the composition of superphosphates, phosphate of lime and sulphuric acid, were foumd in such ahmmance here that half a million dollats of phosphates were exported ammally, and a large guantity of iron and copper prites were sent to New Jersey for the purpose of making sulphuric acin. The member for sherbrooke, in the last Parliament, declared that if the principle of protection was applied to that as to other manufactures we would be able to build up in inlustry that would supply our:own farmers with material for fertilizing their soil, and in a few years would furnish them cheaper than it could be imported. What was the statement of the hon. grentleman who spoke a few moments ago, that the effect of our policy was such that at Capelton there hats been established a superphosphate industry which at present was supplying different parts of the community with that important fertilizer, with a hetter artiole and at a cheaper rate than it conlul le lorought in from abroad. From an analysis of fertilizers imported into Ontario and Quebec, the hon, genteman will tind that the superphosphates enter very little into their composition, that it is rather ammonia and other substances. It is well hnown that in the manufacture of fertilizers from bones and hoonl in the United States the principal article is phosphoric acid. There is one mine in my section of the comntry, near Simith's Falls, and another in Capelton, and we are supplying, as fast as the intelligence of the farmers of the country need it. mineral fertilizers for the purpose of improving their farms. As soon ris they have edlucited themselves up to the necessity of using it we are able to supply it in this country. That was the promise marle a few years ago. The hon. gentleman says that the person who first spoke upon the subject is surely intelligent enough to know whether the fertilizer is of sutficient value or not, without inspection ; hat, I believe there is no farmer in the world who can afford the chemical education which is necessary to know whether a fertilizer is of any value or not; whether there is a percentage of one or two per cent more of sulphuric acid or phosphate of lime in it than what is necessary, and which over-percentage may destroy the intermingling of the two acids and, may not set the phosphoric acid free. The ingredients may be there for the purpose of
makingan excellent fertilizer, hut the mannfacturing of it may be such that they wonld not le set free and so it would he entirely useless. It repuires the most skilled labour. hecaluse every article of material that enters into the composition of this stuff reguires a chemical analysis to know the proper amount of sulphuric acid necessary to set the phosphoric acid free. It neerls a chemist at every stage of the proceedings to see that the fertilizers are properly mamufactured. I think that the legislation fully justities the statement mate in the House by me when I was acting Minister of Arriculture, that the policy of the diovermant should be to protect that industry in the comntry, one that we have set on foot now, and that we are ahle to furnish a hetter article of this fertilizer at a cheaper price that can le imported into the comitry. Our policy in that respect hats provel a benctit to the farmers of Canadia.

Mr. LAURIER. Mr. Speaker, thisis, in my julsment, a grave and important question, and yet the Govermment are treating it with a levity which is an insult to the common sense of the House. In the first place, I would expect that the Minister of Agriculture world have something to say on this occasion. He should have told us in the first place whether we ought to choose leetween the farmers on the one side or the manufacturers on the other: becanse the question, as it has been placed before the House by the hon. gentleman who hits just sat down, is simply reduced to this: that either the manufactures are to be sacrificel on the farmers have to be sacriticed to the interest of the manufacturers. What is the answer which is matle by the (ioverument in the present instance: It is: Oh, after all, it is not worth making a fuss alwut this duty ; it only amounts to $\mathbf{\Sigma 6}$, (KM) ise half a year.

Mr. BOWVELL. I did not say that. I said that was the total value, but not the duty.

Mr. LAURIER. The total value importel is only $\mathbf{S} 6,(O Q)$ in one half year, or let us saty $\$ 12$ (KM) in a year. Does the hon. gentleman mean to sily, therefore, that this is the whole extent of the tribute which is paid by the farmers: The Minister of Railways has stated that the total value of the duty was something like 8800 ).

Mr. HA(iliAR'T. I said it was sligi in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. LAURIER. Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that this Sl6t is the only tribute paid by the farmers of Ontario for the fertilizers they use? If the only object of the cluty is to raise a revenue, why is it not abolished when the revenue is a mere trifle? It is not abolished simply lecause thereby the farmer is forced to pay a tribute to the mannfacturer for his fertilizers. The farmers of Ontario pay $\$ 166$ into the treasury, hut how much do they pay to the manufacture ? That is the question which we have to look into. If the hon. gentleman only derives $\$ 166$ in ruty, surely the very first thing he would do would be to take off the duty, because it would not be worth while to maintain it for the sake of the revenue. But there is something leyond that and which we have had explained by the member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives). He tells us that there are 1,000 men employed in his county prodacing directly and indirectly sulphuric acid, and it is for the protection of the proprietor of those works that the farmer of Ontario is compelled
Mr. Macbonalid (Huron).
to pay slifinto the treasury. He is compelled topay that increased price for the benefit of the proprictor of the works at Sherlorooke. That is the summing up of the argument. There is only a smallquantity, it it is true, but the quantity imported does not represent what is consumed. The hom. gentleman knows as well as I do that the quantity which is imported into the Province of Ontario, and upon which sllif duty has been paid, does not in any way represent the fuantity which has heen consumer. There have been large guantities besides that used in the Province of Ontario, and for every pound of that, the farmer of Ontario has had to pay tribute to the manufacturer in Capelton, Quebec. That is the short and long of the argument on this matter. Then, again, we are told by members of the fovernment: Oh, this is anl infant industry. We have lieen accustomed to that. But, when shall this imhustry cease to be an infant: when shall it be a grown up person and be able to stand upon its own legs; when will it he in a position not to need to be propped up by the fiovermment? It scems to me that the statement of the member for sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) ought to show as that by this time at least this infant inlastry might be treated as a grown up person. This infant industry at one time required aid t" ematile it to stand on its legs, hat now it has so iat alvanced that it is not only prolucing Eng the Canadian farmer but for the American market as well. If that infant industry has reached the condition where at the present moment it can not only supply the Camadian farmer hut the American farmer also. and gor into competition with the American commodities, is it not time that we shonld reduce the duty to the same level as the American duty? The rluty should he reduced to the extent that it is reduced in the United States, and the (inadian farmer should lee placed in this matter in exactly the same position as the American firmer. If there is one thing which is more certain than another it is this: That at the present time the condition of the Canadian farmer is a most precarious one, and he has to be helped in every way he can he helped. If there is an opportunity as there is here to relluce to him the cost of this article, which is after all his raw material, there is ample reason that the Govermment should do so.

Motion withdrawn.
It being Six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## BINDIN(: TUINE.

Mr. CAMPEELL moved for :
Return showing the quantity of binding twine imported for consumption in the Dominion from the first of July, 1891, up to the first day of January, 1892; the country from which the same was imported, and the amount of duty paid thereon.
He said : In moving for this return, my object is to lay before the House and the country certain facts which will enable it to arrive at a right conclusion as to whether the time has not arrived when the duty on binding twine should be removed altogether. In my opinion, it is a most objectionable duty, as it taxes the raw material which is necessary to enable the farmers of this country to bind their crops. I find, on looking over the Trade and Navigation Returns, that the County of Kent, which I have the honour to represent, is
taxed to a very large extent for bincling twine. According to the returns of the Ontario Burean of Statistics, the acreage of the crops that required to be bound in that county for $18(\mu)$, was as follows :-Fall whent, $84,2 \pi 9$ acres : spring wheat, 10 ,243 : harley. $8, i 39$; oats, 3 in, 0 )it ; rye, 1,484: making a total of 103.7 .9 acres in that county alone. Now, we may fairly estimate that three. fourths of that erop, equal to ahout 78,0 M a acres, woulit have to be bomolliv binders. Estimating 2. pomols to the acre, and the difference in price at 3 cents a promed, this is equal to a difference of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cents an acre, so that the farmers of Kent alone hid to pay the hamlsome little sum of $\mathbf{s i}, 8(4)$ extra on accomit of binding twine. Taking the Province of Ontario ats a whole, the total estimated crop in
 in the same way that three-fourths of that had to be loond by binders, the result is that the farmers of Ontario have to pay an extra price for their binding twine of over ©on, (hn). Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the fiovernment should have no hesitation at all in removing this duty upon an article of such prime necessity to the great agricultural classes of the comntre, more especially becanse in cloing so they will lose hut comparatively little revenue. Last year the total revenne derived from this duty was only about 8. $6 \times \mathrm{Kn}$, and if by removing that duty they can save to the famers of Ontario alone the enomons s:m of $\leq 2.2,(K K)$ it seems to me that this is a case in which they shoulal take action at once. Now, it has leen satid against removing the duty, that the fammers du not pay it. That argelment was adranced a short time ago in regard to the duty on sugar, hat the event proved that it was not a gool argument. hecause the rery moment the duty on sugar was removed the prise fell to the extent of the duty removed. You remember, also, that for years the Opposition hat been urging the diovernment to reduce the duty on salt, which had enabled the salt manufacturers in the lrovince of Ontario to form themselves into a combination maler the name of the Canada Salt Association, appointing one man to sell the coutput of the wells, ind fixing a scherlule of prices helow which no salt manufacturer was permittell to sell. The Govermment, listening to the remonstrances of the Opposition, and becoming somewhat alarmed at the enormons proportions of this salt combination, wisely, in my opinion, last year reduced the duty on salt by one-half. The very moment the rluties were renduced, down went the price of salt to the amount of that reduction, showing clearly that the duty placed on the article enhanced its price to every one in Ontario who consumed salt. The same rule will follow in regard to binding twine. The moment you remove the luty, that moment the price will go down, and the farmers of Ontario and of the whole Dominion will be able to buy their twine at a much lower price than they do to-day. I think also it is very unfair that the farmers should be treated differently from the fishermen. We know that in the Maritime Provinces the fishermen are allowed to import the twine they use free of duty. For instance, we find that the fishermen imported last year some s424,000 worth of twine free of duty for use in their fisheries. I believe the Government did wisely in allowing the fishermen to buy an article
which they absolutely require in the prosecution of their husiness, at the lowest possible prive, ainl in refusing to plate a burien on those people, whose lot we all know is hatd enough.- "Buat why should they not treat in the same way the farmers of Canala, who are prosecuting their bosiness moder a great many difticulties? 1 say it is unfair to discriminate against the agricultural classes in this way. Another adrantage which the fishermen hare ower the farmers is that they are allowed to inloort all the salt they repuire free. Last year their imports of salt. ©n which they paid ne duty at all. amounted to 51.00 (KW), while the farmers of Ontarion are tasen bat cents a barrel on all the salt ther use. which enables the salt manufacturers in Cabiala to increase the price just to that amoment. Now, I saly we shatuld have one law for all, and wo farours for any. No denami has ever come hefore the Parliament of Comana which hats received such support from: the people of Ganala ats that for the almilition of the duty on binding twine. Vom will remember the emorinns petition sent from eno.(nn) farmers of the Province of Ontario which was presented last year by the hom. member for West Litmbtom (Mr. Lister), payying that the (avermmemt wombl remove the duty on this atticle: and this session other petitions have fowed in, scarcely a day passing without some hom member on cither side presenting one or more to the same effect. Sinty it is the luty of the Government to take mote of these petitions, which show the extent to which the people are interested in the subject, and desire relief from this imposition. The hom. junior memleer for Halifax (Mt. Stails), who I helieve is the presilent of a great cordage eombination, stated last year hat bincting twine was sold as cheaply in Canalla as it was in the United states. This statement was clearly shown to be incorrect, and it was clearly shown, from samples and from prices quoted here last year, that the difference wats from o! to 3 cents a permil. It was shown that, when you took a pound of linding twine and measured it, you foum that the American article. being so mueh honger than the Ganadian, it mate ath averaye of 2 to 3 pomads cheaper tham Camadian twine. The hom. juaior member for Halifax argued that Camalian twine was sold as cheap as Ameriean twine. If so, what necessity is there for the tax. Why put e.5 per cent on this article if it cen he manofactured as cheaply in Canala as elsewhere: There is io possilhe reason why we should not manufacture twine just an cheap) in (anada as it can be in any other country, and when we find that a combine has existeal for many years, which takes andantage of the full amount of the tariff, it is the lunuden laty of the (iovermment to step in and relieve the people of this commtry of the enormous luty they have to pay. Fou will remember it has always heen asserted that the people of Cunada do not pay the duties upon these things. That has been statel with regard to sugar and salt, hut the Finamee Minister, a few years ago, when he increased the duties on pork, said that while it would enhance the value to the lumbermen of this Dominion yet he intended to give compensation to the Maritime Provinces ly taking the luty off molasses and com meal as human food, thus showing clearly that he believel the taking thesse duties off would inmediately lower prices and benefit the consumers. I think that, considering the guestion in all its bearings, considering the enor-
mons quantity of hinding twine consumed every year in the lominion, and which must lie used if we properly secure the erops, and also recollecting that. cowing to the combine and the: duty upon this article, the price has been atvancerl to the extelnt I have alreanly stated. ami the hariens of the people of Ontario and the Dominion generally increased to such a large anomot. I su think it is time the (iovernment stepped in and relieved the farmers of this enomons lmorlen, more copeocially. when they can do it without loss to the revenue. It the: whole revenue went to the states we might un. derstand the (iovermment hesitating hefore deriolings that they could do without a revenue raised from that smiree, but when we finil that the revenue. amomated only last year to the small sum of EtionNo. ant that hy throwing off the Sid.(nN) we ean relieve the fintmers of a burden of Ef(no, onk erery year, it is the boumlen claty of the dionermment io relieve them of that humen. When this return. which I have moved for comes down. it will give us an inlea of the exact quantity imported since the 30th of Tune, ISO1, and enalle as to decide whether it is not time the (iovermment shomhlstep in and relieve. the peaple of this enormons tan.

Mr. W. ATNON. I hate much pleasure in secomiing this resolution. I think that now is the most opportme time for disenssing the yuestion, as we happen to have two resolutions on the Notice Paper asking the remoral of the duty on himlin: twine. This matter was discussed at length during the last two sessions, amol agreat deal of what wats said then must be fresh in the memory of the Honse to-tay. There can be mo douht mow, if therewas donat a year or two ago, that the time hats arrived when the Giovermment shonh relieve the farmers from this tax from which they arive littleor no revente. and whichis simply imposed for the purpose of henctiting alarge combine now exating an enomons sum from the farmers ereh vear anil giving no value in return. To show that I consider the time hats arrivel, I take the liberty to quote from a speech delivered in this Honse a year agn hy the Minister of Militia, then Minister of Customs. The hon. gentleman then stid :
"The Government are always alive to that which they believe to be in the interests of the consumer as well at: the manufacturer. Whenever they found that the salt industry was controlled to such an extent as to become at all burdensome to the people, they took the first opportunity to reduce the duty. And if it be true that the American eombination for the manufacture of twine has, or is about to secure all the cordage factories in this country and keep up the price, then it will be the duty of the Gorernment to see how far they will go in regulating it. in order to prevent the enlossal fortunes to which hom. gentlemen have referred being made by the manufacturers."
Now I think there is no doubt in the minds of the people of Cinada that a combination hats been formed of the American and Canadian twine ermpanies, and there is no doubt in my mind that they are exacting an enormous stin annually from our farmers, through the protection we give them. Our tariff of 25 per cent means, aceording to the revenue received last year, about $3 \%$ cents per pound I take it for granted that , in of a cent per pound will keep out the Americun article. If such he the case, our manufacturers in Canada will exact every cent they can from the farmers and charge 3 cents more per pound than they ought to. As evidence that a combine has lween formed hy the Nitional Cordage Company and that they have
Mr. Сampbel...
purchaser the corlage factories in Canala, 1 time that the binstion Imily/ Allo eristr, in the course of a fatronalle notice of the National Corlage (ompanys atficirs, says:
$\because$ The company actually has purchased ail the corlage mills in Canda, and the coritage businese of the Dominion Gi Comada is protected by at, tariff wall which enables the hutiness to wurk at a profit."
That shows clearly that the American newsipipers feel that if the Nitional Corlatge (ompany purchase the corrlage factories of (iatanla they will he alle, on abcomot of our sluty, to charge a higher price tham they otherwise coula. We have further evilence that the duty does raise the price on bind. ing twinc. I will guote from the evidence given by Mr. Massey hefore the Combines Committee in this Homse, sime three ferts :go. Mr. Bain, the member for Yent worth, asked him what was the actuai cost, including the duty, of the American article, and Mr. Massey saly:
$\because$ We han to import a large quantit: for the NorthWest lat year. We could not get it in Canada. We lian it down in Manitobat at about the price which we had io bay in Xew Xork, and dinty sudded. It cost us about the duy extri.,"
Niw. I do not think that any doult can exist in the minls of the members of this House. after reaning the evidence of Mr. Massey, and other evilence which wasproducednefore that commitue. that twine is solh in ('analat at just the duty higher than it is sold in the United states. During the last sessiom I took the troulde to lay hefore this Honse a mamber of samples of twinc. giving the aterage erost in the United states and the arerage cont in ('inhalla, and I proved, I think, successfully -at least I wats mot suceessfully comtralicted-..that my contention at that time was right. We fime that in Maniona this duty is a very heavy tax on the pouple: It is not the same as a daty paid om a himber or a phough, but it is an ammal tas, it has to the lurue hy the people every year their harvest comes remul. I hate marle an estimate of the total quanty of twine nsed in (anablaterery yeat, amd the amome that was used to hine last year's crop. amblallowing that one-fourth of the grain in Cumala was cut he a reaper, and hound otherwise than with binding twine, I fime that hast year it repuired
 Cupp of Camala. At 3 cents a pouml. that means at mant $8 . \pi n$, , (n) that is exacted from the farmers of (:amalia ly this ohnoximes tariff. I may sty, as I come fromi Manitola, that the people of that prorince and of the North-West suffermore. proportionately, than the people of any other portion of the Dosminion, inasmuch as per copita they are tased in this respect much hearier than the eastern farmer. In the west, when a farmer has 1 till to 2 , (KX) acres of a crop, it hecomes an enomous tax upon him to pay ammatly for his binding twine manufactured in Camala. 3 cents a pomen more than he should pay. Last year we had $1,3(1),(10 N)$ acres of grain cut anil hound with it binder, and if we estimate three poumils of twine per acre it means $3,(4 x),($ (NO 1 poumls of binding twine, and the 3 cents a pomad extra upon the cost of that trine, means an alditional tax upon the farmers of Manitobat of $\$ 110,0(0)$. In the North-West Territories they are affected the same as we are in Manitoha and thronghont the rest of the Dominion, but as I said, they pay, per. capita, a heavier tax than the people in the eastern part of Canala, becuuse their crops are larger per capita. In the North-West Territories last year
over $3(n) .(x)$ ances of crop were che ly the hinder. and estimating that three pounds of twine ate repuired per acre, they use ! ma, (ии) pounts. which means, it 3 cents a pume extrat. $\$ 2$, , (xn) that the fimmers of the North-West Territories had to pay for their himling twine in excess of what they ought to pay hy reasion of this tariff. In Manitona anit the Nouth West Territories the people paid $\leqslant 14$. 1 ni more than they shomh have paid for their twine to hind the last years erop with. Now. ats has heen pointed out hy the hon. member for Kent (Mr. (ianhmell), it has loeen contemied hy hom. fent lemen opposite, who are andocates of protection, that the sugar duties would not affect the price of sugar: hit we know that last year when they mate a renluction of the haty of stigar, the price of that artiele fell immediately. as every comsmer in Conala kows well. The same with salt. When the duties were redued, the price of salt inmerediately fell. Sow when we emvider that this commons tax of some stom, (ann) is levied on the farmers of (:anadia for the satie of this sibions) odd of reveme, 1 say it is time that the dovernment shomil remene this sluty on bint. ing twine Last veat we hat an explanation from the member for Halifix (intr. Stairs) whe. I Believe. is latuely interested in binding twine, and that lom. gentemancomblant suce essfully contraliet the statements made in this Honse. He elaineal that his comdage factony in Hallifac was free and indepentent of the American cordage factories: lat it is muw a matter of public notoriety that the National Cordage Company has control if the Comanlian Corrlage Factore and lay this tax loeing set off ats a litile preserve for the :amome of twine manufactured in (canalia. they are able to charge that excessive price. This seat. in last year. I have receivel tigures from the Western States, and comparing them with the prices in Canala. I tind that this year, ats hast rear. the difference in price is ildent the same. I think there can be no fonat in the minds of any hom. member in this Honse, who carefully lowksinto this mater. that we are compelled to pay that extra price for liminge twine. I do not whiect. Mr. Speaker. to the fishermen receiving free the twine they use in their industry, I do mit objeet th that at all : but I say this. that the farmers of Camala have as moch right to receive free the hinding twine that they refuire to bind their crops, as the tishermen have to receive their twine free. Now, as to how the combines work. I find in looking over the report of the Journals of the Honse of 1858 , on page th3, that Mr. Alexamder IV. Morris, of Montreal, manufacturer, gives evidence as to how a combination was formed in Canala, and as to what their operations were. He was being examined liy Mr. dillmor:
"Q. Mr. Connors is in your combination" A. He was
in, but there is no combination now. in, but there is no combination now.

- Q. How many were there in the combination? A. Five.
"(2. You would proportion out what each one should make! A. Yes; we each had a stated percentage.
"Q. What proportion of all the quantity that was to be made for Canada did he make? A. On binder twine last year he had a percentage, I think, 10 per cent of the whole. And I think he manufactured about two tons of twine.
"Q. How much did you get last year out of the prool, as you call it, as near as yon can tell? A. I think about $\$ 3,000$ or $; \mathbf{i}, 000$. Perhaps as much as that ; it might be 35000 .
Q. For not making rome? A. No; not making binder twine."

Acombing this evidence there was one factory receiving si, (xn) simply because they ceased making linding twinc. Now, this evidence must be conclusive, as it was given on oath ly a man who knew what he wats talking almout. Last year I gave the values of twine in Canalia and the Cnited States, of varimes grales, and I find there has been little or no change since. There is plenty of evilence to show that on other articles as well as on binding twine, the people of canalia are minastly taxed on account of these combinations being formed. We know, howerer. that the farmers of canala are wakingup to see the manner in which they are heing hedfor the benefit of a few mandacturersof hinding lwine. We timi that Famers Institutes and the Patrons of Industry all orer Canala are sending in petitions to the Honse of Commmen, asking that the duty on binding twine should he removed. When a person figures up the amome that is amnally paid on binding twine hy this extrat cont of ! cents an atre, it is sasy to see how it reduces the value and the protits of a man's farm considerably. I think this is an opportune time to discuss this question lefore the House resolves itself into, Committee of Waysand Means, and I hope the Gonermment will see fit to relieve the farmers of this unnecessary tax, a tax that simply woes into the pockets of the mamufacturers. Lant year the dowernment receivel a revenne on this iuticle of omly siol!re. The total imports last year were leni, 3 si pounds, of the value of $\mathrm{s} 24,696$. The revenue of $\$ 6,192$ went into the pockets of the diovermment treasury, while the value of the twine imported alugether was $\mathbf{S t 2 4},(\mathrm{nW})$. If the dovernment can relieve the farmers of that tax they will be moving in the right direction. If the money were going into our own treasury it would le a different thins, hut at present it is a system of legalized robbery. The anount of $\mathbf{S} 424$. (x) is exacted from the farmers of Canala, while only $8 \mathbf{8}, 192$ is collectel for our reveme : consequently. I say it is only legalizen rohbery, ami I hope the Govermment will give its attention to this matter at the earliest possible opportunity, and will not allow these men to steal this large amount of $\$ 400$, OXA a a year from our farmers. I hope they will see that the duty is removerl from binding twine.

Mr. MasllleaN (Hurm). I find that there is a talk of the cordage companies raising the price of binding twine from 3 to 4 cents a pound. The Chic:ars, Cancelian-American has the following:-

[^22]Mr. Watnos.
foreign combine is got up for a purpose of skiming the farmers of Canada, it is time that the dovernment took up the !uestion. The only means we have of getting yuit of this matter of having a large amount of money taken out of our pockets for the benefit of foreign companies is to tike the duty of binding twine. Allow that to come into Canada free of duty, and that will beak up the whole comlimation. We have heare a great deal ahnot loyalty, aloout attending to British interests and Canalian interests. but will the (iovernment show their loyalty here where only $\mathbb{S}(6,1$ (M) are zaken for the benefit of the treasury, while the manufiaturers make a protit of some $S\left(\begin{array}{ll}(1),(N A)\end{array}\right.$ : Will they allow the manufacturers to sem in their binding twine free: It is their duty to sive us some reilress, hecanse, if the American cordage companies hare decided to increate the price of twine three or form cents, we will hate to pay the luty and the increase in the price also, and that will be letween Si(x),onh and Sish, (\%) which will he extracted each year from the prekets of the farmers of (imalia in that article alone. We know that in many cases the raw material comes in free of duty. The furniture mandactures are allowed to import their lumber free to the extent

 reduces the value of hindes to the farmers in this comery. Then, wowl is imported free to the extent of $s$, , 3 ins. 746 for the henefit of the namufacturers of wowllen gennls. and there, again, the farners of this comutry suffer, as our wool is displated w that extent, and we lose 12 cents a pound in the
 a year. It is certainly the duty of the dovernment to give us this small means of reelress, especially when it is a foreign company into whose porkets this money is goint, and if the dowernment and those behind them are true to their idea of boyalty, surely they will give us this concession ats a means of reilress.

Mr. DATIN. I need hardly say that I do not subscribe to all the propositions laid down by the hom. gentlemen who have preceded me. I venture to say that I have been a protectionist as long as any other man in this Honse. I know that I advocated protection before it was taken up by any party in Camada.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). The Minister of Customs will dispute that proposit:on.

Mr. DAVIN. I did not hear what my hon. frieme the philosopher from Bothwell said. If he would speak up, we might hear him. In regard to binding twine, where you have a combine and where competition has ceased to exist, it is contrary to the therry of scientitic protection to give any protection to that industry, and on general principles, therefore, I hope the Government will consider the suggestions which have been thrown out and will either reduce or take away entirely the duty on binding twine. In the North-West, in the constituency whence I come, and in other constituencies, agricultural constituencies, a great interest is taken in this question, and at one of the last meetings held inmy constituency before I came away, at a very large and crowded meeting, I was asked what I thought of the duty on binding twine, and I had no difficulty whatever in complying with their unanimous request that in Parliameut I would express the opinion that I
expressed to them there. Whether or not the taking off the duty on binding twine would reluce the price to the farmer, the very fact that the manufacturers have gone into ia combine or those who have not have given orer or have soll their interest to a combine, is quite sufficient reason for a (iovermment plerlgel to protection to at once take the alarm and deprive that combine of all aid. The argument is used that there would be no use in taking off the duty on binding twine, because the com. bine is not merely a Canalian combine but an international combine, a combine that has its grasp not merely on Canarla, but also on the United states. It is further said that no hope can come from Eneland, because binding twine is not monufactured there cheap enough. cirant all this, we have the history of tariff legislation in the United States before us, and from the history of protection in the United states and from the nature of the case we know this, that a comntry which alopts the true policy, as I believe protection is for a young comitry like Camala or for a comitry like the United States especially in its past history, the fiovermment have to he perpetually on the watch or else the beneficent principles of protection will be used agrinst the interests of the people. The very nature of the case will suggest what has a atually often taken place. What takes place is this: that where a fiovermment places on any article it sutficient protection, further pressure is put on it to increase that protection, and mass it is always on the qui rive it may actually in its desire for the development of the industries of the country enter upon a course directly contrary to the principle that is at the hase of its protective policy. I think it is on the face of it, at all events, probable, that the price of binding twine will be rerluced if the duty is taken off. I say that is probable. I donbt rery much if it would he as much reduced as the hom. gentleman for Marguette says: but I again say that, in order to arrive at it decision, I do not care one fig whether it would he reduced or not, for in principle the very minute you are face to face with a combine, a fovermment pledged to a protective policy is bound to act against that combine. It was successful in regard to salt and although it is said it will not be saccessful in this case, becamse we have an international combine, it is worth trying whether it will be successful or not. Let me point out that what we have at present is this: You have got a combine in Canada controlling a small area comparatively, helged in by a protective wall. Then you have got a large area in which you have also a combine. The combine in the large area is associated with the combine in the small area. What I say is this, that if you throw down that wall, so far as the small area is concerned you increase the chance of competition arising against the combine to the extent of the added area. I deal with general principles because my hon. friends have sufficiently gone into figures in regard to the matter. It inay be said, too, in fact in conversation it has been said to me : Why, in Ontario, when we were discussing this matter, the farmers did not care one pin abont the binding twine. I graut you that may be so. What that shows is this, that the farmers of Ontario have such a clear perception and such a strong grasp of the fact that this National Policy as a whole is beneficent in its operations in this country, they were actually ready
to accept that one item against themselves because of the great alvantage they have gained from that policy. The farmers in the North West will make a similar statement. They say, which is a fact : We do not get any alvantage from the National Poliey, but we are not merely ㅇorth. West men, we are Camadians before we are North-West men; therefore we will support this Nitional Policy which is for the general development of the comutry and for Cimada $s$ welfate. And so these Ontario farmers may have felt. But that is no argument to a (iorermment that wishes to deal scientitically with the application of protection to the nation it governs, because they lay down the genemal principle that the very minute in any inlustry a combine derelops, that minute the $i$ iovermment is hound to act. I will growther. I will say this, that if the combine takes such an ohmoxious form ats this combine has taken, international in its character, hamassing not merely a great colomy of $\operatorname{i}$ (HK), (NK $)$, but darken ing (it), (HN), (KN) of people with its malign scheme, I say-I do not aloneate that now--that circumstances might arise when a fiovernment might not merely consider the wishom of removing the duty, but of giving a homs for a certain perion to any two men who would go into the same industry to break up the combine, becalnse, as a protectionist. I say this, there is nothing so, woly protective in its chatacter as this principle, that a fiovemment pledged to protection is hommi to atot against comhinations.

Mr. MACDONALI) (Haron). I was somewhat surprised at the statement male ly the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Datin) that the Niational Policy has benetited the fammers of this country. When I have discussed this guestion on the public platform, I have usually put this guestion: I ask any farmer present, Conservative or Reformer, ow mention where the National Policy has ever put one dollar into his pocket directly or indirectly. During the discussions at many meetings, only at one meeting did a man at the door, ileclave his ability to do so, and he happened to be drunk. I would ask the hon. gentleman if he can point out any particular way in which the farmers are benetited as regards prices, crops or in other direction by the National Policy, and which they wond not have obtained otherwise? Can the hon. gentleman point to any article that is cheaper by the National Policy?
Mr. DAVIN. Yes. Lots.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). Does the hon. gentleman know that by his own admission a tariff of protection increases the value of the articles manufactured in the country, and the hon. gentleman knows that during his speech he made that statement.

Mr. DAVIN. No, no.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). The hon. gentleman stated in regard to salt, which we manufacture in this country, and for which we have the raw material, that when the tariff was lowered on salt last year the price fell 25 cents per barrel. I might mention also that when the duties on sugar were removed last year, the Minister of Finance said that taxes to the amount of $\$ 3,500,000$ were removed. This amount was placed on the shoulders of the people, and if the farmers compose 60 per cent of the population, I ask any man

Whether in commetion with the sugar interests the farmers of this comatre get an ablamtage. Imight came the hon. rentleman thengh many artickes to show that the farmers hate heris hariened be the action of the Xittomal Poliey rather than fernefiterl bey it. Oh the ather haml, they have mot the same aiccess to the Americaln markets as they hat before the Xiatimal Polier was establishect. (an they sem their horses there amb matioe the same protits whish they would realize if the tatiff were remmom: (im they semel their harley. their pmoltry their engs. amd many other articles of tha pronhece of the farm inn the dmerican matrets. and realize the henetit muler the Xitinnal Poliog Which ther did hefore it was establisheel: Do, Hot the farmers receive muth less mow than they did lefore the National Policy was estal lished for their wheat, bartey, prok, cheese and erses. showing that the Nittinal Podicy either in buying or selling is against the interests of this comitry: More thath that. I will ge this far, amb saty that not it sinde member of this House who represents it rumal :omstimeney caln state that he heliever that in the interests of the farmers the dinty on himbing twine shombleontinue. In the late cosntest in the breelections. was there a single person who presemted himself ats at supporter of the donermment. Who would state ont the public platform that he was opposed to thoring thatathy: J know amem. her of the (invernment when went into: th adjoining ridin! tomine and stated upon the pablic platform that he helievel the remosal of the daty on bindinge twine wothl he in the interests of the farmers, anil that it was intemberi to remove it when they neger tiateri a treaty ai Washingtom. If. ats some say. the farmers don fory an inverserl price for their hinding twine on ace eome of the duty, what wonh he the- ohjeet of a Minister attending at meeting of fambers and stating that the haty woblheremoved. It wats yuite plain that the farmersknew, and that the Minister knew that hecanse of the duty, the farmers were paringe 3 cents per promi more for their twine. Llow is it that the hon. member for Assinihoia ( $\mathrm{Mm}_{\mathrm{s}}$. Davia) is armared against the peliey of the tiovermment in this matter. Is it froms ernviction" Is ir from at thomgh umberstambing of the whole guestion, of is it heceanse of the forme of local presume from his comuts: He khew that the farmers livine aromal : Reginit are stomgly romvinem that they are payint mon for thei: wime thath they should pay. He has luan olvor.el as a supherter of the doverament here atul $\because$ ot his constituents have hoought tule:r on him the intucuice ohich has ohliged him to ©xpess : he apinion which he has given to the Honse to-uight. His antion tonight shows that the fame m . looking at their owin interest with an intellifence which they deserve to get crelit for knew that ther were paring too moch, and althongh their representative is! hothat Tory and ant uphoher of the protective system, they inronght such intluence to, bean upoa hing, that lie is olligen to support the Liberni pringiples here, and speak in favour of free linding twine. . His action is not fionn conviction, Dut. fromat knowledge of the loxat wants of the constituenes from which -he uomes. Inany oun county-and L consider; it one of :the foest counties in thie lhoninion of Canalia
 for our binding it wine for .the puripose, of hinding :the harvest ! of ;that county, i, aml I : will : quote
tigurs to the House tu prove this. In lstm we



 withomt exagreeation that fomb-tifthe of this emp, is lmmal hy the bimier. Which would make lti. tha actes. At seven atme a half rents which is the aremge cost given per acre for himbing twine. ont aseomint of the "peration of the rlaty. it will he.
 mice for hinding twince orer amb above the price that would he piait if the dute were remoned.
 maid all the duty: the dury is smly (i, onn for the whole Jeminioni.
 mitn is begringe the questions. When lar hatis the word luty mentionel. he at tan hes the meanine to it that it must he customs dhes. hut at duty maty be placed in the forlu of taxation upon the shomit. rers of these whor bay mothing imto the ('ustoms Deparment. It is hevertheles taken ont of the perckets of thense whon use : hat artiole just an mueh as if it was paid inter the enstom house. It matters not a fie whether he pass it fut the chatom house of tor the emmbine wion rharye so math more ont atcomit of the sluty. the farmer has (ar paty it all the sathe There is this difiecence, loonever. If he paid inta the (ustomis it entild be ased in fleforing the expenses of the conutry, himt ats it is patil now, it geses the prekets of the mamatataress who use it for thair won private. gains. There is the difterente amd ithallame any persom to sty that the duty does bum innusio is higher price: Fuch a eonturition is altonepher

 will remmber that sir A. T. Aalt saibl a fow
 Was mot cmly to increase the pire of the antiche im. ported int, this comutry, hat that it woult equally. increase the priee of atituticle of a similar hature: manufuctureal in this combity. That was the opinion of one of the most learine politiotims the Conservative party ever proxlaced. If that he whe and true it i, it can le applied to bindinge twine as well ats tomy other artiole. Let me a-k the bancmatnt why for they allow twine to emme in free wo the bistern Provinces for the nse of the tishemen. The tishomen ate poor, they have at hard life and make very little in the endi and the Govermonat hate ackinowlenged the fact, that if they would alow twine to eome in free the fisherment would obtain it cheaper than if there were a duty imposed upen it. Consequently the diovernment have allowed the fishemen to get in st(N).mn) of twine free of duty. I ask in the mane of the: facmers of this comutry, why they abe renied the sume privilege: " The fishermen of the Fantern Provincer teceive a lomes of $\$ 1 \overline{0} 0$, (MN in in order to issist. then to lire and they:alsu are allowed to bring in free from Fanghat their coanse sult for the puphes of using in their husiness. That is also an acknowlengment on the pat of the (iovermment that every article they adnitityee of duty, is cheaper than if it duty were inaposeil. That being the principle in the Wastern Provinces, foes it not enfally apply to the fanmens of Ontario in regard to twine and fentihizers and every otlici article they use: When we
are met with the arganent that only siohon are prid in duty on linding twine, let meask. lowes any individual who for a moment understands the atction of the protective dity upm importations and expontations saly, that that is all the tax that is paid by thase whe use that article? It thought that theny was explowed years ago, amb so it hats for those who have given any stuly to political ghestions. If this were allarticle upon which we derivel a revenuc, there world be sone excase for the forermment saying that it was important that revenue slounh lie raisen, and that the farmers should contribute a portion towards the expenses of the comitry. That would be a fair argument. bat when we omly raise sib, (XK) revente from this irticle. the question arises, not hetween the revenue and the farmers, but between the combine on the me side and the farmer on the other. The Government are determinei-l hope they are. but 1 ann affail they are not - to suppurt the combine in "prosition w the faming interests. If the dorermant refuse to remove this duty and to relieve the farmers of this comutry of this tax of
 pints that large annount inte, the prockets of the manufetelurers of twine at the expense of the firmers of this comutrs. I will sive a few tigures in orter to corrobmate what has been said ly thes: whi, hate already spoken om this matter. My figures have leeen gotten up indepoment of theirs, showing that the fats have heen arrived at from at different stampint. and they therefore go far ti) sulstantiate the conrectness of the tigures already griven ley members on this side of the Honse. In Banitoina it is estimated that $1,3(4),(0)$ actes are under crops. That would make a totalexpenditure, wer and above the necessary expenditure for
 of Gutirio we have more detinite information furnished hy the statistics of the Bureau of Imbustries.
 follows: Fall wheat, $\tau \cdot 0$, (MNO acres: spring wheat,
 (nn) ateres: and rye, l03.inh) acres; making a total of f. $11(0.1$ (k) ateres. nay that only three fourths of this crop was cut ly linimers, or in other words $3,(1) 0,\left(\right.$ (н) acres. At $6 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre, the increaseal price which the operation of the tariff imposed on the people of Ontario amomited to $s=2.5,5 i n$. The total increased price which the farmers of Manitoha and Ontario together had to pay was $\mathrm{S} 323,3$, (K) . Now, if we estimate that all the other Eastern Provinces together would use as much as the Province of Ontario. there would be a tocal of $13, \overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{si},(\mathrm{KO})$ pounds of twine used for hime ing the crops of the Dominion in 1890, which. at 3 cents a pound alditional, meant that $\$ 413,550$ was taken out of the pockets of the farmer, not in Customs taxes, but by the increased price they had to pay to the combined n:anufacturers of twine on account of the protective duty imposed liy the Govermment. In view of these facts, I hope that the Government will look at this matter from a farmer's staudpoint. The Conservative party in this House know that they have not the confidence of the farmers of this country.
Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear. Say that again.
Mr. MACDONALD (Hurou). The Conservatives of this House, Mr. Speaker, know very well
that they have not the continlence of the farmers of this comiry. If the votes of the farmers of this conntry were comated to-morrow, I ann satistied that the members of the Lileral party who are sitting here would be foum to have received three-fifths of them. Sir. look at the members on your right, and you will find that the largest mat jorities given to them have been from towns and cities, and in the last general election we hat it popular majority in Cntario of $10,0 \mathrm{CM}$ ).

Mr. FAIRBAIRN. How many farmers on your side of the Honse have spoken of binding twine?

Mr. MACDONALD (Hurm). The hom. gentle. man knows very well that he could not gio into South Victoria iun! tell the farmers there that he is opposisel to the remaral of the duty on binding twine. He knows very well that the Patems of Imlustry thromghout the comery. irrespective of their political leanings. have in large numbers petitioned this Honse for the removal of this duty. The hom. gentlenam whin is comtinnally molesting me, knows well also that the Firmers hustitutes of Ontario, the must respertathe and intelligent henly in the whole emmers, irrespective of party politices: have expresed themselves in fatour of the remenal of this duty.
Mr. FARbalRN. Althuegh I han to eontemd with this guestion, 1 inereased my majority $\because$ On.

Mr. MACDONALD (Hurou). The hent sentleman knows that if he consulted the interests of the farmers. he would fatome removing this burten of $s^{2}+0 .(6 \times)$ from their shoulders, insteal of keeping it for the sake of the siow $\mathbf{8}$ (0) revenue obtained from it.

Mr. FER(iUNON (Leeds). Bash.
Mr. Ma(donall) (Hurm). Why, we hate the figures here to prove that this is the case. Let these hon. gentlemen dare to go among the farmers of the comitry and speak against the removal of this duty, and they will timi that the intelligent farmers will not justif, their action here, but will hohd them responsible, and seml them abont their business at the next general election. Sow, 1 am going to conclute by expressing the hope that the hon, member for Leeds and Grenville (Mr. Ferguson) will rise now and give us some of his elopuence on this sulject. He is a goon interrupter. I do not know whether he is a goon orator or not. but I hope we shall hear now the reasons for his opmsition to us on this subject. I hope the Covernment will take this matter into their consideration and give the farmers relief from this taxation. Do not make them the leasts of burlen, hewers of wood anl drawers of water, as they have heen for many years; but give them an opportunity to make a living it: this country, lest more of them leave and so to the United States. I hope also that the junior member for Halifax, who represents the corlage combination in this country, will now give his views of the matter, and show if he can that it is the interest of the farmers to continue the duty on binding twine.
Mr. MULOCK. Mr. Speaker, I think it is to le regretted that we have not had any expression of opinion from the Treasury benches on this important question. It received somezoonsideration a year ago, and the House then by a limited majority voted down the propesition to put binding twine on the free list. I am not aware that the position
of the trade of manufacturing the article in question has materially changed since then. At that time, asto-day, the National Cordage Company of the Uniterl states had captured the trade both in Canalia and the United States. At that time, as today, the farmers of this comentry, in respect of this article, were entirely at the mercy of a corporation, and it happens a corporation of foreign origin, which had succeeded in gathering into its fold all the fiectories of Camala. It was so stated on the floor of Parliament last session, and if any doubt exists upon the subject, all one hats to do is to read as I hate real the last ammal report of the National Cordage Conpany of the United States, and there he will tind the statement that the company has succeeled in capturing, I forget the exact mumler, but all the manufactories of Canala. enmmerating them. Therefore, the position of the farmers of Camala to-day in respect of this article is simply this: that they have to pay whatwer price is exacted from them; they are not free men : and we are told that while we must protect other people, while we must consider the interests of those outside of the country, while we must carry on business in Canada, so ats not to interfere with the trable of England, yet we are disregarding the interests of four-fifths of the people of Cimalia. I congratulate my hom. friend from West Assimiboia (Mr. Davin) on his partial comsersion to somm principles. It has happened that since he left this House last summer, he has received a mamiate from his constituents. The last message he got from them lefore lea ving for (Otta wa was that he must improve his methods in the House-that it would not do to go it blimd as he had done in the past with regard to the National Policy all through. Then he proceeded to congratulate the farmers of Ontario on their intelligence in seeing the matter differently from his constituents. The farmers of Ontario were so intelligent and had such a clear grasp of the National Policy in all its bearings, that they would not allow one single item in it to be interfered with-not they. But at the same time his intelligent constituents in the North-West hat told him that the duty on hinding twine had to be removed, and so he has come down here able to please both. In other words, he tells the Govemment that they should not remove the duty, at the same time he syuares himself with the farmers of West Assinihoia by saying that he has a mandate from them which he must obey. He lays down the proposition that wherever a combination exists the Government should step in and destroy the combination by removing the protection. Well, Sir, I will accept his doctrine, and if the Government accepts it, what becomes of the National Policy? It was only a few days ago that I read in the papers of Canada-and undoubtedly it is a fact, because it appeared not in Conservative papers alone, but pretty generally-that the cotton lords had captured the trade of Canada, and that all the cotton mills of Canada had now been scooped in one combine just as my hon. friend, the junior member for Halifax, controls the cordage industry for Canada. What is to become, if this doctrine of combines is to obtain, of the cotton manufacture? Now, if the consumer buys cotton he has either to pay the price of the seller or go without his cotton, or with a little shorter quantity. What is to become of your oil industry? The oil men have combined, and you cannot buy oil
at competition prices. What has the hom. member for East Lambton to say to this docitrine of the member for West Assinibosia. The oil trademust goaceorlingtethis doutrine" What about the sugar trade? The sugar men have combined, and the vendors of sugar have got their prices. What is to become of the glass industry? It is only a short time ago since the manufacturers of glass combined, and it was only the lith of Jannary last that the manufacturers of nails combined again, and issued an order to buyers of nails, that on and after the linth of January last they would have to pay half a cent a pound more for three inch nails and a small increase in proportion on otherkinds. What will hecome of all the great industries, the iron, sugar, the cotton? If this doctrine is to oltain they must all go ly the boatal. If the Govermment alopt the recommentation of the l:om. member for West Assiniboia, if they desire consistency, which of course they do, they will apply this iloctrine in a general way. As to this particular subject under disenssion, I last year presented a case, I will admit imperfectly, but still as well as I kuew how. I was able to tell the Government that, on the most molem calculation, taking the ofticial returns as my hasis, the farmers of Cork County paid at least S10,(HM) extra for binding twine used last year. I wonder that some memiler of the covermment has not got up before this and read the Trate and Navigation Returns, and told us that as the only anome collected last year for twine was $\mathbf{8 i}$,(KN), the whole amount paid by the farmers, by reason of the maintenance of the tax, was $\mathbf{s i}$, (YN), just as the hom. Minis. ter of Railways told us before dimer that sitid; represented all the tax on the farmers of Canada for fertilizers. He was not giving the Honse credit for common intelligence in making that observation, otherwise we would have members of the Government on this question also setting forth as excuse for the maintenance of this tas that it was an infinitesimal one. But this tax does not go to the Government. You have legalized the jumior member for Halifax as a trustee for the cordage combines of Canada. lou have authorived him to collect, in the name of the cordage companies, eis per cent from every farmer in Canada for every pound of twine he uses, and to put that extra $2 \overline{5}$ per cent into his treasury to be distributed amongst the interested parties in that combine. That is the system you have estal, lished. There is a tax collector sitting in this House by the authority of the Government. There is an Act of Prarliament enabling him to collect taxes and not apply them to the public good. That is the position of the trade, and I record my protest here, as I have done elsewhere, against this. system, and as long as we have free institutions, as long as the people have a right to he heard, they have the right to have their voice listened to, and, if their canse is just, to have their grievances redressed. Last session the people presented their humble petitions to Parliament asking to have this evil redressed. It was not: and the consequence was a quarter of a million dollars, at the lowest calculation, was taken out of the pockets of the farmers and placed in the pockets of the combine I have referred to for one year's operations, and we are now to enter on another year's. Is this to continue another year? I think it is due to the House and the country that some utter-
ance should be given by the Govermment on this guestion. They may not give it hecause the appeal is from this side of the House; but if they listen to the appeal from their own supporters, who have given an unwilling support to the measure, they will, at this late hour, recele from the false position in which they have placed themselves-it is never too late to reform-and place on the free list this article most necessary for the proper carrying on of a great industry, and specially entitled to be placed at the least cost in the reach of consumers. Pefore sitting down, I will make another statement, and I will ask the junior member for Halifax to correct me if in error. I am toll that cordage is now being manufactured and exported at a cent and a half per pound less than it is sold to consumers in Camada. Is that correct? Ihave received that information from Halifas. from the constituency the hon. gentlenan represents. If it is true that cordage can be mannfactured in Canada, and exported and sold at a cent and a half a pound or thereabouts less than it is sold to the people of Canada, what tale does that tell?

Mr. STAIRs. I have no oljection to answering the hon. genteman. The case, as he has put it, is not correct. I do not deny that corrlage has heen sold at a lower price for export, but that the same quality of cordage is sold is not correct.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I hat a letter from a Halifax merchant myself in the present month, in which he said he hanl given orlers for manilla rope, and they were quoted for home comsumption, il cents, and for export, $9 \frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Mr. STAIRs. The hon. gentleman would not value his own advice as a lawyer at the same rate as lie would the advice of others, nor, Mr. Speaker, would I. I would ask him to apply the same principle to different articles of manufacture.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Do you deny that they are the same quality"
Mr. STAIRs. Certainly.
Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) My information is that they are.
Mr. SEMPLE. If it appears to be proved from the manufacturers standpoint that the farmers have no more to pay on account of the duty, and if it can also be made to appear that the duty is of no conseqnence to the manufacturers, then why not aulopt so reasonable a proposition as to take off this duty on binding twine? The farmers as a lody have petitioned for it, and it is not a party question. The Farmers' Institute, the Patrons of Industry and the (irangers, all of whom are nonpolitical bolies, have discussed this matter on every available occasion, and have petitioned that this duty should be taken off: The organizations of the farmers are unanimous in making this small request that the duty shall be taken off binder twine. It appears, also, from the small amount of duty received by the Government that this is not of much importance to them, the amount being only $\$ 6,192$. The only reasonable conclusion is that it is the manufacturers who receive the bencfit, and that the farmers must pay tens of thousands of dollars in order that the manufacturers may receive that adrantage. It is the old story of the few enriched at the expense of the many. In fact, in many pirts of the country on
small farms, the farmers consiler the cost of binding twine so excessive that they consider it to be as profitable to hind their grain by hand as to bind with binding twine. It has been very well put by the hon. gentleman who preceded me and who showed clearly that one-fourth of the amount paid by a farme: for binding twine goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. If any pare of the community requires some consideration, I think it is the farmers. The capital invested in that
 so that, with so large an amount of capital investen, there should le some consideration given to the farmers on a duestion in regard to which they are unamimous. They are different from the manfacturers. If the nanufacturers are not prosperous or realizing ass much as they would like, they come before the House and generally get what they want in order to please them up to their heart's desire. I think, when all the farmers are unanimous in asking for the small matter of justice involved in this matter, they should reveive it. I sitw a statement in a newspaper that it was the intention of the foremment to take this duty oft. They have had the friemlly adrice to-night of a supporter of their own, and they have hard the friemilly adrice of a number of members of the Opposition who have stated what is right aml just: and, when the tariff duties come down, I hope a vote will be taken am that we will know how many of the gentlemen in this House who owe their seats to the farmers will rote against doing the farmers this simple act of justice. It is true that the farmers have a great amount of forbearance and forgive many their transgressions, but I do not think they will always do this. Some people appeal to the prejudices of the farmers, and interested persons have tried to throw dust into their eyes so as to make an issue different from the correct one, but this is doing an injustice to a large number of the people. I didn not intend to speak on this subject, but, as I represent an abricultural community which have held a large number of meetings, all of which have been manimous-mo matter what shade of politics they belong to-in the opinion that this should be done. While beliering an act of justice will henefit and please the farmers and will be a decided move in the proper direction, I desire to express my opinion that this duty should be removed.

Mr. GILLMOR. This has been quite an interesting discussion. My hon. friend from Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) is and always has been a protectionist, but he is opposed to combines. We may have combines withont protection, but we are likely to have a great many more with protection. As to the anxiety of my hon. friends on this side of the House about the farmers, who compose 60 per cent of the people of Canada, I think we need not tronble ourselves very much about it. If the farmers want the duty taken off binding twine, they can have that done at the polls. They can get it if they want it, but they do not want it. They like being skimed. They are like eels; they have been used to being skimned and they rather like it. There is one man only from Manitoba and the North-West opposed to this Government-I think he is a free trader-there are not very many free traders in the House any way, but I think this is one of them-this one has made a great hullabaloo about binding twine.

If the farmers want the duty on binding tivine taken off, they can get it taken off. The bye elections do not inslicate that the farmers do not want protection. I would give them protection until they got sick of it. There is no donbt that this is a most infamons combination, and I should think the fiovermment would look to it. The object of protection is to start new industries and to give work to our own perple. What is the effee of the combination in St. John: There was a cordage factory there whichemployed 30 or 40 or 50 men, but now it is closed ; it is sold out ; not a man gets any employment there. This American combine has bought it up, and so it has the Halifax factory, but 1 believe they are still rumning there. There is one litele cordage factoryinst. John which is not bought ont. Mr. Anderson has been making comage there nealy fifty years, with tive of his own family and rne or two hined men. He still holds on making rope, and this cordage combine undertook to lreak him up and shat him down. In order to do that they put down the price of lath ties to form cents a pomm, less than the material eosts to make it. Because he would not sell out to them they undertook to shat him up loy putting down the price on that article, and they lost thonsands of dollars without getting a cent of benefit, and at last they and to raise their price again. They lost thousands amd thousamds of dollars and failed in their attempt to buy out this small imdustry; they could not bribe him to sell out, though they offered hin atl sorts of inducements. When they could not get him to do it they said: You will hear from us: amd how did that industry hear from them: They hearl from the combine by the combine putting the price of one article of lath ties which they manufactured down to four cents a pound, really lower than the cost of the raw material before it was worked. The fiovermment ought to look after a matter of this kime. They saty they are getting the corlage mamufacturers, hy this protective policy, to make work for the people, to keep the people at home. Why do they allow a great American combine to come over here and hoy up all the manufacturers of Canada: They have a capital now, I helieve, of $\$ 17,(0) 0,(00)$, and they are getting control of all the rope, and all the binding twine, and all the hemp that is used in the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and closing up our small industries. Mr. Connors, the other proprietor of that rope manufactory in st. John, is investing no capital, he has sold out, and the men whom he employed have gone somewhere else to find work. I do not know how it is in Halifax; I helieve that is running. but the others have closed up. And so this system has worked. You talk aloout protection! Why, the whole thing is a fraud, the whole thing is based upon seltishness, upon greed, upon theft, upon stealing by law. The whole thing is an appeal to the selfishness of human. nature, from lueginning to end. Every industry that is protected successfully, can combine, and they will combine, and they do combine, and they have combined. And this is a huge combination. I would like to read an article I saw in the papers to show how they combine, and how the hon. member for Halifax was a member of that combine that visited St. John and tried to get that industry to come into the combination-I have leen so informed, I do not wish to misrepresent

Mr. GHLMor.
him, lut I have been informed that he visited that small manufactory carried on by Mr. Anderson, am they promised to assist him liy machinery, because he was making his ropes in a humble way without much machinery. He has continned over a period of more than to years to carry on his industry, and they tried to close him up. Mr. Speaker, my hom. frient from Assiniloria is a protectionist, but he comes down on this tax becalase a combination has igrown out of it. What other industry of any considerable importance has not entered into a combination: Has not the cotton industry gone into a combination: Have not nearly all the manufacturers gone into at combination, and now they are getting protectionists on the other side of the line-they have got tired, or rm out there, to some extent--to come here and stare their industries. I flo not want any Americans capitalists to come in here, if they are groing to be protected, to plumler Canadians. Vio down to the city of Montreal and you will find how they come over. After skiming the people in the United States, they come here anl hegin to make Mother Winslow's Noothing syrup, and that is protected : aml Diamond Inves, and that is protected : amd some sort of lacteal foos, and that is protected ; and all the hmmbugs and nostrums you can think of. They come in here and skin the Canadians: and after making their money they return to the States. Why is not Camadia more of a country than she is: I am a Canadian, and I want Canalla to prosper, lat Canala can never prosper umder protection, Canadal can never prosper unless the restrictions upon her trade are removerl. Why has not Cinada more than tive millions of people: Une hundred years ago (amada, the colonies that did not revolt, started out with as gool material as the United States. Those in the colonies that did not revolt, came into (amadia ia hondred years ago, and where are their lescemdants now? How do we stand as compared with our brethren on the other side of the line? Have we not got a country here that will yet contain teeming millions of peopleand there is no increase. It is no use to talk about progress, and about prosperity in (iamala. It does not exist. True, there is not much porerty, and there are not many people. If there was as many people as there are in the states, there would be poverty and starvation. But there are not many people, and in orler to make your protection a success, you have to keep very few people, mighty few people, you camot keep many under your system. However, protection seems to suit (amala, the people seem to like it, and our friends opposite seem to like it. But they do not say much about binding twine, I think they must have commited themselves on that during the cimpaign. If they have, of course the (iovernment can afford to take that off, they have got revenue enough without it. If the farmers of Canada wainted binding twine free as much as the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces want it free, they would get it. The fishermen wanted free twine, and they got it, and whon the farmers want it they can get it.

Motion agreed to.

## RUNNING: PRIVILEGES OVER T'HE INTERCOLONIAL RAILIVAY.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) moved for :
Copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating to the use by the Canadian Pacific Railway of run-
$=-\cdots-\cdots$
ning privileges over the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax and St. John: and copies of all agreements between the Cinadian Pacific Railway nud the Intercolonial Railway, or any department or officor of the Gorermment of Camadn relating to the running privileges given to the Canadian Pacific Railway over the Intercolonial Railway and to the payments to be made therefor : and also, of all agreements for the payments by the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacitic Railway fir the cars and engines of the latter rua over the Intercolonial Railway.
He said : My object is simply to obtain information as to the amomit that I suppose was paid by the Camalian Pacitic Railway for the privileges that were given of rmming over the Intercolonial Railway, and the agreement that was entered into between the two companies. I gatherel to-day from the answer given by the Minister of Public Works to the question I hitul on the Oriler Paper that the Canatian Pacific Railway do not pay anything for these ruming privileges, hut they paty a small amoment to them pur diem per car, for the cars they run. The question I had on the Order Paper was: What is the total amount alrealy paid them? But the hom. gentleman did not answer the question in that way. He merely aswered that they paid ar much per car. Now, I am very anxious to get the facts in commection with their agreement. The combition of the Intercolonial Railway is in a more lamentable state than that of any other public work of Camalit, in fact it is simply appailing. Already, for the seven months of the year, the deficit has been $\sin (x),(M)$ old, or at the rate of sl, (MX), (NX) a year. Either it is heing rum in the interest of the Canarlian Paoinic Railway, and for the purpose of handing it orer holus lolus to the (anadian Pacific Railway at an carly date, or it is heing run at a frightfin rate of extravagance. Now, the late acting Minister of Railways made a pilgrimage into the Maritime Provinces this last summer for the purpose of examining into the combition of the Intercolonial Railway. We have never had his report yot. My motion is for the purpose of getting that report, if report he made, as I assume he diel. But it is within the recollection of every hom. gentleman from the Maritime Provinces that after he returned to Ottawa an order was made--at any rate the newspapers said so-- having for its object the placing of that roat on somewhat of a commerciad hasis. Some tive or six humdred voters who were kept in the paty of the liovermment for the purprose of voting in the elections, were to be dis-missen-so the newsprpers reported. I thought myself that the hon. gentleman, whom I see opposite, the hon. member for Alhert (Mr. Welion), who last year contented very strenuously in this House that the Intercolonial Railway should be placed in the hands of a Commission, apart altogether from politicians, and political acts eliminated from it, and that the roal shonhd be run on a commercial basis,-I thought, jutging from the remarks he made that he would have leen one of the first to support any hon. Minister in reducing extravagance on that romi. He may have done so: I do not know. We shall see; but the newspapers credited him with being one of a deputation that waited on the Government to request the withdrawal of the ohnoxious order removing umnecessary men. He will he ahle to say whether the newspaper reports are correct or not. The newspaper criticisms lead us to believe that from top to bettom this railway
is managed and operated on principles antagonistic toemmercialones, that it is to-day rum as a political machine from Moncton to Halifas, that the men are kept there, not becaluse they are required to do the work, hut a very large momber of monecessaly men are kept there, and if it should turn out to be true that the Minister did recommend the removal of $f(x)$ or $\pi(x)$ or even 2.01men, that impression on the mind of the public will be to some extent justified. I am speaking now from newspaper reports entirely. They have not heen contrablicterl. The telegrams came down that orders hat heen issined for the dismissal of a large mumber of men, aml sub. sequently that the hom. member for Albertamiothers waited on the foremment and songht toindace them to withdraw the order : and heyond that Parliament has no information, and I have no information. If these reports are untruse, I shall he glat to have them contrandicted, and if true, I shatl he gland to have the othecial papers so that the Honse maty take cognizance of the matter and diseuss it fully. Ever yonly knows this matter eamot go on ats at present. Exeryboly knows we cammot have the Intercolonial Railway simking $\$ 1,(M N),(M H)$ a year, aml it is rumoured that arrangements mate between the C'analian l'acifie Railway amil the Intereolonial Railuay are entirely in the Canadian Pacitic Railways interests. It is known that the fiovermment permit agents of the Intercolonial Railway at the different stations to he agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is helieved these agents work in the interests of their special employers, and not in the interests of those who perminently employ them. Whether it is so or mot, 1 lo not know : but we do know there must he a leakage of an extraordinary ahommal, amd drealfal character which this road neter could create if fairly operated. Last year the hom. member for Alhert (Mr. Welion) manle a speech in which be clamed that this road should he placed altogether ontsink the reach of politicians.
Mr. WELDON (Alhert.) Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIES (I'E.E.) The hom. gentleman cheers that statement. He desires the mad to he plated in the hands of Commissioners appointed during life or gond behaviour, in the hamds of a Commission from which political intluenees are to be entirely eliminated. The roan was to he rom the sanne as the Canadian Pacific Railway, on commercial principles, and the hope was imlulged in that if that planwere adopted and carried out, instead of having
 would be able to meet its expenses. What is the conseruence: There was a deticit of $3360,0 \times 0$ for the corresponding seven months last year and stion),0MO or $\boldsymbol{3} \mathbf{6} 00,(\mathrm{KN})$ for the seven months ending 29 th February last. Everyone must regret that owing to the alssence of proper control, owing to the road being rum in the interests either of the Canarlian l'acitic Railway designedly and wilfully or recklessly and without proper control, this great deficit has arisen, lecause it is not possible to have a deficit ruming up to $81,000,000$ if the ofticials of the road are devoting themselves to rumning it in the public instead of in political interests. In Halifax there are an enormous number of employes who are ready to vote on a proper accasion. In Moncton it is the sime. I hope that when the papers come down we shall be ahle to form a correct opinion both with regard to the arrangement with the

Canadian lacitic Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, and the motion will have the effect of inducing responsible parties to make a statement with respect to the newspaper comments in order that we may know whether the Minister did report in farour of dismissing a large number of employes and was checked in doing so owing to the actions of influential supporters in this House.

Mr. WELIDON (Allsert). I feel it proper to say a word or t wo seeing that my name was referred to hy the member for Queen's, Prince Edward Island (Mr. lavies) who has moved this motion. That hon. gentlenan has done ine the honour to refer to a speech I madechuring the last session of Parliament, urging the placing of the Intercolonial Railway in the hathds of a non-political commission secun ed hy statute, with appointments rusning for a term of years, which commission should have control of this railway with the effect that the influence of members of Parliament would le taken away, and the road shonla le managed, not politically, hat on commercial principles. I take occasion to-night to say that while I will mot open an argument on this guestion. I stand liy every worl I spoke in that delate. I spoke my full and free mind. I believed in what I then staid, and a year's reflection and some athitional study of the reports of railwas commissions in the colonies, and especially the report of one of those colonies which has made the experiment during the longest perion, confirmed me in the soundness of my argument last year, and before this session closes I shall endeavour to adilress an argument to the same effect in this House, whether with a heiter result than last year, I do not know. I am perfectly convinced from our experience of this railway last year, that we will soon he driven to make this experiment. I have given careful study to the financial condition of the Intercolonial Railway cluring the year, some study to the accounts, and from what I have leamed, I have not come to the conclasion that the deticit will be as large as one million. but I am told that it will lee very large, somewhat larger, I fear, than last year. I deplore it, as I statel some months ago, and I think it, in considerahle measure, arises from political nanagement. I endeavoured, in the argument I presented a year ago, to point out that this railway appeared in the discussion when Mr. Mackenzie was Minister and when Sir Charles Tupper was Minister, and the latterhon. gentlemans record was phenomenally successful in regard to the reduction of deficit. He wiped out the deficit in two or three years.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) By charging capital account to expenliture.

Mr. WELDON. I will not argue the guestion now; but if it explains any part of it it explains only a small part. I will not as I said, argue the question now, although I am prepared to clo so at another time when that question is more fairly lefore us on the merits. When Sir John Macilonald was Minister and when Mr. Pope was Minister it had but one record. I know that hon. members und Ministers differ from me, but I give as the result of my study of the question, that the cause is largely due to this: that the road has been under both parties and in all times in some degree encumbered and retarded with political management, which I think is relatively a wasteful and inefficient management as compared with the best ohtainable
management. I shall say little ahout the question now, because I shall have more to say on it at a later stage of this session. A word with reference to another matter personal to myself. As to the representations that the hon. member from Queen's (Mr. Davies) says he has sent me with respect to my conduct and action with reference to the dis. missals at Moncton-

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) And Halifas.

Mr. WELDON. Yes; I did not know alonat this. In reference to that matter, I feel, howerer, that I should state openly in the House-- whether it le prudent or imprudent I do not know-what I said to the Minister privately, and that is: that I thought that the dismissing of humbreds of men at two weeks notice was a hasty measure. I asked for consideration, and I asked for delay, and I say here now what I said to the Minister then, that in my julgment, based upon the local circumstances of the case, and on some knowledge of the condition of the shops-I speak of Moncton where most of the men were-I say here to-night, publicly, that in my julgment it would he wiser, and in the long run better and much more advisable. if, insteal of dismissing five humberl men, the dismissals were limited to two hundred, and these the less efficient of the men, and if the remaining three hundred were kept employed at repairing cars. which are not now fully employed, and in repairing engines, which are not now fully employed, the system would be better all round, and would be carried out with the result that a large number of men would not be suddenly and somewhat harshly dismissed, and further, that it would allow it shrinkage in the number of employes by death, the removal of restless men who move about from one place toanother, and dismissals for cause. This would accomplish in a few months, or in a year at the outside, about what the Minister is seeking to be accomplished hy his rigorous measure. In the main I am bound to say--and I believe the Minister will corrolmate what I do say-that I felt bound to support him for the reasons given last year. This is my answer to the personal charge. I believe the number of men on the road was large, I believe it will always be large under political management, and I believe the abuse will be twice ds great if to-morrow we were to put the gentlemen across the House into power, and place the gentleman who has spoken in the position of Minister of Railways.

Mr. MULOCK. The hon. member for Allert (Mr. Wellon) has told us in fact that according to some information which the Minister of Railways had, there is a small army of unnecessary employés on the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. DAVIES' (P.E.I.) Five hundred.
Mr. MULOCK. Yes, a little more than the full strength of an ordinary regiment. Notwithstanding, the member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) thought it alvisable not to have them dismissed summarily, and I commend his goodness of heart for this.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Particularly in view of the fact that there was a bye-election in Halifux.

Mr. MULOCK. The circumstance which my hon. friend reminds ne of, that there was a byeelection in Halifax, in no way, I am sure, affected the opinion of the hon. gentleman as expressed to
the Winister. But, unfortunately there are some tax payers in this country who have got to pay the bill for bye-elections in Halifax and so on. I find that according to the Public Accounts there was a deficit on the Intercolonial Railway for the fiscal year ending listh June, 1890, of $\$ 553,392.05$; or over half a million of deficit in one year on a road about $8(N)$ miles in length. And as if that were not enough, I find that for the year closing the 30th June, 1891, that leficit had gone up to $\$ 884,946$. in other words I find that the working expenses of this road under Government management amounts to about 120 per cent of the gross receipts. Ordinarily it is thought that 6.5 or 00 per cent of the receipts of an established railway, represents a liberal allowance for working expenses, but here we have a dovernment railway absorbing all the gross receipts and nearly 20 per cent more. Why, it is worse than the Caraquet Railway. It is the worst showing, I fancy, that ever disgraced a country, and if this were not bad enongh, the tigures furnished for six months enting the lst February last are infinitely worse. I find in the reply to the yuestion put hy the hon. memher for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) that the deficit for the six months ending the 1st February, 1842, was $\$ 371,142$ greater thanit was for the corresponding period of last year. While list year the deficit exceeded that of the previous year hy over $\mathbf{S l}(0), 0(0)$, for the six months of the year not yet completed, the gross leficit is $\$ 64 \overline{0}$,\$43.02 or $\mathbf{S i}_{3}^{7} 1,142.6$ greater than it was last year. Notwithstanling all this, we are told there are on the Intercolonial Railway five hundred men or thereabouts too many. How comes it that this chormous increase happened last year ; how comes this enomons increase during the year of a general election? How comes it that the increase incurred during the last six months aluring byeelections in the Maritime Provinces: There is not a man on the other side of the House who offers an explanation. We are told that it is necessary to tax enormonsly the people of Canada to maintain the administration of the fovermment on that bissis : that it is necessary for the glory of Canada to maintain a tariff policy that enables these things to be done. It is wicked, it is mujustifiable, it is a risgrace to the Administration, and if it is not remedied soon I trust that steps will be taken to remove it Government that is so untrue to the best interests of the country.

Mr. HAGiGART. There camot be the slightest objection to bring down all the pupers asked for by the hon. gentleman in reference to the agreement made between the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway for ruming power over that rodd. As you know, we subsidized or assisted the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purpose of having communication between older Canada and the ports of St. John, St. Andrews and Halifax, and in order to allow them to make use of it, we entered into a traffic arrangement by which they were permitted to carry tratfic over our Intercolonial Railway. The agreement is simply with reference to rolling stock. We give the Canadian Pacific Railway the power of running over the Intercolonial Railway. They do not use their own engines, and we pay them the usual rates when we use their freight and passenger cars. The deficit in the preceding part of the year was caused mainly by large almormal expenditures which were made upen the
roal at that time. They did amount, as the hon. gentleman says, to an enomous sum ; hut when he sees the expeniliture for the remaining months of the year, he will find that the deficit will not amount to nearly what heexpectsitwill. I hope that from this out the road, under proper management, will show no such enormons deticit as it has done in the past. I hope that the expenditure and the receipts will nearly balance. In onder that this result may be reached, there must he extensive changes in the management of the road: there most he a large reluction in the staff, and a reduction in the number of tatins run. The hon. gentleman accuses us with being intuenced by members supporting the Govermment, not to carry out certain dismissals on the rowl, hit the facts of the matter have been fully explained hy the hom. member for Albert (Mr. Wellon). I do not remember that I had even a conversation with that hon. gentleman upon the subject. A notice was simply sent to the different employes whose services would not he required, under the management which was to ensue for the purpose of greater economy, and with the view of making the receipts and expenditure nearly balance. Some of my frients mged that perhaps the notice was too shomt.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) To takeplace before the bye-elections.

Mr. HACinAR'T. No, the hye-elections were over. As to the statement of the hon. gentleman as to the Intercolonial Railway agents being used as agents for the Candian Pacific Railway, the instructions given to them are entirely to the contrary. They are instructed not to ask for freight either for the (irand lronk or Canalian lacific Railway: but when it person, wishing to send gools on the railway, asks for the rates over the different rontes, the instructions to the agents are to give them, and on no account to tout for freight. or passengers over one line or the other. There can be no objection to bringing down the agreeinent, and when it comes it will be found to lee a simple trattic agreement as to the conveyance of freight and passengers along the line of the road.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. We shall all be exceerlingly glail if the hon. gentleman carries out these promises of retrenchment which he makes to the House. We have heard them before, and we know how they hase been carried out before. As to the present condition of the Intercolonial Railway, I will only say this, that, if it can le found possible, as the hon. gentleman seems to intimate, to dearease the number of employés by several humilreils, that is, in itself, ahout as clear evidence as cond he given of the extravagance, and the reasons for the extravagance, in the past management of the roud. As my hon. friend has pointed out, the expenditure on this roarl is out of all proportion. I do not think another case of a railway in which the expeuditure was twenty or thirty per cent above the total receipts has ever been known, and I may remind the House that all the time this huge expenditure on ordinary account has heen going, we have seen very great additions continually made to the capital account of the Intercolonial, which now stands at a great many millions more than it did at the time Mr. Mackenzie proposed to close that account. Then, Sir, I think that the arrangement hinted at by the hon. Minister of Railways between
the Camandian Pacitic: Railway and the Intereolomial Railway is, to saly the least, one of a sery extrandinary chatacter. As a rule, it would be very much more to the interest of the Intereolomial Railway that the trattic which passes over it should be carried for as long a distance as possible over the Lntercolonial line, which eomeets with the Gimal Trunk instead of the Canadian Pacitic Railway. What I understand to have heen done by the dovermment of Canala has been this- first of all, largely to sulbsidize a road passing through foreigntervitory. throngh the state of Maine, for the parpone of cutting the throat of the Intercolonial in which we have invested over sinn,(MO),(ЯК), in which they appear to have heen most notahy sucecessfnl, whatever their policy may have heen, for they have sucteded in remlering it about as useless an asset as they prosibly have: and they are now aiding and assisting the Canadian Pacitic Railway --becamse it amomets the that in diverting the thattic from the lutercolomial for the benetit of the Camalian Pacific Railway. As I moderstand these agents along the line of the Interalonial are the paid agents of the dovermment, paid to oblain and conduct trattic on the Intereolomial roal.

## Mr. HAti(iART. les.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIf HTT. Well, I think it would be for the interest of the people of Canala who own the Intercolonial Railway that the trattie should lee as far as possible drawn along that line, and if you throw it instead upon the (anadian Pacific Railway, you most assuredly deprive the Intercolonial Railway of a considerable proportion of the trattic it would otherwise enjoy.
Mr. HAGiaRT. There is a similar arangement with the (irand Trumk.
sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I understand that. It is in the interest of the people of Camadia that the agents of the Intercolonial Railway should be employell to semd the trattic as much as possible over the Intercolonial Railway, and for that reason ---not for any preference to one road over anotherit is more protitable to send it by the Cirand Trunk. Every hon. gentleman who knows anything of the subject knows that. Sir, the whole hisiness shows in the clearest possible way what we have gained for ourselves by deliberately subsidizing a roal, as we did in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to cut the throat of a road which we own oneselves, and in which we have invested over sin), (КM),(OKN).
Motion agreal to.

## STANDIN: COMMITTEFN.

Mr. HOWELL. With the consent of the House, I desire to make a motion to add the members introduced to-day and yesterday to the different committees. I have shown the proposition I propose to make to the leader of the Opposition, who has consentel to the same. I move :

That the following members be added to the Select Standing Committees:-Mr. Boyle. Railways and Canals. Bnnking and Commerce, Public Accounts; Mr. Gillies; Railways and Cunals. Banking and Commerce, Private Bills: Mr. Pridham, Agriculture and Colonization, Expiring Laws, Standing Orders.

## Motion agreed to.

Sil Picharid Cartwhi:ht.

## SUPPLNーTHE RUDKET.

House resmed adjourned delate on the proposed motion of Mr. Foster, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Honse togo again into (ommittee of supply.

Mr. AMYOT. I think it my dity, at this stage of the session.tosay a few words alnont my own position and the conclusions to he drawn ly ine from recent events. You remember, Mr. Speaker, that the ghestion of a revenue tariff amb a protective $t$ miff came up in 187. In 1 isis the late sir John Mace Alomath proposed that a protective tariff should be substituted for a revenue tarift, so as to leal us to reciprocity with the states. Then the people were consulted and declared in favour of protection, and protection beeme law. For the first years thinge went on very well. We saw new industries, mambfactures and so om, but rery som the market was overcrowded, and the manifacturers asked for further protection. Further protection was grantel to some of them, hat still that diol mot suffice. Later on the hon. leader of the Oppesition. follow. ing the intimation contained in sir Jolin Macelen. alits motion, proposed to the cometry that we slould have reciprocity, and made of that porposal the principal plank of his platform. The people were consulted and answered, not by a majority hat ly a large number, that they would like reciprocity and the (iovernment themselves semel anxious to have it. The dovernment went twice to Washington to obtain it, and to-lay we have got the answer from a member of the fovermment that they camot ohtain reciprocity from the states. I have listenemattentively to the lisenssion, and have hearl it said on the left that the liovernment were not serions, that they had only gone to the states to set forth what were the objections to reaprocity. I have considered the matter very serionsly and I camot take that view. It strikes me that if the Unitel States wantel to come into a treaty at all with us, they would say so. They are mit chillren, they know what they want. They are interested in reciprocity, as well as us. They are interested in buying from us as well as in selling to us, and if they are not going to give us reciprocity they must have some reason for it. By looking into, the Mekinley tariff, and theirpress, have convinced myself that the United states will not enter into a treaty with Canada while we are a colony. They want America for the Americans. They want the Munroe doctrine to prevail, and so long as we are a colony of England we will not have reciprosity with the states. That is a very decided matter with them. At adl events, such is my conviction, and I camot understand otherwise how a nation of $\mathbf{6 0},(\mathrm{ONO},(\mathrm{ONO})$ would not be able to say: " Well. we will reciprocate with you." If the United states will not give us reciprocity, what is our position: We have got a protective tariff with which some people are not satistien. But whathave they tolook out for: Will they ask for free trule, and entire free trade, because restrictive free trade is nothing lout protection or revenue tariff! I am one of those who believe that free trade, generally speaking, is for the good of a country, and I even believe this country is sufficiently developed to establish free trade : but both political parties, since thirty or forty years, have ellucated the people to hold direct taxation in horror, and you camot have free trade without direct taxation to procide for the-
atministration of affairs. Then shall we ask for Imperial Federation " It is a very fine dream, but I cammot see anything in it. Some will speak of commercial union. I am sure, and all those who have gone to Lomion, liverpool, Birmingham. and all those places, will agree with me, that Enghand will never abiandon her commerce with the whole work for the sake of a few colonies. She would rather lose the hest of her colonies than give up that immense commerce she has with the whole world, and which makes her richmess and greatness. We are therefore in this position, that we have to stick to the actual system or look for a rupture of the colonial tie in order to ohtain reciprocity by means of ammexation, that is commercial mion or political mion with the United States. For my part, I think the time has not arrived when we can speak of anmexation in this House. We are a colony, and a colony we must remain until the erlucation of the pesple in (anada and Gagland will have prepared us for either indepenlency or annexation. As the Americans will not deal with us, we must try to hecome more and more independent of them. We must try to use all the resmarees which nature has griven us. Rapid mavigation approaches to us France and Figgland. We forget too much that there is a great commerce to be done with France. There are Spain amt eren Asia with which we ean fo eommerce. We mast encomage navigation, we must make our harbours safe, we must protect them from the operations of the ship labourers' societies. They constitute a great evil which will, at a given moment, if we donot takecare, prove very langerous, even ruinous. It has ruined one port, thit of Quebec, so that no ressel will stop there now. We must look for new markets for our products, and if we continue administering public affairs with economy and wishom, by the help of enterprises within the measure of means, we will go on in Canala being happy. f great many have gone, it is true, hut if those who remain are happy what can we ask more? We have no war to endure and we are in sutficient numbers to suffice to ourselves. We contend that we are satistied. We live happy here. Let us go on to try and do the hest we can with what we have. At allevents, I do not see that from the left comes any proposal better than to go on with the state in which we are at present. Being of that opinion, 1 helieve it to be my duty not only not to throw any obstacle in the way of the diovermment, but to give them my humble support. I shall le asked: Why ilo you not remain in the ranks of the Opposition, where there is a great role to play? Mr. Speaker, I will le frank. As you know, perhaps, I was Iorn a Conservative. I entered this House a Conservative. In 188i, , lue to the press of both parties, due to some Ministers whom I do not see here now, there was a great movement formed in the Province of Quebee which was called the National movement, about the hanging of Riel. I will not go into any detail. I joined that movement. I see in this House some members who joined it also, and I did my. hest for that movement. It was extended to provincial affairs in spite of me, but the almost unanimous view of the party was that they wanted to fight. in the Local as well as in the Federal Legislature on the basis of that movement. And what has become of that movement? The chief was chosen in our province. I will not :attack him. His party is scattered all over, and he, I may say, is politically dearl in
the murl. (an I remain with that party in the province: I do not think so. I did my hest for them: I was with them to the last upon the constitutional issue. Last year, when there was an virquite in the Senate, and I defended them here, atfirming that the affair constituted no offence. the three eminent jurges who were appointed by the Lientenant Governor, or by his order, decided that the Mon. Mr. Nercier knew nothing about the transaction. And what wats the atfitio after all : Nothing. but the execution of the law, and so my opinion was vinlicated. But after that new commissions were appointed ant, unforthately, so many crimes were fomm ont that the fiovernor was justified by the people in taking the constitution into his hamls and forcing out the Ministers. So far as 1 ann concemed I cain no lomger helong to the National movement, and in oni province the National movement is dead. In this Honse of (ommons there was the guestion of the hatnering of Riel, lint the people approver of the action of the liovermment, and that is at lead issue. Then, when the guestion of reciprocity came on, I did my best for that also; but torliay I say in conscience that 1 believe that question is a lead issue. It can no longer be a question before the people hecallase the Šates will not have it. Are we going many more times to the dows of the States with a hasket in our hamds asking for charity: I think, in view of all these matters, I ann authorized to erase from before my title of "National Conservative" the word . Xational" and leave only the word "Conservative." I must say that the leader under whom I served in the ranks of the left I found to be a real statesman. I know, and the country at large knows, his brilliant amd abmanat talents, his energy, his generons character, his perfect honesty and his sincerity, and I will tell you frankly, sir, that, if I thought by leaving his ranks now I would injure his cause in any way or retard for one monent his accession to power, I would rather withdraw from politics than do it : but under the circumstances, when there is such anajority, how can I injure his case : At all events, if it was his desire, I would be willing to open the constituency and give him the opportunity to redeen the county I represent. A party is not composed of one man only, howerer eminent he may be. A party is composed of a chief and an army, and that army must support the chief. What kint of support has the hon. the leader of the Opposition received from his party : At the last general elections, I remember I was fighting in a few counties under his hamer, when the words of the Hon. Edward Blake came, criticising, condemning the policy of the chief of the Opposition. The principal man in the party after the hon. leader in this House condemning the policy of the party, chrowing clespair into the ranks, is that giving support to the chief of the party? That was, perhaps, one of the causes why the Opposition did not come out victorious from the last general election. A party so divided is no party at all. And then we see the chief organ of the party, the Globe, constantly throwing obstacles and preventing the leader of the Opposition in this House from succeeding in his plans. And I am toll that some of those who are expected to become Ministers, when the hon. the learler of the Opposition will he Prime Minister, are the leaders and controllers of the globe, and

We hlo not hear any of them protesting or saying that the ci/ol, is not the organ of the party. And every day in the prowince from which I conte, and fromi which the leater of the opposition comes, we are exposed to the hmiliation of believing that all these articles are directed against that leader hecalase he comes from that province. I say that any party that has such an organ, amid has not the energey to dissociate itelf from it, to repuriate it. is not a party that should have the confidence of those sobldiers who like to tight mader a chief in whom all the members of the army have contidence. One of the reasons why I leave that party and go back to the party of my youth is that I find that that molle leader does not receive from his party the support he deserves. Besides. do we not find in the great Province of Ontiofio constituencies changing the majorities they gave for that party into large minorities, thus telling him, You are not the man we want because you are from the lrovince of Quebec. That, at least, is the impression in the prowince from which I come. And we have seen the Fi/gh, daily telling the people of Ontario-- -though it was bone of their husiness-how hat was Mr. Nercier, and arranging things so that the other pipers which were enemies to the lealer of the Oppositien in this House might conple his name with that of Mr. Mercier. That is another piece of treachery on the part of the gilobe which I camot appore. I would have liked those who sit near the hom. leader of the left to protest in time and to say: It is not our organ, it does not represent our party. For my part 1 resent it, and ardent fighter ins I am generally, I have no heart to remain any longer in the ranks of a party which gave up its chief in that way. I will say nothing against the Opposition in other respects, but I helieve they lack cohesion. They do not seem to have any detinite principles or policy. They seem to live on expediency; they have nothing to do except to invent and multiply crimes, to propose Bills to protect animals, and to impose upon the people the ohservance of the Lords Diay. I do not see much else in their programme. I will idmit with the greatest pleasure that I have found in the ranks of the left a great many eminent citizens and patriots, well learned in all the branches, but taken as a whole, I fo not think that the left, as at present constituted, if they came into power, could do as much good for the country as the right can do now. Now, Mr. Speaker, I know that I will be accused of joining the largest battalion. Here is my answer: In 188.5, on a question of principle, I left my friends on the right. They were then in power binth at Ottawa and at Quebee, and I went into the cold shades of Cprosition. I think I may boast that my convictions have nlways been iny sole master, guided, as I hope, I always have been, by my anxiety to serve my country in the best way I coull. Before drawing my remarks to a close I wish to thank the honoured leader of the left for his constant kinthess to me, for the great service he has always remtered me. I leave the left without having, I hope, it single enemy. All I do is for the sake of my country, which I love, and which I intend to serve the lest way I can.

Mr. Cameron. At this late hour in the evening it is not my intention to detain the House at any very great length: but I deem it my duty to make a few observations in reference to a state-
ment made hy my hon. friend the senior member for Prince (ounty. Prince Edward Islamd. On Friday last, when. I had the bonour of moving the adjourmment of the dehate, it was simply hecause my hon. friend from Prince Eilward Islant made a statement which 1 then helieved, and still believe, was not accurate, and I deem it my duty in my place to correct it. He satid:
"I do not wonder at gentlemen in the dovernment benches not having the strength to come formard to give expression to their sentiments on this occasion, because a great wany of them, especially gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces, had pledged themselves on the eve of the last general elections, that they were in favour of free trade with the Enited states. I am aware that in my province the candidates on both sides of politice expressed themselves for unrestricted reciprocity, and I am also aware that thes did the same thing in Nowa sootia. In fact, 1 beliere the Minister of Finance pledged hinself at one mpeting that he would give the people unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. We, howerer. find now that the actions of these gentlemen -peak louder than their words. and when free trade is proposed from this side of the House hon. gentlemen opposite wite straight against it."
Nos, I have uo, hesitation in saying that su far as I am a ware, no candidate of the Iiberal-Comservative party in any constituency in the Maritime Provinces, declared himself in farour of murestricted reciprocity. On the contraty, at every hustings, so far as I know, the Lileral-Conservative candidates pledged themselves clirectly against any such policy. The basis of the policy on which the Liberal-Conservative party contested the late general election was inlly explained in a dispatch from the (iorernor ieneral of this Dominion to the Secretary of state for the Colonies, in December, 1890. The dispatch proves the earnest desire of the Administration to develop a fair trade letween the United states and Canada, hut it did not contemplate unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union, or annexation. The dispateh reads as follows:-

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\text { "Gorernment Holse, Ottafa, 13th Dec.. } 1 s 90 .
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"My Lord,-I have the honour to send to Your Iurdship to-day a telegraph despateh in cipher, of which the following is the sabstance:
'With reference to my telegram of the 10 th inst., the Government is desirous to prosese a ionint commission to deal withont limitation, and to prepare a treaty of reciprocity on the following subjects, viz. :-
"(1) Renewal of the treaty of 1854 , with modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interest of Canada and the United States.
"( 2 ) Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing free admission into United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies, and to tranship cargoes in Canada. All such privileges to be mutual.
"(3) Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and in inland waters also.
(4) Relation of sea-board coasting laws of the two countries.
(5) Relation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.
"، (6) Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked ressels.
"(7) Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska.
"The treaty would, of course, be ad referend"...".
This was the basis of the policy which the LiberalConservative partyadopted, and on which they went to the country in 1891 ; lutanyassertion to the effect that the Liberal-Conservative party adrocated either unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade, or commercial union with the United States, is a statement that is not borne out by the facts. The Halifax Moruiu! Chrowicle, of the 18th November,
Mr. Amyot.

18(K), very failly defines what umrestricted reciprocity means in the opinion of the Liberal party of this Dominion. In fact there are so many detinitions of that policy, that it is very ditficult for a person who opposes it to realize the opinion of those who adsocate it. The Chromirle is a very high authority on the detinition of policies renerally, and particularly on the definition of the liberal policy. It says:
" The Liberal party wants unrestricted reciprocity or free trade with the Enited States, leaving each comery to have any protection it pleases against the rest of the worla. It dues not propose an assimilation of tariffs; on the contrary it distinctly repuliates that idea."
I presume that when the Mornin! Ghomirt, the oryan of the Liberal party in the Maitime Provinces, realizes the proposition which Mr. Blane made to the Canadian delegates at the recent comvention at Washington, it will either have ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ change its detinition of what unrestricted rectprocity means, or abandon the platform which the Liberal party seems determined to alopt and pursue. Those of us who oppose unrestricted reciprocity and commercial mion, feel that the effect of it would be: (1) the adoption of the McKinley tariff for Canada: (2) direct taxation for
 (ONO) per ammum: (3) the closing of every hast furnace, foumlry, hoot and shoe factory, cotton mill, sugar refinery, iund indeed, almost every manufacturing estahishment ; (t) the transference of the wholesale husiness from Halifax, st. John, Montreal and Toronto to Boston and New Sork: (.)) the closing within twelve months of every conal mine in Novasuotia: (6) the end forever of all hope of Louishurg lecoming the winter port of Camalia. I hope my hon. friends from St. John and Halifax will pardon me if $I$ express the opinion that neither of those great cities is suitable for a winter port for this Dominion, and I claim that in course of time, when the guestion is thoroughly understool in this Dominion, Louishurg will be made the winter port of Canada. (7) The speedy reduction of the agricultural population of all eastern Canada to the same deplorable condition as that in which the agricultural population of New England and northern New York now find themselves,-utterly mable to contend with western competition and overwhelmed with an ever-increasing load of direct taxation. In return for this the only inducement offered ly the Liberal party is Grit rule. People who remember what (riit rule was when we had it, and with what unanimity and alacrity the electorate of the country dispensed with it. can julge for themselves whether that boon is. worth the price Messrs. (iould, Wiman, Longley, Farrer, and others ask for it. There is one other proof which has been lately advanced as to the injurious effect of the National Policy. That proof is based upon the exolus of population. I have examined the increase, slow as it may be, of the population in the Province of Nova Scotia. I find that in 1861 the population was $3330,8: \overline{7}$, in $18 \overline{1} 387,800$, in 1881 440,572 , in 1891450,492 . The increase between 1861 and 1871 was 46,957 , between 1871 and 1881 22,772, between 1881 and 1891 only 9,920 . This is only the apparent increase and not the real one, as I can show from evidence which hon. gentlemen opposite will not attempt to controvert. But coming down to the population of the county which I have the honour to represent, I find the decennial falling
off in the increase has also, heen very material and compares to a large evtent with the increase in the whole population. In lstil the population was 19,966, in $1571 \quad 23,415$, an increase of 3,448 : in 1 ssi the population was
 lation was $2 \pi$, , $a!$ or an increase of 128 . The falling off was greater between 1501 and 1 ss 1 than between 1861 and 1571 in the connty. and the greatest falling off was during the regime of hom. gentlemen opposite. The apparent exombs from the Dominion is not real. The real canse of the loss of increase in population as shown by the census is simply hecause the instructions to the enmerators during the last census were reve lifferent from the instructions given for taking the previons decemial census. Previous to that time there was no time limit for absentees. At the last census enumerators were instracted to take no account of any person who was alsent for ore 19 months. The folly of taking the census on the basis of enumerating all those who had heen alsent for a long periox may be inferrel from expressions of hom. gentlemen ipposite on this yuestion on
 1s!9) the member for Quelec (Mr. Latigelier) wid:
"I know that in some cases yome men who had heen absent for years trom Canada and wh did now belome to: Canada in any sense, were stifil returned in the census of 1881 as belouging to Canadat."
The senior member for Queen's (P.E.I.) sailel:
"Speaking of matters shich came to my uwn knuwledse with regard to 1 sis census, I noticed that many enunerators, taking as they said their returns under instruction: took from the head of the house not only the number of his family and of the servants who were at home with him, but the names anid members of those who had lift. many years befiore : the only ofuestion iskel, being 'Du you think he will ever return ?' Well.' ever' is bit bord and the father of the house did not want to banish all hopes that some time or other, his son who had left home to make a living abroad, and was contimuing to make bis home abroad and to be a resident of another country. might return. In this was the names of hundreds and thousunds were put down, who hat, ,or anl nractical purpoets. left Canada, made a new home for themselves and became naturalized in the United States. So far as my knowledge goes, and I took pains to enquire at the time. all these names were entered in the ennmerators' lists and returned as composing a part of the population of Canada. Well, if the same system was folloved in the larger provinces, the total results would be so misleading that mo one could form even an approximate idea of what the population of this country was."
This was the verlict of the senior member for Queen's, of the mamer in which the censns was taken in 1881. In order to corrolomate his statement I may say that Mr. Blake the late Liberal peater sail:

## "The information which I received from many parts of the country was that yeople who had been sway 20 years and were permanently away were put on the enumerators' lists. As the hon. member from Queen's has said, if a father were asked whether he expected bis boy who had been away some 15 or 20 years never to come back, of course, the father, in the hope of having his son pay him a visit, would say certainly he expected him back. The son's name was put down. That is the report I received from many quarters."

It is evident upon the reasoning of hon. members opposite that the census of 1861 , of 1871 and of 1881 were misleading to an enormous extent, and that the census taken in 1891 was as nearly correct as it could be made under the circumstances. Now when I tell my hon. friends opposite that the exodus from Nova Scotia particularly-and I believe the same was the caseall over the Dominion -was greater during the period of the Reciprocity

Traty between Isint and IsGit than it was during any time in the history of (analit, they will probat bly think that the idea hat never struck them before. I have une hesitation in saying that the exrulus from No, va Sentia was much liager het ween NSit and latif than it wats during athy perion since that time. There were many reasoms for this. One peecial reasom in Nova scotiat was that during
 rans hat the right to tish on the sea eonst of Nowa sentia within the thre- mile limit. At that time they had mot anme themselves expriemen tishermein wher mulerstome the natmre of the tishing :arumh on that coast. Hundreds of rasels from the prots of the New England States canne :" Xova sonta and sectured their tishermen there Ther tisheel on the Amerian ceserch during the whole seavom. and in the fall of the sater these " hati liners." in thes were callal. weit to the lonited states and whaned their meney for their smmater: laturn. The resilt of this was that a sery large number of thene who were engesel in tishing in the Conited states cess
 sidentn of the states. Besides givine the smmer
 remine the American parts in the fall af the seat for the proper of ohtaining their carninge, they were immentiately engaged for the preceution of the tifheries on the lamks and in the derps seas, and many a procions: life of the mananal ami sauth of Suris contia hasinemhent on the dieurges from American resself. Now. not only was this a great enise of the evolus during the reciprocity testy. hat there was anther rasion also which existel. int only in Sinat Sombiat but in the other parts of the Dominionas well. The tanle relations which existed between these twosont ioschluring the reciprocity treaty were of sach a chamater that they unt only hal an interchanseof commulities hee ween these twocomatres, but it alsisencomageal the mixing of the peroples from the two sides of the line with each other, amd the emsequence was that a large number of cur people went to the Cuiten stathes then and heanme permanent residents. In 1501 the emsus emamenateal all these poople who left the comatry letween 15:T amblisibi. We hate the evidence of this fact from the assurance given us hy the semior member for Queen's, P. S.I. (Mr. Daties), of the miamer in which the celnsus was taken in his province and from the member from gaeher centre (Mr. lathgelier) of the mamer in which it wats taken in Guelnec, and from the late leatier of the Opprsition iMr. Blake) as to the manner in which it wisis taken in Ontario. It is well known that het te een 1siot and lisifi there existed an appalling Civil Wiar in the United states. Millions of people were calleel from rarions industries in the states, aml therefore a large denaud for lahour was caused lig the taking away of people from their varions venat tions to culist them in the army. This cansed it great demand for labouress from the different provinces of (iunali, and the result wass that the exodus from (imada iluring the reciprocity treaty was so large that it formed a nucleus liy which emigration was encouraged from Canala, from that perion up to the present time. The census were misleading from 1861 up, becanse the exoms between 18:it and 1sibi was included in the census of every year until 1s91. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that if the censuse of 1891 was

Mr. Cameibox.
taken without a limit of time for the alsentees from this Dominion in the same way as the previous census were taken, the proportion of increase in the propulation in this Dominion woulh he just as large as it had heren umber previous cansus. it is therefore not resamable to charge the Sational Policy with the falling off in the increase of populatim, hecanse the caluses which led to sheh at large exonlus were canses which 1 ann surry tos say existed lefore the alloption of the Natamal Pomies: and are muformately likely to contime to exist. so far as 1 am concerned insself. I ann profectly satistied am! I Incliece that erers reatsonahle persein in this hominion will he satistied as well. that the National Policy has hat nething to do with the exonhes from (chanda. bint that it hats arisen to at very large cextent from the fate that many of our periple were imblued to leave the wometry the conditions which existed hetween the two conne
 relatives amd friemble to follow then to the liniten states. Varioms attempts have han mank to. secure revipmeity wih the lniten states sinee that time. Bath pelitical parties have attempred tol serme reapority on fair thms. The
 for this when they pleseal :an wifier on :he stituteof this fominion which mahbed them. ©em durBing the recesses of this Barlianment. to iodnpt reciprocity with the linitel states on many articles from which the Linited stites womld remove the duty. This offer applied to all the pronlucts of the farm, the mines the sea and the fisheries.-. in other worts. in all the natural products of this Dominion. When our delegation iskel in the late comemtinn at Wishington. whether the Amerian people ware preparen to abopr reciprocity on the terms on which we went the comatry in 1 s 91. on the hasis of the reepronity which existed between the two countries from is.it to lifig. with such menlifications as the interests of hoth ermutries: demambed since that time they were intomed muhesitatingly that the Amerrian people wouk not agre th ally such recipmosity. In a wowl the Ameritan dovermment refused to alopt any reciprocity which would not assimilate the tiafifl of (:ammia with the tariff of the Einited States. The eren went further and refusen to ayree to any reciprocity which wouh not assimilate the excise duties of (ainala to those of the Conted stites. This wroll callise an immelise loss of revenuc. As 1 have alreanly intimated, the loss of revemue on aceount of the assimilation of the Cosions duties: would amount to not less than Slis, (MNO, (Kn), and the assimilation of the Excise duties would intolve.
 mine so that umber unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, I have mo hesitation in satying that the people of this Dominion wrula he ampelled to provide by direct taxation for not less
 a large reduction ought to lo made in the pulitic expentiture of this Dominion in order to lessen that chormons taxation. But $I$ am one of those who would deplore the day when any (iovermment of this Dominion would curtail to any extent the expenses of the country, whether on railways, canals or public works, which are essential for the distribution of the products of the Dominion, or on harbours or any other public works which tend to improve the condition of our people. Any Govern-
ment which wrould atopt such a policy as that would fall. The liberal (ioverument endeatoured to curtail the expenses of this Dominion and reduce tasation, as they thought, and the result was that there was a depression all over the lamh, that the people conld not get employnent, and that owing to irritation which the failure of their policy exciterl in this Dominion they were hurled from power: and as long as they advocate undestricted reciprocity, in my julgment they will never gain power in this boninion. There is suth a thing ats history repeating itself. The declaration maice at the late convention at Washington proves conclusively the terms on which the Anerican people will adopt reciprocity with the Deminion of Canala. Nutwithstanding varions offers which have leemmarle by Comala to the Uniterl States from satif up to the present time it is a singular fact that the Chited States never alsance one step or make any reasomable propusition whatever to the bominjon. Now, I agree with my hom. frient from South Onforl (sir Richard (iatwright) in the opinion he expressed in Prince Ederard Island while his party were in power. I think it is most humiliating to the indepentent people of this bominion to be continally linocking at the doors of the Cuitel states for recipmoity, while every sensible man, woman amb chill in this Donnimommst know that there is wit the slightest intention on the part of the American people to gramt Ganala tanle relations on facomable terms ander any circumstances whatever. They are led to believe that if they turn the serew a little further, and bring a little mone pressure on the people of this Dominion. they can force them inte amexation. In this they are unquestionally mistaken. But, as 1 intimated. history repeats itself. This is mot the only cucasion on which our delegates failen at Washingtom. This is not the first oceasion on which mar ablest statesmen failed to make an impression on the American fovemment. I hope my hon. friemis will pardon me if I refer to an agitation which existerl. I beliere in $186 \mathbf{D}^{2}$, to inthenee the American perple to comtimue reciprocity. At that time the agitation was eonducted not by politicians. It is a deplomathe state of things that this agitation has been hurled into the political arena. My own opinion is framkly that this should never have been slone. The agitation for improved trade relations Hetween Canala and the Linited States shonld be carried on between the hoards of trade in various pats of the Jominion and boards of trate in the Uniterl states. I feel that using it as a party machine for such a length of time has been to a large extent a catuse of retarling the consummation of reciprocity with the United States.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I thought you said it could not lie got.

Mr. CAMERON. I say now without any aloult whatever, that it camot he obtained as long as we are persistently and continuously legging at the Aoors of the Washington authorities for a renewal of reciprocity. If my hon. friend the philosopher of Bothwell had a horse to sell, and an American approached him for the purpose of purchasing it, I do not believe he would say, "My Yankee friend, I have a saluable horse for sale, and I must sell it ; unless I sell this horse in three months, I have a note due at the bank, I expect that an execution will be issued against me, and unkess you hay this
horse from me, I have no doubt I shall be a ruinel man-blue ruin will orertake me amd my family.: This is the kimd of :urgment hon. gentlemen opposite have been using with the govermment of the Unitel sitates; and just as the lankee trader would paty the hom. gentleman only a small price for his hoise, of possillly: not buy it at all, so we shall he treated by the Americanfiovernment if we tell them that we camot live withont them, and that the only way in which we can live is by obtaining untestricted reciprocity or hy amexation. This is just what they wath on the other side, and while they hate an ilfot of securing the amexation of Canala to the Coiterl states. so long will they refuse to give us reciprocity on any terms whatever. liefore ! digressed, wing to the intermptiom. I was asking the House to patiently listen to me while I real a patagaph or two from the speed of a gentleman who was attempting on a previous ocasion to secure reciprocity with the Lnited States. When I mention the hame of the speaker, I am sure every liferal in this Honse will agree with me that he was at fentleman in whom they at least, then and now. should rely implicitly. I refer now to the convention which was helh at Detroit in 1sti.). It wats componed of delegates from the various losarels of trate in several parts of this 1)ominion and the (ainted states, and if it was left to them from that time up the the present, the prospects of fair reciprocity wombl have leent very much better that they hate leen for the reasoms 1 have staten. Mr. Hoire at that comention, spoke on this question as follows:-..-
"What is that unestinn: Sir, we are here to determine how best we can ilriw tugcether, in the honds of peace. fremblip and commercial prosperity. the three rreat branches of the biritish tamily. (i)hers.) Iu the presenee uf this great theme all beity interests shonlid stamil rebuked-we are mot lealing with the cuncerns af a city, a provinee or a State but with the future of cur race in all time to counc, Sume reference has been made to - Elevators in your lliscussions. What we want is an elevator to lift our sunls to the heimht of this: arpument. Why shonda not inces abree great bratiches of the fimily flonivh, under ditferent sy:tems of gevernment it unty be but forming one grand whole, prond of a common "rigin and ot their adranced civilization? We are taught to revercnce themysery of the Irinity, and our salvation ilepends on our belief. Thse clover lifte ite try-foil leaves to the eveling dew, vet thes draw their nobrishment from a single siem. Thus distinct.and yet united, let us live and fourish. Why should we not? For nearly twio thomsand rears we were one family. Our fathers fought side by side at Hastinges and heard the ceurfew toll. They fought in the sime rinks for the sepulehre of our Siriour -in the earlier and later civil wars. We can wear onr white and red roses without a blush, and glory in the principles those conticts established. Dur common ancestors won the great Charter and the lsill of Rightsestablished free Parliaments, the Habeas Corpus. and Trial by Jurs. Gur jurisprudence comes down from Coke and Minsfield to Murshall and Story, rich in knowledge and experience, which no man can divide. Frow Chatucer to shakespeare our literature is common inheritance. Tennyson and Longtellow write in one language, Fhich is enriched by the genius developed on either side of the Athantic. In the great narigators from Cotterel to Hudson, and in all their moving aceidents by flood and field, we have a common interest. On this side of the sea we have been largely reintirced by the Germans and French. but there is strength in both elements. The Germans gave to us the sovercigns who establish our freedom, and they gave to you industry, intelligence and thrift : and the French, who bave distinguished themselves in arts and arms for centuries, now strengthen the provinces which the fortune of war decided they could not control. But it may be said we have been divided by two wars. What then? The noble St. Lawrence is split in two places-by coat Island and by Anticosti-but it comes down to us from the same springs in the same mountain sides: its waters sweep tugether bust the Pietured Rocks of Lake Superior, and
encircle in their hoving embrace the shores of Huron aud Michigam. They are divided at Niagara Falls as we were at the Revolutionary War: but they come together again on the peaceful bosom of Ontario. Again they are divided on their passage to the sea: but who thinks of divisions when they lift the keels of Commerce, or when drawn up to heaven they form the rainbow or the cloud? It is true that in eighty-five years we have had tivo wars: but what then? Since the last we bave had fifty years of peace, and there have been more people filled in a single campaign in the late civil war than there were in the two national wars letween this cuuntry and Great Britain The people of the United States hope to draw rogether the two contlicting elements and make them one peofle. An: in that task 1 wish them God speed! And in the same way 1 feel that we ought to rule out evervthing disagreeable in the recollection of our old wars, and unite together as one people for all time to come. I see around the door the fars of the two countries. Cnited as they are there, I would ever have them draped together, fold within foll, and let 'their varying tints unite and form in hearen's light, one arch of peace," "
These were the introluctory remarks to an argument in favour of a renewal of reciprocity; and the reasons given are that the people of Canada and the United States should live in harmony and peace and renew fair trate relations-not unrestricted reciprocity, not free trade-with the United States. Fair trade is what the Liberal Conservative party of to-day are willing and anxious to oltain if we can only secure it. He completed his appeal in those words:
" Mr. Chairman, I must now touch upun a subject of some delicacy and importanec. It has been urged by Mr. Morrill, in Congress, and by the people of the Unired States, that the treaty ought not to be renewed because it had bred no friendship towards them across the lakesthat in their struggle the sympathies of the provinces were with the south. Well, if that were true in its fullest extent, which it was not, if you had not had one sympathiser among the natire people and British residents of the provinces, it could be fairly pleaded in response that when Great Britain was at war with Russia the sympathies of the American people were very generally with the hatter country. I was in the United States at the time, and was perfectly astonished at the feeling. Russia was at that time a country full of slaves, for the serfe had not been emancipated, and England was at war with her to prevent her aggressions upon weak neighbouring countries. How the American people could sympathise with Rusia was a perfect puzzle at first sight, and could only be explained in the same manner that much of the srmpathy for the South on the part of the British subjects can be explained, and when the Canadians once had a rebellion within her borders, where were the sympathies of the American people then? Were they with the Canadian Government or with the rebels? Why, you not only sympathized with them, but I am sorry to have to say it, gave them aid along the frontier in many ways, and to a very large extent. I am happy to be able to say, that during the whole four years of the late rebellion in the United States, there has not been developed a particle of evidence to show that a single citizen of any British North American province puta hostile foot on your soil. Everything of which complaint can be made has been the acts of your own people, in violation of hospitality and right of asylum everywhere extended to them on the soil of Great Britain and her dependencies. I make these remarks in no spirit of anger, or of excitement, but to show how unfair it is to hold any government or people responsible for the actions in it of a few evil-disposed individuals, as well as how natural it was for sympathy to be aroused in the minds of the people on one side or the other. In our rebellion, when its attention was called to their acts, the United States Government exerted itself to keep its own citizens within its bounds, and all that could have been asked of the provincial authorities has been freely done to prevent any cause of complaint. against them. It is something to be able to say that during the four long disastrous years of war just ended not a single aot of which complaint could be made has been committed by a Canadian.
Not withstanding the false reports that were circulated. I do not believe there was a single intelligent citizen, of my province at least, who did not believe the capture of the Chesapeake, off the cosst of Maine, by rebellious citizens of the United States, was nothing less or more than an act of piragy. And so of the St. Alban's raid. The government of Canada acted most promptly and nobly in connec-
tion with that affair, and has repaid the money which rebellious citizens of the United States had carried into their territory from the state bank. As to their harbouring the rebels and extending to them the right of asylum, is there a single American here who would have his government surrender that right?"
And continuing, he said :
"Only a short time ago, I met three British Americans going home on a siugle vessel, after having served three Years in the war, and-huving left scores of their companions behind to enrich the soll. At Washington I met with a brave nephew of one of my late colleagues in the Legizlature of Nova Scoti:, who had held the rank of lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, with only one leg to take back to his home instead of two. I met another veteran from my province who had fought in twenty battles, and was on his way home. In my own family and person I have suffered not a little by this unhappy rebellion. I have five boys, and one of them took it into his head to enter your army. He has now been for nearly two years in the 23 rd Ohio Regiment. and had foutht in all the battles in which that regiment has been engaged during that period. He was in both the great batties under General Sheridan, in which General Early's forces were scattered, and the Shenandoah Valley cleared.
This was to show that a large proportion of our people were enlisted in the American army during that time. Those who seemed to know the best siy that no less than $40,(00)$ (imadians were enlisted in the American army between IN(i) and 1864, which proves conclusively that the exorias to the United States from Canada was geater hefore that time than it has leen at any perion since that time. He conclurles in this way
"The man who arows such $n$ sentiment"-
That is the sentiment of anmexation between Canada and the United States, which they were aiming at then as they are now-
" The man who avows such a sentiment will be sconted from society by his best friends. What other treatment would a man destrve who should turn taitor to his Sovereign and his govermment, and violate for pecmiary advantage all obligationis to the country which gave him birth? Jou know what y nu call Copperheads, and at nice life ther have of it. Just such a life will the man have who talks treason on the other vile of the lines. The very boy to whom I have alluded"-

## His own son-

-" as having fought manfully for the Stars and Stripes would rather blow his own father's brains out than haul down the honoured flag under which he has been horn the flag of his nation and of his fatherlaud. I do not believe there is a young Canadian in the army who does: not honour his own flag as you honour yours, and they would be despised if they did not. If any member of the conrention harbours the idea that in refusing reciprucity to British America they will undermine the loyal feelings of the people of those colonies, he is labouring under a delusion, and doing injustice to a people whose sentiment of loyalty is as indelible as your own.
Those were the sentiments expressed by the veteran Liberal statesman of Nova Scotia. These are the sentiments which now guide the Liberal-Conservative party of the Dominion. He was in favour of fair trade between Canada and the United States. So are we in favour of fair trade between Canadit and the United States, but we are not in favour of any trade which would place the fiscal policy of this Dominion in the hands of the American people or any policy which would destroy the factories of this Dominion, any policy which would destroy the best interests of the agriculturists of this Dominion, and the interests of the coal miners and the fishermen. I know whereof I speak when I say that the poor farmers of this Dominion-not the bloated monopolists among the farmers but the poor farmers-as well as the poor fishermen aud the poor miners and the labourers and artizans wonld suffer under unrestricted reciprocity with the United

States. We have a different conntry here from what they haveron the otherside of the line, and it requires great attention to induce our people to remain at home. Our people, under the cold climate and the disadvantages under which they labour, require words of encouragement and require some hope to be held out to them to remain at home. They do not want to be told, as the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) said the other night practically: Thank God that the National Policy has been of advantage to the people who have been driven across the line, because there they have enjoyed prosperity and matde homes for themselves and their families. Is that the way for a leading statesman to encourage our people to live at home? I say this question should be dropped out of Canadian politics. I think every sensible man, woman and child on either side of politics will agree that the system of continuously legging for unrestricted reciprocity or any other system of reciprocity should cease, as for twentysix years past we have been knocking at the door of the United States and making advances from time to time, though not one single proposition for fair trade have we received from them up to the present time. I would say to my hon. friend the philosopher from Bothwell that he should call his dogs of political war off this question. It is useless for them to fight over the shadow of a policy which is hell by the American eagle soaring in the heavens. It is just as useless for him to try to take the bone from the great American eagle, or to grasp its shadow which overshadows this Dominion, as to get fair reciprocity with the United States as long as they refuse to grant it to us: and, further, if the young roosters which crow on the other side would discontinue their discussion of a question over which they have no control, it would he better for all concerned. This question is absolutely umder the control of the Americans and if that is so, on this side we are continuously telling our people that wecannot live without some kind of a reciprocity, that this country is going to the dogs without it, that it is impossible for us to live without it so long as this blue ruin howl is used lyy any political party, so long will our people be discouraged to remain amongst us, so long will the immigration agencies in Europe be encouraged to act against Canada by inducing people not to come to this country with all its ruin and devastation, but to goto a country, like the United States, where they will be able to make a living. I hold, with all patriotic Canadians in this Dominion, that any people who are frugal, industrious and honest, can make as good a living here as on the other side; and I say again that I hope the discussion of this fad u: ill cease to occupy the attention of this House after this session of Parliament.

Mr. TUPPER. With the consent of the House I will ask permission to make a personal explanation in reference to the remarks that I made in this debate. The Hansard was perfectly correct in reporting me as quoting, in the speech I delivered the other day, from Lord Iurham's Report. In the excitement of the moment I alluded to Lord Durham's Report as if I were quoting in the language of that report. I wish to say that I made a mistake, I was quoting from a book I held in my hand which refers to different passages of the report, but the language is not by Lord Durham, it is the
language of C. J. Koe, who wrote a book entitled "Bonds of Disunion." In citing from the report I gave, of course, his own language, but it was the language of Mr. Roe based on Lord Durham's Report, and not the language of the report.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjourmment of the House.
Motion agreed to: and House adjourned at $11.4 \overline{4} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tresnas, emth March, 1802.
The spraker took the Chair at Three oclowin.
Prayers.

## FIRST READINGS.

Bill (Noti) to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsiy, Bobcalgeon and Pontypool Railway Company. - (Mr. Fairhairn.)

Bill (No 43 ) to amend the Act respecting the Department of the (ieological survey. (From the Senate.)-(Mr. Dewdney.)

Bill (No. 46) to make roting compulsory.-(Mr. Amyot.)

## CONTROVERTEI ELECTION-WELLAND.

sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the matter connected with the County of Welland has to be mentioned to-day.

Order for resuming adjourned debate on motion of Mr. Tisdale, (March 23rd) reat.

Mr. (iERMAN. Mr. Speaker, before this motion is put to the House, I would like, with the consent of the House, to shortly express my own reason for sitting here at present, as I am now doing. There is no donbt that portions of that resolution which has been read are, in the main, correct. There was an election trial held in Welland, and at that election trial the judges declared the seat vacant by reason of the corrupt act of an agent. On that judgment being delivered, the counsel for the respondent at that trial stated that he was satisfied with that Jecision, it being done with the belief, at any rate, that no further costs would be incurred in the action and that no further proceedings would be taken. I do not remember-and I do not think it is a fact-that there was any consent or undertaking that no appeal should le had from that decision. The petitioner then went on with the charges for disqualification for personal corruption. It was then found by the judges that a corrupt act had been committed by myself, and I was personally disqualified. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and notice of appeal was given. That notice of appeal, Sir, was not, in any way, limited. It is not necessary, as I understand it, under the Controverted Elections Act to give notice of appeal at all, as the depositing of the money with the registrar of the court where the petition is filed
is a stay to all proceedings, and the seat is not vacant until that appeal is finally disposed of in the supreme Court. However, in this case the notice of appeal was given, and not limited to any particular part orany particular portion of the judgments. Subsequently after the case $u$ as inscribed for hearing, a notice limiting the appeal certainly was given by solicitors for the appellant in the Supreme Court. That was done simply for this reason: That had the appeal not been limited it would have been necessary to have printed all the evidence taken at the trial, and in order to avoid the enormons cost of printing all the evidence that was taken at the trial, counsel thought it alvisable to print just such evidence as bore on the matter of dist pualification. as that was practically the only matter which we wished the Suprome Court to pass upon. That notice was given on the 9th of February. It speaks for itself, anl it could not hare been the notice primarily given, because the notice primarily given under the statute, if any notice is required, must be made within eight days after the judgment is rendered, and which eight days would have expired some time early in Jinuary. The matter came up, Sir, in the Supreme Court on an application made by counsel for appellant, which application the julges of the court did not seem desirous of entertaining. It was stated by counsel for myself that we were not claiming the seat, that the argument would only be as to the ruestion of disqualification, and that in his mind no harm could occur because he possibly might have been labouring unler the mistaken idea, as I think, that a writ could be issued. It was then stated by the judges of the Supreme Court, as 1 am instructed and believe, that the fact of our only appealing as to the disqualitication made no difference: that I was the legal member for the Comity of Welland until that appeal was disposed of, and that the fact of limiting it to the question of disfualification made no difference. I have had. Sir, not a juilgment it is true, but an expression of an opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court that I was the member for the County of Welland. I cannot understand on what reading of the statute the trial judges sent out a report to you, Mr. Speaker. They appear to hare been under the impression that there was some ambiguity about the clanse in the amendment of last session, but I myself can see none, a:nd I cannot understand why that report was sent to the Speaker. However, Sir, I think that the fact of the report having been sent to the Speaker, strengthens the position which I take in this matter. A constituency, as I under stand it, is either represented or it is unrepresented. If it is unrepresented, it is the right and the daty of the Speaker to at once issue a writ as soon as that is officially brought to his notice. If it is represented, then the representative has the right, and it is his duty, to take his seat on the floor of this House as the representative of the people. Now, Sir, it remains only to be settled and to be discovered if possible, whether that county is represented or not represented. Knowing that that report went to the Speaker, knowing the expression of opinion by the judges of the Supreme Court, seeing in the Empire newspaper a statement that $I$, with others whose cases were in the Court of Appeal, was entitled to take my seat, knowing that my name was on the division list in this House, knowing that I was recognized

Mr. German.
as the nember for Welland by the members of the Government, because I was contimuously getting any number of reports, particularly from the lepartment of Agriculture, to circulate through my county, knowing that I was recognized by the members of the Government and by the Speaker of this House, as the member for the County of Welland; J certainly believed, and I believe now that I have a legal right to a seat in this House. I can say more, Sir, that if I have uot a leggal right to sit here. I certainly am not interfering with the legal rights of any other gentleman to sit here. That is the simple statement. I came down here with the intention of taking my seat early in the session, but learning that the supreme Court had adjourned from the Tuesilay hefore Ash Wednesday until the following Monday, and believing that on the following Monday, without having any suggestion that such wouli be the case-b, int believing that julgment would he given in this case on the following Honlay, and desiting to avoid if possible any newspaper criticism or any alverse criticism of any kind. 1 thought it better not to takemy seat pending thedecision of the court, which would, in my opinion. be only for a few days. But when I found that the court had adjourned until the 4th April, then to give judgment, and at the urgent request of the electors of the County of Welland, and believing that I had a right to sit in this House, I came here and took my seat. That is the simple statement of the facts. 1 may be wrong in the law. but it is a legal question, and it seems to me to be one which ought not to be decided by a vote in this Honse at present. However, that is for the House to say. I may be wrong, and if I am, I am willing to alide by the decision of the majority, knowing full well as I do, that what I have done meets with the approvil of the majority of the people of Welland, and knowing further, Sir, that the people of Welland who a year abo returned me by a majority of $47 \%$, are willing merease that majority on the first opportunity:

Mr. MASSON. After hearing the statement which has just been mate to the House liy the party interested, it seems to me that there is very little for this House to decide. The facts almitted by him alone show that so far as the seat for the riding of Welland is concerned, it has beet dectared vacant, and he has consented to that declaration. In face of that consent, it seems to me the height of folly to argue that he is entitled to be present in this Honse. Now, the gentleman in making this statement cavilled with the record on an immaterial point. He said that his comesel at that trial had consented to and accepted the recision of the judge. He did not remember personally consenting. The papers on the Table show that Mr. Cassel was his counsel ; that Mr. Cassel, after the delivery of the judgment which declared the seat vacant, said: "I may say that I had discussed the matter with Mr. German while Your Lordships had retired, and we are perfectly satistied with the correctness of your judgment." That is, not only were the counsel satisfied, but the client was satisfied; and he said: "There is no intention to appeal.: Now, theseare the plain words of the record, and I think it is trifling with that record to say that there was no consent or oo expression of opinion that there would be no appeal. What followis: The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Blackstock,
then said: "There is no reason to deal with any further charges, and I will cenfine myself to personal charges." Following that straight acceptance of the judgment is the straight declaration that the personal charges will be proceeded witlno shirking of the record, no quibbling, but a straightforward statement. Further, I would call your attention particularly to what follows. Mr. Justice Rose said: "With reference to two charges which are lefore us, judgment is not asked in respect to them." There were two cases in which the evidence had been taken pro and con, and they were heid in reserve for judgment if necessary ; and the judge calls attention to the fact that it will lee umecessary in that state of affairs to consider these questions and deliver judgment on them. Mr. Blackstock, on behalf of the petitioner, says: "In view of the announcement of my learned friend, I do not ask for juidg. ment on that." There is as clear an acceptance, as formal contract as can be made hetween man and man, in which the genteman who is chargen, declares by himself and his counsel, both being present in the court. that they accepted the juilg. ment that the seat was racated. Now, I will call at. tention to another little piece of quiblling, because 1 can call it by no other nane, in which the gentleman has stated that there was no necessity of a notice of appeal, and no necessity of limiting. The gentleman was evidently speaking without the record. Had he read the Slst section of the Act in respect of Controverted Elections, he would have seen there that not only was the deposit necessary, but also the notice. The third sub-section of that section provides, that the party appealing shall give the notice, and that he may if he desires limit the subject of such appeal to any special and defined question or questions. Now, the counsel said there shonld be no appeal. The case proceeded, and the dispualitication followed. An appeal was lodged against the disqualification, and what was the form of the notice? We have it in the papers brought down, in the case presented at the supreme Court, in the most emphatic language, and I will read this notice from beginining to end:

## "In the Supreme Court of Canada.

- The Dominon Controvert:d Elections Act.
"Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Cunada for the Electoral District of the County ${ }^{f}$ Welland. holden on the 2ith day of February, is91, and the गेth day of March, 1891.
": Dominion of Canada,
"Province of Ontario,
" To Wit :
" Between
" Whinh Manly German.
Appellant,
" Jjesse Calhoen Rothery,
Reapondent.
"Notice of Sttting IOren Appeal and Limiting the same.
"Take notice that the abore-named William Many German has appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgment and decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose and the Honourable Mr. Justice MacMahon, the judges by whon the matter of the election petition above described was tried, and which judgment and decision was pronounced by the gaid learned judges on Satursion was pronounce the December last.
"And further take notice that the record of the case upon such appeal has been transmitted to the Registrar upon such appeal has been transmitted to the said Supreme Comrt and set down for hearing by the said court, pursuant to the statute, at the sitting of the said court to be holden at Ottawa on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1892.
$19 \frac{1}{2}$
" And further take notice that the abere named William Manly German, the party so appealing, hereby, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, limits the subject of the said appeal to so much of the judgment aforesaid as grants that portion of the prayer of the petition which relates to the personal charges against the present appellant, and finds and declares the present appellant (the respondent in the court belowi) guilty of personal corrupt practice at the said election, and the present appellant will, upon the hearing of the said appeal, contend that the said judgment. so far as it declares the present appellant guilty of any corrupt practice personally, should be reversed and set aside.
"Dated this 9th day of February, A.D. 1892.

> "Yours, \&c.
> (Sgd.) $\because$ A. E.AYLESWORTH. Solicitor and agent for the said "Appellant, William Manl»" German.
"To Messrs. Meredith, Clarke, Bowes, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ : Hilton,
In the face of such a notice as that, limiting the appeal pursuant to the statute in that behalf, how can it he said that there isany question now whether that seat is vacant or not: It had been declared vacant ; the respondent in the court below had consented to that decision, and in pursuance of it and in accordance with the agreement of his counsel, he limited the appeal. But we find that, in spite of that appeal, it is now claimed thai he has a right to take his seat. But we go a step further in the case presented to the supreme Court, as appears from the papers lying on the Table. It will be noticed that all the evidence in relation to the personal charges was omitted on appeal to the Supreme Court, and only those portions of the evidence that relate exclusively to the personal charges. I do not understand by what system of argument or reasoning or quibhling it can le urged that, because a man's name appears on the division roll, becamse he appears to have, by courtesy or otherwise, received papers from various departments of this House or Government, he is entitled to a seat in this House. There are many things which declare a seat vacant. Thereare a few in which, in very emphatic language, an election is leclared roid, and provision is made that a report shall be made to the Speaker, which is final, and which is immediately acted upon by the Speaker. Thereare, however, namerous other cases in which it is not so clearly detined. I would refer you to the authority on parliamentary procedure recognized in this House, page 180:
" A question arose in the session of 1887 as to the powe: of the House to order the issue of a writ when seats are racated by a decision of a court. It was duoubted whether such an order was necessary under the Canadian Election Act. Subsequently Mr. Speaker Anglin took uccasion then to inform the House that, on lonking into the question, he found that the English Controverted Election Act left the power in the Hnuse to order the immediate issue of the writ, on being inforued of the vacancy through the decision of the court. The Canadian statute, on the other hand, made it the express duty of the Speaker to order the issue of the writ. It is now the practice for the Speaker to inform the House immediately that he has given the order for the issue of the writ for the new election, and in all cases not specified by the statute, the Honse has control over the fsue of the, writ, and mas order the Speaker to issue his warrant."
This is really the crucial point in any technicalities that may arise here. The statute lays down that, on certain reports being presented to the Speaker, there heing no appeal and so on, the Speaker forthwith issues his warrant. It does not provide for all cases, and it does not provide, unfortunately, for the Speaker acting in such a case as this, and the Speaker, I would say wisely, upon reseiving the report it is now contended he should not have received, did not act upon it. But there is no
direct authority in the statute, if I real it aright, for the sending of this notice to the Speaker in this particular casc. There was an appeal, a limited appeal. The trial judges knew not what that appeal was. There was no notice given to them. The notice was given to the other side of the case. The judges have before them as a fact that it has lneen appealed. What that appeal is they know not, hut what that fact is we know by the papers on the Tahle of this Honse. It camnot be contended that the hon. gentleman who has just spoken and given his explanation to the House did not know it. When the facts, plain to the view of the House, are before them, such as ly laying the papers on the Table, it then is within the province of the House to deal with the matter, and I would refer to the Riel case in 187., quoting from the same authority, page 196. We find that Riel was returned to parlianent during recess. We find that som after the House met in 1875. Mr. Mackenzie laid on the Table the exemplitication of the Julgment Roll of outlawry, and then moverl:
"That it appears by the said record that Louis Riel, a member of this Honse, has been adjudged an outlaw for felons."
This motion having leen agreed to, the writ was ordered to be issued. There is in principle an exact parallel hetween the two cases. There are certain facts which by law marle that seat vacant, the same as in this case. The judges declared it vacant, and the responilent accepts that declaration, and declates that he has no intention to appeal. These facts being proved to this House, it is in their province clearly to pronounce upon them. There are no disputed facts. The gentleman himself did not deny them. He cavils over the form of notice, over the form of agreement, but here is the statement his counsel made in his own presence. I really do think that, after this statement of facts, there is really no room for assuming otherwise than that the seat is racant. It has been declared so by report. That declaration has not been appealed against, and were the appellants in the Supreme Court to-morrow to be judged successful and the appeal allowed to its fullest extent, that would not fill the seat. It could not fill the seat. The seat has been declared vacant. The declaration has not been appealed against, and the seat is vacant to the knowledge of the person attempting to fill it. I do not intend to occupy the time of the House any longer on this question. The facts present a brutal argument, and leyond that I do not think it necessary to go. I do not think that any amount of sophistry or argument can alter the facts. They stand there unchallenged. They stand there in their nakedness, and it cannot in the face of the world for a moment be pretended that seat is not vacant. That being the case, the attention of the Speaker being called to it, the facts being brought before the House, the papers being laid on the Table, it rests with the House to order the writ to issue.

Mr. LAURIER. I have waited for some time expecting that perhaps the Minister of Justice would give his own opinion to the House upon this matter. However, as far as I have a personal opinion to express to the House upon this case, it seems to me to be one which involves matters of fact as well as of law. I do not pretend at all to review the argument which the hon. gentleman has

Mr. Masson.
delivered to-day, or the argument which was delivered some time agoby the hon. member for south Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), but. taking the facts which have been placed before the House to be accurate, the question would follow whether the conclusions which those gentlemen have arrived at are also accurate. There may be occasion to accept or to dispute theseconclusions, buthon. gentlemenareaware that there are iliscrepancies in regard to matters of fact letween the hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) aml the gentleman who claims the seat for Welland (Mr. (ierman). Under the circumstances, I would suggest to the learler of the Honse, the Minister of Justice, that we should follow the precedents which have been established when a seat of an hon. member has leen impugned on previous occasions, and to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It seems to me to be impossible for any hon. member of this House to go over all the documents which have been brought down from the Supreme Court and other sources, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has always been the instructor of the House in matters of this kind. should, I think, be requested to look into the facts anl the law and report to the House upon them. I, therefore, move in amendment :
That all the words in the last paragraph after the word - facts" be struck out, and that it be resolved that the papers laid on the Table of the House be referrel to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I refrained from rising at the time my hon. friend says he was waiting for me to rise, lecause, although I had followed very closely the observations of the hon. gentleman who claims the seat, I did not understand that he varied any statement of fact which had heen previously made and upon which this matter must be lecided, and I was waiting until any hon. member of the House would challenge the legal principles laid down hy my hon. friend who moved the resolution last Wednesday (Mr. Tisdale) and my hon. friend from Girey (Mr. Misson) who supporten that resolution this afternoon. It appears tome that there is an uncontested decision of a competent tribunal that the seat for Welland is vacant-uncontested, not only because it was accuiesced in by counsel in the presence of the respondent saying that no other result could have been arrived at, and also by the respondent stating that he was satisfied with the juilgnent and did not intend to appeal, but because he deiiberately limited his appeal to the one question of his personal disqualification, as appears by the records before the House. That appears to me to establish that the court decided finally, without appeal, without contest, without the slightest protest from the gentleman who addressed us this afternoon, that he was not elected for the County of Welland. Now the case comes before the Supreme Court on the question of his personal disqualification. That gentleman has stated to us that the judges declared that he had a right to hold his seat in the meantime. Unless I am grossly misinformed, the judges gave no such decision.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). He did not say a decision, but an intimation.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am informed that the judges expressed no opinion on the argument, but that, when the matter was lorought to the notice of the court and a hearing was sought to be
obtained on the appeal in advance of its usual course, or in advance of the printing being completed, this was urged by the counsel for the gentleman who addressel us this afternoon, in the course of the discussion which then took place before the Supreme Court. This is what, I am informel, oceurred. The counsel for Mr. German was urging before the Supreme Court that further time should be given him for his printing. The court were of opinion at first that he should be allowed further time, because the question did not affect the seat, and a new writ might issue pending the appeal, but counsel for the petitioner pointed out that this was not so, and it was only on the solemn assurance given in open court, that Mr. (ierman woull not take his seat, that the supreme Court allowed the indulgence which they did in regard to putting in the appeal look and the factum at a later time. Iadmit that any assurance given by Mr. (ierman, whether lefore the court of first instance or before the Supreme Court here. as to what he would do, does not bind him if he has a right to his seat. I merely make these explanations to the House on my information in opposition to the statement which that gentlemen made, that anything which transpired before the Supreme Court here gave him any right to occupy his seat pending the appeai. I believe the hon. gentleman was not present when the argument took place before the court, and I understand from his statement this afternoon that he depended entirely upon the report in the newspapers for his information as to what took place before the supreme Court. I am, therefore, not at all in a position to charge him, even if I wished to do so, with having wilfully misstated the facts to the House. I contend that that which he supposes took place before the supreme Court of Canada should not influence the julgnent of the House at this time, or at any other stage, because the information which I have, and which, I believe, is accurate and can be confirmed by the records of the court, if necessary, leads to a totally opposite ciew. Now, coming to the point that there is any question as to the decision of a competent tribunal that the seat is vacant and that Mr. German is not duly elected, we have to enquire, I think, why it is that a writ has not been issued. It has not been issued merely because the machinery of the law does not provide for this House getting the information before it as to what the lecision was. In consequence of one phase of the case having been appealed from-not touching the validity of the election of Mr. German at alltu consequence of there heing an appeal upon that phase of the case, the information had not reached this House until the records were brought down in response to a return asked for by my hon. friend from South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) the wther day. The House had not the information upon which to order a writ to issue. It seems to we that we possess that information now, and that, provided the farts are not disputel, provided there is no doubt in the minds of the House as to the questions of law involved, the duty of the House is to orier the writ to issue. I do not think there can le any weight attached to the argument presented by Mir. German in the House this afternoon, that if he was occupying a seat here he was not interfering with the rights of any person else. Sir, it is interfering with the right of the electors of the County of Welland to have the seat unre-
presented, if that case has reachell a stage when a writ ought to issue. Precisely the same argument might be made by any person, who had never run an election at all, or been put in nomination, coming in and occupying the seat for the County of Welland, lecause it happened to be vacant and because a decision on one phase of the case had not been arrived at. Now, I may suggest to the House two or three considerations which seem to me to throw some light upon the question raised by my hon. friends from Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) and from Grey (Mr. Masson), and which seem to me to show that their conclusions are sound. In order to see how reasonabie their argument is, and how reasonable their conclusion is, the House has only to consider this question: The supreme Court has reserved judgment on the appeal by Mr. German, until about the th April, and let us ask ourselves what result may follow from that judguent. If the judgment goes against Mr. German, the sentence of dis, ualification remains, and the seat of course is racant. But let us suppose that he succeeds in his appeal, all grounds then for his pretending to keep that seat, are gone. How, then, can he reasonably expect to oceupy a seat ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in this Honse pending an appeal which, if decided in his favour, must remove him from this Honse altogether: Let us test the case from another point of view. Let us suppose. ats might have been the case, that the returning officer had been made a party to this petition, that the petition had been presentel against the sitting member and the returning ofticer, that the judgment of the court declarei that the member had not heen duly elected, and that Mr. German's counsel siid that that was a redsonable conclusion to reach on the evidence, that he could expect no other result, and that he did not intend to assert an appeal, and that he asserter no appeal. But suppose that the returning officer hal been condemned by the court for some misconduct and had asserted an appeal to the Supreme Court, precisely the same state of facts would have ariseu. You, Mr. Speaker, would have had no report from the judges-for 1 am presenting the case on the supposition that the report which was sent to yon, was sent by inadvertence, as it prohahly was-you and the House would have had no record showing there had been a derision, you wonld not have issued your warrant, and it would have remained for this House to send for the records and, finding that there was, as there is in this case, an undisputed judgment, that the sitting member was not duly electel, to have issued the writ for a new election, notwithstanding the fact that the returning ofticer had appealed from the judgment on some nther branch of the case. I find now, however, that the result of my pausing to hear from my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition. has heen to show me that he does controvert - and I presume from what he said, that his friends do controvert the correctness of these riews, at any rate they dis. pute the conclusion which I have arrived at, in common with my friends from Norfolk and from Grey. I think that the action which this Honse ought to take under the circumstances, is that which we have been accustomel to follow in times past in analogous cases-that it woold be safer, better, and more dignified-and I am sure in this $I$ will have the acquiescence of my hon. friends from Grey and Norfolk-to pass this motion to refer the
matter to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The delay will not prejudice any important interests which may le involved. to any serions extent, it will he following a precedent I have aluays thought was the wisest to follow in dealing with questions ats to the right of members to sit in this Honse, and it will certainly le the lest way to arrive at a delitherate julgment upon a question in respect of which we art all more or less liable to be swayed be prolitical feelings. provided we- do not give to it the care and deliberation which is necessary to secure the thest adrice.

Mr. MILLS (Pothwell. I ampleased to see that the Minister of Justice has concurred in the recommendation of my hom. friend that this matter shoulh go to the Committee on Privileges and Flectims. While I would not like to say one word that would seem to countenance the right of any party to take a seat which he ought not to retain. I im very anxions that this House, in dealing with the question of the right of a member to sit here, should not aet hastily, and should not undertake to deprive by resolution, such as is proposed to the House, the right of any party to remain here, however technical that right may de. It seems to me of the utmost consequence that a majority in Parliament ought not to undertake to exercise arlitrarily the right of declaring a seat racant. Now, I unterstand in this case, that at least one of the judges of the Supreme Court did state that he thought this seat was mot vacant, that so long as an appea: was pending it was not possible for a report to be mate in accordance with the requirements of the statute, by the judges in the first instance, and that until such report was made, the House could not lee seized with the facts until the Court of A ppeals reporteit their conclusion to the House. It seems to ine that where the law has provided a methol of procedure and that procedure is adequate to meet the case, even though there should lee some delay, the Honse should not, from a mere disposition to act precipitately, undertake todeclarea seat vacant that has not alrearly been mate so in law. If any party undertakes to sit in Parliament without having a right to sit here, there is a provision that the seat may be attacked, and his rights to the seat may be ascertainel provisionally, by a proweeding before a properly constituted legal tribunal; and so the House itself is never without a remedy to protect itself against anything like usurpation. There is one consideration for which it seems to me the law has some regard, and which the Minister of Justice, in the observiations he has addressed to the House, has passedover. Mr. German's seat was attacked. The juiges who tried the case in the first instance declared the seat vasant, and declared Mr. German disqualifiel from again being a candidate. It seems to me that where the law gives an appeal, and where the law has provided that there shall be no report during the pendancy of that appeal, even though it is special and limited, the law to some extent protects the rights which belong to a citizen to be a candidate, where he is not legally disqualified, and where it is the desire of the community he should be such. It may be that Mr. German will be vhe choice of the electors in case he is not disqualitied, and the delay of a few days occupied in enquiring into the matter and arriving at a decision, after full investigation of the facts and of the law applicable to the case, is
certainly a safer course than for the House to undertake to deal in a very hasty manner with so important a matter.

Mr. TINIALE. I shall occupy the time of the Honse only a few minntes, but I feel that under the circumstances I should say something. My sole olvect in bringing the matter before the House Was the fulfilment of a duty which I folt I had to discharge when I lecame cognizant of the facts. I have no desire in this or in any other case to allow any matter I have brought forward to lave the slightest semblance whatever of undue haste, or of not giving the party who is charged the utmost opportunity for full deliberation. I have, therefore, great pleasure in assenting to the propsition mate ly the leader of the House. I may say that I am ghal to be able sometimes, as in this case, to concur with the hon. memker for Bothwell (Mr. Millsi) in the opinion that when a political party has a large majority. whichever party it may be, they should proceed more cautiously and give greater consideration than if they were the weak party. I hold very strong opinions in regard to an attack made on the privileges of Parliament or the rights of members, and, therefore. any suggestions that could be nade by my hon. frieid opposite I should be glad to aceede to at all times, if thereb, there is any chance of throwing fuether light on the matter. I take hut one exception to what the hon. member for Bothurell has sain, inh I camot allow it to pass without calling attention to it. I do not think there is anything in the argument that where a seat is de jarto vacant by decision of a court of law, and assented to by the gentleman who afterwards took his seat, any inference can le drawn that it was the intention of the law that unier such circumstance he should do so.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I did not say that.
Mr. TISDALE. I gathered that as an inference from what the hom. gentleman sail. If the hon. gentleman did not say that, I accept his denial, because I would be sorry to have any such proposition passed by this House withont challenging it. I wish to say here that the cause that led me to bring it up was the action of the hon. gentleman himself. Had he seen fit to exercise patience-and I say this simply because I feel a strong duty in this matter-had he. knowing all the facts, seen fit to have remained out of the Honse until this matter was settled, far from me wonld it have been to have made any motion in regard to it, because there would have been no breach of the privileges of Parliament. I shall be very glad to have this resolution referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee, because we shall then have a precedent established. If by any possilility it is provel that a gentleman can, under such circumstances, enter this House, then the election law should beamemded in such a way as to render impossible a repetition of the act by any hon. gentleman on either side of the House.

Mr. McCARTHY. I quite concur in what the hon. gentleman, who has just taken his seat, said as to the impropriety, and it appears to me to be a very grave impropriety indeed, of a gentleman occupying a seat in this House under the circumstances detailed here, and when, even upon his own admission, he came here on the technicality he presented to us, and took his seat. At the same time, I cannot help thinking that we cannot, and
sir Johs Thompsos.
should not deal with this question here, but should refer it it to the committee specially charged with the guardiansinp of our privileges and the protection of the rights of members. I confess that I have rery strong doubts, inderd, as to the correctness of the view put forward by the hon. member for (irey (Mr. Masson)-I had not the honour to hear the hom. member for Norfolk (Mr. Tistale)as to whether or not the seat is now, as a matter of law, vacant. It is pure technical reasoning, no doubt, but after all these matters generally are technical, and I loubt very much-and I desire to speak on a matter in which all our privileges are concerned with all frankness-whether, until the Supreme Court deals with this question, there can be a judgment, or any report can be received ly the Speaker of the Honse. The statute proviles that the juiges before whom the election case is tried shall, in case there is no appeal, and it is only in cases where there is no appeal, report to you, Sir. the result of the trial. If there is an appeal, inferentially there can lie no such report made. Now, if no such report can le made on acrount of the appeal. how can this House become seized of the facts. and of the opinions arrived at by the jadges until they are ripened into a judgment. There is this to he said, and I agree on this point with the ion. member for Bothwell. that the rights of members must also be always taken into account. The election was dechared roid on grounds stated by the judges, about which there is no dispute, lut there is the possibility that the distualification of a member may not have been properly arrived at, and he tay be relieved of that disqualification, and it would certainly be a rery hard case if that gentleman had not an opportunity of presenting himself when the writ is finally issued. No it is desirable that this House shouli not act too hastily, and that the case should lee referred to the Committee on Privileges amd Elections, hy which, after it has been considered and enquired into with care and consileration, a report will he made that in future will enable us to act with precision on this subject. I agree also that the law should le amended, not in cases in which the question of disqualification is still in doubt, l,ut. When it is admitted by a genteman that he had not been properly elected, he should not lee permitted to come and assist in the delilerations of this assembly.

Amendment agreed to.

## SUPPLI-THE BUDRET.

House resmmed adjourned dehate on the proposed motion of Mr. Foster :
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Honse to go again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. MILL: (Bothwell).' Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to enter into any elaborate discussion or review of the financial statement mate by the Minister of Finance. It is clear, I think, to the House, that the hon. gentleman, with the Government, and those who support him and them, have got back upon their olil grounds. We have had in the speech of the Minister of Finance, the old music and the old instruments with scarcely any variations. The hon. gentleman has told the House, that the diminntion of the deposits in the savings banks are no indication of the diminished prosperity of the country. When
the amount in the (iovernment savings lanks increased it was an evidence of the increased wealth of the people, anl when that amount has diminished it is no evidence of increased piverty or diminished wealth. When the crops of the agricultural population are good it is an indication of the wisdom and care of the Alministration, and when the crops of the agriculfurists are hud, it is the fault of Providence, and the Administration ought not in any legree to be held responsible. We are told from the Treasury benches, and by the gentlemen who support the ministry, that industries ought to le fostered. They are well iostered in the Province of New Brunswick: they ought to le fostered orer the entire Dominion: and we are also told that our commercial relations with the United States have recently enjoyed the fostering care of the Alministration. Now, Sir, we are having some new phases in the tactics of the Conservative leaders: we are having a new departure in parliamentary govermment : we are having new constitutional usages introduced and establisherl. and I suppose !efore many years alanse, shoulil the hon. gentlemen opposite continue to administer the Govermment, we will have a complete change in chir parliamentary system. It used to be, and it is still in the United Kingdom, the practice under our system of parliamentary government. that the House of Commons, the ionly which represents the nation, is the most potent council to arvise the Sovereign. It is that lindy which is supposed to exercise a piramonnt intluence over every other institution in the State. But. Nir, this is no longer the calse, so far as the Parliament of Canada is concerned. This Parliament is now supposed to be a mere registering brily, to register the wishes of the Alministration that may be expressed and acyuiesced in. some time hefore final action is taken, if the Administration finds it convenient, or Parliament may be called upon to sanction, as a matter of form, what has already leeen tinally determined. So far as the prerogatives of the Crown are concerned, we are having, in a large degree, a revival of the cloctrine of high prerogative. We are having introluced into this comutry, in the practice of the Government those notions of prerogative that led to the great civil war in the time of Charles the First, and that were supposen to le altogether overthrown by the revolution of 1688. It is true, sir, that the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches, are not claiming these extraordinary powers on behalf of the Sovereign or the Sovereign's representative. hut they are claiming then on behalf of that viceroy who exercises authority over the sovereign. and so we are having a parliamentary committee known as the Calinet or Alministration, usurping all these powers that were at one time denied to the sovereign: usurping them in the name of the sovereign to be exercised hy the Sovereign, always upon the alvice of the Government whose advice the Sovereign is not at liberty to disregard. Here, this extraomlinary power is actually in the hands of the Aclministration. It inas been exercised by the Administration, and in a way that diminishes the usefulness of Parliament, and seriously affects the interest which the people take in the conduct of the fiovernment of the country. There is nothing, in my opinion, of more importance in the maintenance of our parliamentary system, and in the protection of the conmmuity against serious abuses on the part
of those in authority, than the maintenance of a bealthy pubific spirit in the community. and that canmos :ontinue to exist when the fovemment acts without the sanction of the people's representatives: when they intimate to the representatives of the perple in Parliament and to the electors at lurge. that they may give their mind a holiday. that the diovernment of the country is in safe hamb. that their interests will be properly caren for, and so they need give themselves little or no trobible alwut the combluct of public affairs I notice. Sir. that the $"$ new colony, $\because$ as it has been designated liy the Conservative organs, whoncupy seats on this side of the House supporting the Alminist ration--I netice that the " new colony praise the present state of things. They praise the delegation to Wiashington, not for what they atcomplished, hut for what they failed toateomplish. There has leen a general expression of rejoicing. not lncaanse the fovernment succeerled in doing anything. but because the fovernment did nothing. and lecamise those who went to Wiashington came back alle todeclare that they hal unt succeeded. and that they did not see hefore them any prospect of success. They had the wisiom to fail. ami by failing to protect the farming population against these calamities, which if they hall stleceeded. would have ineritally followed from that success. This has lreen the declaration of nearly every hon. gentleman whohasspokenin support of the Ailministration. One hon. gentleman after another has arisen in the Houseand declared that reciprocity with the Linited States in the agricultural pronlacts of the two conntries, would have resuited in a very serious calamity to the Canadian farmers, aml sa) I have leen ar a loss to understand why these gentlemen shonhl. umler these circumstances, have gone to Washington at all. I am unable to milerstamd why they should have gone there for the purpose of oltaining from the (iovernment of the Cnited States a declaration that they entirely agreed with the Minister of Finatuce-that they did not see how he was to raise revenue if he succeerled, and that he had better maintain the present condition of things. Why should not these hon. gentlemen who have recently come ints Parliament. praise the Administration? They maty say to the diovermment, and to some of the supporters of the Alministration in Parliament, amd some perhaps out of Parliament, that it is " Thou that hast made us, aml not we ourselves, and we are the sheep of thy pasture." These hon. gentlemen sit here by the grace of the Aiministration, and by the favour of some hou. gentlemen whos support the Administration: and there is no doubt that those potent influences which have brought so large a number of recruits to the other side. have proved of inestimable alvantage to the hom. gentlemen who have recently obtained seats in this House. The hon. gentlemen who have spoken in support of the Minister of Finance on this subject find it very difficult to spell free trade and non-intercourse in one word. Punch, many years ago, represented Mr. Disraeli as a chameleon, on which the words free trate and protection were mixed up together. Now, the Canadian chameleon has not been a very active animal, anl there is not much chance of convincing the community that the Government are in favour of reciprocity with our neighbours, and, at the same time opposed to putting the larger number of
products, which may be interchanged letween the two countries, upon a free list. The hom. gentlemen who have spoken are, no doubt, pleased. for another reason lesides that of protecting the farmers against the calamity of having a free market in the United states. Theycan use their oll sperches. Those speeches. Nir, are not in danger. The visit to Wishington has not remilereal them ahsolutely useless, and so far as we can julge from what has leen said by the Finance Minister. they may serve a nseful purpose to those hon. gentlemen for many sessions to come. At all events. the will. nodoult. serve them as long as the hon. gentlemen who now oceupy the Treasury henches, continue tosit there. There is to le no further effort at neerotiating a reciprocity treaty with our neighlours across the lorder. The march has taken place: the capital of the Cnited Siates has leen visited : the attempted negotiations have failed. Thediovernment have convinced themselves, and their supporters,and they have convinced Mr. Blaine and lieneral Foster. that there is uo chance whatever of success: amd so this whole business is emlen, and the tiovernment musi remain where they are. They must retain the ode policy, they must sing the old tunes, their friends must support the old lealers. ami wave the ohl hags: and that is their business. They are contined within very narrow limits: their work of investigation and retlection is at anemi : and all they have to do is to elefemd the fortress, retain the hon. gentlemen who support them. and nie the ohlarms for the maintename of the citatel. Well. Nir. I do not exactly see the matter in that light. Whatever may have leen the intentions of the $\mathrm{i}_{\text {iovernment - }}$ and we can hardly suppose now that they were serious or that they ever expected an acoomplish more than they did accomplish-it is pretty clear that their frienis who followedaml appurted them. did not take the same comfortalle view of the situation. as long as the negotiations were theatened. or were in progress. They felt some uneasiness. They were inclined to think that in some way or other, the hon. gentle?nen on the Treasury lenches: had got off the old path, that they were deviating from that course to which the economic orthonloxy of that side of the House required that they shoulit adhere. and that they were in danger of being lost : and they could never understand how it was that those gentlemen should stray sofar away from home as to go to, Washington to negotiate almat a business. which, if it succeeded, would prose so detrimental to the interests of Canada. That was their position. They supposed that somesorceress had got possession of the Finance Minister-- That some false Duassa, who hal mberl herself in garments that did not belong to her and appaared young and beautiful, proved, when stripped of these, to le a very offensive, ohi, deformed individual. like the false Duessa in the "Fairy Queen." Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman, no doult, when he started for Wisshington, played the part of the Red Cross Knight. He got to the White Honse, which was, his friends feared, a palace of enchantment : but somehow, by the interposition of some friemelly fairy. the hon. gentleman was released from his ielusions, and became clothed and in his right mind: and he returned without inflicting any serious injury on the people of Canada. That is, in their estimation, the hon. gentleman's position. I reuember some years ago reading a play in which the hero, called. I think. Sir Pertinax Mcsycophant. was anxious to
grow suddenly rich. but was puzzel how to sncceed unlesi he found some rich person who would he realy to marry him. So it appearel that he met an old, toothles, phithisicky, ricketty, rheumatic specimen of humanity whose affections he won in a fortnight, whom he married in a month and huried in a year: and then. with a large supply of money, a sorrouful countenance. and a light hears, he was enalled to begin life anew. Now, the hon. gentleman came kack here, and I ams sure it was a melancholy pleasure to him to tell how he failed. He was very much like Sir Pertinax: and not only did we see the melancholy pleasure with which-no donbt with a melancholy countenance. but with real pleasure at heart--he amomeed to the House the failure of the negotiations, but, sir, the pleasure was not a melancholy one to the - new colony. nor to his older followers. It was perfectly clear from the loud cheers with which the announcement was received, that it was a matter of gemuine rejoicing to them. It was a day of emancipation." They were once more free. They could once more, without any limitationsor reservations. declare themselves supporters of the old policy to which they had athered for si, very long a time. Now. sir. there is not only this feature of the discussion. but there is a larger one. if we look at the circumstances which gave rise to this visit to Washington. It is important, in oriler to understami the whole question, to notice how it legam. as well as how it emped. There nats a disedution of Parliament. ami this dissolution, we were informed, was for the purpose of oltaining popular sanction to the very serious business in which these rentlemen were alout to engage. The re wats ner popular sanction sought by the Government for the Franchise Act. There was me, popalar sanction sought when it was propseel to pat the wards of the liovernment. the unenfranchised Indians of thecountry, upon the list of voters. There was no popular sanction required when it was proposed to andertake other constitutional changes of not less importance. Sir, Parliament is elected for a perion of tive years. The law provides for the continuance of Parliament during that perion. The law has entrusted the Crown with the power of disolution, under certain circumstances. What those circumstances are. is pretty well detined by the usages and practices of Parliament and the Crown, in the mother comery. It is not a power that can the lightly usen. It is a power. says Sir Rolert Peel, $\because$ which never can be employer carelessly without blunting the instrument It is of the first consequence that thosie usages and practices should be regarded by the Government, when altising the Crown. to. ${ }^{\text {Gisolve }}$ Parliament. I am not going into a diecusion of the question whether this wass and in what respect it was, an improper dissolution. I referrell to the subject last year. I have no doubt whatever, that the Crown was ladly advised, and that the prerogative of dissolution wia abused, when that power was exercisell in putting an end to the Parliament which preveled this. Honourable gentlemen want popular sunction for negotiations, the character of which was not disclosed. They asked the julgment of the country on a yuestion which the country was not permittel to know and to understand, and they hoper that the people of this country would regaril that as a serious declaration of principle. Now. let us look for a moment at
what Parliament did in former years. and what it did without question, in putting upon the statute- $^{\text {un }}$ book what is callel $\because$ the stan?ling offer." There is a law which declared that the liovernment should at any time, under certain circumstances which are set oit in the statute, enter into negotiations with the Unitei States anmi immediately put a large number of articles. inlicatedin the statute. uponthe free list. This lioverument requiret popular sianction for what larliainent had authorizel it to do. Does the (iovernment requize popular sanetion for what has alrealy, wer and over again. received popular sanction? Most asouredly uot: and it can be hardly sind that the Aimimistration were serious when they undertook to appeal to the comitry; and assignet as a reasion for that appeal, that they required popular sanction for the step they were about to take. The hom. gentleman, the Minister of Finance. says that the cioverament are not responsible for the McKinley Bill. Well, I dissent from that riew. We all remember here the discussion we had in 18wi when a large number of articles had leen put upon the free list by the Congress of the Enited States, and we asked that they should be put upon the free list by the Parliament of Canala. They were natural prometucts. They were such as a large number of our perple had a special interest in. especially those who reside in the Maritime Provinces. A large trade was growing up in them. We were exporters of many of them, yet the ciovermment, at the instance of some of their supporters. coted down the propnsition to put :nese articles on the free list. The financial department of the dovernment was then in charge of Sir Leonarl Tilley. Two years later the diovermment entered into negotiations with the Government of Washington alout another matter, the treaty of Ssts. relating to the tisheries. Sir Charles Tupper. who acted as Commissioner for Canada, cane here. He was, I think. Minister of Finance at the time. He wass at all events, a member of the diovernment. and he presiel upon the fiovernment the netessity of putting upon the freelist these articles. that we had propesell should go on the free list two years lefore. He did so. on representations from Washington. The foverument had deelared against doing that particular act. The hon. gentleman who now leads the House had himself spoken against the proposition not two days lefore : but, at the instance of the Minister of Finance, thematterwas presseliou the attention of the fiovernment. They recedel from the position they had taken, aul put those articles on the free list. These articles remained there hut for a single seazon, and were again put back on the list of dutiable articles, and then the McKinley Bill came into operation. Nou, the (invemment for a series of years, acted upon these representations that hail been made. What were they? Why, they had said again and again: If you permit us to pursue a courageons policy, we will hring the Congress of the United states to their knees, we will bring them to their senses: and Sir Charles Tupper, as a member of the Administration, pointed out again and aygain to this House. making a statement which was not accurate but which was nevertheless made, that the mere threat of putting a duty upon American coal had the effect of inducing Congress to take the duty off Canadian coal. He gave that is an instance of the power Canada had, if she choze to exercise it, of completely altering the
tistal polity of the inited states The diovernment pursued this system. talking louily, talking very grandy. intimating what we had power so do. intimating the cowardly, the humiliating position we woulthe in if we failed to exercise our power. and to show the Consress of the Cnited States on indepenlence of them. All this tall talk, and these actious ultimately called attention, whicin was mot lefore attracted. to the relations letween Canalla and the linited states. They sperially called the attention of the Ameritan (ionernment to the matter. and the result was the MeKinley Bill. The McKinley Bill. sir, hand its origin in the poliey ami in the language employed liy the hom. gentlemen who sat on the Treasary lethehes and in thehewspapers supporting them. and the hon. gentlemen who voted with them ami ocenpied seats behind them in this House. Well. on the eve of the last general election, these hon. gentlemen amoumed that they were alont to negotiate a treaty with the Cnitedistates. They were diviled between their support of a treaty and their support of the National policy. They were to leave here on the th of March, they were to reach Washington on the bith. at a perimit when it would le known how great a victory they has achieved. and their hamds woukl be strengthened. so that they could successfully carry on their negotiations with the neighhouring Repablic. I think that the correspondence, to which I shall refer, shows that the represemations then made were not such representations ats ought to have been made to the perple of this country: that they were representations atalle for the nurpose of concincing titose who were dissatistied with the policy of protection, that they were alout to receive relief at the hands of the Administration : that the relations between the Enite:? States and Canala had umlersone change : that the diovermment had almmioned their tiscalpoliey of restrietion. and that they were prepared to treat that policy ds a mere means onam end. In fact, we were coll again and again, at the last general election, that the policy of protection was not alopted as a policy goonl in itself hut as a means to an ent ; that their policy ats the realution of $1 \mathbb{E}$ E in fact declared. Was simply a means of forcing the perple of the Cuited states to agree to freer trale relations, and to freer commercial intercourse, with the people of this country. Son let me call the attention of the House to the correspontience which took place between His Fixcellency and the Colonial Ottice, and the Cioverument of this commtry and the British Embussy at Washington, for the purpose of promsting it letter understaming in commercial mattens letween (iamala am the neighbouring Republic. Before commencing to read guotations from this correspondence, let me siy that. although the Government sent an embasy to Washington a little later than they had promised the people of this country that such a delegation or embassy woud lie sant, that delegation or embassy remained there for a remarkably short perion of tinse : it did so because the Secretary of State complained that faith hat not been kept with him, and these gentlemen were put on probation for misconduct before those negotiations could be renewed. On the 3ril November, 1890 , the Colonial Office informet the Foreign Otfice that suggestions had been receivel from the liovernor General by telegram, and that a reply to these suggestions should be telegraphed to the British

Mr. Milss (Bothwell).

Minister at Washington. if the Foreign Othece approved of what the telegram contanet. The words are:
" With instruetions tu eonsider in what way the wish of Canada to be included in any arrangement may best be made. and io telegraph home for consideration the terme of any convention or arrangement which he thinks ceabl be obtained or is desirable."
This wats done by the Foreigen Dtice on the following day, and on the bith Nowemper the Foreign (othice informed the Colomial Office that they hat received $\cdot$ the substance of a draft ermention from Sir Inlian lanamefote that he ham mivately commmiated to Mr. Baine for an artaneementias of tishingymestionsablastotrade regulations hetween the Enited states and Sewfonmilamd. I am to point out that Sir Julian Patencefote defers replying to the empury ablrestel to him as to the best moke of inchaling Canada in sueh an artamgement until he has disensiel the draft with VIr. Blaine." On the brh Dovemiker, a protest is made hy the (ibmalian liovernment asamst the Newfotimilamil treaty. the the dith Sowemintr, the Cimadian liovetmment was informed by Lond Kmutsionl that - Her Majesty s lievermment will chelay the Newfomalland comvention if Canabian negotiations an le entered upon at once on lines propased ly your Ministers as that lath may proced perif pesisu. Any reciprocity treaty between Camadia and the L'nited 'states would, as previously, Ie framed so ats not to plate imports from this cobuntry at a disultantage, amd it is presumed that Canala would wish to retain control over her tariff with a view to presible extension of her trale with the colonies and Englam." There is a suggestion from the colonial Ottice in (romsequence of a communication received front the dioverument of Canala with reference to the proposals of the fiovermment which have not luen hat lwfore this House. What corresponifente was there, that gave rise to this suggestion? How is it that that communication of the 19th Nowember from the (iovernment of Canala has not been land lefore Parliament? The (invemor Cieneral informs Lend Kmutsford on the same day that "the Camadian Ministers are prepared to open negotiations immediately on the lines indicated in my telegram of the 19th." What were those lines indicated in the telegram of the 19th? Why is it that the contents of that telegram have not leen lain lufore this House, and that the fiovernment have not seen proper to commmitate to Parhiment the proposil which is necessary, to emable Parliament to form a julgment upon the conluet of the Administration? They so on to say: " Provided their representatives at $1 \mathrm{I}_{\text {asshington }}$ coull le commissioners asseriated with the British Minister and empowered to neso-: tiate directly instead of being merely delecates." That is theconditionon which they proposed to undertake immediate negotiations. What were the lines indicated in that telegram, nos a word of which has up to this honr been communicated to L'arliament? We are required, on accomut of the statement of the hon. Ninister, to exercise our judgment upon the combluct of the Aiministration, and the papers which are necesary to enable us to form a judgment npon the combuet of the Alministration are not yet laid hefore Parliament. On the enth Norember. 1 No . Lord Stanley informs the British Minister at Washington that

- We are prepared to arrange for commercial relations with the Unitel States being liberally extended and wish
that the United States may be so informed. This Government objects to sending delegates to Washington unofficially, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding, but is ready at once to open formal negotiations with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.
They also say :
"They would negotiate immediately on the lines indicated in my telegram of the 19th if their representatives ceuld be commissioners empowered to negotiate directly instead of merely delegates."
These are the words contained in the despatch of His Excellency upon this very important subject. On the 4th December, Lord Knutsford, in a communication to Lord Stanley, says :
"With reference to your despatch of the 19th of last month, Her Majesty's Government agree to the Minister at Washington being assisted by one or more Canadian plenipotentiaries, if the United States consent to negotiations."
On the 5 th December, Lord Stanley telegraphs Lord Knutsford :
" May we now make definite official proposals through the British Minister to the United States Government."

That communication shows that up to that time no formal communication, or no proposal, had been made by the Govermment of Canada to the British Embassy at Washington with the view to its being communicated to the Government of the United States. Their communication which they proposed as a basis of negotiations on the subject of reciprocity, was with the Colonial Office. That is contained in the telegram of the 19 th November, which has never been laid before Parliament, but the Colonial Office calls forcantion-that they would notundertake to discriminate against British goods, and that they would not enter into such trade relations with the United States as would make it impossible for them to extend their relations with the mother country, or with other British possessions. On the 17 th December, Sir Julian Pauncefote writes to Lord Stanley :
" I am informed by the Secretary of State (Mr. Blaine) that his Government could not respond to the suggestion of a formal commission until a basis of arrangement had been first reached. He expresses a strong desire to conclude a wide reciprocity treaty."
These were the words used in the despatch of the British Minister at Washington, that Mr. Blaine desired to conclude a wide treaty of reciprocity. He does not limit the (fovernment to any specific kind of treaty except that it ought to be a treaty mutually beneficial and comprehensive in its provisions. Lord Stanley informs Lord Knutsford, on the 13th December, upon what terms the Government are prepared to negotiate. Now, the fact that that telegram of the 19 th is suppressed, and this formal despatch of the 13th December is given, goes to show that the contents of the telegram did not correspond with the contents of the despatch. Let us know what were the Government's first impressions. What were the views, what were the proposals in contemplation as a basis for commercial arrangements with the United States, as suggested in this telegram of the 19th November? The House has a right to know what views the Government entertained on the subject at that time. Now, this despatch of the 13th December reads as follows:-
"I have the honour to send to your Lordshin to-day a telegraphic message of which the following is the substance:"
That telegraphic message of the 13 th is not here.
"With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., this Government is desirous ... to propose a joint commission, such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:-
"1. Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 , with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries, and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interest of Canada and the United States.
" 2 . Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.
"3. Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic Ocean and the inland waters also.
"4. Relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.
" 5 . Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.
" 6 . Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.
"7. Arrangements for settling boundary between Canada and Alaska."
Now, these were the topics that were suggested in this communication of the 13 th December as subjects for discussion in the Parliament of Canada and the Government of the United States. It will be observed that the Government proposed in this, the treaty of 1854 as the basis for negotiation between the two Govermments on the subject of reciprocity. The Govermments had again and again informed Parliament through a long series of years beginning in 1871, that it was not possible to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States upon the basis contained in this first proposition ; and why they should undertake to suggest as a basis for the negotiation that which they themselves stated never could be a busis for a successful treaty, I confess I an unable to understand, except upon the one hypothesis, that, however anxious the Government might he to succeed with regard to some of the other matters, they were merely anxious to allay public feeling, to postpone the public decision, until the elections were over; and then if they failed, or if it became nanifest that they did not desire to succeed in the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with our neighbours, no harm could come to them politically. That is the one inference which may be drawn, and it seems to me the only one that can be drawn, from the proposition, and from what subsequently happened with regard to it. I need not refer to the second proposition. Isuppose the Government areanxious to accomplish that. I should have been sorry to have seen them successful with regard to some of the provisions of that treaty of 1888. I am willing that the Administration should go a long way in establishing freer trade relations, and making liberal commercial arrangements in all those matters referred to in the treaty of 1888 ; but I am not anxious, I am not willing, to see any government, or any party, sacrificing the sovereign rights of this country to the demands of our neighbours, and those sovereign rights were, in my opinion, to no inconsiderable degree sacrificed by the terms of the treaty of 1888, I need not refer to the protection of the mackerel, or to the relaxation of the laws relating to the coasting trade. I may say that the proposition relating to mutual salvage and the saving of wrecked vessels, which the Minister of War when Minister of Customs, fought with so much vigour and success for a long series of years,
he supported at Washington. I think I may congratulate the Minister of Militia on the progress which he has manle in that particular, and that he is now prepared to support, as in the interests of humanity as well as in the interests of commerce, a policy which he has hitherto opposed with a great deal of vigour and with a great deal of suceess. Now, the next subject to which I shall refer is at statement mate by a member of the Covernment. It is this :
"Mr. Blaine replied that to endearour to obtain the appointment of the formal commission toarrive at the reciprocity would be neeless, hut that the United States Gowernment was willing to diseuss the question in private with Sir Julian Pauncefote and one or more deicgates from Canada, and to consider every subject as to which there was a hope of agreement on the grounds of mutual interests: if not to risk so grave a step until by private discussion he has satisfiel hime elf that good ground existed for expeeting an agreement by means of a comnission. He added that he would be prepared to enter into private negotiations at any time after th March.
He added that he would be prepared to enter into these negotiations at any time after 4 th Miarcin. This was the communication the liovernment received from Washington as to Mr. Blaine's intentions. Mr. Blaine informs sir Julian Pauncefote :
"I had not a moment to give to the subject until after the dijournment of Congress in Mareh, but after that date I would be willing to respond to your request, to have at full but private conference with the British Mintster and one or more agents from Camada to go orer every point of difference and oonsider every subject unon which a mutual interst cat be founded. If till arreement is reached ath weli: if not no official mention is to be made oit he effort. Above an thinge it is importiant to arvid public reference to the matter. This the President will insist uron.:
Now, this was the understanding in regarl to these initial negotiations. Mr. Blaine said, when he received the propesition which the diovermment submitted: I am not prepared to enter into nerotiations ly the appointment of a formal Commission. Your proposition for reciprocity is sague and may he one exceeingly limited. I to not kuow how you propose to deal with the matter. I donot know what your proposals are. It may be a useless waste of time to mulertake negatiations on such a basis: let us by private and informal intercourse, which is to be kept strictly secret, ascertain whether there is any reasonable prospect of arriving at an agreement before we appoint a Commission for the purpose of negotiation. That was his proposition. Aurl why he wishen to keep it secret is perfectly obvious. Such a proposition as the one contained in the topics for negotiations supplied by the Government is one which might arcuse against it a very large section of the population of the United States, without bringing a singlesection to support the Administration that would entertain it. It was important to know more specifically what it wats that Canada was willing to agree to have reciprocal trade in, and until that should be ascertained, it was most undesirable that the matter should lee put before the people ; becalse the liovermment of the Uniter States would he in this position : there would be a large number of interests prepared to attack the proposition, and no interests prepared to give it their support. That would be the necessary consequence of making public a proposition such as the Government of Canada submitted to the United States. That was not done. The Government did not keep secret these informal negotiations, on the contrary they published abroad
that such negotiations were to be had, and of this Mr. Blaine complained, and he certainly complained with goont reason. After that a member of the (inverment said:
"Sir John Mactonald's Government not long ago made a definite proposal to the Washington authorities for the settlement of all existing differences between the two countries, on the basis of the extension of trade between the two cmuntries. It iuvolves partial reciprocity, the enumerated articles to include generally a number of natural products. But the proposition discards any idea of commercial union or unrestrieted reciprocity. Moreover, these propusals were invited and suggested by the Washington authoritie:.
Did Mr. Blaine's suggestion-that if the sulject of reciprocity wasentertained it should bea wide proposal for reciprocity-warrant a statement of this sort? In my opinion, it did not. I hold it to le a misrepresentation of Mr. Blaines statement te say that it warrants the assertion male in the paragraph I hate real. It is further said:
"The Commissioners from Canada and Great Britain start for Washington on the 4 th March, the date of the opening of the new Congress.
The reason was not that a new Congress was to be openerl at that date, but that the secretary of State would have leisure in consequence of the termination of the old one. There is mo statement made by Mr. Blaine that warrants the intimation that negotiations: were to legin on the 4 th of March. and that a delegation was to start on the th March. There is not a particle of the corres. pondence brought down that warrants a state ment of this sort. Mr. Blaine says that before that time he will not have leisure. It is clear that the intention was that the fixing of the date for these negotiations was to lea a matter for future arrangenent. But that was not one acted upon, nor what was represented to the Canadian public. A Minister said:
"The result of the Canadian clections will be known on the 6th March, the day the Commissioners reach Washington. In order that the Commission may have no uncertain sound, Sir Joln A. Mactlonald has decided to appeal to the comerr: and ask for judguent on these proposals of his to the Washington authorities."
What were these proposals? Was there anything definite. on which judgment could be passed! No. It was necessary that negotiations should take place. that conclusions should be reached. that the pullic should know what those conclusions were hefore it would be possible for the public to form a juigment. It should not have leen done before negotiations were begun. If the opinion of the country was required, it was required after negotiations were completed, and the terms agreen upon were known. and it was a mere pretense to dissolve Parliament, under the circumstances, for any such purpose as that set out in this statement. It is impossible it could be se. Sir. John Macdonald shortly after this time issued an address himself. It was elaborate. It discussed the various issues that had leen put before the people. It discussen the policy laid before the country by the party of which he was the head: but there is not in the address from the legiming to the end a syllable with respect to those negotiations that were to take place at Washington. He said nothing in regard to them, and I suppose the reason he said nothing was the understanding with Mr. Blaine that these matters were not to lie made subjects of public discussion. Nor was the fact of the discussion of this question in an informal way to, le made public, unless they reached a conclusion
justifying the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of negotiating a formal treaty. When the statement became public, Mr. Baker, a member of Congress, addressed a letter to Mr. Blaine, calling Mr. Blaine's attention to what had in en stated hy the (ioverament or the press of the ciovernment, and asking him what fommation there was for these representations. Mr. Bakers letter is this:
"My Dear Mr. Blanf,-It is reported in the newspapers of Canada and along the northern border of my state, where my constituents are deeply interested in the subject, that negotiations are going on between this country and Great Britain, with a view to partial reciprocity with Canada, including natural products only and not manufactures ; and it is stated that Sir Charles Tupper is on his way here as a commisioner to negotiate for such modifications of our tariff. I shall be very glad if you will enable me to answer my constituents.
" Very truly yours.
"CHAS.S. BAKER."
To this Mr. Blaine on the same date, the ogth January, 189 , addressed the following reply :-
"Dear Mh. Baker, - I muthorize you to contradict the rumours you refer to. There are no negotiations whatever on foot tor a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and you may be assured that no such scheme for a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion, confined to natural products, will be entertained by this Government. We know nothing of Sir Charles C'upper's coming to Washington.

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Now, sir, any one who has real the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office, between Lord Stanley and the Colonial Otfice, between Lord Stanley and the Pritish ambassador at Washington, the minutes of Council, and the communication by the Govermment of Canada, will see that in every particular this letter of Mr. Blane is true. There were no negotiations pending. He refused to agree to the appointment of a Commission, he refused to agree that there should he negotiations, until by informal and private conversation with the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches he had ascertained what their meaning was when they proposed a reciprocity treaty on the basis of that of 1834 , modified as repuired by the changes that had taken place in both countries in that period of time. Mr. Blaine's view was clearly stated in this letter ; and the Government, from the time that letter was written down to the time that they say they failed at Washington in these informal negotiations, knew precisely what kind of proposition the American Government were prepared to entertain. That that proposition must be as broad and as comprehensive as the Finance Minister has stated to this House, I do not helieve. I think that a treaty of a very different character, withont chese restrictions which he suggested, can be negotiated. I think that he did his best to preventany agreement that his party would be willing to accept. I have no doubt of that whatever, and I say, Sir, that under these circumstances it was of the first consequence that every memorandum, every letter, every communication, every report of matters that took place between the Canadian Government and the Government at Washington, and every report that was made to His Excellency here in reference to this visit to Washington, should have been laid before Parliament before the Minister of Finance undertook to discuss the subject at all. Now, there is in this letter of Mr. Blaine a specific declaration. He declares that no proposition looking to a treaty confined to natural products will be entertained, and the Government knew that before
they left Ottawa for Wishington. They promised to go to Washington while the general elections were pencling, they left on this final visit of theirs when the bye elections were pending, and so the Govermment have, by their action in the first instance and in the last, shown what in their opinion was the public feeling on the subject of reciprocity. Strongly, as they believed, the system of protection had taken hold upon the minds of the manufacturing classes: strongly as they felt themselves entrenched by their subserviency, shall I say, to that class; at all events let me say, by their devotion to it ; they still felt that the agricultural population and the commercial classes of this country were interested in freer trade with the neighiouring Republic. It would not do when any number of bye-elections were pending, much less would it do when a general election was pending, to leave the public of this country to suppose that they were not prepared to entertain propositions looking to more liberal trale relations with the United States. On the 6 th Felmuary last year the Minister of Justice spoke to the people of the city of Toronto, and he said in his speech amongst other things, those which I will now read :
" It will be proved to you when the time comes that in response to that Mr. Blaine, whatever his sentiments may be-and I am bound for the present to give him credit for candor-as the negotiations of Newfoundland would not suit the Dominion of Canada for a trade treaty between these two countries, he was willing to make a wide treaty for reciprocity and enter upon separate negotiations with her. That statement being made, we are bound to avail ourselves of that to extend our trade."
That the United States were willing to make a wide treaty of reciprocity, he knew. That statement was male by Mr. Blaine, and he says we are bound to avail ourselves of that to extend our trade. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think the (iovernment were bound to avail themselves of it, but the Government in the course which they adopted and in the proposition which they made, showed that they were not disposed to make a wile treaty of reciprocity. It was a treaty of a very different char. acter ; it was a treaty that would repuire to be characterized by other terms than as a wide treaty of reciprocity. which they expressed their readiness to negotiate : a treaty the character of which was such that they knew from the time that this proposition was submitted to the British Government to be communicated to Washington, that it would not be accepted. Again the Minister of Justice said :
" The next request from Mr. Blaine was that preparatory to negotiations being entered upon, the Canadian Governmont would propound a basis upon which the convention would eventually proceed. We did so in a document which has been published in the press offering to consider a renewal of the reciprocity of 1854 , with such modifications as the circumstances of the two countries might call for."
Now, Sir, that is a statement which I have no roult is fairly accurate. Mr. Blaine no doubt insisted upon preparatory negotiations before such a proposition was made, but that proposition when made was of so indefinite and of so vague a character that it prevented the appointment of the Commission until the Government of Canada made clear their meaning, until they explained to the Government of the United States how far they were prepared to go and what modifications they were prepared to propose. The Minister of Justice goes on to say :
"It is stated that having made that proposition to Mr .
Blaine without any prospect of its being accepted, and
without any prospect of its being eventually entertained, Sir John Macdonald has sprung the elections on the people of Canada under the pretense of his going to entertain the negutiations while in reality the Cabinet at Washington will have none of it. Let me tell you that, so far from that being true, we had the proposition that was submitted to Mr. Blaine : that theanswer that Mr. Blaine made to us was that he was willing to enter on a preliminary discussion to precede the more formal commission: he was willing to enter upon that diseussion and to consider all points embrased in it. but would not be prepared to do so until after the th of March."
Now, Sir, the complaint which I make against that statement of the Minister of Justice is, that at the time it was made there was every reasonable ground for supposing that the criticisin which he was answering, was a well-founded criticism. What does his critic say" That the fovernment had made the proposition to Mr. Bhane without any prospect of its being accepted. Now, did they not so make it? Had they any prospect that it would be accepted: Had not Mr. Blaines refusal to appoint commissioners, his insistance on a preliminary discussion of this proposition, and his letter to Mr. Baker which had already appeared before this speech was delivered-had not all these things made it perfectly clear that the Guvernment were not groing to succeeri, and that when they sought to persuade the electorsof canada tohold their judgment in suspense until the elections were over, and these negotiations had taken place, they were giving the people of Canalia an assurance which they were not warranted in giving them; because there was not any ground whatever for hoping that the Gorermment would succeed in the proposition which it had submitted at the time. The House will bear in mind that these negotiations, which the hon. Minister of Justice discussed so fully and freely in that speech, were negotiations that were to have been kept secret. Whether he felt that they had been already divulged hy the Prime Minister and Sir Charles Tupper, and that he was not making matters any worse by further discussion, or not, I do not know; he has never given as any explanation on that point. How was it that the pledge of secrecy was broken, and that these statements, which were to be kept secret, and about which nothing was to be said if there was no suceess, were fully revealed from the very begiming? Well, Sir, after the elections were over and Parliament met here, the negotiations were made the subject of discussion in the delnate on the Ardiress. in which my hon. friend from south Oxford criticised the conduct of the Government in reference to these matters, and his criticism was answered by the Minister of Finance. In the course of his speech the hon. Minister of Finance said:
"Consequently, when there is an alternative, when the Minister of Justice makes a solemn statement in Toronto, when he gives official utterance, speaking as a Minister of the Crown, as to how these negotiations were commenced, and how they were carried on ; and on the other hand, there is a letter sent by Mr. Blaine to a Mr. Baker asying some things, and not stating others, the hon. gentleman says: 'I believe Mr. Blaine and not the Minister;' I think, if my hon. friend will allow me to tell him so, it would be well for him to trust the Canadian people a little more, and even to trust the Canadian Ministers when they make grave statements on their responsibilities as Ministers of the Crown."

## He further said:

"Is the hon. gentleman afraid of his case? Was he afraid that if he waited three or four days, until these papers came down, that he would not be able to make the speech he has just made, and so decided to forestall the Address and get his surmises sjipead throughout the country before thes could have a chance of being contronted by documentary truth."

Mr. Mills (Bothwell).

The hon. member for South Oxford would not wait three or four days until those papers were brought down. Well. the House waited three or four months before some of the papers made their appearance, and when they were brought down many papers of the utmost importance to the proper elucidation of the subject were omitted, ind to this hour the House is not in possession of them.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Will the hon. gentleman allow me to ask him whether he did not complain that the telegram of the 19 th of November had not been brought down? If so, that is a mistake, because I find it is in the lrook.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman will see, I think, there is just an extract from that telegram, but there is not is syllahle referring to the propositions of the Government on this subject.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There is a reference to the telegram, according to the custom in all diplomatic communications, but there is not an extract, with the exception of half a dozen words.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). On page in I find an extract from the telegram of Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford, dated I!)th November. Is90, as follows:-
" Have received your telegram of 15 th inst. My Government view with the utmost alarm proposed consention between Newfoundlamd and the United States.
"It affects fisheries interests of Canada as well as those of Newfoundland, and places fisheries and other products of Canada on different footing from those of Newfoundland in United States markets.
"Sanction of Newfoundland Treaty by Her Majesty"s Govermment would materially aid United States policy by placing Canada at disadvantage with neighbouring colony of Newfoundland and producing discontent here.
"Duminion Government respectfully remonstrate in strongest terms agninst signature of proposed convention at Washington;, I will telegraph text of Council Minute when received."
On the next page, I find this telegram:
"Canadian Ministers are prepared to open negotiations immediately, on lines indicated in my telegram of the 19th, provided their representatives at Washington can be conmmissioners associated with British Minister, and empowered to negotiate directly instead of being merely delegates:"
Now, the extract from the telegram of the 19 th does not allude at all to the negotiations. What I complain of is that that telegram contains proposals as the basis of negotiations, and the British (ionermment in their answer say that they hope the negrotiations will not "place imports from this country at a disadvantage, and it is presumed that Canada would wish to retain control over hertariff with a view to possible extension of her trade with the colonies and England." Now, when I take that statement as springing out of the receipt of this telegram, and the other allusion, it is clear that the telegram of the 19 th November must have coutained proposals relating to the basis of negotiations which are not in the extract published. Now, I have said this much with regard to the papers that are brought down, and the suggestions these papers contain are not fully disclosed. I wish now to discuss the subject of the recent negotiations and what I regard as constitutional usages with refer. ence to the rights of Parliament in respect of papers and documents which have been the outcome of the intercourse between the United States and Canada. There are two things to consider, the rights of the Crown and the rights of Parliament. Now, with regard to the rights of the Crown, every one knows that under our constitutional system the Crown is
the argan of the Government for negotiation with foreign states. Every one knows that the intercourse between Canala and Great Britain and any foreign state is an intercourse had through the instrumentality of the Sovereign, and that every Minister or ambassidor speaks in the name of the Sovereign in carrying on these negotiations. Now, the practice is that a record shall be kept and a report made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the organ of the sovereign in this particular, of every transaction and of every discussion which has taken place between any representative of the Gorernment of Great Britain or of Canada and any representative of a foreign state. Then, after such a discussion has taken place, if any parlianentary action is required or any discussion takes place in Parliament, it is the right of Parliament to have before it all these papers which the public interest will permit to be laid lefore it : and the practice is that if the important documents camot he laid before Parliament, discussion on that subject shall be postponed. I venture to say that the hon. gentiemen on the Treasury benches will not find one instance in a century where such a discussion has taken place in Parliament at the instance of the Minister, without all the papers being puit before Parliament. Let me call the attention of the House to an important rule in this particular, and I will first read an extract or two from Mr. Todd's lwook on Parliamentary ( (overnment. Torld says at page 35 e of Volume I:
"It is unquestionably of immense advantage to the country, that the diplomatic transactions and proceedings of the Government abroad should be freely communicated to Parliament. for thereby the foreign policy of the Crown ordinarily receives the approbation of Parliament, and is sustained by the strength of an enlightened public opinion. This in itself confers an additional weight to our policy and opinions abroal."
Then, at page 439, he further says:
"The rule which forbids any encroachment by Parliament upon the executive authority of the Crown has a further application, to which our attention nust now be directed. It is imperative that Parliament shall be duly informed of everything that may be necessary to explain the policy and proceedings of Government in any part of the Empire, and the fullest information is communicated by Government to both Houses, from time to time, upon all matters of public concern. For it is in Parliament that authoritative statements are made or information given, by Ministers, upon public questious; and no action in Parliament should be based on declarations of policy made elsewhere."
Now it is as much the right of Parliament to know what has passed between any Minister of the Crown and any foreign Government or ofticial, as it is the right of the Crown to know what has passed. This Parliament has a superintemling power over the Cabinet. It exercises a supreme authority over the policy and conduct of the Administration. It is entitled to form a judgment upon all proceedings of every department of the Government ; and to enable it to discharge that duty intelligently and in the public interest, andnot to tike a leap in the dark, not to depend wholly upon a statement made by a Minister of the Crown in the Honse, it is the unquestioned right of Parliament, before it is called upon to discuss any matter of public importance, to have all the papers relating to that subject laid before it for the purpose of enabling it to form an accurate and unbiassed judgment. Let me give to the House a few instances from the practice of the Imperial Parliament, which go to sustain the general proposition 1 have just stated. I am not stating merely a proposition relating to a rule of procellure
in the House. I am stating a constitutional principle which enables the House to exercise an effective and an intelligent control over the conduct of every officer of the State, and $0: \rho$ : the conduct of the members of the Administration combined. I am asserting here, in the interests of parliamentary govermment, the maintenance of a principle, which it is necessary to maintain, to enable the House to discharge its duty in this particular. I am not asking that the House shall undertake the work of the Administration. I am not asking that it shall exercise a meddlesome interference over any Minister in the discharge of his duties in his departnent, but I am maintaining that the Honse, as the supreme council of the nation, has supreme authority in advising the Crown on all matters of great public importance, and has a right to overrule every other council of the state in its views : and I am stating what is absolutely necessary to enable it to discharge a duty, which, under the constitution, it is called upon to discharge and which it has a right to discharge. Now let me give yon a few instances. I say this, that there is not an instance in which the covernment ever initiated a discussion aul withheld the papers, in the history of the English Parliament, as far as I know. There are instances where private members have insisted upon discussing a question before all the papers could be brought down, or when it was in the interests of the State that some of the papers should be held back; but when the Govermment have not laid all the papers on the Table of the House, the House has insisted upon the postponement of the discussion. But for a Minister of the Crown to initiate a discussion upom an important guestion of public policy, and to inform the House that he will give it no information except what he chooses togive in his speech, is an unprecedented, it most anconstitutional and improper course to parsue, one that would make it, if acted on generally, quite impossible for the House to discharge throse high functions it is callerl upon to diselharge as a council of the State.
It being six oclock, the speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I shall now refer to a few cases which I think will go to estaillish the general proposition which I laid down, and which I think is supported by the two citations I made from Mr. Todd's very excellent work on Parliamentary Government in England. The first is a short conversation which took place in the House of Lords between certain noble lords on the subject of the aid that had been given by the Government towards the maintenance of the Colonial Government in the Fiji Islands. Viscount Canterhury moved for copies or extracts of any other correspondence or documents explaining the present position of the colony of Fiji. It was stated hy him that up to that time there had been only three papers laid before Parliament, and that the necessary information for the consideration of the condition of the colony was not before the House. Lord Kimberley, who had been Colonial Secretary, but whose party was not in office at that time, said the reason assigned for the delay in the preparation of the documents was the pressure of work in the Colonial Otfice. It would
seem from his statement that application for these documents had been made under a former Administration. Lord Carnarvon said "this only showed the inconvenience of being obliged to speak on a sulject without having all the information necessary to render their statements quite accurate." The discussion wis a mere incidental liscussion as to the importance and necessity of having the ciocuments lefore the House for the further discussion at a later period, hat Lord ('armarron pointed out that some of the opinions expressed were inaccurate, and that theirinaccuracy was due to a lack of the proper information, which went to show the importance of having the information in the hamls of members before the subject was mate a matter of serious discussion. The next case to which I will refer is a motion which was mate for the Berlin memorandum in 1876 . That motion was made in the Honse of Lords by Lord Camphell, in reply to whom Lord Derby, who was then the Secretary for Foreign. ffairs, satid :
" I hope I shall not be charged with disrespent to this House or diseourtesy to any member of it. if I do not in my turn take the opportunits of explainmg and justifying in detail the nolicy which we hare pursued.
Further on in the same speech, Lord Derby said :
"There is another reason why a full discussion is not at present possible-it would require as a preliminary, that the papers relating to what is past should be before your Lordships, and that your Lordsinips should have had time to consider them. The production of these papers, which has often been promised, has been unavoidably delayed; but they shall be laid before Parliament during the present session and in time for a full discussion of them, if such discussion be thought desirable. But to lay them at the present moment on the Table would be premature and inconvenient ; and moreover;, they could only be produced in a very fragmentary form.
There were two reasons assigned for not proceeding with the riscussion to which tie papers related. The one was that the House had not all the papers and correspondence in its possession which would enable it to discuss the matter intelligently, and the second was that, these papers leing largely correspondence with foreign fovermments, the Administration were not in a position to lay them before Parliament. You will olserve, Mr. Npeaker, that this discussion, incidental and brief as it was, was not initiated by the Arministration but ly prisate members of the House, who asked for the pajers in order that a full discussion should be had; and that it was stated that these papers were essential to a discussion of the matter ; that the Minister almitted that, and also that the duty devolved upon him to bring down these papers. Then, in another case that took place in the same year, 1876, Mr. Bruce, who was subsequently a member of the Administration, and who was at that time a prominent member of the House, asked Mr. Disraeli. who was the learler of the House of Commons at the time, "Whether he can fix a day for the discussion of the motion upon the affairs of Bosnia and Herzigovina." This motion had reference to the contemplated acquisition of these two provinces, which had previously been part of the Turkish Empire, by the Empire of Austria, and these papers were asked for in order to have an intelligent discussion on that subject. In reply to Mr. Bruce, Mr. Disraeli said :
"I quite recognize that mychon. friend has a locus standi in this question in the notice he bas previously given; and assuming as a matter of course that there will be a diecussion on the subject even if there may not be one which in-
volses the opinion of the House by a formal motion, I should, under those circumstances, recognize the claim of my hon. friend and endeavour to meet his convenience. But until the papers are on the Table, I think I should hardly do justice to the feelings of the House if I made any arrangements for the discussion of a question of such an important character by a prirate member.
The reason given for not fixing a day for the discussion of the question was that the papers had not yet been brought down. Upon themotion that the papers on the Eastern question should le lation the Table of the House, Mr. Disraeli said:
"All those papers are public records of the fuelings,
policy and views of the different countries, and can always poly and views of the different countries, and can always there are confidential communications made by foreign powers, and it is very often highly necessary for the vindication of our course, and as illustrative of nur policy that those documents should be published: but the House will see at once that the ancient custom which has always been observed, of cunsulting foreign powers before confidential communications on their part are laid before Parliament. is a very proper and very wise one. The House will feel that otherwise there would be an end to all confidential intercourse with any foreign power. When we are told that all the Government has to do is to consult the House of Commons, and not under any circumstances to consuilt those who are our allies, the only consequence of such a policy would be that all the papers we could lay on the Table would be documents which the House would soon find were wanting in light and information on many points of the most interesting character.
Here Mr. Disraeli proints out in the first place that a full presentation of the papers may he necessary to a full consideration of the conduct of the diovernment and toa justification of the viewsof the fovernment on an important matter of international concern. But he also points out that before these papers can be laid upon the Table. some of which were of a confidential character. the consent of the foreign fovermment, with whom that communication was hat, should be olotained: hecause if a (iovernment were to assume, without such eonsent, the right to lay papers, under all circumstances, before the House of Commons, a fiovernment would be extremely cautious as to what its public documents would contain. It might he driven to carry on, by private and unofticial communication, through private or unotficial channels, that highly confidential correspondence that is, under present practice, found in the papers of a public character. Now, in so far as any correspondence of this kind may te immature. as the question has not yet been finally disposed of, the Government may find it in the public interest to withhold these papers. But the Government that cloes so must also find it in the public interest, so far as it is concerned, to take care not to initiate a discusssion upon the subject. When they ask the House to consider their conduct, and to pass it in review, commenting upon or approving of the course they havetaken, theyare irsund to put the House in possession of all thesedocuments, and all that information which is necessary to enable the House to form a proper julgment. Now, what I complain of in this case is that the Minister of Finance introduced into his speech a discussion of communications of an infomal character that had taken place with the Government at Washington, a correspondence which was of the highest injortance to the people of this conntry. The hon. IInister has made a statement to the Honse; he has told us what passed in a very imperfect manner, but he has withheld from the House all those papers, all the memoranda, all the notes, or protocols, if any were kept, of the communications that were had, and he givesusno opportunity, except
in so far as his speech gives it, of forming an opinion for ourselves. I say that it is treating the Honse in a highly improper mamer, it is treating it with the greatest possible inlignity. The Arlministration sit on these henches aml hold their ofticial position with the sanction of this House. Their continuance in office is slue to the gombill and confilence of the House, but that confirlence should be a rational confidence, and not a superstition. They deny to the House an opportunity of coming to a rational conclusion when they withholl from us that infommation which is necessary to enable the Honse to juige properly for itself. Let me mention another case. When Nir Austin Layaml, in 1sio3, proposed to discuss the invasion of Turkey by Russia, and moved for the papers, Lord Palmerston stated on that oceasion that it would be highly inconvenient to lay those papers before Parliament, amd as the papers could not be laid before Parliament, it would be very improper to call upon the House to discuss the suliject : that the House, before that discussion took place, ought to lee in possession of all the facts, and that it would not le in the public interest to carry on such a discussion in the absence of the necessary material by which a proper conchusion upon the subject could be reached. This was the statement made on that oceasion by one of the tirst parliamentarians of the country, by one who was as couversant with the constitutiomal rights of Parliament and with the constitutional rights of the Arministration, as any man who has, in our day, sat in the English House of Commons. Sir, I do not know that I could quote to the House a higher authority than the one to which I have just referred. Lord Palmerston held the office of Foreign secretary in the United Kingdom for nearly half a century. At a later period, in 1878, during the Russo-Turkish War, the Fastern Question was again liscussed, and the Earl of Granville on that occasion moved for certain papers and public documents, and I will read a sentence or two from a very hrief speech he made on that occasion, and the answer that was given by Lord Beaconstield:
"Enrl Granvint.-I am: quite sure Her Majesty would not desire that a matter of such great importance should be considered without the fullest information having been afforded to the House."
And again:
. I should be gladio know when those papers will be in the hands of members of this House? Ialso wish to know whetber the correspondence will include, besides the correspondence between this country and Rusia, the correspondence with the other powers?
" Lord Bracossfizin- - They will mot be limited to the correspondence between this country and Russia, hut will contuin papers, relating to the proposition of the Congress by Austria."
Lord Peaconstield proposed that Monday week should le a day for the consideration of this message.
"Eabi Gbaxville--I think that will depend entirely on the papers which, I understand from the noble Earl, will not be confined to the papers between this country and Russia; but will include also those between this country and Austria. I think we have a right to know the views of all the great Powers with regaril to whether there should be a conference or not.
$\because$ Lord Bfaconsfirly-I shall not fix the day for the discussion till Monday."
Now, these papers were to come down immediately, and it was not until after the papers were in the hands of the House that the Government proposed to fix a day for the consideration of the subject to
which the papers alluded. Is that the way in which the House was treated on this occasion: Not at all. Here the Alministration informed the House last year, it informed the country again and again that there was to be an unoticial discussion on the subject of reciprocity with the diovernment of the United States. That unotficial discussion has taken place. The correspondence, the papers that the dovernment submitter-which I will undertake to show must, in the nature of things, be very important-have not jet been brought down. Nir, the Minister in his speech. if he wished ihe House to consider this subject, ought to have stated when these papers would have been brought down, when the House would le put in full possession of everything that was in the possession of the Alministration ; and after he had put the House in full possession of these papers and this correspondence, he might then have asked the House to fix a day, or have proposed himself a time when the sulject should he taken into consideration. But to propose a discussion on the suliject, to unlertake to tell the House what the fiovernment thought, what certain members of the diovermment said to the Government at Washington, and to declare that the suliject now is put at rest forever, is to treat the House, I say, with the greatest possible indignity. The hon. Minister has not dealt fairly and frankly with the House : he has not given to the House that consideration to which it is entitled. when he withheld the papers and proposed himself to remain the master of the situation. Nir. I need not cite any further authorities than those which I have alreaily cited. They are sutficient to illustrate the principle which I laid down before we rose at six oclock, which was contirmed by Mr. Torld, and which is abundantly supported by these authorities. I say that the rule is clear, that it is a highly improper proceeding for Ministers to initiate a discussion in Parliament upon a subject, and at the same time to withhold papers relating to that subject, from Parliament. Let me say again, there is a difference in this respect between a Minister and a private member. If a private member, in face of the fact that the House has not lreen put in possession of the papers, and against the remonstrance of the Alministration, insists upon a discussion, he may express his opinion upon the subject. But the House is not lround to go on with the discussion. It is, however, altogether rifferent with a Minister of the Crown. The information is in his possession, and he must act upon the well-settleal principle that the House is never ready for discussion until the (iovernment are ready to lay before the House the papers which are necessary to enable it to come to an intelligent conclusion. The House ought to be in possession of all the information of which the fovernment are possessel? it ought to have the same opportunity to form its judgment which the Government has, because the members of the (iovernment for all these purposes do not in any respect liffer sofar as their rights are concerned from any other members of Parliament. It is the right of every hon. member, before he is called upon to yote or to discuss a question of this sort, to have in his possession the material which will enable him to form a proper julgment upon the subject. Sir, I have already alluded to the fact that the Minister of Finance, and I may nowsay also the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, exhibited
no little pleasure in referring to the circumstance that they had faile. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that the failure would lxe satisfactory to the business men of the country: the question was disposed of, in fact it was now put out of the purview of practical politics, and the country might have some rest. Let me, having said this much with respect to the constitutional questiou that has been raised by the course which the Minister of Finance has pursued, say a worl or two with respect to the negotiations asthey atedisclosed to the House in the speech which the hon. Minister addressed to it. He said that reciprocity on the lines iffered ly Mr. Blaine would necessitate discrimination against the importations ame products of the mother country. I am not here going to contest that proposition. I shall be leetter prepared to discuss it when I have at my disposal the same material the Minister himself has. But I wish to call attention to this fact, that the (iovermment have long proposed, and this Parliament has long sanctioned, a policy of discrimination against the United Kingdom. The taxes on the products of the United Kinglom are discriminatory. The Government do not place the industries of the mother country upon the sime footing as those of some other countries. Letmeremind the (iovernment of this fact that. when the products of one country are free and we tax the productsofanothercountry, it is not necessary that those products should be of the same kind in order that the taxes should le discriminatory, in favour of one country as against the other. Does not the hon. gentleman know that when he imports tea and coffee free. that when he exempts them from taxation altogether, he obliges other imports to bear larger taxes or ou such of them as are the subject of taxation? Does he not know that he is discriminating against the United Kingdom and in favour of the countries where tea and coffee are produced? Can there be any doult on that sulject? Does he not know that he seriously affects, by the amount of free importations the imports of the country which are subject to taxation? Has not Spain over and over again complained that Spanish wines are subjected to a higher tax than the wines of France, and is it any reply that the wines produced in Spain are of a different character from those produced in France? There is discrimination. The whole policy of taxation is policy based on the self interest of the Government that imposes it, and it can only be justified on the ground that it is in the interest of the peoplein whose behalf it is imposed. There is not a country in the world. so far as I know, that places all countries on an exact footing of equality. The products of some are almitted without taxation, and the products of some are highly taxel. And the fact that they are different does not alter or change the principle: the fact that one commodity is taxedand the other is free makes the tax discriminatory as much as if we received the articles from exactly the same countries. In another respect it is discriminatory. Take, for instance, woollen products. Sir Francis Hincks years ago showed that the tiex on woollen products of England were higher than the tax on similar prolucts of the United States. We tax certain articles according to weight, and specifically, and also ad calorem, and when taken together the tax on horse blankets is very much higher than the tax on broadcloth, in proportion to their value. So it is in regard to some other
articles. The whole system of taxation is unequal, and as Sir Francis Hincks showed the few blankets imported from the Enited states paid in proportion to their value a far lower rate of taxation than correspoming articles from the Cnited Kinglom, because they belonged to a different class. But the whole system of specitic taxes will make it discriminatory and such as exists at this moment. and it is against the products of the Cuited Kingilom. The Minister of Finance said there could not be a treaty of reciproeity with the United States on the part of Canala unless it was a discriminatory tariff against (ireat Britain. What evilence does the bon. gentleman submit to us: Recently the Americans made a treaty with the Wiest Indies. It is not discriminatory. They had concluded a treaty which the hom. gentleman succeeded in defeating. with Newfoundland. That was not discriminatory. I am not prepared to admit that any treaty which does not discriminate against direat Britain camot be made with the Enited states. I am satistien that the negotiations, if carried on by hom. gentlemen who were anxious for a treaty, instead of hom. gentlemen who in all their speeches have pronounced themselves against a treaty, whose supporters in this House since the financial speech was made by the Minister of Finance, have, without an exception, spoken against a treaty of reciprocity, show the spirit by which the party of hom. gentlemen opposite are actuated, anl the spirit in which those hon. gentlemen journeyed to Wishington for the purpose of carrying on those negotiations with the United States would have resulted differently. I think a fair treaty is a possibility. I think that we have before us up th this time no evidence that this subject was fully. exhaustively and adequately consilered by hon. gentlemen opposite in their intercourse with Mr. Blaine. Let me say this, that some preparation for the proper discussion of this sulject is necessary, some consideration of the facts, some careful analysis of the trade between the two countries, some estimate of the possilinity of in increase in conseguence of the change which the Government proposes. One of the statements made by the hon. gentlemen was that Mr. Blaine stiil that a treaty of reciprocity confined to natural prodacts could not have in it any of the elements of mutuality in reciprocity. What evidence is there of that "What answer did the hon. gentlemen make to that statement? What document or memorandum did they prepare when they went to propose a treaty of reciprocity in natural prolucts : what argument did they advance for the purpose of upholling that proposition: How is it. that this is not before Parliament lefor: this question was made a subject of discussion: When I look at our Trade and Navigation Returne I find that there have been imported from the Unitel states into Canada last year $\$ 24,(100),(100)$ worth of prolucts that were not subject to taxation at all. How much do we send to the United States free from taxation at this moment? How much of that $\$ 24,000,000$ worth are natural products, and what would he the volume of trade hetween the two countries under a system of free trade in natural products? If the hon. gentlemen went to Washington to make a proposition to the Government of the United States, and they proposed to confine reciprocity to natural products, I suppose they went there prepared to show that that propo-
sition was a fair one to the United States. The hon. gentleman told us that Mr. Blaine said it was unfair, but the hom. gentleman did not give to the House a single statement to show that he contended the contrary. He does not lay lefore the House any memorandum of facts by which the offer is justitied and by which an attempt is made to show that it is a fair and proper offer. Now, sir, it steems to me that the fovernment ought to have come to the House prepared to submit to the Honse all the data by which they had fortified themselves, before they set out on their journey to the southera capital. Why is it not in our possession? Why do not the f iovernment give us an opport:anity of seeing how far they acted earnestly and in good faith, or how far they sacrificed the interests of the agricultural and labouring population of this country to a few persons engaged in manufacturing. whose contidence the diovernment have so unremittingly enjoyed? It seems to me that it is clear that the House has not leen properly dealt with in this matter, and that the course taken liy the diovermment is not usial and is not constitutional. I believe that the House is entitled to full information, and that everything that the fovernment hat in their ponstesion ly which they undertook to sustain the propositions which they made to the (iovernment of the Cnited States, and the answers, which they received from the (iovernment of the Unitel States shouh have been at this monent in our hands, and until they were prepared to put these papers in our hambs they ought to have abstained from initiating any discussion upon this subject. Sir, I have stated alrealy that I know a number of gentlemen in this Honse. some of whom are here for the first time, some. after an interval of absence from the House, who refer to the result of these bye-elections as an evidence that the country supports the policy which the Covernment have pursued. But, Sir, what is that poliey: Is it the policy that the Government intended to pursue, or that they sought to persuade the country that they intended to pursue, when they set out on this journey to Washington, or is it the old National Policy, and when a member of the 1 iovermment toll this Honse, that no greater disaster could hefall this country than to permit the free importation of foreign products of the Unitel States, and that reciprocity in natural products would be a calamity: and when that calamity was one of the things which the Govermment by these negotiations, if they were in earnest, intended to inflict on the conntry? Wias it protection or reciprocity upon which the resent elections turned: which was it that these gendemen supported: Did they support the fiovernment in unlertaking to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, or dild they support the Government in opposing negotiations and undertaking to secure the defeat of that treaty? What were the views that these hon. gentlemen were elected to uphold in this House? Now, sir, I have saill that there were potent influences other than those of the popularity of the measures of the Administration which were not without their effect in the elections which have taken place. Let me read a letter which has recently appeared in sone of the newspapers. This letter is addressed from St. Mary's by a Mr. Ingram, of St. Thomas, to a gentienan in that city. It says :

[^23]to-night, and mashap to-morrow it may he allo.K. Hoh yourself in readiness at any time. I will write you when to come if $0 . K$. : if not, I will write sou nogemd. Mr. H. Ber. is not here yet: keep patient.
" luurs in haste.
"Whaste H ingnam."
I suppose most hon. gentlemen will unterstand the significance of a communication of that sort. and that it means a gond deal, I have nomoulot. I draw my inferences, and every hom. gentleman in the House can ilo the same thing. But, Sir, I am of the opinion that the protective policy of the Arministration enjoys, to-lay. in no ilegree, a greater measure of public contidence or a greater , legree of popularity than it did when the generai elections took place in March last.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. speaker, my hom. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), at the conclusion of his very interesting adrless, embeavoured to console hin.self and the gentlemen who sit leside him, by indicating that he had mate a discovery which would explain to thi. House and to the country the reason why every camdidate, with hardly an exception, who has faced the electorate under his banner, has met with defeat during the last six months. He hats enteatoured to descrile that in a letter from which he draws an inference, which he did not patise to explain to the HouseI will not sity which he conld not explain to the House, because the hon. gentleman is ingenions enough to explain anything-hut from which he must have drawn, if he gathered comfort from it at all, an inference which certainly does not appear on the face of the document as lie rearl it to the House. If the hom. gentleman desires to diseuss election literature, if he has any anxiety at all t" discuss before this House the letters which were sent into the different electorates of the country, and to different electors of the country, enconary ing them, in spite of all denonstration to the contrary, to keep up their heart for the goon cause which he helped to lead : he does not need to cite a letter ahliressed to my hon. friend from East Elgin (Mr. Ingram) or to any inoly else- -

An hon. MEMBER. It was his brother.
Sir JOHN THOMPNON. A hrother, perhaps.
Mr. LANDERKIN. One near amd lear.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. He does not need to quote any letters to gentlemen who are near and dear to any member on this side of the House, and he may sive himself the trouble of prolucing correspondence which requires any inference to be drawn. If the hon. gentleman will just turn to the file of letters which are now published, and which bear the names of his own co-conspirators. I might almost call them, and especially that portion of the literature which hears the name of one Preston, he and the members of this Honse will be saved the necessity of drawing any inference whatever as to the methouls ly which campaigns are fought and won in this country.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. Read the letter, please.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Will the hon. gentleman inform me that he has not read the letter to which I have referred, signed by Preston?

## Mr. LANDERKIN. I have not.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Then the hon. gentleman has not read the papers during the last month or two, as the hon. gentleman's conduct in this

House very often indicates he ought to do. Now, Mr. Speaker. one thing which struck me more than any other in the very admirable and interesting adilress which we have just heart: was the pains which the hon. gentleman took to impress upon the House and the comntry the uncertainty, the ragueness and the inconsistency of the (iovernment policy as it had leeen expounded from time to time. The hon. sentleman begam in that line, he went on in that line. he concluded in that line. He asked us not one question, but a shower of questions as to what our policy was and what we had done since a member of the ciovermment declated that even reciprocity in matural products would not he of advautage to Canala-what we had done at this time, what we had done at that time, what was the policy the country was supposed to have sustained even in the recent be-elections. I conld not help. Mr. ×peaker, asking myself. amidst all this shower of fuestions and parade of worls, what the hon. gentleman's own policy is. The hon. gentleman seeks to tet in concert with a party which farours unrestricted reciprocity, and has put that forward in every campaign in which it has engaged : yet, what is there in the hom. gentleman's speech from begiming to enl, during the hours he has entertainell us this evening, which indicates what his own opinion is on that juestion? The hon. gentleman's friends in time past have taken great credit to him from the fact that he has never committed himself on that question. They have asserted as a reason why he should have the greatest portion of the confindence of the comutrythat limited portion of the contidence of the country which can be divided up amongst the members of the Opposition-that, however grossly many of them have gone astray, he has always been too wise to commit himself on this uuestion. The hon. gentleman hats given us new evidence this evening of his alility to entertain the House for hours at a time in discussing the question: of unrestricted reciprocity. without ever committimg himself to an opinion upon it at all. Now, Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend has dealt with a great many subjects this evening, as to only a few of which I shall detain the House by making any reference. The hon. gentleman hae ilelightel us with a review not only of ancient history, but, to some extent, of fable. Even when he came to touch the question of reciprocity, which we supposed was the one before the House, the hon. gentleman was not satistied merely to begin at the beginning, but he went back to early traditions, and not till after the clock struck six did he venture to begin a discussion of the practical questions before the House. He had learned allusions to the reign of Charles I, and from Charles I he eame gradnally and slowly down until the clock stood at a quarter to six, and then he began to discuss the liast dissolution of this Parliament. Now, I do not intend to legin with Charles I. I do not intend to do more than make a passing reference to the question of the dissolution -in the first place, because it is a bygone guestion, and in the second place, lecause we heard the hon. gentleman last session deal as profoundly and as carefully $w$ ith the arguments which can be addressed to the House on that question, as I suppose any member is able to do. He endeavoured by the hour to persuade the House last session that the dissolution ought not to have taken place; but we did not reply to him, for the very olsvious reason that the

[^24]dissolution hat taken place. The hon. gentleman, or at leare his party, stood very much in the position of the prisoner who hal leen imprisoned. as he thought, contrary to liaw, and who, having conmitted some infraction of prison discipline, had been thoged. seeking next day legal adrice as to his rights as an Englishma, he was comfortel for a moment on leing told, by his legal adviser. that $\because$ they conld not do it : $*$, hut the next instant the failure of the comfort flashed upon him when he reflected that they really had done it. The hon. gentleman argned that the House could not be dissolved and his party ought not to have lreen leaten, but in reality the Honse lia! lreen dissolve 1 and his party had lreen beaten. and there was not much use in making any more fuss about it. But, let me say this as to, the rigit to dissolve, and as to the propriety of the circumstances amler which that dissolution took place. If we are to credit the statements made ly the Opposition at that time and for years previonsly. there never was an oceasion on which a dissolution cond be so easily justitied. It is mot. as the hon. gentleman intinated this evening, that we justify ourselves on the gromi that we wished to get the ratification of the comery for reciprocity arrangements: bat it was. in the first place, for this that we alvised a dissolution: We were alont to enter on negotiations for what? The chief executice otticer of the comutry with which we were going to negotiate, had declared in andance that there might le a wide reciprocity treaty. It was olvious, therefore, that the commissioners who would fo from this comutry to negotiate for a wide reciprocity with the United States would go with the dearest interests of this country in their hams: : and, sir, it was all important, when they went to meet the negotiators of that other country, that the latter should not be in a position to say to us: " Wie will not make a treaty with you, hecanse you are a diovernment whose term is about to expire: the treaty we might make with you would i,e one with regaril to which we should have to take the risks of assent and ratification liy an expiring Parliament." The commissioners going with such important interests in their hands. would the weak as clay in the hamls of the other negotiators if they hat to come back to meet a Parliament wiseh had only a few weeks of existence left to it. But if the position taken be the Opposition is correct, our justification is temfold stronger. We had been informed, in :an indirect way it may be, that negotiations would not be unacceptalle to the United States, that a wile reciprocity treaty was in contemplation: and. sir, the late leader of the Liberal-Conservative party did a patriotic act and an act of justice to the comery when, after all the years of discussion that had taken place as to whether recibrocity should be restricted or unrestrictel seeing that the time was about to come for negotiators to go to Washington, he said to the country: Chosse the men who are to negotiate for you: settle once for all the policy upon which this wise reciprocity is to be negotiated. If you want restricted reciprocity, such as we think the country can afforl to give, such as we think will lecionsistent with our position and trale relations, return us to power and we will so to Washington and pursue these negotiations. But if, on the other hand, you want a treaty of unrestricted reci-
procity accompanied by discrimination against Great Britain and followed by, as we think, evils which would be a menace to precions interests in Canada, now is the time to select your negotiators. Before that time, every member of this House and every candidate who stool upon the hustings had been challenged by the declaration that the people of the comntry, from one end to the other, were anxious to throw off the yoke of the National Policy, and leclare for the freest possible trade relations with the United States. The members of this Honse, and especially the Government, were told that their tenure of office solely depended upon the term of Parliament, and that the moment the country got an opportunity to speak they would demaml a different set of negotiators. We gave the comutry the choice. Yet when the choice did not fail upon these gentlemen but upon the chieftain wio had led the Liberal-Conservative party with success for so many years, they declared the greatest outrage we coumitted was that dissolution which thus gave the people the choice of their policy. When I said that the hon. gentleman not only went into ancient history but into the region of fable. I was referring to the history of the negotiations which have taken place within che last five or six years, and to which the hon. gentleman's imagination, it may be, or at any rate his bias, have given a peculiar tum. He endeavoured to interweare romance with that history in such a way as to present, when his task was ingeniously done, as he alone coull io it, an alsolutely different narrative from that which the true history presents to this Honse. These fables are not presented once or twice to this House, but on every occasion when these matters come up. They are published in every issue of the press supporting hon. gentlemen opposite, they are put before the public on every platform, until it becomes an absolute article of lielief of hon. gentlemen opposite that their romances are true. Why. one of the statements most current in this country is the statement the hoin. gentleman repeated to-night-of the total inaceuracy of which, I am sure, after the number of times which he has heard it repeated by his own friends on the other side. an! seen it in the press and heard it on the platform, he was unconscious--that is that sometime ago I declared in this House that shrubs, plants and small fruits, though put upon the free list by the Cuired States, must not be put on the free list of this country, and the statement has been made ererywhere, and repeated with as much unction as if it were true, that I declared to the House it would tre treason to put shruls and fruits and plants on the free list.

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Hear, hear.

Sir JOHN THOMPSOX. The hon. geutleman from Prince Edward Island who says "hear, hear," is the one who has been most ready to make that statement. I have seen it reported from his lips a dozen times, and I am sure he believes it, although the hon. gentleman has heard me refresh his memory by an appeal to the record more than once in the House, ind I now do so again for the last time. What we were discussing was whether we were bound to put them on the free list by the mere fact of the United States having put them on the free list. Hon. gentlenien opposite were pressing, with great earnestness and force, that we were bound, in consequence of the wording of the statutory offer, to
do so, and what we contended was. not that it was treason, in the ordinary sense of the term, to make these articles free, lut that it was treason to the House to act upon the interpretation that we were bound to put thein on the free list. heciause that was not the interpretation we had given the House when the Statute had been passed. But, a few days after came communications from Washington, in which it was intimated not that we were bound to pat these articles on the free list, because the proposition so carnestly pressed on the other side was never adopted at Washington at all or thought worthy of argument, but the representations were: "we supposed if we put them on th: free list, you would do so also," and we acted on that assmmption. Then what we woold not yield, as a diovernment. in answer to the dictation of any comery, we at once yielded on their statement that they assumed our offer to them was in invitation, and that hey had acted in pursuance of it, expecting their action tole reciprocated. The hon. gentleman went on with his little fable a step further, and he declared to us that then followed the McKinley Bill. Well, the hon. gentleman must have realizel that it was a tax upon the credulity of the Hobse to assume that because we put these fruits and shrubs on the free lisi, and then taxed them a year afterwards, the Mckinler Bill was the result. So he went on to elaborate the fable a little further, and declared it was hy thus bringing the attention of Congress to the subject, and hy our threats that we would bring Congress to its knees. the McKinley Bill was adopted. And the hon. gentleman, having made his fable thus a little more plansible, in appearance at any rate, went on lollly to charge the fiovemment with being thus indirectly responsible for that enactment in the United states. The hon. gentleman knows probably that the McKinley Bill was introduced in Congress, adrocated and sustained there as not leing a measure of hosility adopted against Canada. but purely a domestic arrangement in the interests of the people of the Lnitel states: but he knows that it receiven its most etficacious support and strongest argument in the House of Representatives by ytotations from the speeches. letters ami resolutions of hom. gentlemen who sit in this House on your left. Mr. Speaker, who proved that such an act would lea most effective measure of protection to the farmers of the United states, because it would greatly injure the fa:mers of Canada. Under that state of facts. of which I an sure the hon. gentleman must be well informed, I can only suppose that the attack was made upon us of being thus indirectly the authors of the McKinley Bill in order to screen the Opposition from the indignation which this country has felt for some time past at the gentlemen who consciously or unconsciously were really the authors and promoters of that measure, and indicated the way in which it could be framed to injure the interests of the country. Another little fable that has again appeared, and which we used to hear last session, was alout that famous interview in April by Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Finance and myself, when we went to Washington in the month of April. We have heard that described as a three minute interview. We were told we had just an opportunity to alight at the residence of the Secretary of State and be dismissed. And the hon. gentleman went on to embellish the story a little further this afternoon by the
extror ${ }^{2} h a r y$ statement which surpasses in ingenuity anything yet levised on that side of the Honse, that we had been repulsed lecause faith had not been kept hy this dioverument with the United states and that we hat leen put on a perionl of prohation for misconduct-I am fuoting the hon. sentleman's own words. Now, the statement that we were repulsed le:anse of any breach of faith on our part or that we were placed on a period of prolation for misconduct is just as absolutely false as the assertion to which I have already alluded in reference to the inter iew. It is harlly worth while to state to the House now what that interview was. It was an interview in which the greatest courtesy was shown to us and the greatest regret was expressed, not that we hat to be repulsed for want of exom faithor that we were put on a perion of prohation for miscomiluct, but that the time fixed for that interriew proved to lee inconvenient to the President of the Conited states. That forms part of the reconds which are lefore the House and before the public. and yet the statement is to go to the country, interwoven with the other remarks of the hon. fentleman, that we were repulsed on acconat of want of geot faith on our part and lecaluse we had to lee put on a period of probattion for misconduct. Let me come at once to the assertion of the hon. gentleman, that we committed any breach of faith in this matter. I emphatically deny that any memiver of the Govermment, and particularly the honoured leater whes is no longer with us, was guilty of any breach of faith. shall ask the House to dwell with me, for a short time, on what the hon. gentleman alieges is a breach of faith. The hon. gentleman did me the honour to fuote from some statements which 1 had mate to a large andience in the city of Torouto shortly lefore the last election. He was goonl ellough to say that the statements I made were correct in fact except as to my statement that we had received an intimation from Washington that negotiations would be had with us. The hom. gentleman is mistaken. My statements were perfectly correct. It may le asserted that Sir Charles Tupper admittel that the initiative came from C'analia and not from the United States. That may be coracet or may le a matter of opinion, but we have lefore us the fact that the irst step taken was that. in pursuance of our right as representing the Imminion of Canada, we requested Her Majesty's (iovermment to ask that we should be includen in any arrangement that might be made letween the Cinited states and Her Majestys Government in regard to Newfoundlamel and the answer of Mr. Blaine wis that, while he was not willing that Canada should be included in the treaty with Newfoumdland, he was willing to conchule a wide reciprocity treaty with Camada. We hat a perfect right, based upon that information, to intimate to Her Majesty's Giovemment that, anxions as we were to increase our trale in any direction, we were willing to negotiate with Mr. Blaine, I was therefore perfectly correct in stating that the initiative for the renewai of negotiations in reference to reciprocity actually came from the United States. The hon. gentleman went further, and said that 1 disclosed at Toronto what the negotiations were, but he was good enough to endeavour to temper the criticism by saying that I might be able to pleal that Sir John Macalonald and other members of the Govern-
ment harl already broken confidence. I do not intend to a:ail myself of any such excuse, but it is a fact, I think, that before 1 xplained this to the people of Toronto, the propos :ls had been pullished in the Canaria ciazette, and, whatever anyone may say in the way of humour, I think it can hardly be said to be secret matter after it has been published there. However that may be, the fact had been already published in the leading newspapers of the country and it was well understood by every one who heard me there liefore I went into the cirs"ussion. But neither I nor any member of the Govarmment nor the High Commissioner can be chargel with any wilful breach of faith in regard to these negotiations, and the House will understand that, when I state briefly what the history of those negotiations was. When the dissolution took place, this is what we had before us, without any indication whatever, either on the face of this paper or any other paper, that there was anything private, secret or contidential about it. In answer to the request that we should submit to Mr. Blatine a busis of proposals on which negotiations might afterwards be conducted. we hal presented that hasis which is set forth in a despatch from His Excellency to Lord Knutsford dated the 133th Iecember, lisow, which the hon. genteman has read, amd the reply to that, which we had no reason to lelieve was contidential, dated the Ind Jamaary, 1891, from Lord Knutsford to Loril Stanley of Preston, was is follows:-
"Minizter at Washington has communicated to the Linited Stares Secretary of State the substance of your telegram of 13 th December. Mr. Blaine replied that to endeavour to obtain the appointment of the formal commission to arrive at the reciprocity treaty would be useless, but that the United States Government was willing to discuss the question in private with Sir Julian Pauncefote, and one or more delegates from Canada, and io consider every subject as to which there was hope of agrecment. on the ground of mutual interests: if not, and to risk so grave a step until by private discussion he has satisfied himself that good ground existed for expecting an agreement by means of a commission. He added that he would be prepared to enter into private negotiations at auy time after 4 th March.
That is to le fomm at page is Sessiomal Paper No. 38 of last session. That was the telegram in the hands of the executive of this comutry, and that gave no indication that while the proceedings of the conference were to be private the fact that the conference would take place was to be pricate. We had leeen told that Mr. Blaine was ready to meet us at any time after the 4th March, and we announced that to the country in perfect good faith. The elections took place shortly before that date, and it was not until the receipt of a letter from Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, lated the ist.April, long after the elections were over, that we were astonished to find that Mr. Blaine complained to Sir Julian Pauncefote that a breach of faith had been committed. It is true that Mr. Blaine had stipulated for a discussion of the question in private, and se fully understood that what vould take place at that conference would be private. I believe that this is the case in regard to every occasion of that kind. The negotiations are private, and the delegates or plenipotentiaries agree before concluding their negotiations what pari of them shall he given to the public, but we had no reasgu to suppose that the fact that the conference was to take place, was to be private any more than the fact that the negotiations of 18.8 would tahs place was kept pri-
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vate when it wis published in London and in this country before the couference sit at all. The letter of Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote dated 1st April, contained the tirst intimation of complaint on the part of the Washington Giovernment that faith had not been kept. and that secrecy had not been olserved, I include in my explanation the High Commissioner likewise, who had no other source of information than the despatches in our hamds. Sir. when, with surprise and some feeling of amoyance, luring the first week in April, we read Mr. Blaine's complaint dated the lst April. we immediately set ourselves to work to see what ground there was for an assertion on his part that faith had not leen kept with him. aml that privacy had not been olserved. It lecamemyduty tomake some enipuiries into the matter, and I have among my papers a note written to me by the late Premier with which he enclosed to me all the papers in order that I might make a review of them for the purpose of seeing upon what groumd such complaint could possibly In made, and he added an olservation in the language which I just made to the House:
" You will observe that while we understood that the proceerings of the conference wers to be kept private. there was not one word of intimation to us that the fact of a conference going to be held, was to be kept private." Well, Sir, it has cranspired that through an unfortunate mistake in the transmission of the telegram which I real to the House, from Lord Knutsford, a few moments ago, there was a stipulation which was not communicated to us, and it was not untila few diays before the close of the last session of Parliament that we obtainel the real text of that telegram aml saw that a mistake had oecurrel, which mistake led most improperly to the imputation of bid faith heing made against this Government-most improperly and at the same time not unreasonably, in view of the stipulations that were made. It transpired afterwards, on reading that letter of Mr. Blaine of the list of April, that there had been a stipulation that even the fact of negotiations leing on foit or a meeting being appointed, was to be kept private. Sow, if the House will take the trouble to look at that telegram on page 78 they will observe one place at which, the composition of the messiage seems to halt. I will just read a few words before it :
*The United States Government ras willing to discuss the question in private with Sir Julian Pauncefote and one or more delegates from Canada, and to consider every subject as to which there was hope of agrecing on the ground of mutual interests: if not, and to risk so gravea step-"
And so on. There is'a halt in the composition which we naturally supposed was merely due to the error, perhaps, of a single worl in the transmission of the telegran: : but it transpired afterwards that these important worls were omittel :

[^25]imputed to us on the part of Mr. Blaine. I may say that the enyuiries which were set on foot with regard to that telegram: disclosed the fact that the blunder occurred somewhere hetween the despatch of the message from Downing street and its receipt by His Excellency here, and that His Ex cellency did not hear until about the time that I mentioned, what the text of the telegram was, but supposed. as every one of us supposed, that the telegram, as given in the sessional papers, was the ielegram actually sent from Downing strect, as it was the telegramupn which we actel. The matter has been explainel to the fovernment of the United states, and that diovernment is not small enough or despicable enough to undertake to repulse the representatives of this comntry. invited as they practically were by Mr. Blaine's intimation about negotiating a wicle reciprocity treaty, on the ground that we hat broken faitl with him, when what did serur was entirely the result of a mistake. But the had faith of that imputation is specially shown by the fr.et that it was after the publication had been made in the newspapers and on the platform by Sir John A. Macdonald, by Sir Charles Tupper, by myself at Toronto, by my colleagues everywhere else-it was after all that, that Mr. Blaine invited us to meet him on the bith April. the date which he subsequently had to change on account of the engagements of the Presilent. We might have expected that, after that fact had been expanded on the recorals which are published as part of the sessional papers of this House, the House would have heard nothing of the fable that we were repulsed and given but a three minutes interview, lecause we hal broken faith with the Government of the United States, and required to be sent down on a period of probation for misconduct. Sir, if Mr. Blaine had been under tie impression that we had wilfully hroken faith with him and reguired to be put on a perion of probsation for misconduct, it is not very likely he would have fixed a date for our interview, or that subsegi:ently he would have, with many apologies, explained to us his regret that the interview could not take place at the time appointedat the time, to use his own words in one of these despatches, that " we had fixed for the intervicu." Now, the hon. gentleman further endeavoured to put a gloss, it seemed to me, upon the recond, by guoting to the House with great emphasis a letter which Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Baker at that period. That letter did duty last session in an endeavour to persuade this House and the country that all we had said upon the subject of negotiations at Wiashington, was untrue. that there was a letter from Mr. Blaine to Congressman Baker leclaring that there were no negotiations on foot for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty in 18it. In strictness, Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Baker was correct. The negotiations were not proceeding, but a day hal been tixed when they would begin. In strictness again, the letter was literally correct, because the negotiations were not for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 , but for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with extensions and modifications such as might suit the alterel circumstances of the two countries, and including a large number of other questions as well. Mr. Blaine was perfectly right and perfectly within his dity in giving to Mr. Baker a short and decisive answer to his enquiry, and his answer was literally correct,
and still was not in the least degree inconsistent with the fact that we had made proposals to him about which he intended to have negotiations in the future, as he eventually had. Now, then, the hon. gentleman told the House, during one of those periods when he was endeavouring to show that our policy was altogether too vague to satisfy the country, or too vague to become a basis for the confidence of the country-that the proposals miade in December, 1890 , were altogether too vague, and that the Ministers who went to Washington must have heen exceedingly silly if they supposed that on such a basis there was any chance of making a reciprocity arrangement. Why, Sir, how could we suppose it to be too vague when three different dates were afterwards fixed by the Administration of the United States for a confer. ence to take place with regard to those very proposals? They were too vague, says niy hon. friend from Bothwell, to be the basis of any rational negotiations; but they were not too vague for Mr . Blaine to tell us that he would meet us to discuss them on 6th April, that he would meet us any tince after the 4 th March, that he would meet us on 12th October, and finally that he would meet us on 10th February, when he actually did meet us, and had negotiations, notwithstanding the vagueness of the proposals, which negotiations extended over six or seven clays. The hon. gentleman declared that we went there for the purpose, of securing a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 , with such moditications and extensions as the altered circumstances of the country might require, and then he read Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Baker, in which he said: "You are quite authorized in denying that a treaty for natural products only will be renewed, and he asked how we conld expect to succeed in our mission. Again I call the attention of the House to the fact that this is the way the record is closed from time to time, and this is the way in which information is given to the public. The letter from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Baker intimated that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 would not be reneweri. Nor did we expect it would be ; but we thought it might be renewed with modifications and extensions which have been pointed out from time to time in both countries as having arisen in consequence of the changed circumstances of trade, changed treaty obligations and changed means of communication. The hon. gentleman declared to us, and he was cheered by his followers when he mate the statement that it was a significant fact that we promised to go to Washington when the general elections were on and that we went there when the bye-elections were on. The hon. gentleman has put the car a little before the horse. The general elec. tions came on because we were under engagement to go to Washington and wished to give and opportunity to the country to pronounce on the policy on which the negotiations should take place; and so far is it from it being.a fact that we went there because the bye-elections were on, this is the fact, that Mr. Blaine was willing to appoint an earlier day, and we might have gone before the bye-elections harl begun, but we intimated to him that in consequence of the engagements then pressing on Ministers, it would be most inconvenient for us to go before 10 th February. My colleagues therefore were able to participate with some effect in the bye-elections which had come off; and we were able not to telegraph from Washington the news to
the bye-elections, that negotiations were going on very satisfactorily, and that the electors had better vote for us because we were able to give them reciprocity, but to receive there the glad news that the hands of every man who was striving for the welfare of Canada and British connection were being strengthened by the electors. The hon. gentleman made an extraordinary paraphrase of the mission of the Ministers, to-night. The hon. gentleman speaks of the new colony, which is the facetious phrase he arlopts as applicable to the new members of the House. That is a colony which I hope will increase. It was not so much our colonization efforts which disheartened him as the exodus which has taken place from his own side of the House. The hon. gentleman declared that the new colony in this House looked on with the greatest dismay at my friend the Minister of Finance going to Washington. They looked upon him, he said, as being seduced by some sorceress, and he described the way in which my hon. friend went to that palace of enchantment, the White House at Washington. If the Honse will take the trouble to compare the hon. gentleman's interesting periods in that part of his speech with the expressions which came from his press at the time we went to Washington, hon. members will see that there has been a change. We were not acensed then of being influenced by a sorceress, but every effort to make the mission a failure was put forward with diligence and vigour by the hon. gentleman's press, and by the speeches which his friends delivered. He will see in that stage of our history a unique phase, for it was the nrst time, at all events, in a British country, when a political party endeavoured to traduce the Ministers who went to represent their people and to secure interests for them from a foreign country. But there is no difficulty in accounting for this change of tone. We have every reason tosuppose that those who endeavoured to make our mission a failure, and who asserted, even in the press at Washington under our eyes, that we had come there, not for the purpose of entering into honest negotiations with the United States, but for the mere purpose of humbugging the Secretary of Stateand making political capital out of our mission, imagined their influence was so great that they could for a moment disturb the harmony of the negotiations entered upon. But their minds have changed now that they find that some practical results have been arrived at on this mission, when they heard how we were received and how the mission resulted, they sneer at the palace of enchantinent at Washington. The hon. gentleman in another passage of his speech, which I shall have to refer to in a few moments, spoke at very great length about the want of papers. The hon. gentleman cited a great many precedents from the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of showing us that time and again the absence of papers was made a reason for not going on with a discussion. The hon. gentlenan might have saved hiniself the labour, becanse we would have admitted at the outset that in every Parliannent the absence of papers is made a reason, time and again, for refusing to go on with a discussion. How often does it occur here, as in a great many cases he read from the Imperial records, that on a motion for papers the House is urged into a discussion of a question of policy, and Ministers rise and decline, in the absence of papers, to discuss the question of policy

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whict they may involve, anl inform the House that hon. members will be ahle to arrive at a better judgment on the question when the papers are laid on the Table. That is every day practice. The hon. gentleman read a number of instances in which Ministers protested against discussion going on under these circumstances. He has not read to us one instance of a Minister being interrupted in his statement to the House of what had transpirerl on an objection, either by way of order or by way of complaint, of any violation of constitutional usage, on the ground that we heard put forward the other night, and again this afternoon, that the House, forsooth, ought not to be informed as to what went forward elsewhere unless we brought the information down in writing and had in the meantime communicaterl it to His Excellency the (iovernor General. I challenge him now, and I challenge all his friends before this debate closes, to guote me an instance from the records of the Imperial Parliament where a member ever charged a Minister with impropriety for giving information to the House, and desired that he should keep it back until it had heen communicated to Her Majesty and sent by Her to the House. Our position on that question is just what I stated it to be the other night. It is our duty to give the House any information in our possession, and we shall do that whether that information may in the meantime have been communicated to any one else or not. Why, the results of negotiations that take place in the mother country - and they occasionally are conducted by Ministers - are reported to the House by a Minister standing in his place and making a statement of facts, and sometimes, and I have heard of notable cases in modern history, the results of a mission have not been given to the Honse before they have been proclaimed from the house tops even, by the Minister on his return from his mission. Let me say to the hon. gentleman, further, that with respect to the whole boly of precerlents which he quoted, whether applicable or not, or whether in the least degree in line with his objections or not, we have satistied the requirements of every one of them, because we have brought down every shred of the corres pondence, so far as I know. But, the hon. gentleman was not putting the real proposition to the House, for the proposition which he stated the other evening, and which, I suppose, his argument was intended to enforce, was not that we had kept back correspondence, because, he could not assert that, but his proposition was: That a Minister should never make a statement to the House as to what has transpired, until he puts it in writing, sends it somewhere else and gets it sent back bere to be laid on the Table. All that Isay on that subject is, that in the first place, every particle of the correspondence has been brought down, and that as regards any record or memorandun that may have been marle as to ourinterviews, we are just as free to make a statement to the House as to what transpired during our mission to Washington, as if we had never put the matter in writing at all. The hon. gentleman is seeking to avail himself of a most ingenious excuse for claiming to be at a disadrantage in this debate, but it is an excuse which he will find will in no way avail him if other papers should eventually be brought down on this question. Let me call the attention of the House,
before I leare this subject, to the way in which this matter about the papers came up originally. Although the House has been for 30 days in session, we have never yet been asked for the papers, except on one occasion. On that occasion, when we were expecting to be interrogated and requested to make a statement to the House as to what transpired at Wiashington, I was asked by the hon. the learler of the Opposition something about the correspondence and something with regard to its secrecy, an I I stated that we had received the full assent of the Washington Govermment to everything being stated that had transpired. The hon. the leader of the Opposition asked if that were in writing, and I said it was. He asked if it would be brought down and I said it would be. I brought down not only that paper, but as I have said before, all the convespondence bearing on the subject, and everything that could in the remotest way come within the region of the instances and cases and precedents which the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) cited to the House this afternoon. I suppose it will not be necessary that I should detain the House, even for a few moments to discuss what the hon. gentleman dwelt upon in the last few moments of his speech, with regarl to discrimination. The hon. gentleman was as ingenious as ustad and as dexterous as usual, but it see:ned to me, that he was only playing with words, when he declared that because we decided to import tea and coffee free in this country, we were discriminating against the country that produced brandy. because we did not import that free also. That was the hon. gentleman's argument. Now, there may be something ingenious and something somul in it , but if there is anything in it, it is simply a play upon words. There may he cliscrimination between the products of different comatries, but he knew perfectly well from the statement which my hon. friend the Minister of Finance male, that the discrimination which is demandel by the United States is something more serious and act:aal than that, and that it means that the stme tariff shall not apply to the same articles if coming from two countries; but that the articles which shall be free to the one shall be taxed. anl taxed to an enormous rate if coming from another: That is the kind of practical diserimination which we are talking about, and refinements about spanish wine as compared with tea and coffe are altogether outside of the question. The hon. gentleman declared that after all he could not helieve that discrimination against Great Britain would be enforced by the United States, because they dil not enforce it with regard to the West Indies. Any one who looks at that matter will see the total difference of situation and of prolucts as hetween the West Indies and this country. The West Indies produce what the Uniteil states reguires and require the products of the United Nitates. It would be utterly unnecessary for the West Indies to discriminate against Great Britain, because on a level tariff even the articles of manufacture which the United States can send them would take possession of their markets. As regards Newfoundland the hon. gentleman's argument was at fault, because the great complaint we had to make against the Newfoundland convention was that it did discriminate against a portion of the British Empire-the Dominion of Canada. It was because we made that appear
to Her Majestys (iovermment that Her Majesty's Govermment declined to ratify that convention. If the hon. gentleman wishes to persuade this House or any intelligent portion of our people, that we may be able to get reciprocity without discrimination, because the West Indies got it, and hecause Newfoundland did not get it without discrimination, he has to answer the deliberate statement of his financial leader who declared to the country that his party were prepared to diseriminate : not in the fanciful sense of comparing tea and cotfee with Spanish wine, but in the actual sense of raising the tariff high on English gools and allowing American goocls in free. If 1 am not very much mistaken the hon. meminer fer South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) went a step farther. and said that it would be ahsurd to expect that we could get reciprocity on any other terms: and if my memory does not again disceive me, the same hon. gentleman made a statement very much to the same effect when he spoke the other night in this Honse in reply to the Ninister of Finance. Now, Sir, the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has endeavoured to meet, as other gentlemen on that side of the House have done, the statement of the Minister of Finance, that the adoption of the American tariff and discrimination against all other countries than the United States, were the only terms on which we could get reciprocity with the United States. He has met that statement with the remark that he does not believe it. It is the shortest and simplest way to satisfy his own conscience and that of his friends. They camot meet it by a word of reason. They could not during the election contestsdeny that these measures were inevitable, at any rate as regards discrimination, and they cannot now argue away the necessity for the equalization of our tariff to the American tariff, any better than they could argue away discrimination then. Here is what the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) told us the other evening, and when we read it let us contrast it with theargument of the hon. gentleman from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) that he does not believe that these terms would le imposed and that if commissioners went from the other side of the House to Washington they could do a great deal hetter. Here is what the hon. member for south Oxforl (Sir Richard (Cartwright) said in the House:
"Allow me to tell the hon. gentleman "-
Was he speaking to the hon. member for Bothwell or to whom:
"Allow me to tell the hon. gentleman that reciprocity, in the very nature of the case, must involve-not discrimination, as he puts it artfully, for the purdose of exciting prejudice algainst it : but every genume reciprocity treaty involves this: If a country is going to give you special privileges, you must give that country special privileges in return. It is of the very essence of reciprocity. It would be monstrous for the hon. gentleman or his colleagues to expect that the United States or any other country, would enter into a reciprocity treaty on any other terms."
The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) who now says "hear, hear," seeks to pat that on record alongside of his statement, that perhaps discrimination would not be required in the case of Canada, because it was not required in the case of the West Indies, where there was no discrimination at all, and where the terms which the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard

Cartwright) sought to reconcile this country to, were never imposed. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) is willing to swallow that pill now. forgetting that a few moments ago he wanted us to accept a story abont getting reciprocity on the same terms as the West Indies and Newfoundand. Mr. Speaker, a good deal has been said in this debate about the way in which the amouncement of my hon. friend the Minister of Finance was receiverl, as to the conclusion which had been come to with regard to these reciprocity negotiations. We are toll, Sir, that that announcement was received with cheers, especially from what the hon. member calls the new colony in the House. Why, Nir, every person who listened to that speech knows that the statement which was cheered was the announcement that we would not accept reciprocity on such terms as were offered. The hon. Minister of Finance had made a statement to the House, that we had not succeerled in arranging for enlarged trade relations with the United states, and the House was silent: but when he went on to tell the House the price at which we might obtain them, and that we had rejected them at that price, there was a cheer in this House as there was it cheerful feeling throughout the country. Put, sir, I can remember very well. for it was not more than twelve months ago, when this House rang with cheers from the other side, including the little colony that has gone into exile, when the hon. member for south Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) declared that the fact that we had reduced our sugar duties showed that we were not independent of the United States, but had to submit to the dictation of that country. I can remember very well, also, when the Blaine-Baker letter was read to this House. and when the hon. gentleman, who professes even to-night to be so much in favour of a reciprocity treaty in natural products if it only could be got, went into raptures when at the close of that letter Mr. Blane declared that the reciprocity treaty of 18 int could not he renewed, and that no negotiations conld le had with regard to natural products alone. I remember many occasions when this House was told ingrave accents night after night by these hon. gentlemen, that this Govermment could not get reciprocity from the UnitedStates, and when the roof shook with applause from the Opposition. And yet we are told that the memhers on this side of the House are not to cheer when they find that their representatives refuse to accept reciprocity on terms which would be not only degrading, hut ruinous to every interest in this country. There is another fahle which we owe to the ingenuity of my hon. friend from South Brant (Mr. Paterson), who spoke during the first night's delate, when his party was under great stress of weather. I never admired his ingenuity more than I did then, when he arose and endeavoured to extricate his party from their confusion by an ingenions-I was going tosay misrepresentation, but an ingenious gloss which he cast over the whole debate when he presented to the Honse as a brand new idea, that what the Minister of Finance had done was to go to Washington and ask Mr. Blaine for some suggestions as to how he might govern this country. We were delighted with the ingenuity which the hon. gentleman evinced; but we have not admired so much the persistency with which his statement has been gravely repeated to the House since. The hon. gentleman's sense of
Sir Johi Thompson.
humour was excited at the curious position of his own party on that occasion ; but the statement has been repeated since by hon. gentlemen who really thought he was in earnest. By this time they have even got the Finance Minister down on his knees, representing him as having gone to Washington and gone down on his knees to Mr. Blaine to ask for a hint as how to devise a fiscal policy for Canada. And this is the way they represent what has transpired at every negotiation which has taken place, I suppose, since the world hegan : one side making a proposition, and when the other side declines it, that side leing asked to make a counter proposition. The Minister of Finance, in what. Mr. Blaine calls a free and framk discussion, after that gentleman had declined our original proposition, was asked to make a proposition which, from his knowledge of the conditions of the country, he thought would be acceptable to Canala ; and because my colleague did that, which has been done in every negotiation that has taken place since the world began, my hon. friend is accused of trying to get a hint from Mr. Blaine for a tiscal policy for Canada. I am sure that my hon. friend from south Brant will acquit me of supposing that he intended that story to go down with the intelligent people of this country. One word more as to the allusion of the hon. member for Bothwell to the new colony. The hon. gentlemen leclared that they were in great glee, because the old speeches would do again, and the old songs could still be sung. Sir, the reason for the speeches we have hearl from the other side of the House, delivered with more than usual vehemence and ill-feeling -in ill-feeling which is exhibited by the hon. members that declaration that he answers everything that the Minister. of Finance said by not believing him-the reason is that tie little colony at the left of the Speaker is not able to sing the old songs again. The old speeches will not go down any longer; and when the hon. gentlemen opposite make their appearance before the country again, they are very likely to be asked, not what is the policy of the (iovernment in the string of questions which my hon. friend from Pothwell put to us to-night, but what policy have you got to take the place of that which has gone to wreck and ruin under your eyes within the last few months:

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the House, who has just resumed his seat after speaking for over an hour, closed with almost the sume question with which he opened his speech. He was asked by my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) what the policy of the Government was with reference to the trade relations between this country and the United States. The hon. gentleman did not deign to tell us what that policy was, but he replied in the Irishman's way by asking, what is the policy of the Opposition? The hon. gentleman started with that proposition and he closed with it ; and from the satisfaction with which his own countenance beamed, and the manner in which his remarks were received by his followers, he evidently considered that when he asked the question, the question was closed. Sir, I think the people of this country will not be satisfied, now that there has been a most lamentable failure in the apparent attempt of the Government to negotiate a treaty whether their attempt was an honest or dishonest one, and on that I have my own opinion and a very
strong one-the people of this comntry will not be satistied with asking the Opposition, what is your policy, but they will ask the (iovermment what is theirs. The financial comblition of the comontry is sutticiently serious to justify us in asking the leader of the House not to trifle with it ly asking his opponents for a policy to guide hini, but by telling the country what his policy is. I was somewhat surprised at one statement which the hon. gentleman made to-night, hecanse its historical accuracy I totally deny. He took the position that the convention negotiated between Newfoundland and the United States, which this Government succeeded in preventing the ratification of, provideri for discrimination against Camada and in favour of the United States. Sir, I hold that convention in my hamd: it is in the otficial papers hefore the hon. gentleman: I have read it time and again, and I challenge him or any hon. gentleman sitting heside him or behind him to place his tinger on one paragraph which the ingenuity of man could construe into discrimination against Canada. There is not a worl in the convention, from leginning to end, which justifies the hon. gentleman's statement, and I hold in my hand here, if it was necessary to give further proof, a speech delivered the other day by in hom. gentleman, a member of the Newfommand Government, in which, reading the treaty from end to end he asked: Where is the charge which has been insidionsly circulated throughout (amala that the convention negotiatel with the Unitel states originally discriminated against Cinada: It does not exist. The Hom. Mr. Harvey hass stated so. I have read the concention time aml ayain to see how this rumour could be justified, and I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that there is nothing in the treaty, from legiming to end, which could justify such an assertion. The hon. gentleman iwelt for a long time to-night with the historical part of the speech of my hon. friend from Bothwell.
Mr. TUPPER. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman, with reference to the convention, what was the proposed duty upon flow going into Newfoundland and the revemie tariff on foor from other countries:
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The Newfomelland statute, which preseribed the duty to come into force, after the convention became a treaty, prescribed a duty of 25 cents per barrel on flour and $\$ 1.50$ upon pork.
Mr. TUPPER. What was the duty on flour coming from other countries into Newfoundland? What was the proposed daty, according to the draft convention, on flour coming from the United States at the time the draft treaty was submitted?

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I am realing from the draft treaty :
"When this convention shall come into operation and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following euumerated merchandise imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz., flour, 25 cents per barrel."

Mr. TUPPER. And the general luty was 30 cents.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I take the speech of Mr. Harvey.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) If hom gentlemen are prepare, to accept the ipse: dixit of the Minister of Marine against the law-

Mr. Foster. Take their tarift and read it.
Mr. DATIES (P.F.I.) If hon gentlemen opposite are prepared to accept the Minister of Marine's ip, diceit against the Newfoundland tariff, as I read it, and as it was purportel, at any rate, to he read hy Mr. Harvey, I have mothing to saty: He stated in his speech that he had telegraphed to, Newfomalland for a rethation copy of the tarift, and that copy he read to the Board of Trade in Halifax. and he gave, aceording to the report of his speech which I have in my hand and which appearel in the Morming chronirle the day follow-ing,.$=-\mathrm{F}$ cents as the tariff enacted by the Newfommand legislature, and the same is put in the convention between them and the Linited states.

Mr. TLPPER. The hom. gentleman will not whect to my errecting him on a very important sulpect, and the conrection is guite consistent with the statement Mr. Harvey hats lately marle. I simply wish to state this, ats a matter with which I am pretty familiar. that. speaking of the draft convention and of the tariff of Newfommand and the subject of discrimination, one must look, ant at the spreech mate in the last few months, but in the year the draft treaty was nerotiated and a revenue tariff existed, and when the Camalian Government interfered on behalf of Camadis. And I state positively, after leoking intol looth the revemse tariff and the draft treaty of that time. and having studied the guestion arrefully, that when the revenue tariff of Newfomilland impesed a treaty on How coming from various cosutries of the world of 30 cents a larrel, the proposial of Mr. Boml in the draft treaty with Mr. Blaine was that the duty upon the flour from the Cuited States to Newfomilland should be e. cents instead of 311 cents. That statement has unt heen contranficted by Mr. Harrey in his recent speech nor has one ever contralicted it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon gentlenan hats darkened counsel with words. and I will show him the convention, the tems of which provide explicitly that 2.5 cents per barrel shall be charged on How.

## Mr. BOWELL. From the states.

Mr. Daties (P.E.I.) The comention is app'e. able to the States alone, but the point is, does th it conventiou prescrile in any of its parts that there shall be diserimination against any other comntry:

Mr. Bowell. Certainly it does.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I say not. I say that the legislation enacted in Newfoundland for the purpose of carrying out that convention declared that: "When the proposed convention between this colony and the United States shall come into operation and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandise importel into the colony of Newfoundland shall not exceed the following amounts, viz. :-Flour, 2is cents per barrel." So that the legislation which Newfoundland enacted to carry out the convention prescribed that when that convention became a treaty, 25 cents duty should lie the only duty imposed, and therefore there was no discrimination at all. That matter, Isubmit, is beyondany reason-
able doubt. I say that when the leater of the House challenged the speech delivered liy the hon. member for Bothwell, he devoted threefourtho of his remarks to the introlnctory or historical part of my hom. friemels aldress. That historical part was leathing up to the proposition be wisheri to sti, mit to the Homse as a constitutional propenition. Anl what was it: It was that when a Minister of the Crowninitiateda discussion uponnegotiations which hall takenplace between Ministersof the (rownami: foreign country, he was bomel to sulmit th the House all the papers. protocols and facts comecteri with them. How dres the hom. gentlenam meet that propesition: Does he wish the House to anderstand, ame this is a matter of importane that while there were protocols and offers mate ami reduced to writing with reference to the puestions. of wreckinge and fisheries, and Alaskal lomularies. and every other matter then and there disenseme. there was nome reduced to writing and mu after made to or by the United states with referente to reciprocitys boes the hom genteman mean to tell! this House and this comutry that, gonge as a iepresentative of the Crown to Wishingtom, a phasi aceredited ambassalor or diphonatist, authonized ly His Fxcellency to speatk in the name of the Qucen: he discussed the matter during four on five days and made no report in writing of His Excellency Wilt the hom. gentleman tell the people ami the Homse that there is no official document in writine exving an accome of what tamspired between himself ani colleagues on the one sine and Mr. Blane and dieneral Foster on the orher? I challenge the hom. gentleman to make the assertion. They havin limought down the other papers. We find that the offers mate by this bovernment to the Cuitend states with respect to each of the suljecte 1 hare mentioned were relucel to writing, as they oneht to, be, so that there wonld he no, misumderstanding on the one part or the other. The hom. gentlemam wishes, his followers and this House to lelieve that there does not exist any ofticial record of his mission to Washington or the offers mate por or con on the subject or any memo. of their own. The unassail. able proposition of the hon. member for Bothwell is this, that the Ministry having challengella discussion upen that question, were hound ly constitutional usage to lay lefore the Honse the fatct.. s, that a discussion might take place. Thes hom. gentleman says he gave no reasons why he din hot believe the statements of the Minister of Finance. When we get the facts as they are, as we believe them to be, in writing, when the constitutional usage is complied with, when Parliament is supplied with the information it ought to have and that some day or other it must have, then we will be able to tell whether the frail memory of the Minister of Finance is correct or not. We are not imputing turpitule to the hon. Minister. and when we say he misrepresented what took place. we simply say that he is like other men, a frail man; and, when we remember what occurred on a previous occasion, we tind that serious differences of opinion occurred letween Canada aml the United States (Government as to what actually did take place. Therefore we say that what the hon. gentleman started out to prove he did prove, and that it remains unassailen, and that the hon. gentleman opposite, notwithstanding the applause with which his followers greeted him, has failed to show one instance in British history where aml, ts-
sarlors went to a foreign country to negotiate a treaty and asked Parliament to discuss their action without laying before Parliament an official record of what they did. The hon. gentleman waxed somewhat warm in regard to an implied imputation that he had not, on a former occasion, accurately represented the attitude of the governments of the iwo countries to one another. The hon. gentleman told the electors at a public: meeting in Perth, held on the 1sth November, 1891, that Camadia had not approached the Einited states, but that the initiation of this matter came from the United States (iovermment. He said:
"The statement the Camadian (iorernment began the negotiations was not altogether true, because the first imimation came early in the year from Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Patuncefote, the British Minister at Washington, that he was willing to make a reciprocity arrangement with Canada. (Mr. Foster-'Hear, hear, hear.') That was the first thing which intimated to the Government of Canada that such proposals would be acceptable to the Enired States. They wanted no further invitation, but, immediately forwarded their proposals to Wiashington."
sir, is that correct ; is that historical truth ; is that a fair representation of what took place between these two comntries: The matter is not perhaps of the grave importance that it promised at one time :o lie, hecause Mr. Blaine, after an apology had heen mate by Canald's representative, expressed himself as willing to pass it orer, hat we have first Mr. Blaine's statement to Sir Julian Panncefote of Ist April, in which reference is made to the statements of Sir Charles Tupper and the late Sir John Machonali, and Mr. Blaine stys to Sir Julian Pituncefote:
"In view of the fact that you had come to the State" Tepartment with the proposals, and that the subject was then for the first time mentioned between us, and in view of the further fact that I agreed to a private conferenceas expained in wy Minute, I confess that it was a surprise to me when several weeks later during the Canadian canvass, Sir John Miacdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, both stated beforepublicassembljes that an informal discussion of a $r$ ciprocity treaty would take place at Washington after the th of March, by the initiation of the Secrecary of Stute.
"I detail these facts, because I deem it important, since the matter has been for some weeks open to public remarks. to h:ave it settled that the couference was not "initiated" by me, but on the contrary, that the private arrangenent of which $I$ spoke was but a modification of your uroposal and in no sense an original suggestion from the Government of the United States."
And, if there is any possibility of doubt remaining, we have Sir Charles Tupper going as the representative of Canala to Washincton, and auldressing an official communication to Mr. Blaine, in which he uses the following language with respect to that statement:
" I told Mr. Blaine that I wished. in the outset, to recognize the recuracy of the statement contained in his letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, which I had seen in reference to the initiation of the negotiations regarding reciprocal trade arrangements between the two countries."
Mr. Blaine says that in no sense did any initiation of the negotiations come from the United States (iovermment, and Sir Charles Tupper says that he acknowledges the accuracy of that statement. The hon. gentleman had made statements on more than one platform directly at variance with that fact, and to-might he tries to escape from the unfortunate position in which he has placed himself and the country by saying there was some mistake in the worling of a despatch and that they had not the actual words of the despatch before them at the timé.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I sail nothing of the kind in the speech I made at Perth.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.II.) The hom. gentleman silit some woris had been omitted from the despateh, and he hat not seen those words. The hon. gentleman knows that, in the despatch on which he says he acted, it was stated three times that the discussion to which he went was to be a private discussion ani not an official one. Therefore the hon. gentleman could not have understood, if he real the despatch with the excised words ont, that he was to make this matter public which it was unlerstoonl was to be kept private between the govermments of the two countries. Faith had been broken between the representatives of this fiovernment and the (iovermment of the United States, and the hon. gentleman occupied a most humiliating position when he hat to go to Washington and, through the mouth of Sir Charles Tupper, make an apology for the statement which hat leeen published. But the Govermment had gained a temporary triamph, and they hal to do anything they could to get out of the scrape. The hon. gentleman says it is a small matter, hut, as he has introduced it, I will refer to it agrain, and that is in reference to the proposal to admit certain articles free of duty moder what is called the statutory offer. The hon. gentleman says that the action of the Government was perfectly consistent in the matter. It is within the recollection of every hom. member who was then in the House, that a proposition uats male on this side to meet the offer of the United States Govermment, and that, as the United States had selected certain articles which were to be admitted free of duty, we were bound to reciprocate. The hon. gentleman not only repudiated that with indignation, but he used language, which I think, he ifterwards was ashamed of. When he was twitted with that language afterwards, he attempted to explain it away, but there it is in the Henserel, and what is that language? He says:
"I can only say, if the Crown, haring discretion, uses it in that way, it would use it to betray the interests of the people of Canada."
That is, that to permit one or more of the articles referred to in the statutory offer free into Canada when the United States admit them free into that country, if the Crown used it in that way, it would use it to betray the interests of Canala. Not a week after that-an hon. gentleman says only two days after--the (iovermment, at the dictation of sir Charles Tupper, receded from their lofty position and exercised the discretion he, a few days before, had said it would be a betrayal of the interests of Canadia to exercise. The hon. gentleman tried to evade that by stating that it forced construction had been put upon his language, but the words are there and anyone can real then for himself. I suppose he thought our memories were defective, or that we could not look up tine book again. Now, Sir, I do not propose to follow the discussion on the lines which it has followed for the last hour or iwo, any further. Speaking for myself, I would have been well satisfied to have left the discussion of the question where it was after the hon. Minister of Finance had spoken, and my hou. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartivright) had replied, but when I reflected upon the importance of the statements which he made respecting reciprocity and the chances of our ever obtaining a reciprocity treaty with the United States, the importance to
my own province in particular, and to the provinces knownasthe three Maritime Provinces, I felt I was in duty lomm to present to the House the condition in which those provinces stand, and I promise the House that I will not occupy a moment's time longer than is absolutely neressary to submit a few facts which I think it is desirable the conutry should know with respect to the condition of these provinces. The Minister of Finance took credit to himself that the condition of the comitry was reasonalily prosperons. He intimater to us that the exports were $\mathrm{S} 92, \mathrm{BN}),(\mathrm{OO})$, that this was an increase of $B S,(K M),(M X)$ he vond the average exports of Canala. I think he said, since(Confederation, and $\$ 10,0(O),(X K)$ over the year 1889. Although the hom. gentleman dil unt siy so in so many words, he challenged the admiration of his followers, and challenged their applause by intimating that in some way or another the fiovernment should receive credit for this large export. Fer my part I fail to understand why the Govermment should be entitled to any credit whatever for Canala's exports. The hon. gentleman, 1 know, poses as a medicine man, pretending that he can bring about good crops or bad crops. just as he pleases. The time was when he repudiat ed the suggestion that a Minister could be a thy on the wheel : he thought that legislation could be enacted to make a country prosperous, and he asks that credit be given to the Government for that condition of affairs. Sir. I rejoice as well as he does over the magniticent harvest of last year. It was a godsend to Canada from one end to the other. I rejoice that in the province from which I come, we harl a magnificent harrest. it saved us from a great deal of misery. I believe the harvest in the North-West was one of the greatest they ever had hefore, and it put a large amount of money in the pockets of the farmers. But, sir, I deny-it is not necessary to deny it, everybody knows it--that the Government can in any sense be entitled to the least degree of credit for that. The hon. gentleman might heat his political tom-tom over every wheat-field in Canada, and he might get his lieutenant the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to curse my ion. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright) ly all his gods, and the grain would grow just the sime as ever, and the fisheries would yield up their fruits, and so would the mines. The hon. gentleman is absolutely powerless in the matter. He told us in years gone by that the increase of deposits in the savings banks indicated the prosperity of the country ; but now that the savings banks deposits have decreased, I think some $\$ 3,000,000$ last year, and $\$ 3,000,000$ the year hefore, the hon. gentleman intimates that the fact must not be taken in any way as an evidence that prosperity is decreasing. Well, Sir, I never thought that the deposits in the savings banks afforded any indication of the prosperity of the comntry, buit I to think the withdrawal of those deposits cannot be accounted for entirely in the manner the hon. gentleman suggests. I think in some places that the people have withdrawn from the savings banks the moneys they had deposited there in order to use them for their daily wants. But I would not press the argument arising from the deposits in the savings lank as any evidence of the prosperity of the country, nor viee ver*a. Sir, the hon. gentleman stated that there was another evidence of prosperity, he quoted statistics with reference to railways, he quoted the increase

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
in the mileage of railways and the quantity of produce they had carried, the increase tomning they had carried and the passengers they had carried, and he intimated that that was a capital test of the prosperity of the country. My hon. friend lehind me (Mr. Landerkin) interjected a remark and asked him if those railways were under the management of the Covernment, and he was treated, I thought rather rudely by the Minister of Finance, who retorted that that question was an evidence of sapience of the hon. gentleman from Grey. I thought the question was very aptly put, I thought the questionevidenced astrong appreciation of the facts by the hon. gentleman from Girey, hecause he wanted to show that these railways for the alministration of which the Government were responsible, did not share in the increased tomage carried, or the increased number of passengers carrien, or the increased profits, and therefore that the Government were responsible, for all the other railways were making money and those that were specially under the control of the forerment were losing it, and therefore the fovernment were responsible for the loss. Sir, what is the fact: We discussed it last night. In the history of Canala there never has been a showing one-half so bal as the hon. gentiemen make ont with reference to the Intercolonial Railway. Why, sir, there is this fact with reference to the Intercolonial Railway-hecause when you corner these hon. gentlemen with regard to the conmercial condition of Canala and the exports and imports of Canala, they say: Oh, there is that vast interprovincial trate of which we have no record. There is this fact with respect to the $\mathbf{I n}_{1}$ tercolonial Pailway. that it is the omly large railway in Canada which is strietly interprovincial. If the traffic on the Canalian Pacitic Railway and the traftic on the Graml Trunk Railway have increased, it is very largely due to the fact that those two great railways have comections with the country to the south of us, whereas this Intercolonial Railway is entirely an interprovincial roai, and depends for its business on interprovincial trattic. If that tratfic increases, then the profits of the Intercolonial increase, and if that traftic is at a standstill or decreases, the returns suffer accordingly. Now. Sir, when we see that for seven months ending on the 29 th February last, the deficit on the road reached 5045,000 , I say that the showing is not only appalling in itself and not only an indication of crass and gross mismanagement and extraragance, but it indicates more than that, it indicates what the hon. member for East (irey intendel tosindicate by his question, not only that the foremment were responsilhe for this huge, this appalling deficit, but that the interprovincial tradfic on this road decreased instead of increasing; and the profits have decreased accordingly. That is a serions aspect of the case. One hom. gentleman, a member of the Government, had the pluck, after an examination of that road, to recommend an enornous cutting down in the expenditure and the discharge of a large portion of the staff. When he tried to carry out his recommendation he was taken by the throat, and the matter has gone from that date to this without change. Through the extracagant management of the Government, the deficit is rolling up month after month, and year after year. We had the statement made by the Minister of Railways, only the other day, that up to this
monient, he has made no recommendation to Council whatever with respect to the discharge of the surplus number of men, some five or six hundred, it was said, upon that road. Now, the hon. gentleman went further to indicate the prosperity of this conntry. He said that the tonnage of sea-going and inland vessels had risen from $11,646,812$ tons in 1879 to $18,803,648$ tons in 1891. Sir, that is a very satisfactory statement, so far as it goes, on its face, but let us analyze these figures a little and see if they are so satisfiactory as they appear primot facie. As a matter of fact, in 1879 the grand total of sea-going vessels inward and outward, arriving and departing from Canada, was $6,684,384$ tons, and of that mumber $1,028,531$ were Canarlian. In 1891, twelve years afterwards, although the grand total of shipping had increased from $6,684,000$ to $10,69 \%,()(N)$ tous, the Camadian tonnage, so far from increasing in the same ratio, has actually lecreased from $1,928,0 \times 1$ to $1,791,000$ tons. If our exports had been larger than before, the fact remains, according to our Trate and Navigation Returns, that the Cimadian trade is largely passing from Canadian lontoms to foreign loittoms, and that a percentige larger than in 1879 is carried in foreign bottoms and a smaller percentage in Canadian vesvels. These facts cannot be ignored, and I certainly will not ignore them, coming as I do from the Naritime Provinces, because, knowing the terrible, sat and lamentable condition of trade there, I have to look aroum for the cause, and I find one of the effects here. Following out a little more these shipping figures, what will you find? That the tomnage of Canada has decreased at an alarming rate. In 1873 we had $1,073, \frac{1}{6}$ is toms of shipping ; in 18\%\%, 1,310,015, or an increase of $236.29)^{7}$ tons. The Marine lepartment hats always valuel that tomnage at $\underset{3}{ } 30$ per ton, and that will give an increase between 1873 and 1874 of 37,088 ,910. From $187^{7}$ to $188^{\circ}$ which was the last return brought down, for the Marine Department has ceased to pulbish the figures for more recent years, the tomnage declined to $1,130,245$ tons, or a decrease of 179,768 tons, of the value of $55,393,040$. If that loss had been distributed over Canada, it would not have been felt so greatly, but on the lakes and in Ontario Canadian shipping has not lecreased but increased, and the loss entirely fell on the three Maritimes Provinces and the Province of Quebec. The Maritime Provinces, which gained from 18,3 to $187 \%$, have lost, during the last named period, shipping to the ralue of $84,500,000$. If we come now to the ships built in Canada, we find that in 1875 the tonnage was 118,985 , which at 545 per ton, the estimated value of new ressels, wonld give a total of $5 \overline{50}, 354,302$. In 1887 that had fallen to 22,516 , of the value of $\$ 1,113,220$, showing a loss of $54,241,000$; and I may add that three-fourths of that loss fell on the Maritime Provinces. While $I$ an willing to join in the congratulations which the Minister of Finance offers to the House and the country on the increase of the carrying trade of Canada, I am bound to point out that that trade is being more largely carried each year in Norwegian aud British ships, and that our shipping industry has been depleted and destroyed so that it is hardly worth talking about. I have been one of those who have dwelt on the continuous exodus that has taken place from all the Maritime Provinces; I have stated that the
people have fled from the provinces as if from a plague, and it has been charged against me by hon. gentlemen opposite that my statements were exaggerated and were not true. We have now the record before us, which shows that we never stated one-half of the true extent of the exolus. There is no part of Canada which has suffered so much as the Maritime Provinces during the last 10 years from the exorlus. I wish to place a few figures before the House in orler that hon. members may understand why some of us from the Maritime Provinces are downhearted, why we so strougly advocate sone change in our fiscal policy, which will lift us from the lamentalsle condition we are in to-day. Take New Brunswick for instance ; the natural increase should have been 65, $\mathbf{0}$ (0) for the last ten years. How many did she increase ? Thirty-seven souls. So New Brunswick lost (6is, (MO), who were driven from her shores, including the flower of her population. They have goue abroarl, not to the North-West, because if they had done so Canada would yet have the benefit of them. They have mostly gone across the line to enrich our rivals to the south. Take Nova Scotia: the natural increase should have been 88,111 . The actual increase was $(1,020$, or a loss to that province of 78,000 . Take Prince Filwarl Island. The natural increase should have heen $21,7 \pi$. The actual increase was 191, or a loss. in ten years, of $21, \mathbf{8 0}$.

Mr. FOSTER. What is your percentage of natural increase?

Mr. DAVIES (I'.E.I.) Two per cent per year, which will lee accepted as a very fair percentage, and as heing one rather under than over the mark. I have not referred to the immigrants, because there is no appreciable immigration to the Maritime Provinces. There may have arrived some humdreds or perhaps some thousands, lut I place them aside and I take a natural increase of only 2 per cent per ammum, and even then the calculation shows a loss to the Maritime Provinces in the last 10 years of 164,882 . Parallel that if you can in any country possessing half the advantages of Canada ats regards climate and resources. What is the fault". It does not lie in the people. A more thrifty, saving, and hardworking people I have never met in the world. They have inexhaustible resources in the sea, the mines, the forests and agricultural lands; and why then have these people, enjoying acivantages unsurpassed hy any people in the world, fled from our shores as from a plague? A remedy must be found. It is very well for hon. members from the North-West, and I envy their position in this particular, to speak of the increase of population there, which, although it is far below what was anticipated, is an increase to talk abont ; but in the Maritime Provinces we have a depreciation in land values, shipping values and loss of population. This has not been our normal condition. Between 1871 and 1881 we had, not as large an increase as we desired, but there was increase of which we were not ashamed, while from 1881 up to 1891, the period that the gentlemen opposite have been in power, the period during which their National Policy has had full fling, the period during which they have fleeced the people to the full extent, we have lost 164,882 of our people. It will not do for hou. gentlemen opposite to say that the condition of affairs which is prevalent all over the world, of the rural population
fleeing to the cities, is the canse of it : because 1 an willing to take the cities in the Maritime Provinces alone, and I am sorry to say that the results are nearly as bad there. Take St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown, the chief cities in the Maritime Provinces, and what do we find there: The great city of St. John, lyius at the mouth of a great river. a city that it was prophesied when (onferleration was being brought alowt, wats going to be the Liverpoes of America, started in lssi with a propulation of io.serm, and its population has declined since then by 3,392. Could ansthing ie more lamentahle than that? The great city of Hatifas which in $18 s 1$ hat a population of 6 ,, 917 only increased 3 ,.51 in the ten years, and the population of the city of Charlotetewn, 11.4.il in 18si. is relucel to-diy to 11.373. The three cities raken together have exactly the sume pmpulation in 1s91 that they had in 1 ss 1 . In other words the entire natural increase of the three cities of the Maritime Provinces for ten years have left these cities and gone abroal to a foreign lamd. While these cities of the three Maritime Provinces have lost 26 (onk) souls. the entire Maritime Provinces have lost $164 . \mathrm{Ss}$. Hon. gentlemen may le surprised at the persistency with which those who cone from these provinces press cery anxiously for more extented trade relations with the United states. but. sir. that surprise would cease to exist if hon. gentlemen looked at the Trade and Xavigation Returns, and examined where the exports ani prollacts of these Maritime Provincesfoum theirchief markets. It is a gratifying fact that our exports to (ireat Britain as a whole have increased, hat does that apply to the Maritime Provinces: No. The ereat province of Ontario which exports su much cheese and such it great quantity of live cattle, finds its hest market in Great Britain for these articles, amd hon gentlemen opposite point the farmers of the whole Dominion to (ireat Britain as their only market. Let us exainine for a moment what the trade returns show with respect to the market of the Maritime Provinces. Take the Province of Nova Scotia, the prolucts of which are more rariel than perhaps those of any other province. She has the largest fisheries of any province of the Dominion, she has inexhaustible conal mines, she has gold mines, she has great quantities of agricultural lands. she grows immense fu:ntities of apples, and she has some manufacturers; and where do her exports go? Out of the total exports of Nova Scotia, amounting to $\$ 9,763,(0) 0)$. (ireat Britain takes $\mathrm{S} 2,269,0(0)$; the United States take $83,463,000$ : the Spanish West Indies, 81,249 . $(0) 0$ : the British West Indies, $\$ 1,393,000$, Neirfoundland, $\mathbf{\$ 6} 64,644$, and other countries $\$ \mathbf{8 8 3}, \mathbf{0 M O}$. If hon. gentlemen would do me the favour of following those dry but interesting figure: for a moment they will see to what they will lear. Take the Province of New Brunswick. That province exports $\$ 7,182.0 \times 6$ worth per year. Where does it $\mathrm{go} \% \$ 3,000,000$ of it goes to Great Britain, the exports to which consists entirely of deals and deal ends ; $\$ 3,648,000$ go to the United States and $\$ 508,000$ to other comutries. With the exception therefore of $\mathbf{S i 0 8}, 0000$, every article that goes from the province of New Brunswick finds its natural and only market in the United States with the exception of deals and deal ends. If there was a part of this Dominion of Canada that would benefit and whose condition absolutely Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
demands broader and freer trade relations with the United States, that province is New Prunswick. What is the use of pointing the people of New Brunswick to the market of England for their produce, when they send nothing there except as I said deals and deal emls. Everything else they have to export goes to the United States: anl if you do not enlarge the market there and knock down the barriers which prohibit the people from trading there, commercial atrophy will continue to exist as I regret to say it does exist in that province. Take the Province of Prince Edward Istand from which I come. We tind that out of $\$ 1,349,0 \times 1$ worth of exports, the United States take 8933,033 , while (ireat Britain takes sifin, (x) , the Pritish 10 est Indies and (Guiana take $\$ 7,0 \mathrm{Mm}$, Newfoumdland $\$ 136.3 .330$ and other countries $\$ 41$.(oni. Of the total exports from
 (MN), Great Britain takes $5,4.88 .(1) \%$, the United States $\mathbf{S 8}, 843,($ MK $)$ and other countries all told take
 the exports of the Maritime Provinces are sent to the United States market. and the next hest market after tireat Britain which they have are the markets of Newfoundlamd and the West Indies. My remarks are male almost entirely from a Daritime Province stamlpoint, amd I trust I will be excused for that. I want to ask, how do the Maritime Provinces stand continentally" We have the Mokinley tariff, almost a prohibitory tariff, between us and the United States: we have the British West Inlies, and what have we done to open up a market there for our people: There is a limited market it is true, but a pretty grod market for Nova Sortia products in the 1 Vest Indies, and the only return cargoes that we possibly could have brought from that comatry in exchange for the surphus products sent there, was ITest India sugar. The hon. Ninister of Finance took care hy his policy to prevent us imperting West India sugar. The West India sugar which we could import was sugar over $1+$ Dutch standarl, and the hon. gentleman placed his duty upon that and prevented us from importing it. and to that extent restricted our trade with the West Indies. We know that the West India Islands have negotiated a treaty with the United States, and I fear very much that the trend of the trale hereafter will lee from the West Indies to the United States, amd that we will hereafter find the West India markets closed against the articles which we formerly sold there. How is it with regard to the Spanish West Indies, to which Nora scotia sent onde and is quarter millions of its products last year? Why, sir, the House knows that a treaty has been negotiated letween the Spanish West Indies and the United States which discriminates against Camala, and that on aud after the ist lay of July next the ports of these countries willbe practically closed to Nova Scotia and to the rest of the Maritime Provinces. And now, Sir, to make matters still worse, our own sister colony of Newfoundland, which offered a very large market for the surplus products of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, is discriminating against our products too. What do we find? We find in answer to a guestion which I put the other day, that owing to our conduct-because I cannot excuse our own Government in this regard-our sister colony of Newfoundland is diseriminating against us to a very serious extent. In the year
188., this House, improperly as 1 conceive. passed a law taxing Newfoundland cod fish and other products. That law, in some illegal way which I have not yet been able-to master, was not put into force. I want to ask the Goverument. before this debate closes, how it was that the tariff we then enacted against Newfommilland was never exactel. I do not say that the tariff was just : but the fiovernment did not impose those duties until December last. The law provided that a proclamation cond be issued under certain circumstances: exempting. Newfomalland prohncts from those luties. No such proclamation was everissuel, but the liovernment seemed to take the matter into their own hands and admitted the products of Newfoumbland free for a number of years, while at the same tine they were learling the people of Canada to |elieve that the duties were being exacted. What was the consequence? The hon. Minister of Nilitia was kind enough to hand to me to-day a apy of a circular which was issued from the Customs lepartment at Ottawa in the month of December last, instructing the customs ofticials throughout the Dominion to exact against Newfoumdland the inport duties prescribed by the statute. When we passed our statute, taxing her products. Newfoundland passed a law of retaliation, declaring that guoul those countries which taxed her prombets a discriminating duty should le levied in Newfoumdand. The result is that as we, on and after Devember last have exacted the duties atgainst Newfoumdland products, the discriminating tariff of Newfonmdand comes automatically into force, and this country is now being diseriminated against in regaril to flour, pork, hutter and other articles for which we have hitherto found a ready market in that colony. Sir, I tonk the tronble to make up from the Trade and Navigation Returns, a short statement showing how large that market was, not alone for the Maritime Provinces, lat for the Dominion generally. I find that in 1891 we exported to that country articles to the value of one and a-half million dollars, of which there were 99,438 barrels of flour of the value of $\$ 468,0(0)$. Owing to our conduct in taxing Newfoundland products, in aldition to the ordinary duty of 30 cents on flow, there will le in cents a barrel of discrimination added. What chance have we therefore, as against the United States. in retaining the trade of that comery in the face of thisisdiscriminating duty against us? Unless some methot can be discovered by which the unfortunate and unhappy conditions existing between this country and Newfoundland can be changed, and amicable relations established, the trade be. tween the two countries will be destroyed. And, Sir, I do not hold the Government harmless in this regard. I know, from having read the Newfoundland newspapers and the debates in the Newfoundland legislature, that we are not blameless in this matter. There are two sides to the question. When the Newfoundland people found themselves impelled and compelled to pass what is known as the Bait Act, it was stated in this House that the British Government assented to that Act only on the condition that it should not be applied against Canada, and it was not applied against-Canada. But it was found, as they said at any rate in New-foundland-

Mr. TUPPER. Hear, hear.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman will not ask us to dishelieve their othicial statements. They found that all their efforts to prevent the sale of bait to the French fishermen of st. Pierre were thwarted, because as they alleged cimadian fishermen carried bait and sold it to the French.
Mr. TUPPER. Do you lelieve that:
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I have the statements of men whom I have huown the larger part of my life, and whon I believe to be incapable of telling an mutruth. I have known sir William Whiteway a number of years, and I believe him to le an honest and straightorwarl man. I have known Mr. Harcey for twelve or fifteen years. and I helieve him to be incapable of making at false statement. I have the statements of these men in the public papers that when France granted an additional bounty in 1885 or 1856 of 1: or 13 shillings to the local tishermen for every fuintal of col-fish they canght, the Newfom of leeing entirely ilestroyed, as those of Xova Scotia would have leen also, unless some means were foum of putting our tishermen and the Newfoumlland tishermen upon an even footing with the wounty-fel st. lierre fishermen. The Xewfomblam Corermment sought to do that by the provision they aiopted preventing the st. Pierre fishermen getting lait. That was evaled ly the Camalian and Newfommdand fishermen selling the bait to the French fishermen contrary to law. The Newfoundland cocermment pomishei their own people, confiscating their vessels, and imprisoning these who hat broken the law: amb if I am to believe Mr. Harrey's statement, they applied to the Canadian Government, asking it to take measures to suppress this illegal trade, and to prevent their fishermen from supplying hait to the st. Pierre fishermen.

Mr. TLPPER. Does the hon. gentleman deny that our fishermen hal a perfect right to sell hait from the Magdalen Islands to the st. Pierre fishermen, irrespective of the Newfoudland laws :

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not deny that. I am trying to point out that when the French Republic increased the bounty on coll-tish, changing from a tomage hounty ou ships to a quintal bounty on the fish, it wasfound that the Newfoundlanl fishermen could not compete against the bounty-fed fishermen of st. Pierre, and that in self-defence they had to pass the Bait Act to prevent the French fishermen getting fresh bait ; and it wasfouml that that Act was useless because Canadian fishernen sold the French fishermen the lait, and the Newfoundland Government, in obedience to the promise they had made to the Imperial Government, had not up to that time enforeed the Bait Act against Canadian fishermen. But when they found that Canalian fishermen were selling bait to the st. Pierre fishermen and thus destroying the effiect of the Act, they passed a new Rait Act against Canada to prevent Canadians buying bait.

Mr. TUPPER. That has always been the custom. It is legitimate trade.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) And it is because Canadians sold the bait they passed the second Act to prevent our getting it at all. 1 only mention these facts to show that this matter has two sides, and that although Newfoundland has been accused of breach of faith towards this Doninion, and although primít
farit it is a lreath of faith, still they have a very Ereat deal to say in palliation, if not in justification, of their combluct. I go further and sily, from what has appeared in rhe Newfommand press and legishature. statements have leen made which this fiovemment have to answer. They are t" this effect : that the fiovermment sent hown, two or three years ago. senator Howland, an acoredited aseit from this colong, to treat with Newfommanm. and he gave assurances in the name of Canala that stejs would he taken by (anala to prevent our tishermen from selling hait to St. liare Those statements have heen mate openly and sufar without contradiction. Further it hats Deent stated la Newfommand Ministers that Sir Charles Tupper himself, when apprached on the subject promisel that steps wonhl be taken by the: (amadian liovermment to prevent Newfonmilamil fishermen lwing rained in the matuner I have deseribed. although he withdrew afterwards the promise he marle. It is on those statements the Newfommolland lait Act was passed, and now we find these two kindred colonies engaged in a war of retaliation, and unless some morlus is discovered by which the ill-feeling now existing ran le done atway with. and these retaliatory tariffs on the part of Canata on the one side and Newfommand on the other entirely abolished, the trade between Newfombland and the Maritime Provinces which is assomning such large dimensions will he entirely destroyed. if hat combition to the Maritime Provinces stanl in to-diay" They stand in this position : They have of face the prospect of losing the West Imlia trale, the almost vertain prospect of losing the trate of Havana amd the Spanish West Inties. the loss of the Newfomm!and trale, and the McKinley tariff letween us and the United States. In the face of the fact that heret of ore over iol per cent of the total exports of all the Maritime Provinces have been sent to the Coited states, the hom. gentleman tohe us that we must change our mone of farming and make cheest and send home fat cattle to Englami. The hon. gentleman knows we have tried that time and again. I remember a few years ago when the people of Prince Edward Island invested their capital to the extent of $t: 34,0 \times()$ or $\mathfrak{i}: 3.0,(6 n)$ sterling in the purchase of a large iron ship which we put on the route lretween the Island and Fingland in the hope of opening a trate. We shippent our cat tle for one or two years. We tried to ship our sheep ami other pronlucts, and I am sorry to saty. after it hat heen tried a year or two, it was not fomm profitable, and the enterprise was entirely given up. It is no use denying the fact that our natural trade and market lies in the United states. It may not be so to the same extent with the great Province of Ontario. Fngland is her great market for many products, bat the country to the south is her market for many other products. With regard to the Maritime lrovinces, however, the future is a lark one indeed if we are to le excluded from the British and Spanish West Indies and cut offfrom Newfoundlandand the UnitedStates. We have England for our market, but what are we to send to her from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? New Brunswick sends her nothing lut deals and deal ends. Every article taken from the mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and from the sea, except lolosters, goes to the United States, where it finds a good market, and our object should be not to glory and cheer as hon.
gentlemen did when the Finance Miniserv annomeed that the door was closed and there was iow hope of negotiating a treaty with the Ginited States. but to bend our energies to see if we cannme liscover a modus $1, \mathrm{y}$ which the difficulties existing lerween the two countries can le amicably amd satisfactorily arranged. The Finance Dinister showerl lie: wats well satistied indeed to lie able to antnounce that the door was chosed. He was pleased and joyful when he annotanced that the exports of Canada had inereased, but the groat patan of congratulation which he offered to his followers was this, that the door was chosed hereafter against any trade with the United states. that there was no hope of reciprocity. untestricted or otherwise. and that hereafter we were t. reat with England and Englan! alone. It was seen well where the hearts of his followers were. The cheering which greeted his statement with respect to the exports was monderate, but when he amomaced that hereafter we had inetter not discuss the question of reciprocity. the: enthusiasm of his followers knew molmons. The Minister of Railways sat behind hims smiling and laughing, not ashamel to lie prome that the negotiations, whether honest of dishonest I will not for the monent saty, with the Cnited state: proveri to be alosolutely a failure. Hereafter. said the hon. gentleman, our fammers must change their mode of farming, as they must look. nat to the markets to the south of us. but across the seas.and hon. gentiemen opposite eheered him to the echo. They pretembed during the elections in noy pari of the country that they were as strongly in farour of reciprocity as we were, not in uatural product: alome, hut in manufactured poods. almosit to the extent of unrestricted reciprocity: hat in this House I have heard, not one but a dozen, rise. mbe after another, and timel fanlt with rexiprocity. not only in manufactures or manafatemed pros. ducts, but in natural products as well. Hon. gentlemen opposite sain : What art you goins: to do if you hate reciprocity in beef. ar pork. of other natural products: Yon will be rainel: thus showing that these gentlemen were rppesiol even to reciprocity in natural prolnets. following: out the statement, evidently an otticial one, mate by the late President of the Council. when he dechared that the greatest calamity to Camada wonll be the renewal of that reciprocity treaty of isit. When the hon. gentleman went to the Eniterl States the other day to negotiate a traty, what kiml of a treaty did he attempt to negotiate \% H. had it stated to him time and again. his late leater: had toll him, that there was no possible hope of a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 18:7. He says he went there to discuss the question of umestricted reciprocity. Well, he was a beatutiful commissioner to go on that errand. He had denomuced the scheme of unrestricted reciprocity with a virulence that could not lee excelled or even equalleal by any of his supporters. He had denounced it as a faul, as an impossible policy, as a nebulous theory, as a ruinous policy to Canata, as a grave peril to Britisl connection. The hon. gentleman had hurled all these epithets against this policy, and yet he says he weut to Washington it propose to Mr. Blaine to adopt a policy which would be ruinous to British interests, a policy which was a fad and an unclean thing. What did Mr. Haine say ? He said: You were either
Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
dishonest before you came here or you are dishonest now. The hon. yentleman was not a perxoma finter at Washington. He could not be. He had done his little lest to magnify the difficulties between (ireat Britain and the United States when he was Minister of Marine. He had denounced in the strongest language he could muster the only basis upon which he could hope to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and then he went to Washington, and he comes lack and says he could not get a treaty frou dear Mr. Blaine, that dear Mr. Blaine conlid not see how he was going to raise a revenue if the treaty were agreed to, and dear Mr. Foster could not see it himself. Why, he knew he was deliherately misrepresenting the propmal of unrestricted reciprocity when he went there, and he did it with malice prepense. He knew, when he stated to Mr. Blaine that the question of raising the revenue was an insuperable ditficulty, that, as has been explained time and again on this side of the House, the adop; tion of that policy did not mean a sudden and immediate abolition of duties on manufactured coopls, that it did not mean the abolition of Cuties in a day or a month or a year. but that it must perforce be a gradual alolition, and that, being a gradual abolition. it would right itself after the first or the second or the third year. that though there might he a loss, not of one half nor of one thich of the revenue, but of some portion of the revemue during that time. still it would right itself. From a political standpoint, the hon. gentleman was dishonest in going there and was dishomest in stating to Mr. Blaine that the question of revenue was an insuperahle difticulty, and that he saw no way out of it. I can only say that he occupied the most humiliating position that any accredited ambassathor ever occupied in the British Empire. He went there after denomeinga policy as disloyal and pretemden that he wanted to carry out that policy. He was either dishonest in opposing that policy before ? . .. cut, \% he was dishonest in alvocating it in Washington. He can take either horn of the dileema which he likes. I camnot see where the dificulty arises in negotiating a fair and honest reciprocity, if men who are honestly and sincerely desirous of negotiating it go there. Does any one suppose that Mr. Blaine is not willing to treat with us on a fair besis?" We know that the reciprocity treaty of 1804 camnot he renewed. We know that the only duties imposed by Camada, during the existence of that treaty between l8ist and 1866, on manufactured goods, amounted to from 12 to 14 per cent, while now they have risen to between 30 and 40 per cent. Does any one suppose that our natural products alone could le the pasis of an interchange between us and the United States? The thing is ridiculous. If we are honest and sincere in the desire to renew our trade relations with the United States we must give and take. We must certainly include manufactures in any such treaty, as everybody is aware except the hon. gentleman, though I believe he wilfully misrepresents the policy of unrestricted reciprocity when he stated that the revenue we would lose offered an insuperable obstacle to its adoption. This result can be attained by those whose hearts are in the business. We do not talk in regard to this matter without some knowledge of the views of the gentlemen across the line. Their conversations have not been limited to those which they have had
with hon. gentlemen who have gone to Washington. We have the opinions expressed by their statesmen in Congress, we have their opinions expressed in the press, and many of us have had the privilege of conversing with many of their leading men.

## Some hom. MEMBERs. Hear, hear.

Mr. Daties (P.E.I.) I suppose, by the cheer: of hon. gentlemen opprisite, that is considered a crime, and that those hon. gentlemen would not discuss any of these questions with leauling men in the Cnited states if they met them. I have discussed these guestions with them, and I have not fond one of them who is not amenable to reasom. I have found a disposition on their part to negotiate with ns on fair and honest lines. I have not foumd that any of those oljeretions that the Finamee Minister considers insuperable have come from them. They certainly dil not come from Mr. Blaine, but they were suggested by the hon. gentleman and his colleagues with the desire to damn this policy in this country and to make it impossible to be carried out. In fact, the hom. gentleman was mot there in the interests of the people of Camada, but he was there in the interests of his masters, the manfacturers. Hedurst not attempt to negotiate a treaty which was contrary to their interests. But he might have stated to Mr. Blaine: We are representing primarily, the manfacturing industries, we will sulmolinate to them. as we have in Canada, the farming, the mining and the fishing industries, and if we cammot negotiate a treaty in favour of the manufacturing interests. we camont negotiate one at all. If he hail done that. no doubt he would have failed, as he has done. in negotiating a treaty, but he would have saved his consistency, and he sombla have savel us the humiliating spectacle that Canala has presented of Ministers going to Washington in March and coming back after a few minutes interview, and going again in Octoler, and coming back with their thumbs in their monthe and wisin: that no treaty could le negotiated with the Enited states. I say that the spectacle presented is the unst humiliating that could be exhilited in this or any other colony. I warn this Howse that there never has been an act of the Covermment of Canada so calculated to promote disloyal sentiments in this comutry as the step, which the hom. gentlemam han taken. If he satisfies the people of this comutry that his statement is true, if he convinces the perople of the Maritime Provinces that the door is closed, and that while they retain their political autonomy they need never hope again to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United states ly which their prolucts can go into that country. he will have done more to generate and promote an annexation sentiment in this country than anything which has ever before taken place. But, Sir, I thank Goll that, in my belief, at least, his statement is not true. I believe that this dishonest negotiation which was gone through with, was understool by Mr. Blaine as well as it is understood ly people in this House. Sir, the record of the hon. gentleman and his party was known in W'ashington before he ever left Ottawa. It was known that he did not intend to negotiate a treaty upon a basis that would be acceptad by the Washington Government, and that he had proclaimed the fact from his place in this House time
and time again. It was known that he held power by sirtue of a compact with the manufacturers, that he was to protect their interests. that those interests must he paramount. and that no treaty could le negot iated with a man holding that position. Sir. we do not holl that the door is closed. We have grod reason to know hetter, not only from the onthieial statements made in Congress, not omly from the articles in the newspipers, not only from the constant flow of our people back anlif forth from the Cniteq states. but hy comversations which we. individually, have had-aum I speak for myself, which I, individually, have had-with a large number of leading statesmien of the Unite! states, all which facts cause me to lelieve that it is quite possible for an honest man, who sones there with a sincere desire to promote a fair treaty, to negotiate one in a very short time. Sir, we will have to give as well as to take: there must le justice done to hoth sides. It has been said that the discrimination which now exists, which you have kept on your statute-look as against (ireat Britain, may le inweased. It may be so, perhaps it must be so; in my humble julgment it will he so. But is that going to prevent a treaty when you are convincedand convinced you must be, if you stu:ly the Trade and Narigation Returns-that it woull be a great anil overweening adrantage to canada to have an open market for all her surplus prolucts there: Is the fact that von are going to discriminate more against freat britan than yon do now. going to stop you from negotiating altogether: Are we to legisliate in the interest of Canada or in the interest of the British exporter: Whose interests are going to le paramount if they clash: For my part I have long since male up my mind that when they clash my vote will go for Canada. Sir, when I look at the prosition which we continentally hold to-diayand I speak more from a maritime standpoint than from any other at the moment - when I see that we are exchuled from Newfoundland, exchnted from the spanish West Indies, and practically excluded from the British West Indies-
Mr. FOSTER. Excladed from neither of the two later.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Practically we are soing to be excluded from the West Indies, because trade will follow with the treaty between the British West Indies and the United States, and if the trade is of any value they will get it and not us. I camot predict a very brilliant future for my native land when I reflect upon these things.
Mr. FOSTER. Because you do not see it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) 1 can see, and 1 wish my constituents couldsee, how the Minister of Railways laughs and sneers at these statements, which cannot be serious to him but which I tell him are pretty serious facts to three or four hundred thousand people who live down by the sea. They toil from morning till night, they spend sparingly, they are people of great thrift, and they deserve a better fate than the hon. gentleman has awarded them. I do not think if they saw the ridicule that the hon. gentleman is prepared at all times to throw upon any proposition which has for its object the opening of better markets for them, he would feel as much flattered as he dires at the present moment. Sir, it is a serious matter for those people $: I$ will not say it means life or death, but I do say it means the differ-
ence het ween prosperity and adrersity. The figures for the last ten years show that there has leen mo increase at all in the material wealth of those Maritime Provinces, and so far from the population increasing we have been umable to hold even the ammal increase by $l\left(\begin{array}{l}10\end{array}\right)(N X)$ in the ten years, and if that gres on for the next ten years 1 aisk where will we be? Sir. I know that hon. gentlemen have only one answer to give to our arguments, and it is the effective answer that the bye-elections show that the perple are in fatour of the present policy. That may be true so far as (matario is concernel, it is not true so far as the Maritime Prowinces are comcerned. The elections in the Maritime Provinces tell a different tale. whether you take the Halifas election, or the Kings election, or the Dighy election, or the Queens election or any other: they show that the people are lecoming alive to their interests, and that in the near future they will strike a blow as strong as they cam. hy their votes. in favour of as troad and free trate relations with the United states as is comsistent with the homomr and dignity of this comery:
Mr. DAVIN. I had hoped that we hat arrived at a period when my hon. friends on the oppesition side would lre comrinced that there wats no use in pursuing the policy they have so long pursued: lout after hearisg the hoin. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) ant the hom. member for Queens: P.F.I. (Mr. Davies) it would seem that they are still determined to fight mader the ohl Hatg of unrestricted reciprocity, although that whl Hay has been scouted from one enl of the country the other.

## An hon. MEMBER. No.

Mr. DAVIN. My hom friem ayy "no." My hon. friend may sit there in coming sessions, and that colony alowt which my hon. friend from Brethwell was so humorons, may have grown still larger: the sheep of which he spoke may have swelled by fifty or one humbed per cent, aul those goat:that have gone to the barremness prepared for them by the policy of the hon. gentlemen, may be still larger. And yet we hear this cry of mestricted reciprocity, and that cry, even when there was behimel it at certain amount of belief, a certain evilence of faith, was not either a very successful, nor, in my opinion, a very respectable one. And now when it is absolutely a falsetto cry, when we hear it from those benches-becanse hon. gentlemen must say something and have been able to invent nothing else--that cry has passed into the category of ridiculous clap-trap, and I was sorry to see so much time occupied here to-night in re-echoing the doleful soumds we have so often heard from my hon. friend. The hon. gentieman who has just taken his seat (Me. Davies, P.E.I.) was preceded by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), and I sympathize with some of the remarks made ly the hon. imember for Bothwell. Neither this assembly nor any other human institution can be expected to reach or even approach the ideal. When speaking of public opinion in Canada he might say the same of England, he might say the same of any country where constitutional government prevails; you might say public opinion is not all it ought to be ; but if you compare public opinion in Englaml to-day with what it was fifty years ago, not to go buck to the time of Charles II, not to go back to the revolutions, you
will tind that the state of public opinion in Fugland is intelligent. it is ever realy to grasp all great questions, and it is in alvance of what it was at any other time. I say a man familiar with the history of Canala must know that although pullic opinion, and the organs of public opinion, and this sreat instrument of public opinion that we have here. may not he all that they should lee. yet the organs of public opinion are abler, public opinion itself is more enlightened. and this great representative of public opinion is. $1, y$ the confession and evilence of all persons competent to give an opinion, in alvance of what it was 20 or an years aco. and 1 might stop at a still later perionl. Put the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) hats complained alrout public opinion, and of this Parliament taking a course that he lelieved was inimital to a healthy public opinion, and why? Becanse of the very political sins that hon. gentlemen have heen atconstomed to fall into. I grant that, accord ing to publicists and thinkers, the Finglish Parliament and this Parliament for not approtech the inleal of what the great conucil of the nation should lee. Is all the responsibility with one side or the other: Suppose a member of the conservative party-the hon. member points with a ghostly tinger towards some one on this side- - may happen to take that course which ought to lee taken hy every member of this House at times. Remember he is one of the council of the nation: remember that we are here to take comsel. that it is not our husiness to come here and range ourselves merely in hostile camps and have political jousts. That is not the ideal of a Parliament. The ideal of Parliament is that men shoulh come together and give combel. What will happen: We have seen it happen here at different times. If a member of the Conservative party happens to rise and differ in the least from his own party, diffet in some small detail, ats men of both parties ought to do from their parties, what will he done by hon. sentlemen opposite? Will they approrich the 'illestion sulseyuently in the sane large spirit ? No. They will try amd twist that act to a party alvantage, and seek from a particular and smatl occurrence to draw a general conclusion and make it sweeping effect. I wish to deal very brietly with the hon. sentleman who has just takeli his seat: He commenced his speech by resorting with great cleverness to a style of advocacy that those who have practised in criminal courts are familiar with. I do not think he was very ingenuous. He tried to prove that the reverse of a statement that was made from this side was the true state of the case. But what are the facts in regard to discrimination by Newfoundland? When we got that treaty the Newfounland tariff was 30 cents per barrel on Hour. and the treaty allows $2 \cdot \mathrm{~F}$ cents for United States four. The protest of the Giovernment was hased on that fact, and the Act which the hon. gentleman confounded with this one only came into existence twelve months afterwards. I say for an hon. gentleman sitting within two chairs of a philosophic statesman who takes so large views of things in general as toes the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), it was hardly a creditable proceeding on the part of the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. livies). But hon. geutlemen around him cheered, and however grossly at variance with the facts the statement might be, hon. gent lemen opposite would
cheer. I will $l_{\text {e }}$ vervinief in lealing with the hon. gentleman's argument as to what the Minister of Finance did in giving us the information that was in his lmsom as one of the Ministers who went to Washington. There can le no doubt whatever that it is a well estahished rule that when diplomatic negotiations take plate and protocols come into existence, if a Minister intends to refer to those, and the transactions are completed. the shond le laid on the Table of Parliament. But if you take the most extreme catses. and if you examine the authorities you will tind this: That this position is never surremdered by any fonsermment under constitutional procolure. that it rests with their sense of respmsilility to the country as to whether or not they will at any given time lay the papers on the Table. Of course, they are responsible. But in the present case yon hat really mu diplomatists in Wishington to arrange a treaty. What you had were three Ministers going lown to $W_{i s h i n g t o n ~ a t ~ t h e ~ i n v i t a t i o n ~}^{\cdots}$ and 1 will come to the dispute on that in a minute, and pass rapilly from it tos - of a member of a foreign government to have an informal. a qumesi private discussion as to what might be clone in the way of reciproal trade. As 1 molerstand it. hecause I am not in the confilence of the dovernment in this matter. in regard to the subjects that were definitely ar ranged, amd in regarl to which we have detinite information. We have the papers latid on the Tahle: and in regard to these commmications which passed letween the Ministers and Mr. Blaine amd liental foster, what have we? We have what has again and again been done in the British l'arliament, we hate one of those Ministers. the very hest means of affording information w Pariamemt that conld be ohtamel. rising in his place ami stating what took place between them and Mr. Blatine. The matter is somewhat different from a Minister giving information to larliament about what tork place hetween a diplomatist and the representative of a foreign state, that diplomatist aot leing in Parliament. What we had was ont of the Ninisters who engaged in these conversations with Mr. Blaine giving the House a statement of what took place, andilask hon. memhers what letter means condil parliament have of leing mate acquainted with what took place" The ques tion of what a Slinister is lxomil to do in regaril to information in his possession came up in Istia in the British Parliament. It was about very importint transactions, it was a case where, if ever. the papers ought to have leen laid on the Table. once you grant the argument of the hon. member for Bothwell. But. Sir, when Lord John Manners. and Mr. Pope Hennessey protested against the Govermment referring to the communications that they had hal without laying these communications on the Table, what dnes Lord Palmerston say:
"It is altogether a new doctrine to me that a Minister making a statement from information which has come to his knowledge, is bound to lay.on the Table of the House the document from which that information is derived. I andmit no such principle. It is perfectls true that when : Minister reads a paper he is bound to lay it on the Table.
If the hon. Minister of Finance had come here aml read extracts from so-called protocols, there would be ground for complaining that they were not laid on the Table. But there could have beenno proto cols, aud the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) used the word, as he usell many other words, in a

Waty that woull make the genius of English literature stare and gasp. If the hom. Minister of Finamee real from some dox:uments. there would be sool gromil for complaining that they were not latid on the Tible : but the reason why it is necessary to lay don-mments on the Table when extmets are reat from them. is lreatuse Parliament should lee face to ficte with the sonrce of the information that is given to it. In this case, we have the rery men here. hetween whon amd Mr. Blane the conversation hall taken place, and you cammot sloult the aceurracy of the statement mate by the hon. Minister of Finamee unless you resort io the extramedinary parliamentary politeness that belones at times to the hon. memper for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) amd which 1 am afrail the hom. and learned member for Queens (Mr. Datvies) fell into to night, amd unless you are goine to siy to a Minister of she lown whostands in his plate with the eyes of the conntry and the eyes of Pathament tipon him, and whose prosition could not lee mantained if he would palter with the truth, that you do not believe him: unless you are going to donit the word of the Minister of Finance. and put his mestion and responsibilty aside, in the face of the fact that if he mis. represented what took place, detection and exposare must ineritably and speedily follow. I any that that sort of thing is not treated properly by speaking satirically of it as politeness. lut that it should be denounced with every invective a man is capable of, becallose it is a degiading thing to this Honse to hear such remarks as we heard to-night from the member for Queens (Mr. Davies). I shall not refer to the point mate ly the member for gueen's in reference to what the Vinister of lustice said at Perth, and for this reason : There is no use whatever in trying to put down the slamiers or the misrepresentations of certain people. You know, Sir, that Mr. Pope, in one of his admirable poems, speaks of a certain insect that has an uncontrollable instinct, hut an instinct necessary for its own existence, to spin collwebs. These cobwels are very unsighty, and so the pret says, speaking of the slimilerer:

> - Destroy his tib or sophistry, in rain,
> The creature's at its dirty work again."

I confess to you, Sir, that I was not surprised that my hon. friend spoke once more about the monstrosity of the Minister of Finance talking about the prosperity of the comntry. It is a clreadful thing that the Minister of Finance, in the face of what we see to-day in Canala, should stand up here and speak of the prosperity of the country. It is a monstrous thing that he should dwell on the increase in the mileage of our railways : perfectly monstrous that he shoulh dwell on the increasein the tomage of our ships: perfectly monstrous that he should sidy one word about the yast increase of our exports or that he shouli refer to the evidences of our prosperity. It was superfluous, and if the hon. gentleman will excuse me for saying so, it was a superfluity of naughtiness, if 1 may borrow a word from Paul, becuuse the country had proclaimeal the conviction of its prosperity so strong ly reducing hon. gentlemen opposite to the miserable account of empty benches that they now make up, that it was perfectly unnecessary for the Minister of Finance to dwell upon the prosperity of the country. We know that when my hon. friends opposite went from place to place, and sent forth their wailings and drapel themselves, so to speak, as
political mutes. and went to the funeral of some thing. you may guess what it was, hut it was not our funeral anyway-the country rejected them. We know that the people whose votes they needed, and whose votes they wanted, and whose votes they courted with tears amd wailings, dechared in answer to their entraties: "dientlemen, really in these constituencies the accommolation in the lumatic asylums is gratly limited, and lesone as quickly as rou can." I ami much concerned for mex hom. friemil from Bothwell (Mr. Mills). I have luen a clabler in constitutional law and things of that sort myself, but 1 hase never went, of comser, as deep as that hon. gentleman. In fiat. I should be sorry to go so deep as he. One of the Latie prets tells a brother poet that if he does not get up from his looks he will grow double: and is Lee ton stmdious is no donht attembed with some inconventenes, and to be tow learmed is not ablays a happy thing. 1 confess that I feel for mis friend from bothwell (Mr. Mills), when I set him with something sitting heavily on his mind, rising discontentedly from that seat to which in its intinite merey an all-wise Providence has allotted him. amb looking fundanentally uneasy. I always sompathize with him in such a prisition. He has had tes much learning, he is uneasy in his mime until he gets off his constitutional expression of profomm principles. and I come amd I sit here like a Paul at the feet of camaliel. to learn from him his superion wishom, and I wateh and watch. hut he takes such a long time to get aromal the corners before he gets to the subject-

Mr. MILLN (Bothwell). That sou are fumbar mentally affecter.

Mr. NATIN. No, mot so profomedly ats that. 1 camot pay my hom. friend that compliment : hat I find it hard te get at his proint. At last. as $I$ alt here to-day and tried to make out what my hon. friend was at, though lhad a pen in hand and was taking notes. I conh mot discover what it was. Then I asked myself what he was like, aml I thought he was like an aged hen in a state of metaphysical dubitation as to whether she wonhl lay an egg or not.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Aned you sympathized with the hen.

Mr. DAVIN. Now, Mr. Speaker, there cam he: no question, in my opinion, as to the prosperity of the country. I will not take time at this late hour to go into comparisons : but I have heen visitings some of the constituencies. I was up in somth Perth, which used to be represented by Mr. Trow: whom personally-and I told him so--I atm surry not to see here, though on other grominds I did not wish him to be elected- -

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Explain that netaphysical distinction.

Mr. DAVIN. I went into the Township of Blanchard, and afterwards when I met Mr. Trow, I think at St. Mary's. 1 asked the people: How on earth can these men say that this country is not prosperous, when in this very township there is not a farm house which has not the rank of a villa or a mansion, on which siv) or $\leqslant(10)$ or possibly \$1,000 has been spent in omamentation! let these poor farmers, who are groumd to earth, bled livid or pallid-I believe bled white is the langnage of the member for Nouth Oxford-in that very
township sa:e I think fis wore votes for the Conservative candidate than shey hablone in the previons election.

Mr. LaNDERKIN. How many times did you speak there?

Mr. DAVIN. Twice. Now, it is the same everwhere: amil I siy to hon. gentlemen opposite that if they want to see their party grow smaller and smaller they will continue the course which they have pursued for some sears past : but if they want to make an Opposition which will be powerful and effective, they will change their tactics. Now, the pusperity of this country is a fact, notwithstambing the hon. meminer for ionth (oxforel. I am sorry for that hom. member, although merey is for the merciful. I doubt very much if there is much merey in the hon. gentlematas composition. I donbt very much if he would have any pity for political opponents if their ranks were reduced as the ranks of his friends are: amd he is one of the calases of that reduction. He is the embonliment of this ery agrainst the proxprity of the country, and the emberiment of the dislosialty in the ery of umestricted reciprosity which wits so apparent in the list part of the speech of the hon. member for Gueens (Mr. Daries). Why, the hom. gentleman is so disconnted hy that pobiog to-diay that if his party could they would get rid of him: but they camot do it. The commery does not wane him. The most they conh do in the recent hye-elections was to keep him off the platform. What is the career of that hon. gentleman? He has Fone alxme the comatry barking at its prosperity. Tarking at the Conservative perty and the National Policy. He had a kind of political rabies which madehim, so to speak, hite the (onservative parts. Interd, the event reminhs me of fiedismith's hallan on the mad dog. Jon knov that the mat doys hit a man, and the neightours were all very anmious about the mam, feanins that he would take hyimo. phohia and die. All the anxiety was direrted to the man and none to the dog, hut the event showed how much it was mishlirected, because doldsmith tells us that the man recovered from the bite---it was the dog that died. Now, I am obliged to the hon. member for pheens, for almitting that we hath at grom haveest in the Nomph.West. That shows that hon. gentlemen opposite are making progress. But he asks what credit have the dor: crmment for it?

Mr. LatNDERKIN. They ploughed it all.
Mr. D.AVIS. I grant yon that the fiovernment did not plough and the dovermment did not sow: but if the Conservative Covernment, the doverit ment of Sir Johm Matelonahd, of winch this fiovernment is the contimation. had not built the Canadian Pinitic Railway, as the hon. member for South Oxford would not have them, as the hon. member for Bothwell and their late leader, Mr. Blake. would not have them, where would be that magnificent harvest of which the hon. gentleman now admits the existence? If he almits the existence of that harvest, what does it mean? Do the millions which come in for that harvest contine themselves to the North-West: Is it not the nature of money to spreal itself as a river or a lake, and touch all shores of the community? And yet the hon. gentleman asks what creelit have the Govermment for it? I will tell him who has the crealit.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. It is Mr. Dewiner who has the credit: he is the fiovernment of the NorthWest.

Mr. DAVIN. The hom. gentleman is mistaken alout that. I like me hon. friemi so much that I am always sory when 1 cammet astee with him, and the consetpuence is that his remarks doom the to perpethal regret. Sow, Sir, I will not Waste time in leating with the dectrase in the satings banks deposits. That has been dealt with fully in the spece haf the hom. Minister of Finamere so that the answer to the hom. meminer for pireens on that subjert is in the Hemomet. With regatel to shipping. I watut wenint out that the hon. gentleman must hat he hen chasioforty disingemous in what he satil in resarel to the dectease of tomnare of vessels louilt in Cimanda. He trie $\vdots$ : omake out that that, tow, was an evilemace of diminisherd prosperity: yet the hon. ©entheman must have known that withan recent vears the fathon hats grone from timber ships to irom ships baite on the Clyele: he mast have knewn that lame ships are registered in Finglamd why: In order that they may escape municipal taxation. And yet the hon. gentleman. knowing that, spoke as if he were speaking unt in a larliament like this, lut lefore a jurv, in which ease when the trial was aver amd had or hand not got his verdice there would he ne more alonat it. If in parliament when he can be amswered he talks in that way, what would he sity on the hustings: train he spoke alont the census. Well, I am mot wings to take up the time of the Hanse alome that. but I see the eves of my hom. friend from Wellington (Mr. Ma.Mullen) tived on me, amla smike that is chihllike and blam lighting up hiscomuterance. 1 will ask his attention therefore for a moment to a few remaths 1 will make alont the census and the exolus, amb ats he is great on compatisoms of figures 1 will aill his attention to this combarison. Jay 1 point out to the hon. gentleman that he is athally not rasoming when he takes a set of figures for one rear, siy is.C. and compares it with a set for 1 SST. The true compatison would be the figures which we might have shown, hat hon. gentlemen opposite continued in office since 15 SS as compared with those we can show to-day. That wonh her the real comparison, showing the state of the comutry, had the Mackenzie Alministration eontimued in oftice to-day as compated with what it really is under the Conservative regime. Hat hon. gentlemen opposite remaned in power what would have happened? We should have had a latitic Rahimay extending probably : (x) miles west of Wimapeg. Eatst of Wimnipeg we should have had the water stretches: we shouh have mo NorthWest whatever, and the credit of Camalat would not. be what it is to-day. Now. take the cemsus. Does anyborly suppose we have amything to do with limiting or increasing the population? 1 $\mathrm{me}^{2}$ : anybuly suppose that the exolas wouhl not take: place whaterer government was in power?

Mr. MLL. (Bothwell). Ves.
Mr. DAVIS. The hon. gentleman is better informet becanse he knows very well that the natural canse of that exolus is the restless enterprising spirit of a progressive commmity such as curs. As to saying that the cause is to be attributed in any way to the quality of the fiovermment, that shows a rery bid state of perceptive powers, maless

We had a tate of things surh as existed prion to 1s-s when evergholy was show ded in glown and In' attempt mate $(1)$ develop our mamfactures. But I sity this. that with the comutly in a nommal andition we have to accoment for the exolus by the enterprising spirit of restless elacated young men who will if across the line and elswhere too. Neither will I deal with what the hon. gentleman sail atmot shgitr, becallse after all that has been sutheiently dealt with. I want to refer once again th the negotiations at $W_{\text {ashington and to what }}$ the hon. member for Gueen's (IP.F.. I.) satid conreming then. He deseribed the Ministers, especially ihe Minister of Finance, as going lown to Wiashimeton dishomestly. with the view of putting obstacles in the wat of reciprocity, and he went on to say that the Minister was greatly to be blaneed liecallese he showed ditficulties on the Camaliant side in the way of a proposed treaty under discousson. But the hom. gentleman evinenty fails to see that showing there was a difticultyon the (analian side would henoeridence of a disinclination on the part of the Finance Minister to have a treaty. If he had shown ditficulties on the American sifle. that wruld show he was disinclined to make a treaty. (an ally one who knows any thing of our Conservative and Reform politicians donht that every enlightened man in this comatry womblae reariv tomake a treaty with the United states which would be useful to (anada? Nolody dombes for one moment that we would be ready to enter into a traty on the line of the Act of is.it moditied hy present comblions. and moboly dombts that such a treaty could be mate if the Ainericans were willing to meet us half waty or even a dnarter. But, atil: Minister of Finance says, the history of our negat tations shows that to our propersals there are ho comiter propesials, and that when the hamd was stretched gut hy (ianala. no hand was stretched ont to meet us. In fact. the comersations hetween the Finamet Minister and Mr. Baine reveal what might hate heen known from inference and from the political sitnation in the states, the character of the party to which Mr. Blane helongs. and Mr. Blatines own chamacter. and that is that it would he impossille to get a commercial treaty with the Linited states unless on terms this comitry would never sulmit to. I was sorry to hear the closing remarks of the hom. member from Queen's. He talken in a rein of humiliation we have ton often hearal from that side of the Honse. hut which the country bas declaned they will have none of. He satid nothing could more tend to disloyalty than to have it go forth that it is ditticult or impossible to make a treaty with the United States. What would that mean: It would mean
 lay the fomdation here of at great mation amb are looking humbly, pitiahly. to the United States: Can you imagine anything more contemptible? If that is the position of Camala the sooner we go cap in hamd to Wishington the better and say, as it is impossible for us to do anything without your permission, as you are masters of the situation, let us make the liest arrangement we can for annexation. That is what the language of the hon. mer:ber means, if it means anything. But, Mr. Speaker, the people of this country by their rotes in the past elections have expressed their opinion. When I heard him talk about St. John and abont the effect of our commercial legislation on New

Brumswick. I conld not help thinking that there is but one luan from New Brunswick in this Honse. Are the pe:יple of Dew Bronswick all era\%y that they will suppert at liovermment which is destroying their vitality and bleeding them white: Are the people of ianada, belonging to the most enlightened races, with education diffused so thoroughly amonest them. se ntterly lost to their own interests that they will vote for the men who will destroy their prosperity $\because$ The thing carries absurdity on its face. It should be denomaced. I denomuce it this night. It is a pity to have the time of this House taken up,as it isamothas been, hy pomiling at a ery that is entively played out, and waving a bamer that the people will have nothing to do with. There is a member on that side of the Honse whomi greatly honour. He is a man of chivalrons sonlI mean the lealer-and, if he is going to stick to this ery, he will lee in the position of Cadot, the hero of a poem written by Mr. Ianis Frechette, "Le diopuctu íumtome." (iadot was with France When Canala was cenled to Finglaml. He still wated his white Hag over his little fort. A number of Fnglish soldiers summoned him to suremler. and he refused. They were called away. Twenty yeats passed by and still the Hag Hoats idly on its swaying mast, although it has no lomger a meaning. and the mhepper man's chivalry is all wasted ami astray. I say there is not a man on that sile: fighting for umrestricted reciprocity who is mot fighting under a phantom hamer which every sensible man can see has mo longer any meaning. The Opposition commenced by taking a depraved line. First they took marestricted reciprocity. Now they are driven down to commercial mion, and after wardswe will the themselves driven to amexation. and then that colony will wo doulth have swelled very large, and where will the party timd itself: It iniy have lisippeared altogether: But anvay murestricted reciprocity is mo longer a serions ery, and I womb fain hope that even this sesision hom. gentlemen would review the sitmation and oise hs cleat. reatemble. logical eritioism .. criticism that, though it might come from hostile ranks, would ret adrl to the efticiency of that great comucil of the mation for the excellence and effectiveness of which my hon. friend the memher for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) is so anxions.

Mr. WATson. If the Honse has not heen entertained by fats and figures from my hom. friend who has just sat down, it has no doubt been treated to an amusing address. I might have expected from the remarks he addressed to us - 24 hours ago, that he would have given us some information on questions affecting the people of the Nonth-West. but we have heen toll of an animal that changes its colour, and I know of no man who changes himself so rapidly as the hon. member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin). We have heard him denombing a liovermment of incompetents, a cal. inet of antiques, and last night we heard him denomeing the (rovernment for keeping up the duty on binding twine, and claiming that, according to the Xational Policy, when combinations were formed, it was the duty of the (iovermment to reduce the duty. I expected to-nighc that, when he had an opportunity of dealing with a larger field, he would hare dealt with different questions, and would have pointed out the advantages which it
change of poliey would he to the country, and in particular to his constituents. We have hearl a good deal from hon. gentlemen opposite about loyalty and discriminating against direat Britain, hut on examining the Trade and Navigation Returns, we find that the present Administration is discriminating against Cireat Britain. We find that the amount of duty they levy on dutiable goonds from direat Britain is ex per cent and on dutiable and free yoonls oe! per went. While ongools from the United states which are dutiable they levon? per cent and on dutiable and free 143 per cent. so that they are diseriminating against dreat Britain in the proportion of $1+1$ per cent to $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ ! cent. The Minister of Finamee silys he went to Washington aml applied for a renewal of the treaty of isiot in natural products. Other hon. sentlemen on the other sile say that the farmer would he injured by the renewal of that treaty. The Minister of Finance was tohl, ats we have tohl himi time amd again. that a treaty on that gromad alone comlal not lee obtained. We go follther than that. and say we should ask for free trarle in manufactured gomes as well as in natural products, and I say that, as far as the North. West is concerned. we would be much more benetited by free trade in manufactured products than in natural prohlncts. We have no fear of free trade in natural products and we wish to have free trante in manufactured goonls. The experience of the North-West is that the farmers there have to pay, if not the whole 3.i per cent. at least 30 per cent. on the agricultural implements they use on the farm. The member for Western Assimiboia (Mr. Davin) spoke of the language used hy the member for Queens, P.E.I. (Mr. Daviesi in reference to amexation, when he satil that no language could be used by any member more calculatell to encourage annexation than the language of the Minister of Finance. I agree with the member from Prince Folward Island. and I will give the member for Assimiloia some evidence given hy a gentleman for whom he had great respect, in years gone by. Before the reciprocity treaty of is.ot, there was just such a sentiment as there is to-lay in favour of ammexation. and we know that at present the first lientenant of the Conservative party in Ontario, Mr. Sol. White, is an advocate of amexation. Previous to lint, some of the best men of Canala, some who hold the highest positions to-day were in favour of amexation. No less a person than the Premier of this Dominion was in farour of annexation in 1849 , and other sentlemen who have occupied prominent positions in the Conservative ranks since that date, signed that annexation manifesto. Now, let us ask what occurred to allay that feeling of aneation. We find that just such a reciprocity treaty as we wish to make with the United States reconciled the people of this conיntry to their condition. They were not satistied in ISty when the Hon. Mr. Abbott, the Hon. 1). L. Macpherson, and other prominent men signed the annexation manifesto. Sir John A. Macdonali, in referring to the Treaty of ISist, used the following words :-

[^26]"Nor is the subject entirely devoid of political significance.
" Ender the beneficent operations of the system of selfgovernment which the later police of the mother country has accorded to Canada, in comuon with the other colonies possessing representative institutions. combined with the adrantages secured by the reciprocity treaty of an unrestricted commeref with our nearest neighbours in the matural productions of the two countries all agitation for organic change: has ceased-all dissatisfaction with the existing pulitical relations of the province has wholly disappearea.

So vou see that Nir John A. Macelonald felt that reciprocal trade with the United states. under the treaty of 1 Nith. Was the main ratuse in allaying the feeling infarour of ammexation that existed previnu: to that date. I am satistied that mothing that can be lone by this iovermment to allay any feeling that exists in (imada to-lay in favon of pulitical inion. will havealnetter effect than the renewallof that treaty on a homater hasis. which we know the Amerians are willing to extend to us. The hon. member for West Assiniluia (Mr. Wivin! spoke of the election in South I'erth. probahly becalle the Conservative candidate was successfulin that comenty. I happened to lee in that commty, and I took pains to look up the census to ascertain how the connty stomi with regard to population. I will take the township of Blanchard. Which is pietured tor this House as a township, where the farmers are apparently pros. perous. 1 tind thit in that townshipin Issi, there wats a population of $3.04+$ : in 1891 it wats - ? 9 Mo on an actual loss of 344 . If yon take: per cent as the matural rateof increase -and I think the hom. gentleman will agree with me after seeing those healthy. rohnst perple that the increase ought to he: per cent. as the men in that township are not like the hom. gentleman himself, most of then are marrich men-. if you ahd $?$ percent anmailly to $3,2+4$, it would make. 6ts. So son see the loss in population sutfereal by Blanchard township in ten years is 942, to say nothing about the immigrants that came from other countries. Now, sometimes hom. gentlemen opposite have made a comparison hetween the eastern provinces and the eastern comnties lying along the bor der line in the Enited States. But while the Americans may have lost in their comnties along the bomblary line, we have also lost in the eastern portions of the province of Ontario. But I say that so far as we are concerned, we are satistied that we have a letter country on our side of the line, and the people ought to be more prosperous and ought to remain at home. But if people leave the Eitstern states, where do they go: They go to the Western States. Unfortunately for us in (anata, although our population is increasing in the North. West, it is mot increasing as rapiolly as it should ; there are thousands of young Camadians who leave Eastern Camada to go to the United States. lut it is not for want of room or accommodation in our Canarlian North-West. I think the member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) will agree with me that we have letter natural facilities in Manitoba amd the North. West than they have in Vinmesota or Dakota, and still humdreds of thousambs of our young Camadians prefer to go to the Western States. I think that the National Policy has a great deal to do with it, if it is not the sole cause. Hon. gentlemen opposite have also disallowed our railway legislation. For years those hon. gentlemen would not allow us to build a railway with our own money. Under this National Policy a young mangoing to
the North-West has to pay sell a year more to buy the necessaries which he repuires to purchase on a prairie farm, than he would have to pay south of the line. Now, that is quite an inducement to a young man, and it is one of the great reasons why immigrants go to the United Stetes insteal of eoming to (amatat. We have been toll in this dehate that Great Britain is our market. Now, I contend that when we are discussing the tariff there are some articles we may leave ont altogether when you are making a comparison as to where our natural market is. So far as lreef and breadstuff are concemen, both Canala and the United States export those articles to direat Britain, and the British market regulates the price of those articles. But ontside or those two articles, where dowe find the bulk of our products go: Why they so to the Cinted itates, that is our nationa market. Take horses, for example. Since conferleration
 went to the linited States and omly i.tis to direat Britain. Why is this: Becanse we do not raise the kind of horses they want in (ireat Britain, and if we did raise them, ind if we hat Imperial Fede. ration, aml (ireat Britain discrimmated in favour of her colonies, the whole British market would not consmme the horses we have to export allmatly. A conple of years ago we exported to the Unitel states sone $16,1 \times N$ ) horses, and we time from the trate retmons of direat Britain that last year the total imports of horses into that country only amounter to $13,(n n)$. Therefore, if we hal the British market to ouselves they would not require all our surplus horses for years. We have been forcing these horses into the linited states umder a $\because 0$ per cent tariff, while we had free trade withlireat Britain. Now the Linited Nates impose a specitic duty of $\mathbf{B 3 0} 0$, and our hest horses are still climbing that high tariff wall. although we have free trade with Iireat Britain, showing that the United States is our natural market for horses. Now, I will come to the egg uluestion, which, althongh some people look upon it as a small industry, still is a very important one to many of our farmers. The farmers of Canada know well that their eggs, as a rule, will pay their grocery bills, aml that is a very important item for them. Until 1889 we shipped $12,(0 \times 1), 0 K 1$ dozens of eggs yearly to the United States, and we did not ship any to (ireat Britain. Since the McKinley Bill imposed a duty of five cents a dozen on our eggs, it is true that some of our eggs hare gone to fireat Britain, bat the egg dealers without exception give evidence against the British market for our eggs. the American market still remains our natural market for this article, and we still ship more eggs to the United States, eren paying $\bar{i}$ cents a duty per dozen, than we do to Circat Britain. I have heard it stated that the price of eggs was no lower on account of the MeKinley tariff, that the lowest average price last season was 10 cents per dozen. I think the lowest price under the McKinley tariff has been 10 cents. That does not, however, prove anything. The lowest arerage price paid for eggs in Michigan was 14 cents per dozen, while 10 cents was the lowest arearge price in Canada. One cent per dozen would place them on the market, and this shows a loss of three cents per dozen lecanse we have not the American market. Of sheep, we shipped in $1880244,(000$ to the United States, and $4^{7},(\mathrm{M})$ to Gireat Britain,
the duty leing 7 or cents for lambs and $\$ 1 . \pi 0$ for sheep. Of wool, we shipperl to the United States I, (KNO, (MK) Ils., and nome to (ireat Britain, the duty leing 12 cents per llb. It may lee satid that we camont control the McKinley Aet, hint I am satisfied that if proper representations are mate 20 the Americans we can secare a large measure of reciprocity with the linited States, not only to the benefit of the people of (anada but those of the United States as well. bint there are certain matters over which we possess control, and there are certain articles from which we can remove the duty. By taking off the cluty on binding twine we can save our farmers $\mathbf{S} 4 \pi \%$, (uM) ammally and only lose $\mathrm{sh},(\mathrm{nN})$ of revenue. Take
 lons leing importerl. The duty paid on the importen oil, which is of the value of $840 \mathrm{~s}, 27$ ? , is Si36in, 1:31. On the total of lin,(Kn), (NA) gallons there is three times that amome of laty, or on the IO,OKNO,OKI gallons of oil we retine in Canala under. a strong combination that controls the output, these men put in their pockets on accomit of that
 only one-third of the taxes collecter on any article gres into the pullie treasury, and that two-thires: find their way into the pockets of the manufacturers, refiners or combinations. Accorlingly, as the member for Assimboria (Mr. Datvin) said last night, not to-night. the diovermment should interfere and reduce the cluties. Coal oil is comsumed almost entirely by the farmers and lahoming classes. becanse in towns and cities the electric light is largely used : and, therefore, these $15,(\mathrm{KN})$, (M) gallons of oil are used ahmost entirely by farmers aml labourers. We were told a year ago that the duty din not increase the price. and during the elections of that time, at the last general election, we were told that everything was cheaper in 1891 than in 18.8. That proves nothing. What we desire to know is what the prices would be if the duties were: removel. When the rluties were lowered on sugar, the people fomm that the Conservative party had deceived them before the elections, because when the laty was reduced on sugar the people got it cheaper: I claim that we can wipe the daty entirely off sugar and be better off for doing so. I shatl he: asked what about the refiners. I would proville not only for them but for the people employed in their establishments, and even then we should be better off than we are to-day. It is estimated that we consume ammally $200,000,0$ (10) llos. of sugar. All our sugar is over 14 Dutch standaril and it is subjecterl to tor of a cent per llo. laty. We have practically shut off all trate with Jamaica on account of this duty. The Americins admit all sugar unter I6 Dutch standard free and sugars over 16 Dutch at $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per lb., and we therefore impose $\frac{\pi}{i n}$ of a cent more aml do not almit as high grades free. So all our sugar has to be refined before it can be sold to the consumer, for all under No. 14 is unfit for human fool. I say we pay in of a cent wore per (l). for sugar than do the Americans. Take

 people are employed by the sugar refineries, anil I would pursue the policy of superannuating them, giving each $\sin (x)$ per year during natural life. biof) men at 3 BN) would take $\operatorname{SiN}$ (MK). Then about 12 Mr. Watsos.
to satisfy them with a suall amome, but suppose they each received SOD, (rx) a year, that would make $\mathrm{S} 300,(0) \mathrm{N})$, or a total expense of $\mathrm{E}(6),(\mathrm{x})$ to provide liberally to all employed in the sugair industry. $\because(N),(N O),(O N)$ lhs. of sugar at $\frac{\pi}{1 \pi}$ of a cent represents $\operatorname{sl}$, (iNO, (KMO. So by wiping out the sugar refineries and by pensioning the owners and the employes at a total cost of $\mathbf{\$ 6 0}(0)(0)$ yearly, we wonld have sugar as cheap as it is to day and Sl,(XN),(NK) ammally placel in the treasury. Or, if sugar were made free, the people would obtain it at a much cheaper rate than they dos to-day. The hon. gentlemanreferred to the prosperity of railways and it is desirable that these matters should be -liseussed. Railwayshavebeen prosperousin (anada and are prosperous to-day, beatuse they enjoy frec trade and they are alout the only enterprises that An enjoy freetiale. On theother hand, take Canalian shipping. On the great lakes our shipping has not free trade and what is the result \% Only in per cent of the lake trade is carried in Canadian bottoms. No inetter proof of the adrantage that could be atfordeal by reciprocity can be adluced than that which wonll follow free trade in shipping. The member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) mentioned that there were good crops ant he wonlered what the people wouldio without the Conser rative party. One woald imagine that they controlled everything, and that they alone would give subsidies to rail. ways, to harbours and other public works. It minst, however, he remembered that it is the public. momey that is expended, and if a Liberal Government were in power the country would undoubtedly possess as many miles of railway as thereare to-day.
 miles built to a saw-mill.

Mr. BOWVLL. Because you would not have at satw-mill to which to build a ratway.

Mr. W.ATsON. The hon. gentleman suggesterl that more miles of railway have been built in Manitoba than would have licen the case if a Liberal (iovernment were in power. But the Lileral Giovermment never restricted railway building, and I am well aware how the people of the NorthWest suffered for years on account of the railway policy of hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. gentleman spoke of public opinion, and public opinion hat left the Opposition in reduced circumstances so far as numbers were concerned. I have no lonht that before this Parliament is ended that hon. gentlemen will find that the Opposition is a pretty lively corpse. A year ago the hon. member from Assiniboia (Mr. Davin! was not quite as solid a supporter of the diovermment as he is to-day.

Mr. DaVIN. Just as solid.
Mr. WATSON. I do not think so. I think that the hon. gentleman delivered a speceh in this House that rather reflected on the fiovernment which is now in power.

## Mr. DAVIN. On immigration.

Mr. WATsON. The speech that he delivered was a general condemnation of the Premier down to the humblest member of the party. There may he reasons for his change. The hon. gentleman as he stated did stump in the county of South Perth, and he claimed to be an Independent thereand to be one of the men who was sufficiently independent when owning and controlling a paper in Regina to criticise the action of the Government. We have
heard him state repeatedly in this House that he did not control that paper, hat we timl by the Public Accounts that there are probably certain reasons why he should be a supporter of the Govermment of the day. In south Pertly he boasted of controlling that paper, bat in the House of Commons I think I heard him deny it. However I felt satisfied that if the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) did not criticise the (iovermment, his constituents knowing that he did enntrol it would unt have sent him to represent them in Parliament. We know that he had to pledge himself to the people. He toll us last night that he had to pledge himself that he would declare in thes Homse that the tax on binding twine showd he removerl, and I have no doubt that he hal to plenge himself also to vote for taking the daty off agricultural implements.

## Mr. DAVIN. No.

Mr. WATSON. If mot his next neighbour did. I know the hom. gentlematm from Assimiboia ( Mr . Daviny had to pleige hinself on the tenperance 'fuestion: he hat to make several plenlyes to the electors, and that being the case I do not think that he has treated his people well when he comes here to-night and eulogizes the forermment and their policy. I do hope that the fovermment have not done as the Minister of Finance has statel, and have given up all hopes of having at reciprocity treaty with the United States. So far as I am concernerl I would like to see free trade with the world and direct taxation. Some hon. gentlemen whistled across the House, and I feel satistied that if we had direct taxation hon. gentlemen opposite would bot have so much money to spuamider as they have to-llay. Their policy is a system of legalized roblery in taking a man's money out of his pocket when he does not know it. If I have Siln in my pocket, and a highway robber puts a pistol to my heal and says: I want sino, I will prolably give it to him if I think the gun is loaden, lut if I ean get that man arrested he will be placed in gatol; whereas the highway roblery practised ly the manufacturers or combines is protected hy legislation. They take our money and they give us no more in return for it than does the highway robher. I can easily understand that the Dinister of Finance did not want a reciprocity treaty with the Cnited States, for if he got it he would not know what to do with it, and I also believe that hon. gentlemen opposite would not know how to run elections if they had free trade, because they require to have the manufacturers' sulseriptions at their back. I do not believe that hon. gentlemen opposite have been honest in attempting to get reciprocity with the United States, for 1 am of opinion that unrestricted reciprocity could be secured if proper representations were made to the neighbouring Republic. I am satisfied that the people of the Sitates want a great many articles that we produce, that we want a great deal that they produce, and that mutual reciprocity would be advantageous to both. While we have a high tariff Minister of Finance on the Canadian side and a high tariff McKinley on the American side, we cannot expect to reduce the tariff wall. I do hope that the fiovernment will not stand by the statement made by the Minister of Finance, that he had no hope for reciprocity.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN. Yes, we will.

Mr. WATson. I believe that the hon. gentleman from south Victoria (Mr. Fairbairn) will, but l noticed last night that he did not repeat his speech of a year ago on the binding twine guestion. Aot a man on the other side of the House defended the exactions of the forermment in exacting taxes from the people for bingling twine.
Mr. FAIPBAIRN. It was not worth while.
Mr. Watson. Probahly they have had an intimation that the (iovernment will take the duty off twine, and 1 have no donlt that the hom. gentleman from south Victoria (Mr. Fairbairn) along with others was tied up last night by a piece of binting twine and was not allowed to speak. The hom. member for Assiniloia (Mr. Davin,) spoke ahmont the lunatic asylums in some constituencies heing tilleel up, but I felt satisfies after hearing the apeech of the hon. memher to-night that the lumatic asylums in his part of the comitry must have been filled up, and that there was no more rom there. Without further orenpying the time of the House, Mr. Speaker, I will now take my seat.
Mr. Momillati (Huron). I hey to move the ajournment of the debate.

Mr. FOSTER. I wish to call the attention of the House. that hoth last week and again to-night, an arrangement was made with the leader of the $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{p}}$ position that we should tinish the delate at a reasomalle hour to-night. Ido not see the lealer of the Opposition here, hut I have no doubt that such information was given to me after consultation with his colleagnes. Therefore 1 think that the hom. gentleman had better go on and make his speech.

Mr. Memillan (Huron). There are two or three of us to speak on this side yet and we ought to be allowed is fair opportunity. If the Honse dees not wish to adjourn we will have to goo on.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). Was the understanding that there should not lee any more dis. cussion, or that we should go into Supply?

Mr. FOSTER. That we should close at an early hour to-night.

Mr. Paterson (Prant). We can discuss the items on supply. When any motion is made to go, into supply the whole matter can he brought up atcain.

Mr. FOSTER. Certainly, if you wish to bring it up.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). That will be in acoordance with the arrangement.

Mr. FOSTER. The arrangement was simply that this debate on what is called the Budget would close to-night at a reasonabie hour.

Mr. MILL. ( Pothwell). I think that the Minister of Finance informed the leader of the Opposition, at the same time, that nobolly on that side would speak.

Mr. FOSTER. I think not. The hon. gentle. man is quite wrong in his information.

Mr. BOWELL. I think the hom. gentleman remembers that he told me that the debate would close to-night when we consented to an early adjournment the other night.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I know that the Minister did arrange with the leader of the Opposition
that the delate should close at this sitting. luat I understoon that the Minister stated that no one else on the opposite side would speak on this subject.

Mr. FOSTER. I think the hon. gentleman had hetter finish his speech.
Mr. MILL: (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman can make his speech at any time on going into supply.
Mr. MoMILLAN. If I shall be allowed to speak on going into supply I would rather speak at another time.
Motion agreed to, aud Honse again resolved itself into Committee of supply.
(In the Committee.)

Mr. MILLi (Bothwell). I notice that there is an increase of $\$ 13,339$. Will the hon. gentleman say how this increase has taken place:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There are several statutory increases, $\$ 1,($ (i) for keepers and $\$ 2,3(1)$
 an isolated female prison and a new criminal lunatic asylum. But for that there would be a decrease in the estimate. The report which has heen laid on the Table of the House shows a very regrettahle state of affairs as regards the lunatic asylum. It is the only asylum for criminal lunatics in the bominion, and it is simply a large ward in the building occupied for divers other purposes, among others for a flow mill. There is a great want of exercise and employment ; of ontdoor exercise there is none. I think it is desirable alonve all that a lunatic asylum should be provided. It can be constructed on the penitentiary property. If funds were available, I should like very much to erect a prison for female convicts, who are likewise congregated in that penitentiary from all parts of the country. The accommodation for them is only in the basement of the buiding, which is somewhat damp and glowmy, and not at all the kind of place for convicts of that description.

Mr. FLINT. I would ask the dovernment if they contemplate carrying out any of the suggestions made ly the Inspector of Penitentiaries in regard to the establishment of a prison for young criminals. I was very much impressed hy the arguments of the inspector. and I was heartily in sympathy with his views.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not propose to take a vote for that service, but $I$ am entirely of the opinion the inspector has expressed, and it is incumbent upon Parliament to make some provision for that. I propose to frame a scheme for an institution of that kind, and have it realy for next session. and ask for a sote for it.

Mr. PATERNON (Prant). Is the decrease in the maintenance due to a decrease in the number of convicts?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No; it is a reduction in the ordinary expenses. I do not think the number of convicts is less or likely to be less.

[^27]
## REPORT PRESENTED.

Report of the High Commissioner for Camala.-.Mr. Foster.)
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the aljourmment of the House.
Motion agreed to ; and House aljourned at 1.05 a.m. (Werlnesilay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wemsempas, 30th March, Isge.
The spenker towk the Chair at Three rectock.

## Praythe.

## (HARGES AIAANST JUMOE ELLIOTT.

Mr. LISTER. Understanding that objection would le taken to the petition which was presented the other day from Thomas s. Holbs and others, paying that justice may te done with reference to certain judgments rendered by County Court Judge Elliott monder the Electoral Franchise Act, and in relation to certain acts of partizanship alleged by them to have been committed by the said Judge Ellintt, 1 beg to present amother petition praying that the matter may be dealt with in conformity with law am justice. I bey to move, seconded hy Mr. Eilgar, that the petition of Thomas S. Hobls and others he now received and read.

Mr. speak ER. I am inclined to think that this is not a guestion of urgency that would justify the Honse in passing this motion; however, it is for the House to say.
Mr. LISTER. I contend, Mr. Speaker, that it is a question of urgency. It is mefair to Judge Blliot that these charges should stame upon the Table of the Honse minvestigated, if they are to be investigated at all. On Tuesilay last, I think it was, a petition was presentel making certain charges against this judge, and to-day in the regular course that petition would be received and real. But an intimation was received by me that the petition was informal, for the reason that it contained no names upon the page containing the prayer. I, therefore, present to-day another petition, in order that as little time as possible may le lost, and I think, in the interest of Judge Elliott and in the interest of the whole community, that these proceedings should be carrrie! on as rapidly as possible. I think the new petition which I present to-lay should stand, as far as this House is concerned, in the position of the old one, and that it should now be read, and a copy of it forwarded to the judge for his answer. A charge against a judge is, of course, a matter of very grave importance, and the authorities lay it down that it should be proceeded with without any delay, because it is a matter affecting the dignity and honour of the judiciary of the country.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not understand that the hon. gentleman claims this to be at all a matter of privilege.

Mr. LIster. No.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Then that disposes of the question of urgency, which is about the only
question. All the mosiness on the Paper is urgent: lint lesides that, the only ground put forward for the claim of urgency is that the matter is urgent to Judge Elliott. The House has other important business to attend to which is equally urgent to other publice functionaries, and I am afraid that Judge Eliott will have to wait his turn. Iagree with the hon. gentleman that this is a matter of very grave importance, inasminch as it affects the position of a judge, but that is no reason why the rules of Parliament should be dispensed with. On the contrary, I think it is most desitable that the rules of the House should be observed.

Mr. LISTER. I move, secombed by Mr. Eilgar :
That the petition of Thomas $s$. Hobbs and others be printed and a copy thereof be at once sent to Mr. Filliott, Judge of the County of Middlesex.

Mr. SPEAKER. This motion seems to me to be in the same postion as the other. The petition has not yet been received.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The olject of this mo-tion-I cannot conceive of any other-is to prevent an examination of the petition for the purpose of seeing whether it conforms to the rules of the Honse. A petition was presented which it was fomm did not conform to the rules of the Honse, and on that. gromel it was askel that the rules be dispensed with. I think it is equally desirable that this petition should be forme to le formal.
Mr. FIDGAR. I do not see why the !rating of the petition shomld not go on.

Sir JOHS THOMPsoN. It has mot heen received ly the House.

Mr. EIMAR. It has not heen receivel, amb, therefore, it is not in that sense hefore the House, but it has been presented by an hon. member, and certainly the House, if it ilesires to expeelite the business, could order the petition to le printed.

Mr. SPEAKER. There is another oljection to this motion which I did not mention at the moment, because I thought the one I mentioned wats sufticient. This is a motion for the printing of a paper, and the ordinary course is to move that it he referred to the Printing Committee and be dealt with by that committee. This is an aldi tional oljection to the one I have already staterl.
Mr. LAURIER. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that you should reserve your judgment on this point, because I think there are precedents to the contrary. At all events, this is is petition against a judge, and the law is for this Parliament as well as for others; and if the objection is taken, there is nothing to be done but to follow the rules of the Honse.
Mr. LISTER. In the two or three cases which have come before this House since 1867, the asual practice has been to move that the papers be printed and copies forwarded to the gentleman against whom the accusation is made.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It seems to me that we should not print and send to a person accused a petition which has not been received. For that reason I think it important that the rules should be observed.

PRIVATE BILLS.
Mr. CAMERON moved for leave to introduce Bill respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Co.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have unt heen funished by the examiner with a statement that this Bill can be presented. and 1 wouldreduire that from the Bill examiner hefore it can be introdnced, it leing a private: Bill.

## Mr. I:CULLET moved:

That the petition presented to-lay on behalf of the Cubarg and Northumberland Pacific Railway Co. be read and received.
He said: It is urgent that the petition should be received to-day, as the time expires on Friday.

Ilr. FIMiAR. I wonld like to know whether this is in order.

Mr. SPEAKFR. It is not. strictly speaking, in order if oljection is taken. The only ground I think on which the House wonh receive the motion is that the time is alont to expire.

Mr. ElliAR. As a motion which I had the honour of secomiling has heen ruled out of order. I must take the point of order in this case.

## MFNSARE: FROM HIS FXCELLENC'Y.

Mr. TCPIER presented a Message from His Fixcellency the iovernor denemal.

Mr. Ni'FAKER real the Messige, as follows:-.. Stanife of Preston.
The Governor (ieneral transmits to the House of Commons. further papers respecting the Fisheries on the Pacific Coast, including the separate arrangement propoesed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States, and also the enforcement by the dovernment of Newfondland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundand Bait Act.
Govibsmest Hoesf,
Otriwa, ?uth March, 1892.

## I. (:R.-ARRANGEMENT WITH (.P.R.

Mr. DAVIES (l.E.I.) asked. What was the amount paid by the (anadian Pacitic Railway to the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending - elth February. Indr2. on tickets collected on the Canatlian Pacitic Railway hetwen Halifax amd St. John? What was paid for the same year, for car mileage between Halifax and st. Johm, by the Intereolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacitic Railway:

Vr. HAGi(ART. The Candian lacifie Railway extends mo farther east than St. John, and therefore mothing conld be paid on tickets collected on that railway hetween Halifax amd st. Johm. With regard to the second part of the encuiry, the ammont for car mileage between Halifax and St. Iohn paid by the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacitic Railway, for the year ending 29 th Fehruary, 1892, was $322,371.28$, and the amount receivel for the same time from the Canadian Pacific Railway for the use of cars rumning on that malway was S13,037.

## ACTIVE MILITLA.

## Mr. HUGHEN moved for :

Returr showing:-1. The corps of the Active Militia of Cansda that have been drilled ( $a$ ) annually: ( $b$ ) biennially, and (c) triennially, in the period 1889-1891 inclusive. 2. The number of qualified combatant officers in eaeh corps. 3. The number of provisionally appointed officers in each corps, specifying those whose period for qualification has expired. 4. The name, length of service and age of each commanding officer upwards of sixty sears of age.
5. The actual strength of, and number of enlistments in, during the year 1891, each of the permanent eorps, loc:ated in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

He said: In bringing this motion before the House. I clo so at the reguest of a large number of militia otficers of Canala. I have received letters from almost every province of the Dominion containing suggestions with regarl to the force, and these suggestions I shall hrietly endeavour to put hefore the House. I may say I have no intention whatever of finding fand with the past management of the Militia Tepartment. The former Minister of Militia and his predecessors foumd themselves, on taking office, fettered, in a certain sense: by the combition in which they foum the department when they returned to othice in 1879 . The policy of the late Minister in encomatoing the force, in developing rifle showting. and in encouraging the militia in every way consistent with the amome of money at his disposial, would preclude my casting any reflections on the department on his account. More than that, the comiluct of the late Minister during the campaign of 185.5 , will for all time merit for him the approsal of the people. The present Minister of Militia is an oll persomal friend of mine. he is new in the office, and therefore I can have no ohjeet in making any reflections on him. I had the pleasure of drilling under the present Minister of Militia nearly a quarter of a century ago, and I know from past experience he is in every sense a thorough militiaman. Nor have I any desire to reflect on the departmental ami staff officers throughout the Dominion. I simply wish to take the cuase as it is and present the ideas of militiat officers, with the sole object of improving the force in any way we can. With the same expemiture. or a greated expenditure if necessary. A slight review of the force may not be out of place. In Istiti, the old ritte companits were reorganized and hattalions formed throughout the Dominion. These conps were drilled during $186 \pi, 1868$, and 18691 , and 19 to $18 \%$ in brigale camps. Then we had the whole force ammally drilled. and it was one of which any young country might le proud. Unfortanately for the militia force, the Reform party came int", power in 1874 , and their policy at once began to show itself. The aim then, and it was successfully carried ont, seemed to be to do away with the rural battalions, limit the city and town companies, and establish a small standing army. When the (onservative party returned to power in 1859 , they found the force almost entirely demoralizen, the olid military schoris closed up, and the force in a very weak condition. The second part of the motion asks for a return of the qualified officers in the force. In the old days of the military schools, we found the militia force well officered by well qualified men. There was scarcely a company which had not all the commissioned officers qualified, and many of the non-com. and even privates. The cause of this is to be found in the schools. Now, in presenting a view adverse to the present system, I do not wish to be understood as saying that our present military schools have not done some good, but I do say that the same expenditure of money might have resulted much more advantageonsly to the force. We find in them that the basis is rank and not knowledge. I shall just illustrate this by taking two brothers, possessed of equal knowledge and proficiency and
efual in every respect. One happens to be provisional captain, knowing just as little atoont drill as does the other, who happens to lee a sergeant. These two go to school. What do we tind? We find the one who wears thesergeant's nniform is relegaterl to the sergeant's mess andilrills with the sergeants, while his brother, who wears an rofficer's uniform, messes with the officersanl is given double pey and allowances comparer with the non-com. We find in the school ther wear their different uniforms, their mess is lifferent, and their lorlging is different. One has all the luxuries of an officer, and the other has to put up with the skilly and other discomforts of the private soldier. Bit the greatest possible oljection to the whole is that, on leaving the school. the non-com. has to leave, no matter what his pro ticiency may Ite, with his son-com. certificate, while his brother may acupirea commissioned officer's certificate. Cinler the odd system, one which a great many militia otficers mantain shonld he again revived, the basis was not rank hat militaryproticiency. Whether a man was a provisional captain or a sergeant, all entered the sehool on an equal forsting. A non-eom. ofticer wore the sime uniform as a militia lientenant-colonel. In other womls, they were treated as calets, all aining to acmuire certificates. We found in those days that all men were tanght alike, they all had to jeass the same examination, and certiticates were issued on the hasis of military knowledge and mot of ank. Their umiforms were the sime. There was no full dress regulation in force then. I have a number of letters from military men in the different districts stating that they have been umable to afforl the money for the purchase of full dress uniforms whith are mow reguired for young men coming from these schools. We all rementer that, in the old days, we would see thousamels of volunteers in brigale camps, and scarcely a full dress uniform amongst the officers, and yet those men were at competent to face the music and go to the front as those who can atford to hoy full dress uniforms. I am not saying anything against those who can atford to buy them, but 1 think those who canot should not lee placed in the prosition they are. We hat some excellent men who marched through the trenches at Patoche wearing white kiol gloves, aml we had others whomarched throtgh those same trenches in their shirt sleeres, and those who were in their shirt sleeves were no less able to perform their duty than those who wore kid gloves. Under the old system a mon might apply to enter the military school at any time, and, by applying to his commanding officer and the commander of his listrict, might obtain an entrance. Under the"present system, there is great difficulty for the young men to enter at the time when these military schools are being held, which are the rery times when they are repuired to be busy on their farms. In short under the present system, it is almost impossible for these men to get there at the times which are suitable for them. Under the old system, a student at a military school might board in any part of the city or town where it was held, but unter the present regime the officers and the non-commissioned officers attending these schools are obliged to hoard in the barracks and to undergo all the discipline of the institution. The system of hoarding out allows it much larger number to attend the schools than can uow
attend them. One of the chicf excuses offered by those in charge of the schools at present is that they can only take a certain number at a certain time, and when the number of applicants exceeds the amoment of acommonlation, they have to wait until others pass out of the schoml. thus preventing entirely their attendance. Under the ohl system. a man at the completion of his term was allowed sin), and in the ohl days he wa allowed sion, being sin) extra for a first class certificate, but now there is no such alionatnce. I hat the privilege of attend. ing the school umler the oll 2gth Regiment, hut 1 have seen men who have never attemded a school who were duite as suceessful in carrying ont their duties as men who passed through the schools. having passed lefore what we called in the ohd days the Volunteer Boarols. Many of those are in ahe force to-day aml are ornaments to it. At that tin.e they were examined aceorling to rheir pror. ficiency in the fielal, hat that is not carrien on now to the same extent. Then an impetns was given to young men to st udy military business at lome. but now no such impetus is given to at man t., develop his military drill. We find that the number of otficers who patss these schomls is year by year hecoming limited, and at the present time, looking over the militia list. I think it will be foumd that not ome-thind of our othicers are qualified to command an ordinary company. In the oll days. there was scarcely a company that had not every officer qualitied, besides a large number of non-commissioned othicers. I was drilled in the ranks muler Colonel Bowell, the present Minister of Dilitia, hut I held a military school certificate, and 1 remember others did also. There is another matter to which I desire to call attention. and that is ats to the manner in which the camps are comblueted at the present time. Formerly, the corps were drilled ammally, hat, since the ammal dills have been done away with, and a small standing army has been built ap. the result has not been so gomil. It is true that there hats heen an attempt to return. w a certain exteat. to the old system of ammal drilling, hut they leave out the rural corps.amlsome of them are not ilrilled more than once in two years. and sometimes once in three years. What kind of force can be kept up when the men are not taken away for drill none thanonce in three years: They ga home after their brigate drill, and their muskets are put away, and according to the ordinary death rate, many of the volunteers must pass away into another lam hefore they are called upon for the next drill. The hurdens that are thrown on the officers, of taking out the rural corps once in two or three years, are enormous. Only those who have to keep up a rural corps kuow the expense and trouble which it involves to keep that corps up umler this system. I have seen brigide camps, and others have seen them also, in which the commanding officers were stambing aroumd unable to drill their own hattalions, and drill sergeants were sent to instruct them in their daties. Another thing is that we find tos, much interference in the interior affairs of the battalion by the ofticers in command of the camps. It is not uncommon to.see in brigade orders that certain battalions are to parade at such and such an hour in the morning for squad drill, and I have seen strong young farmers called out there and given bulauge stops and extension drill for the
coos of their health. That is the way in which the money cotee by Parliament is thrown away. They take up a large portion of their time in teaching them sunad drill, which may be all right in regard to the regular army, hut for the colunteer force you reguire very little of that. The man who can change his feet, form fours, and shoot is quite competent enough in that respect. IVe find very little battalion drill under the present regine in camp, and it is not uncommon to find a laittalion returning from camp without having had one lirigale drill. If such is to continue it wonld lee as well to adopt the old system amil have drill at heallyuarters, or hetter still, disband the whole force and save the money. In these brigade camps there should certainly be some hattalion drill every day, and there should be a large anount of brigade drill as well, and there should be no interference ly the officers commanding the camps with the interior affairs of the different corps. I would like to know where the dignity of an ofticer is who takes a battalion out to attend the brigate camp,and hasoneof these instructorsilrill not only the colone but every commissioned officer in the whole corps. I have often womlered where the dignity of the ofticers of the force was who would tolerate any such interference, or who had not pride enough to adopt some system that would allow their otficers to lecome qualifiel. There is another print to which I will refer. If we are to have a force at all, then 1 maintain that force should be ready to march to the front at any time on 04 hours notice: if we are ever to have any want for a colunteer force in this country, that want will come up suddenly. In the relellion of 1885 , the need sprang up very suddenly, and we were fortunately able to semd a sufficient furce to the front. But in case of trouble with the United States in with any other foreign Covermment, we have instances on record to show us that it will he absolutely necessary that we should be able to plate a very large booty of drilled men in the field on a moment's notice. I helieve that if the present system were continuell many years more the force would become so degenerated that we would not be ahle to put more than fifty or sixty thousumd men in the field in case of necessity; but under a proper system with the same amount of money we could easily turn out three or four humdred thousand men, on a day's notice, ready to march to the front. Many of the corps at the present time have otticers in command who have been in command ever since 186i. Now, there is no oljection whatever to an otficer retaining command, provided he is young and active, and fit for all the duties he has to perform. Many of the older officers finding themselves unfit to assume the fatigues of an active campaign, have retired, and we find that nearly all the city corps change their commanding officers every few years. We further find, unfortunately, that many of the rural corps, although the officers in command may have been good men in their day, are yet but fairly good men. Still a great many of them have officers who take command, not for the gool of the force, but for the honour of the position and the benefits that accrue to them. There is a section in the Regulations and Orders of Canada requiring officers, when they reach a certain age, to be placed on the retired list. I regret that that regulation has been a dead letter, and has not been enforced in Canade
at all. Now, there is another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House, and that is in relation to the permament corps. Either these permanent corps are intenled to be a standing army, or they are intended to give instruction as military schorls. Now, if they are to be the nucleus of a standing army, I think the voice of the comtry will be against the policy of building up a standing army in the Dominion of Canada. If we review the history of nations we will find that when standing armies have been brought face to face with militia corps, the militia corps have inrarially lheen the wimers; in other words, the militia force has invariably proven itself to be superior to standing armies in the field. Now. if permanent corps are to be the nucleus or the rallying point of military schools, then it is proper for us to enguire into the cost of these schools. I find in last year's ofticial report that the sum of nearly half a million dollars was expented on these permanent schools, and only 4t2 certificates were granted : in other words, each certificate cost the country about $\$ 1,2(N)$ during the past year. On turning to the amome paid for drill pay and camp allowances for the militia corps, we find that the sum of a little orer a quarter of a million was expendel for a force of $(t),(x)$, whereas the sum of nearly half a million was expended for these permanent schools. I wish again to point out that it is not my intention nor my wish to make any attack on these permanent schools. The officers commanding them, I believe, are efticient and yool men: but what I do say is this, that the same money might be so employed as to give the commtry a vastly improved system and much letter results. For instance, if we were to return to the ohl system of issining certificates on the hasis of military knowledge. insteal of military tank, we would hate a mach larger number of yoms men attending these schools. At the present time, the attendance is limited to a very few men, necause they have to sleep in the barracks, but if we returned to the old system we could easily have 1.50 to $2(0)$ men in the school. The number in the school of the eyth Regiment when I passed was 21 is men, and not one of them-I make the statement guardenlly-who hal attended school for two months but was fully capable of taking his place in any force-the equal of any officer or man now in the permanent corps. Under the old system which was in vogue in Canalia in former years, we would always have the schools filled with able young men who would train not to put in an easy time or an idle hour, as namy of the men do at present, but for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and fitting themselves for real service. I have spoken with a great many military men in this country about returning to the old system, and I find only four objections urged against it. One is that it would be a loss of dignity on the part of these provisionally appointed officers to stand in the ranks and drill with non-commissioned officers. Well, I maintain that in a country like this we have no business to recognize rank without merit, where all are students. As Bobby Burns has sail :

## "The rank is but the guinea's stamp. The man's the gold for $a^{\prime}$ that.'

As I have pointed out, if the office: commandingis a provisional officer and the other is a sergeant, where can there be any loss of dignity in standing side by side and driling with each other ?
Mr. Hughes.

The basis of these sehools should be knowledge. These very same otficers who would scorn to drill in a military school beside non-commissioned officers seem to suffer no indignity in going into camp where a drill sergeant goes around among them and teaches them their duties. Another ob, jection is that sergeants might hold the same commissions as their officers. Thus they my you might have a sergeant holding a tirst-class certificate, whereas the captain or lientenant might have only a second-class or provisional certificate. But if the private knows more than the captain it is the business of the captain to go and get a better certificate. In the old days, we are told that these men passed for the money and not for the love of the force. These men might have had no intention whatever of remaining in the volmiteer force: but they have in many instances allied themselves after a time with the force, and are to-day the best ofticers in it. Another oljection is that the men moler the old system were not trained in mess room etifuette. Now, it may be very necessary to a military edncation to know how to hold one s knife and fork, to know how to handle a napkin, but I do not know that it is an essential part of such an elucation, or that it is so important that an ordinary Camadian with ordinary bains could not learn that lranch in ten or tifteen minutes. These are the only objections Ihave ever heard agrainst returning to theold system. Nir. I lo not wish to take up the time of the House any further on this suliject. I have endeavoured briefly to point out what I consider the drawbacks of the present system, and the superiorities of the old system, which many militia ofticers believe should be again adopted in this country. Ilvelieve that it would be best for the country to resort once more to the old plan. But of one thing I am satisfied, and that is, that the militia force of this country, particularly the rual hattalions, are determined to have anmual chill. The militia otticers who have for years kept up these corps, to a great extent, at their own expense, are determined to make their voice heard in favour of having ammal drill for the militia corps. I believe that all thinking men are in favour of it, and I trust that the dinvernment will take such steps as will enable these corps to have annual drills, so that we may again have a large volunteer force of which the country maty le justly proud.
Mr. OBRIEN. I am very happy to lie able to say that my experience, which is probably as long as that of most hon. members, differs very materially from that of the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, and I cannot agree with him in one or two statements he has made, especially when he lays down a proposition that the force as at present constituted has degenerated, or is in any other way inferior to what it was under the old system. Speaking for the portion of the force with which I am acquainted, I have no hesitation in saying that the active militia in the country never was in so good a condition as it is to-day, either as regards the quality of the men or the efficiency and standing of the officers. I quite admit that the present system of instruction is an expensive one; I quite admit it might be made of very much more general use for the same outlay; but at the same time it must be remembered, when we compare it with the system that existed to which the hon. gentleman has referred, that
these schools of instruction were carried on by a line regiment, which set an example and atfiorded the most complete instruction. When the line regiments left this country we had for a short time the system of schools which then existed, before the establishment of the present system was secured, and when this system was inalngurated there was a very great falling off in the puality of the officers and in the value of the instruction given. I have no hesitation in saying, so far as my knowledge of the force goes, that the statement made with respect to the small proportion of qualitied officers is very far from being correct. I know in our district there is not a regiment in which there is not a very much larger proportion of qualitied otficers than is required. aml which does not contain within itself all the necessiny clements of instruction, both as regards discipline and drill. In the camps I have attembed there have not been those ahoses to which the hom. gentleman has called attention, and there has not heen that watste of time which he has mentioned. Such is mot my experience, and if these ahnses prevailed in other ilistricts, attention should he called to it, aml it should be corrected by the proper athorities. 1 almit there is a drawback with respect to the expense necessarily incurred by the ofticers who attend the present sohool of instruction, lont at the same tinac the practical results are exceedingly satisfactory, hecaluse, as I stated, we have a hetter, class of officers for the force to-day than, so far as my knowledge gres, we ever posiessed before. Under the ohl system. in which the lom. gentleman seems to see so much to commend, it is well known that a large nomber of young men went to those schools for the purpose of passing a portion of an idle winter, and olitaining the grant given, and they never had the slightest intention of entering the force or took the least interest in it and a more useless lot of men than were those who passed through those schools does not exist anywhere, so far as 1 know. No one now groes to the school of instruction unless he has a commission. We know we are going to olitain the full benetit for the service of the instruction given, for, as I have said, a man camnot iso there until he has olbtained a commission, and these men possess the necessary equipment to gualify them for the discharge of their duties. It was a stanting complaint, as every one is aware, uider our old system, that the equipment of the officers was exceedingly unsatisfactory. Of course a man may fight as well in his shirt sleeves as in a uniform-I am prepared to admit that; but at the same time it is desirable that officers who have to retain the respect and confidence of their men, should attend to these things which one might almost call the alecencies and amenities required in every other branch of life, and especially where the discipline of an army has to be maintained. Our officers now tome to theircampsin a condition very superior to that which was formerly the case, and in the best rural corps, at all events those with which I am acquainted, the officers have these qualifications, which, although not essential, are exceedingly desirable and without which the discipline and efficiency of the force cannot be maintained. There is one voint on which I heartily agree with the hon. gentleman, and that is the absolute necessity, for the lue efficiency of the force, of the annual drill, and that is an expenditure which will be popular in the country and be well supported in
this Honst: If the fonvernment will ask Parliament to make the necessary grant for the purpose. there will he hardly a dissentient voice mased. A proof of the populatity of the force is this: take the worst comblactedregiment in (anadat. and let the Minister attempt to ent it down or do away with it. athe there will be such an ontery that he will he eompellen, as he has often been compellenl. (1) allow arathgements to prevail which. muler other circmmstances, womll not be allowed. That is the lest evirlence of the populatity of the force. Maremer. the expentiture necessary for the force passes directly from the pockets of the perple into the porkets of the men. That is, in my opinion, the ertatessential. It must ine remembered that the conpo of instruction shouhd beresarled and treated by the depatment, not as forming the nuclens of a stamling amy. but simply as shools of instruction. It mast he remembered that we have in this comary to regular trons, and any one who knows what the combition of the force watsat its first formation, especiatly in many of the rural corps. mast be perfectlywellaware that one of the things tolecomsiderenl was that many of the people hat never seen a soldier or hat any illeat as to how he should look. When the regular regiments were in this comatry we had always a type amd pattern set for our men to work up to. aml our men took the full henefit of it. When the regular tronse left. the pesition was rery altered, and in the schomb then estahlished we had moexample and pattern and rule of discipline, which was most essential to be learnel by all who go, throngh a conurse of instruction. When a mangeres to a sehool simply to learn drill his time his wasted, for he needs that genemal knowledge of military matters which is essential. and in these schomes of instuction these ablantages can be procured. without which it would mothe persible for the fore to maintain its discipline. M! own experience entirely differs from that of the hom. gentleman. I saly that sur ofticers sofar as I have knowlenge of them, are thomomgly etficient as regards drill ame discipline. ame if the hom. gentleman from North Victoria (Mr. Hushes) eomes to the camp at Niagama in the second military district, next June. I think he will very materially change his opinion as to, what the quality of the rural hattalions is: at any rate. in the western part of Ontario. I join with him most heartily in inpressing upon the: fonermment the great necessity of increasing the grant for the active force so as to enable the whole force to he drilled every year. That is the main thing that we have to consider now, and when that is accomplished we will tind many other things to which attention shonll be paid. Let us take one thing at a time, and I wonld recommend my friemlsto press that one thing upon the attention of the dowermment. The main thing now isthat we should have ammal drill, which. really considering the amonnt we spent at present. wonld be very little additional cost to the comitry. I contend that there is not a force in the whole world maintained at as cheap a rate as the active militia force of Canada. I saty that it is a force suited to the requirements and conditions of the comiry, and I say that in point of econoniy it leaves nothing to be desired. Twenty-five cents per head per annum of the whole population is t!es actual cost of our active force, including all the excrescences that are planted upon it, and counting the military college, which I look upon as of less value to the force in
proportion to the expenditure than anything else. We really get no gexil from the college, never have Got any gron from it, amel fom present appeatanes we are not likely to derive any lenefit from it. That college should lae brought more in harmons with the needs of the force. It is an almimalle school, mo doult, anel if I hat a sons I womblemb him to it. hut it is not an institution which is of any partionlar henetit to the forte.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. It tatinsothions for the active militiat.

Mr. OlBRIEN. I do not know a dowen men in the active force at present who were eqlacated at the military college. I wish we conld get them. hut mafortmately we ammot. I have sugesested a means hy which the military collest might he: hronght into hamony with the ative forme. Ina I Was told that mothing eombl be fome hecallse it would interfere with the examinations. If that is the catse, then it is merely an elncational institution fror the benetit of the public. and if so, is , moghtant whe charged to the active militit. The seat thing for the dowerment to domow. is to give nan ammal drill, ani that accomplisherl. it will leand the way in the first phace to a great many redne. tions: in the expenditure which might then le permitted. It would relieve officers from at ereat deal of trouble athl expense. and it would erive to us what we really repuire: a force which. in twenty-form homs at any time. aceorlins th the intea of the hom. senteman. conld he avalable. Some hon. gentemen talk about the difticulty of getting out our force. How long didit take in iss.t, to pat a rmal lattalion in the tied : The hattalion I had the honour to command wat: lironght fom the extrenities of two large eame ies in tr hours, without any previons motice except the rumomr in the mewspapers. I ann very well satistied and pleased with the comelition of the force. I hatre the greatest prssible contidence in its efficiency, ami in the means be which it could be increased at very little east. I look upon the ecomomical side of it as a most important matter. becanse, of connse in this growing comatry with the enomons expenditure which is required to bee met in the shape of interest on delit and public improvements. We cammot afford to spent a very large sumb on a military force, but the comotry can afford to spend what it does now, and what is necessary to make our militia really and thoroughly efficient. To that print we should direct one attention at present. and that point is one which I would most earnestly press upon the Minister of Militia and upon the (iovermment of this comntry.

Mr. AMIOT. Mr. Speaker, another objection which I have to the military college at Kingston. is that it is really a school of emigration ami nothing else. Our best young men go there, get a thorongh edncation. lecome perfect civil or military engineers, and then immediately leave the country. It is not only a great expenise, but it is also a cuase of loss of population, and I think we should find some way else of utilizing the money expended on it. I will not follow the remarks of my colleagues who have spoken upon the question of camps, now of the necessity of the schools, but I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the schools have actually become an embarrassment to the militia. We camost get certificates for our young officers without their attent-
ing the schools. and our best ofticers are those who have employment in commercial houses, banks amh sor on. and they camot leave that employment the mumher of days uecessary $t$, go to the -chome to get qualified. The comsergence is that those who deserve certificates, and who would whain certiticates from lmards of examiners, canarithtain them. and we aredeprived of theirservices. L.e the tin for my part I will not object, but I would like the regulations which prevent ourofficersoltaining certiticatesutherwise than by the schools, to herepealed. 1 have listened very attentively to what the hom. member from Nonth Victoria (Mr. Hughes) has sain. in his comparison of the old and new systems, ami I entirely agree with him that the old system was be far the more preferable. We ohtained as many officers ats we wanted mader the oh system, and thay were perfectly qualitied for the service. I Beg the hom. Minister to anend the regulations in such a way that lmarls of examiners be given us so as to qualify those of our new otheres who wish to join the force and are able to do it conveniently. I will give the Minister an example. When we went to the North. West we had a very regular service there for three months, anl the greater part of my ofticers and men who went there were perfectly qualified. After all. what is the main thing required for the service? It is that a man knows how torith and knows something of the internal connmy of the foree amb nothing else. It is not necessary that he shomhl know the names of every part of a sum, and every part of a ritte and a cartridge, anl so on. It is not necessary that he should know the sejentific names of ererything he touches in the armorys. but the great thing for a soblier is to he able to take a gon and shoot well, to know how to drill in company, battalion, or brigade, and to know exactly what to do in camp when he receives his onlers. I think that is all we require. The object of the militia force is to have a force realy to help, the eivil authorities when required. Ne want every facility given to our ofticers to receive certiticates when they have got sutficient know lealge for that, and I hope the hom. Minister will see the wisiom of this suggestion. In my own conp: I lave about 10 or 12 otheers waiting until they are enabled to be examined and get their certificates to permanently join the ?th Battalion. As I have already said, I do not olject to the schools, especially to the infantry schools, but I want military lowards of examiners to grant certificates to those who are ready to join the force and who camnot affiord tolose time to go to the schools. These schools are not open during the months of July and August. Those two months are generally the months during which the students at the unirersities might go and qualify themselves; but then the schools are closed. It appears as if the militia is created and maintained for these schools, and not the schools for the militia. Another most extraordinary thing is that a man may have obtained is certificate in 1863 or 1864 or 1865, and, if he has not joined the ranks for a certain number of years, his certificate is amulled. That does not help the militia. When at man has learned once how to handle his rife, how to form fours, and how to turn on his feet, he rememhers these things all his life; and if there should he two or three changes of words in the command, they are easily learned in half an hour's study.

Therefore Ido not see why the ohl certiticates should not remain soml. I may mention one case: that of a man who holds two first-class certificates, and who had the best motes ever given in the school: yet he camot join the force to-lay without renewing his certificate. I hope the Minister, who has a practical knowledge of the wants of the militia, will give his attention to this matter and help us.

Mr. DENLSON. I wish to endorse a great deal that has heen said hy the hom. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes), particularly in reference to the ohd system. I adrocated the ohl system once or twice in this Honse, and I did so because I sall that the otticers of the Canalfan militia were not qualifying themselves as they ought to do. It is only necessaty for us, as pointed ont hy him. to look wer the list of ofticers to time that a large proportion of them have never taken the trouble to qualify, or for priate reasons have not leen able tor qualify. There is no coult that some of the hest officers in the force are the husiest men in civil life: and their time is sof fully ocempied that they camot put in a course in the schools just at the tine preserilieet for them. 1 understand that some of the schooh. arrange to take classes luring the summer months, while others do not. There is ao clonib that a great many more ofticers would ynalify if the clases were arranged to suit the officers rather than the: schools. The print raised hy the last speaker astothe chanceswhich these schonlshould give to youmgen to qualify is a strong one. If the opportmity were afforded to any Canalian who wishes. to ge to these schools, puiting on his cadet uniform and taking his course, he would atipuire. so far ats I cam see, the same knowledge as those officers who bow go through the schools, and at very mach less cost to himself, and I fancy at a great deal less cust to the comtry. The old system, under which men went in for two or three months. passed the examination and receiven theirson, was probably the cheapest system that could possibly be ahbpted. Conler the present system, the ofticers receire $\leqslant 1$ a day and take a three months course : that makes S! wh wh the comotry pays them. Comer the proposed change. officers going there could be supplien with the callet unifom, which l helieve costs tive or six dollats: they would hoard where they chomse. either with their own people or with some of their frients: they would put in six or seven hours drill a day, and at the end of three months they would receive their certificates, if up to stambard: and all it would cost the comentry would he sin) insteal of s! $\operatorname{si}$. There is no reason why the system adrocated by the hom. member. for North Vietoria (Mr. Hughes), which I have myself airocated in this House, should not be adopted again and grafted upon the present system. I do not say that the present schools shonh $\mathrm{ln}_{\mathrm{x}}$. done away with: I would be very sorry to see that ; but there is no reason why the one system should not he grafted on to the other. There is no reason why ofticers should not be allowed to put on their full dress and mess jackets and attend these schools for three months, and get their certificates; while others, who are not athle to spend so much time and money, should $h_{\text {we }}$ allowed to put on a callet uniform and attend the schools and put in their course. There is un reason why a certificate grantel in that way should not le equally good with the certificate given now.

If the two systems were adopted, the men would be drilling under the same officers and receiving the sime iustructions: the only difference would be that some would hoard at home, and others would sleep in the barracks. As I have pointed out lefore. a good many men in the comutry would lue very glad to give their sons a three months course in these schools: and even though they diil not immediately join the force. yet, if oceasion should redpaire their services would he arailable to the comtry. That, I consider, would le a great gain. The hom. member for Muskoka (Mr. (Obrien) has saicl that none of these men would go into the force. I am quite sure he is mistaken in that, because our experience of the old system was different. Many vouns men who went to those sehools acorquired a knowledge of and a taste for military service, and went into the force. 1 know districts where military cadets who graduated in those schools orgamized companies that would not otherwise have been organized. I am sure that other members of this House will testify to the stme effect. As to the remarks male ly the hon. memher for Bellechasse (Ar. Amyot) almout the difticulty of his otticers qualifying, it does appear to me that those otticers who accompanied him to the North. West and put in three months of active service there, with lots of drilling. ought to be ats well qualified for active ciuty in the fielid as men who attented one of the sclionls for three months. The knowlenge acquired in the schools is supposed to tit them for service: and if those men drilled three months in the field, doing the active duties required of them in our sersice, surely they ought to be as well gualified at the end of that time ats men who went through the schools and han a theoretical knowledge rather than a practical one. Now, the hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) asks whether we are to have a stamling army or not? For my part, I an opposed to a stainling army, for this reason, that all history tells us that where the perple of a country do the fighting they are saccessful, but where a standing amy is established, and perhaps, after that mercenary troops are engaged, there will not he the same alvintage or success as where people tight for their own homes and firesides. Therefore, I think it should be the policy of Canala to encourage our people to drill, and in every way possible to inspire them with a military spirit: and then if danger arises they will lee able to defend their homes and tiresides. Before I sit down I wish to say a word with reference to the drilling of the militia. Ever since I have been in this Honse, session after session, I have pressed on the attention of the dovernment until $I$ am tirel of doing it, the desirability of drilling all the militia of Canada, and doing it every year. At present but a portion of them are drilled. It is really not fair-play to the majority of the rural battalions to put them on a par with the city battalions in one respect, and then to throw them in the shade by providing for them only biennial drills. The city battalions have adrantages the rural battalions have not. They have their drill sheds, they are compact, they can drill at night without any great cost, while the rural battalions have not that opportunity, the men being scattered, and therefore reguire, if anything, their annual drill much more than do the city battalions. I would like to press upon the Government again the necessity and desirability of having all the militia of

Camada drilled this vear. It will not cost a large sum. I am sure that the economical Minister we have at our heal now will do it without making it a hurden on the country, and I would again press upon the dovermment the desirability of drilling all the men.

Mr. Bowelid. There am be no pexsible objection tolaying lefore the House the information sought for in this resolution. I frankly confess that I am fully in aceord with a drom many of the suggestions mate ley the mover of this motion. and ly the hon member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). There may le reasons, and those of a monetary character, which may prevent garrying out to the fullest extent the suggestions they have made with reference to drilling the whole inilitia, but that there should be some system alopted by which otticers ox cupying the position such as the otticers of the !th Battaliom, referred to by the Lon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Amyot), shoulal be enabled to obtain their certiticates without leaving the ir homes and attembing the schools for two on three momths, I have no doubt : and it shall be my aim if 1 an spared to preside over this department for any length of time to devise some economical system by which officers in the difterent enips of the Dominion may obtain certinates inatifying them for permament appointments on the staff: I am also in accord, to a certain extent, with the remarks of the hon. member for North Victoria (Nl. Hughes) on what he terms the old system. Prohably I am prejudiced somewhat, hecanse in my more active days in connection with the force that system prevailet, and I should searcely like to say that the officers of that day are not pualified to serve umber the gallant colonel. who spike a few monemts ats. from Muskoka (Mir. OBrien). I recognize this fatc. however, while not agrecing with the hon. member for North Victoria in the democratie sentiments he has uttered, at least not to the full extent, that in all military organizations there must be something like discipline : and that unles: there is discipline and that most rigidly enforcel. I do not believe any force can he effective. particularly when called unin to perform the duties for which they have bamberd themselves together. In the hom. gentleman's self is an illustration of the remarks he made, that if the prisate knows more than the officer the officer should "get out " and the private take his place. I fully recognize the fact that the hon. gentleman, when I had the pleasure of drilling him some quarter of a century ago. gave evidence of the qualities of a good soldier who would ultimately rise to the top of the ladder, and who will not. whenever his services may le reguirel, he fommi wanting either in courage, skill or intellect. or in the performance of his duties. At that time 1 was considered the master, but just now the private is the master of the Minister of Militia, and it is for him and those who support him in this House, if they can control the majority. to dictate what shall be done, not only by the head of the Government, but by the head of the department. However, I think a moment's reflection will show my hon. friend that, as long as the present system prevails, the discipline under present regilations must be continued. I do not know, however, that it should be incumbent upon every officer to furnish a uniform in accordance with the rank he holds, I mean while he is at the school. That entails upon
Mr Devison.
him an expense which. I think, hy some regulation. might be dispensed with. The sugsestion made liy the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). that at these schools of instruction we should revert to a certain extent to the old system. by having one common uniform during drill. might he adopted. and thus avoil the difficulties which have presented themselves to many of the ofticers. I was rather surprisel to hear the remarks made be the hom. member for North Victoria with reference to the drill performed at the camp. 1 may, hovever, say that I am in aceord with him in the riew he has expressed that there is no particular object or necessity for asking the young men, particularly those from the cural sections, to appear early in the moming in orrler to obtain what might be termed healthful exercises in extension drill : but how he ever is to get his men mader comtron or teach them their drill properly without leneinning with what is termed splual drill, is something 1 have not ret leamed. Perhaps my hom. friend may lee able to give mea practical hint which may ine of benetit in the future. I shall be glad tio arail myself of any suggestions from those who have had practical experience in comparing volumter corps. I have long heen of minion, whaterer may be satid of city lattalions. that the battations compused of farmers soms. after a cery few weeks drill in camp or in the drill shed at home. constitute the lest prossible force we can hare. The suggestions which have leen thrown out. iand which I will mot clahmate just mow. Shall have my best attention, anl imything I can dow to make the force mone effective. consistent with the means at the disposal of the department amd with the revenue of the conntry, amom. gentlemen may rest assured will le done. All it requires is money to drill the whole force, and if Parliament and the Finance Minister can see their way clear to ask Parliament
 which is already asked for, $\$ 2 \pi 5,(000)$, we shomb the enabled to plate the whole force uniler camp during the present year. Whether the revemue of the conntry would justify that expenditure I an: not at this moment prepared to sily. I will say. however, before sitting down, that I shall devote some attention to the management, and not only the management, hut the system which prevails at present in the military sehowls, and also in connection with the staff comnected with the whole force, and if 1 ean see my way to suggest to my colleagues any means by which efticiency can tre maintained and expenditure reduced, it shall be my duty to do so.

Mr. HUGHES. In reply to some remarks which have leen male, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to learn that gentlemen of the experience athl standing of the member for Toronto (Atr. Denison), and the Minister of Militia, and the member for Bellechasse (Mr. Amyot) expressel views which are nearly in accord with my own. I said I did not desire the abolition of the permaient corps, but a reduction of its numbers to a minimum anl? the employment of young men of our force instead of those who are simply on the permanent list, with a view to getting a living out of the country. The hon. nember fo: Muskokia (Mr. (Briea) said we formerly had che line regiments to model ourselves upon. I think our experience
of the line regiments is that, while they are well drilled. I do not know that the are in all respects to be taken as moneles, and 1 would rather take our own wohnteers into the field than any line regiment that l have ever seen. and I have had the honour and pleasure of seeing and drilling with several of them. I thank the member for Muskoka (Mr. OBrien) for his kimd invitation to me to attend the Niagara camp, but. while I have no doubt the colmaters there are in every respect quite capable, still I believe that the conps to which I hatre the homour to lelong is not second to any corps that is drilled at Niagara. We have sent more men to the Wimbledon teams than any ruat corps in the Dominion of Canala, and I lowk in vain for one man who has heen sent from the comp which the hom. member for Muskokia commands. In reference to the question of discipline to which the hom. the Minister of Militiat has referred, he knows as well as ito that there are two kinds of discipline, the silken glowe discipline and the rusty iron discipline. An ofticer in a city (onps told me that some of those otticers who have recently passed the schools, came to him and asked him: - What is the punishment for men who are inattentive in the ranks?" The whole of that system seems to be of that kind. My system would be just asstrict in regard to disciplime, but more intellectnal. and not have so much of the drill serfeant or the martinet. The hon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Amyot) says that his corps was in the Soth-West for thre months. Well, at the rate of $1 \underline{E}$ days drill every year. it would take an ordinary battalion eight years to equal the three monthe actual drill which that corps had in the North. West. I think we should drop those nomessentials such as extension motions, amdleal with what is essential, anl that is to oltain a rough and realy efficient volunteer corps at a moments: notice.

Motion agreed to

## ENPERINENTAI FARMS

## Mr. FREMONT (Tramslation) moved for:

Statement showing: 1. The number and location of the sereral cxperimental farms: 3 . The amounts expended on each of them since the dute if its establisi:ment: 3 . The name of each and erery empiove of euth farm, and a statement of the salary and of any other emoluments received from the Guvernment by each of them.
He satal: Mr. Speaker, the object 1 have in offering the motion which is now in your hands is to calliche attention of this honomahle House to what I believe to be an injustice towands that portion of the population of Camala which speaks the French language. The end proposed by the Parliament of Camada when the creation of experimental farms was deci iod upon, was to further the interests of agriculture in the whole Dominion of Canada, without any diserimination of race. I regret to have to say, Mr. Speaker, that if I am not mistaken in the information which I have, this end has not been attained. No experimental farm has been established in that part of the comutry where French is spoken. I know that the farm which was established for the Province of Ontario, a few miles from here, was also intended for the Province of Quelec, but 1 must say that as far as the latter province, or the French-speaking portion of the population, is concerned, the institution does
not fultil the whi....t of its eroitiont. The superion officers of this farm ate all of Faglish orioin: hut there would not he very muth hamen in this if these otiders spoke French. However, they know Finslish only, and eamot give the French fammers the infomation repuired by then: when applien to. Then I mast saty that from twa stanlprints the population hats heen minastly treated liy the Department of Agriculture in regard to this. First. as to pattomage, all the superion ofticers, I helieve, or at heast the great majority of them, are persons of Finglish arigin, who ilw not know the French latounge. They consembenty camont rember the French population the services that it has a right to expeet from them. Sow, these emplones are all instadled. at linge const to the comutry. like litele minees. like lientenath soverns

Mr. BE: HARI). Like prathas.
Mr. FREMONT, and do not at all render the services exprected from thell. The result is that When French-speating firmers apply to them, the answer hats giten lons tu he waited fors. If my infomation is eorrect, there is not even a Frenchi--peakine secretary on the Otawa Fxperimental Fian: so that the French eorrespondence is put asille, and only receives any attention when the Finglish corresponlence is disposed of. In the seocond place. When comes the question of distriloming the docmaents which are printed. the English reports are published tirst and only several months later are the French reports prepared and distributed to the pulblic. Consequently, from all prints of view. is the Frem-h-speakine population
 eomparison with that portion of the pepulation which speaks the Euglish language. When samples are distrilnted hy the experimental firm, the arculars which accompany them are invarially in the Finglish lamgange, so that in that also is the French peppulation discriminated against. It is with a view of rrawing the attention of the fiovermment to these facts, that I offer the present motion. I hope therefore, Mr. Speaker. ihat the return which will he put before the Honse, will give us the fullest infommation, so that we may know exactly the state of things in this matter.

Sir JOHE THOMPSON. There is mo objection tw bringing down all the papers asked for by the hom. gentleman. I regret that the Minister of Agriculture is not present to reply more fully to the remarks mate hy the hon. member with respect to the deticiency to which the hom. gentleman has referred as to the use of the Prench language and the represemation of the nationality for which he speaks on the statf of these farms. I ann sure that : tis is a defect which will hefore long find a remaly. It is perfectly evident that the reports in regarl to samples sent out from these farms should be sent out in the language understoul hy the people to whom they are ahlressed.

Motion agreedto.

## VOTERS LINTV RENISION.

## Mr. LANDFRKIN moved for:

Return showing the cost of the revision of the votere' list inthe years 1886, 1884 and 1891, in each electoral division, and the total cost of the three revisions throughout the Dominion.
He sail : I have thonght it was desirable to ask for this information, that it would be of some value
to the members to kinw the total cost of the Eleco tomal Fianchise Aet since its int roluction.

Motion agreed to.

## TRADE WITH NEWHOLNDHAND.

## Mr. D.AVIEN (I'. A.I.) moserl for:

Qupies of all proelamations, reporte to or Ordars in Comm" eil. corresinudence or other dormments under which the mroducts of Canada and Newfomiland have been exchangeid free of luty since the sear lss.j.
He satid: My oljeject in moving this is that. in low ing over the matter, I was mathe to risconer the manner in which Sewfomdland products have heron almitted into the Dominion. I find in the ("ustoms Act of ISRt this provision:
"Fish and other pronuets of the fisheries shatl hee thargeable with. and there shall lee eallected therem. the rates of duty set forth and described in schedule t! t. this Act and set opmsite to each of them respectivel. : provided, that the whole or part of the duties imposed hy this section may be remitted as respects either the United states or the liliand of Newfundand, or hoth, upon proclamation of the dovernor in Council, which may be issuad whenever it appears tor his satisfaction that the cinsernments of the thited States and the lisind of Newtomedland, or either of them, have made ehames in their tariff: of dutics imposed upen artioles imported from Camala, in reduction or repeal of the duties in firree in the said cromtries respectively:"
I was unalle, after searching in the riceatf: and 1 thought I male a pretty exhanstive search-..-or in the Orders in Comucil which have leen publishoral and collected in book form, to tind any proclamattion, or any Order in ('mucil mate shberpuently io the passage of this law, which authorizel the im. portation of these pronluets into (:anmat withomt duty. The law is clear and distinct, so far ats it gres. The duty is to bee extcterl. the duty is specifien, aml the proviso sets out clearly the ciremmstances muler which the duties can lee remitted. My olject, therefore, is to oltatin copies of these proclamations, or rejurts, or (brier in (oumeils, or other authorities muler this statute, or maler any other statute, if there is any other one. or any othire: orrer upon which the (ustomsonficers permit these: grools to be introduced.

Mr. MLLI.N (Bothwell). I think the motion is: of sutficient consergence to have leen inswered hy some hom. member on the Treasury henches. My hon. friend hats called the attention of the Homse to the fact that there is a certain provision of the Customs Act which requires a cluty to be imposenl on tish imported from Newfomidlanl. He hats pointed out the provisions of that Act, and upon what comlitions those duties were to lee removed, and he has called the attention of the (invermatent to the fact that those comlitions so far have not been complied with, and yet the duty has not heen collected. If the fioverninent feel that larliancont hats made a mistake in imposing those cluties. the (iovernment should have come down and opposeal their repeal. The duty of the Alministrition is: not to commit breaches of the law and disregand the law, hat to administer it; and that has not been done. I suppose that if a Minister hats taken it upon himself to give instructions that the cluty shall not the collected, and in consequence of his order officers of the department have so acted, the hon. gentleman has made himself liable for the loss the comatry has sustained in conseruence of the failure to collect the cluties. It ippears to me thatit is important that the Minister of ('ustoms, or the

Minister who has taken action in this matter and given instruction that those duties should not be eollected. but that the law should he disregarded, should offer some explanation to the Homse, and some indication or justification of the course which has heen taken.

Sir JOHE THOMPSON. I domot know what question the hom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) thought should he answered ; hut if it was the point on which the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. bavies) had some doulat, as to where the proclat mation or Grder in Conncil could he fomm, I can only saty that I am under the impression that there is none. If there is such, of cenurse it will he bronght down in answer to the motion. I am very shat indeed to timd that an hon. gentleman, vecupring so prominent a position ats does the hom. gentleman. concurs with us in the view we took of onir ohligation to collect the duty on Newfomilanil fish, an ohligation which our friends in Newfommlind have never leen ahle to appreciate, and they even say it was wantonly imposed for the purpose of injuring their trade.

Mr. MIL.Ls (Bothwell. The daties hate not been collecterl.

Sir JoHN THOMPSON. I am muler the impression they have been.

Mr. MHLN (Bothwell). Although the law inposes the duties, the Department of Customs has apparently given instructions in conserquence of which they have not heen collecterl.

Sir IOHS THOMPSON. Is the hom. gentleman maler the impression that they have never heen enillecten:

Mr. Mllid (bethwell). Ves.
sir 10 HN THONPSON. I think the hom. gen. teman is mistaken.

Mr. NAVIFS (P.F.I.) If the Minister of Justice will turn to the Trate and Niavigation Returns. page 3n:3, he will tind: "Free goonls-the fisheries. Epecial from Newfomullame, tish, cod, halibut, herring. athl all the articles ennmerated." These we contered as free gomes and uo duty charged. The duties may not have heen imposed on the gromme of the ilissatisfaction of the people of Newfoumbliand, hut that is not the point taken ly us. The print taken ly us is that in lis.i the diovernment asked l'arliament to atssent to the imposition of eertain cluties on Newfoumlland prorlucts. Many hom. members thought the Government's policy was wrong, that they were alopting an erroneons course, that they were going hackward. The (iovernment persisterl, ani they carrien their intentions intolaw. Their proprosition lecaune the law of the lam. There was no otticial, nor any person, no matter how high in the Government employ, who has authority to put the law in refiance. It was a law enacted hy l'aliament at the request of the Government themselves, and special powers were taken in the Act that these duties might be remitted umler certain circumstances. These circmanstances have never oceurred. But it is evident that some person has given instructions for the almission of these gools iluty free. I cian understand that for the future Parliament need not go through the farce of passing a law. After this Act was passed in 1885, it was re-enacted in 18.W). Parliament was not then informed that these grools were being surreptitionsly impoited
contrary to latw and without a proclamation having leen issued. Pialiament wiss not then informed that the fiovernment hat chosen to werride the litw and usury the power which l'arliament alone possesses, and althongh the lealer of the iovermment attempts to pass this over as an unimportant matter hecause the Newfomilamel people complained of the imposition of the lluty, I think it is a very serions matter. If the dioremment can set this latw at refiance, they can set aside any other law. I catm understand their coming toldarliament and saying : We mate a mistake. we never shomblate passed this Aet. aml we mow desire folare it repeatled: and no donht l'alliament wond have repeated it. While the lith stames an the statutelrok. to tell me it ann le: violated by: mandivilual member of the liovermment. in hey an officer of any elepartment, and that he has the right to ahmit gonds comtrary the the lat. is to make a most extramalinary proposition. I askerl a grastion the other day as to the reimposition of these duties, of rather ats to whether the law wat wow heing carried out, and further, as to whether a proclamation had beem issued, and I was imformed that mosuch proclamation had heen issued. and the present Minister kindly sent to me a circulat issiled by the Customs bepratment giving. by orler of the Assistant (ommissioner, lirections to the (:ustoms ofticers on! and after Ond J)ecember last to exatet these cluties. So it is a matter of departmental regulation. The Customs Depart ment has taken power to thus act contrany to the law. No report wats ever made to ('omeil advising the issue of a proclanation acoromine to the statute, nom was any such proclamation issuel. If this call be clone with regarl to Newfommellanl, it call alsa be done as regards the United Niates amd England, and the authority of Parliament san he set at defiance. I have discharged my duty in bringing this matter to the attentions of the House, and I shall $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{c}}$ : somewhat surprised if Par. liament does not express itself pretty forealjy in regarl to this sulbject.

Mr. LAURIFR. It is evident that the latw has been disregatided. The foremment really stand in the position of confessed simmers, I do not know Whether they are penitent simers: hint evidently they acknowledge hy their silence that the charse manle hymy hon. friend is true, that the law hass been violated. My hon. friend who is now Minister of Militia, and who was at one time Minister of Customs, has the reputation of leing a rery good ath ministrator, and eren something hetter than at gonl alministrator, of being a severeone, and a Minister Who stoon firmly by the letter of the law. But in regard to this matter it appears that the department was run by some ome else than himself. The law was disregareled. Where is the authority that has heen exercisel! It is evilent that the hiaty has not been collected on fish coming from Newfoundland. Where is the authority? It is satil there is no anthority for the action of the lepartment. Then the Ninister of Customs, through his officers, has ignored the law in not enforcing the cluties and provisions of the Act. If that is so, there has certainly heen a gross dereliction of rluty on the part of the Minister who presides orer the departinent, and in former timesI do not know how it hats been in regard to the alministration of his present department--the
hom. sentleman has heen rery jealous of the grome name of his administration amd has never allowed charges to be made against him without at once rising, if he had any deience to offer. On the present oxeaxion he hats mot one word to say, and he herels acknowledges that the charge made by my hon. friend is a true one, and therefore we have mothing $t$ o do, if the hom. gentleman declines to speak on the suliject. but to enforce the penalty to which he has mate himself liahle, and sue him in a court of law in order to collect from him the duties which he has neglecteri to collect from the tishermen.

Mr. ! !ow ELLL. I will beat you on the execution.
Mr. I.ACPIER. I think not. If the hom. genthemam has failed to collect these duties, he will be anemable to the courts of law, and since he has failed to find his tongue on the present occasion, he must find it somewhere else.

Mr. BoWELLL. Surely the hom. gentleman will not ask me to discuss a yuestion of so great import ance without having the papers before ne.

Mr. MULock. When the motion was male, I understome the leader of the Covermment to question the action of the hom. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies), that there had heen no remission of daties. Is he satistied now there has been at remission of duties?
sir . IOHN THOMPSON. I never questioned that at all. I underst:ond the hon. gentleman denied that any duties had ever heen collecten.

Mr. MULOCK. I understool the gravamen of the charge was that there hal heen remissions of duties for a number of years without authority of law. That I understood to be the point made by the hon. member for Queens.

Mr. DAVIE (P.E.I.) The blue-lwoks show it.
Mr. MCLOCK. What answer hat the (iovernment to make to this charge: It is certamly a matter of very great concerin. and it is due the Honse and the comatry that the fovernment shonh offer an explanation. If they are not able to do so to day, the delate may lie aljourned for an explanation to be given at a subsequent sitting. I am not prepared to discuss this question one way or the other until the dovernment offer an explanation. It is stated that for some reason, maknown to the country, and illegal in itself, the covernment removel duties which were by law collectable. Has the dovemment the power to enfore or not enforce the Customs Act at its will? We are now face to face with the whole guestion of responsible govermment. Parliament passes an Act which says that certain taxes shatl be levied, and that certain funds shall belong to the people of Canada, anl the lioverument. we are told, has chosen to ignore this Act of Parliament and to over-ride the rights of the people. I do not say whether such has occurred or not, but the charge is made and the Govermment icquiesces in that charge by their silence, and offer no explanation. We are face to face, therefore, with a grave question. Has Parliament ceased to enjoy its rights? The ex-Minister of Customs does not consider it worthy of an explanation. He smiles at the suggestion that it is a grave guestion. Well, if so, certainly the parliamentary institutions of Canada are broken down. There is an entire failure of re:

Mr. Laterfer.
sponsible govermment if the foremment can canse its officers to disregar l the law which has been passed by Parliament, and which has received the sanction of the two Houses and of His Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty. If the facts are as allegen here, I think that the discussion should be adjourned intil the qiovernment is prepared to offer an explanation to the House. Nothing less than that will satisfy the requirements of the case, and nothing else than that ought to be expected. The diovermment ought not, for one morment, to allow a grave question like this to pass in silence without offering such explanations as they can in regard to it. I hope they will not continue to treat the matter in this cavalier-like style, but that they will treat the House with proper respect, and offer such explanations as the circumstances of the case admit of.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRI:HT. Mr. Speaker, I must saty that I agree with my hon. friend beside me, that if the (iovernment have no explamation to offer to the serions statement made by the member for Queen's, P' E. I. (Mr. Davies) it is a matter. which deserves a little consideration at our hands. As far as I mulerstand the case it is this: Parliament passes an Act by which certain duties are regulated: I believe, also. that power is given to the (iovermment by issuing a proclamation to suspend the operation of this Act, but I understand that that proclamation was never issmed. I umlerstand that no steps were taken to suspend the operation of the Act, hut that nevertheless for a period of four or fice years no attention was paid to the Act of Parliament which this House passed. Well, Sir, all I can say, if they did do that, is, that they have in the first place wholly and entirely neglected their duty, and they hare, in the secomi plate. committed a very grave hreach of the law, ats no doubt the Minister of Jastice perfectly knows. Even if it he an aceidental or careless cmission, it was a rery grave omission to be committed liy the officers of the liovermment, for which they onght to le helh reepmailite.

Motion agreed to.

## ANNAPOLIS ANI) ATLANTIC: RAHLWAY COMPAN:.

## Mr. FORBES moved for :

Copies of all petitions, correspondence letters. tolegrams and memoranda received since 1887, asking for or referring to the subsidizing of the Annapolis and Atlantic Railway Company or a line of railway from Liverpool and Shelburne to Annapolis, passing through Caledonia.
He said : In making this motion, I wish to take advantage of the opportunity to press upon the Govermment the necessity of considering this railroad and of completing the further subsidizing of the line, by granting a subsidy to cover the balance of the line. The road is about 10.5 miles in length and has heen subsidized for $\overline{7}$ miles, so that there is a subsidy for about 30 miles remaining clue. The construction of this road has been agitated for some years. In 1887, large numbers of petitions were presented to this House asking for a sulsidy in aid of this line, and a charter was granted ly this Parliament and by the Provincial Legislature of Nova scotia, and under the latter charter on the application of the company a sulssidy has there been granted. The company are now tesirons of having
a subsidy granted by this fiovermment necessary for the completion of this line, in order that they may approach the Nova Scotia (iovemment and ask that the local subsidy shall be utilizen. They are entitled to the local subsidy as som as they are ahle to show their ability to construct the line, either with or without the assistance of the Dominion (iovernment. This railway will pass from the towns of Shelhurne and Liverpool down to Caleconia and thence to Annapolis. It passes through the finest territory in these connties, right through timber limits of hard and soft woods and along the very lest water systems in these counties. It is proposen that capitalists will build upom the watersheds and upon the streams frwing from the lake. industries of a considerable extent if they had the means of getting their prolucts to the nearest marlet or to the seaboard. The timber limits along the line are of considerable extent, and the mines in the vicinity are being opened up. The County of Gueen's stanuls to-ray second to one only in the Province of Sora scotia for the output of gold. and the supplies necessary for the mines will form a considerable tratice over that line. I kiow that these matters have been pressed hefore this upon the attention of the fovernment, and in 18.01 the late Minister of Railways (Nir John Macalonald) hoonght down a series of resolutions to sulnsidize railwiys, amongst which was the following:--
"For miles of the railway from Shelhurne, in the Comity of Shellurne and from Liverpol. in the County of Queen's, to Amanolis, in the Province of Xova Scotia. to be so contracted for as to secure the construction to buth Shelburne and Liverpool, a subsidy not exceeding 33.201 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole 3240,1 ma)."

When the motion came up later on. the then hom. member for Yarmonth (Mr. Lovitt) referred to the fact that this was only for a subsidy of 7.5 miles, and the present Ninister of Iustice replied to him as follows: -
"This is designed to give them railway communication with Annapolis. and in that w:1 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ they can reach Liverpool. in the County of Queen's. which has a very fiair harbour. Shelburne, which has a magnificent harbour, and Anmapolis. from which stemmers ply to the United States and to the anliacent Prevince of New Brunswick. I know that the western part of Shelburne naturally desires railway connection, not in this direction, but in the direction of Farmouth, but that will be a matter for consideration hereafter. I know it is important to that part of the county which trades with Farmouth, and sends its exports there, but, while that is so, it cannot be expected that one line can accommodate the whole of Shelburne County. nor is that aimed at. The county will receive comection with the general rail way system of the province by the branch which it is intended to extend frou Calediania to the harbour of Shelburne."

## Mr. Blake, who was then in the House, said :

"I have no doubt that that portion of Nova Scotia to which this resolution refers, in common with certain other portions which have received assistance at various late sessions, has been very much neglected, and its progress retarded for the want of railway communication. I think it is dceply to be regretted in the interest of the whole Province of Nova Scotia that what I must call the profligate railway expenditure which has taken place in other parts of that province should have resulted in a failure to meet the real wants of the province."
Now, there is no doult that all parties, irrespective of politics. are pledged to the granting of this subsidy to the whole line to Anuapolis, and I desire to impress upon the Govermment the absolute necessity there is for their at once taking the matter in hand. As the old subsidy is about to expire some time during the coning summer, probably when this House has risen, I trust thiat the Government will not only revive it, hit that they will grant a
new subsidy for the balance of the roal. Further, I may remark that the present Govermment has been pledged to this suhsily. The hon. Minister of dustice, speaking at Liverpool, in the (ounty of Queen's, on Ixth Felnuary, 1s! 1 , just previous to the last election. mate what the people of the county consider to he a detinite promise, as quoted by the organ of the party in that county, as follows:-
"Sir John Thompson then sooke for over an hour, and claimed the attention of his andience by the earnest manner in which lie set froth the views of the Government on the reciprocity qu'stion, the fisheries and railway matters in Queen s-as to which latter subject he clearly explained why the subsidy for the whole length of the line was not included in last year's Estimates. Two things he certainly made plain to every matn present : list. That the Dominion Govermment had selected the line for construction. vi\%.. :hat from liverpool to Amapelis, and from shelbume to Amapolis-notwithstanding the influence hrourht to hear umon the Government in favour of the Midhand scheme : and End, That the Government granted sif(0), (1) 0 towards the constraction of this line and that the halance of subsidy required would hare been roted at this winter session had not larliament been dissolved.
The other orgati of the party in the county took this portion of the speech ats a positive and distinct promise, hy remarking:
"Now, if the bominion dosermment will fulfilits pledges and grant the babance of subsidy this gession weare certain to get the roid. as it is understood that Mr. Herver will at once commence uperations.
Now, I am not groing tosay that this promise. matle: previous to the elections. was for the purpose of influencing the electors, hecanse I have alwaysalvised the people to accept it as a detinite promise from the (iovermment : and inasmach as the people at cepted it as the policy of the diovermment on that question and felt that they were entitled to the subsidy as a matter of right, they were not led away by any insidious intluences such as might have heen expected irom these remarks. Haul the whole sul,sidy been stanter at that time I believe the line: wrobll, to-ilay, be in operation. as the condition of the finamial markets at the time was such that if the company were able to show their strength. the necessary capital could hate been raised. However, I desire to impress on the fiovermment the alsolute necessity of granting this snlsidy during the present session. I ann informeil by one of the corponators who is now present in the city, that he is negotiating with capitalists who are realy to put money into the enterprise for the surveys and all the expenses preliminary to the more costly work of construction. The Commties of Shelhurne. Annapolis and Queen's are, 1 am proul to say: deserving of the lest consideration of the diovernment of Canala: and on this occasion it would ill-hecome me not to press, with every lever which I possilly cian use, for the granting of this subsidy. If this railway is built, Shellome and Queenis on one side will be placel in communication with Annapolis, from which their prolucts can find their way to the markets of the United Ntates, and from the other side we shall have communication with the othermarkets of the world: and we will look to the Govermment to see that steamers will call at the different ports in order that the products of those counties shall find their way to the most desirable markets.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. As the hon. member has referred to what he supposed to be a promise of mine prior to the general elections of 1891 , I may just say a word or two in explanation. I did not
hear or real, matil the hon. gentleman read it in his place, the statement which I was supposed to have manle at Liverpool, amd which he says is published in our organs in the comity. 1 amm not aware at this moment what papers he refers to.

## Mr. FORBES. The Liverpool Times.

Sir JOHS THOMPNON. I have seen statements which were supposed to represent what I sitid on that occasion published elsewhere, which I certainly did not recognize as an attempt at at trathful record of what I said. I had the pleasure of anddressing a mumber of the hon. gentlemans constituents, with my colleague the Vinister of Darine and Fisheries: and in the very courteons reception which persons who address assemblages in that comnty always :eceive, I had the honour of heing presented, alongside of my colleague, with an antchess from some of the inhalitants of Liverpool, in Which the necessity of the ralway was very prominently referred to. In my reply I touched on the railway question, only for the purpose of assuring the people of that county that, situaterl as I was then, $l$ was not in a position to make them anly promise with regarl to the railway at all. I preceded my olservations With that very distinct statement. and I called attention to the fact that we were there on the eve of a general election, and that nothing would be hailed with greater pleasure by the hon. gentlemans supporters than the opportunity to make a statement to the effect that I was enleavouring, for the purposes of the electoral campaign, to holi ont a promise of that kind to the clectors of the connts, which I was visiting solely in comnection with the lusiness of the election. But I proceeded to call attention to the fact that it was unneces. sary for me to make any statement of my position or vieus on the question, as they would find them expressed in the Hensinw of the previous session. I then repeated from memory as closely as I conki what had taken place in this Honse, and what the hon. gentleman has read this aftemoon, namely, the olservations which I hat made cluring the precerling session. I then went on to state that in all probsibility a grant would have been made for the remainder of the line if a session had taken place insteal of a dissolution, amd there I let the matter rest, going on to make some general remarks on the policy of the diovermment and that of the Opposition on railway guestions. There is uo gromid for saying that I went to Jiverpool to make a promise, for in point of fact I made none. The hon. gentleman is right in stating, to the extent that Hanscorl supports him, that the diovermment were pleilged to give a subsidy for the remainder of the line to Annapolis. That is to say, we indicated to this House clearly, in bringing clown the subsidy for the line from Shelburne and Liverpool in the direction of Ammapolis, that our intention was not to stop there, hut to reach its terminal point on the Bay of Fundy, which is Annapolis. The hon. gentieman has informed the House that the subsidy is alrout expiring, and it will be a matter for consideration whether a renewal of that subsilly can le granted. The hon. gentleman is of opinion that if the whole sulosidy had been granted, in the session of 1890 ), the road by this time would have been under construction. In that respect, he has been misinformed, or I have been. I have been very muchdisippointed at the abs.
solute want of any attempt at progress on the part of the company which we expected would take up anl proceed with the construction of this roan : aml the information has reacherl me that the excuse put forward for the delay is not that we did not give the subsidy to carry the road all the way to Ammapolis, but the excmise is that we had inchinded the Queen's portion of the road and therehy hampered the operations of the company hy insisting upon the construction to Liverpool when, aceording to the opinion of those commected with the enterprise, the success of the enterprise would not be at all promoted his going there. That is nut the view I entertaneil, lut it is the view put forward hy the company as a reason why they were not able to go on with the enterpise.

Motion agreed to.

## THIRI) READIN:

Bill (No. (i) to amemel the (amada Temperame: Amendment Act of Issi. - (Mr. Flint.)

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House resumed alljourned debate on motion of Mr. Me.Mullen for:

Return giving the names and addresses of all partices employed by the dovernment, on or in ermection with Government railways in the Dominion, stating the nature of work engaged in, the salary paid per month or year. and the gross amount paid each employe luring the year ending the 31 st December. A. D. 1891.

Mr. Mr.MULLEN. The hom. member for sonth Giey, some days ago, moved it resolution, of which I hat given notice. for a return of names and adrresses of parties employed by the fovermment in connection with (iovermment ralways. My reason for moving that resolution when 1 dill was possilly to reach the important expenditure comected with the Intercolonial Railway. We know well that road has been rumning very serionsly in arrears. so far as the difference bet ween its earnings and its expenditure is concerned. We know that the year before last the loss wer working expenses was something like $\mathrm{S} 3: 0 \mathrm{r})$,(M) . Last year it was something over Sion), (OW), and cluring the present year we have hal intimations given to the House that the loss is about si(n), (NK) a month, orover, which will amount toat least amillion at theend of the year. Now that wehavethiscondition of things, it is umloubtedly the dnty of members of this House to enguire into the entire working and organization of the Intercolonial Railway: On looking over the Aulitor (ieneral's report of the amounts paid, I was rather struck with the enormous staff of officials we keep in comection with this line. My impression is it is high time that some change should be made. It would be better to make a present of this road to the Cirand Trumk Railway or Canalian Pacitic Railway, with the understanding that it shall the operated on scheduled rates not in excess of what is charged by either of those two lines at present, for the country is not only paying interest, over 8,0 , (n), un a year, on the amount of money expended on the road, hut $\$ 1,0)(1)$, (OM) besides as net loss on its working, making in all $\$ 3,000,(0) K)$ a year atctual loss. It will, therefore, lye arlmitted that we camot too soon seriously consider what we shonld do in the

Sir Johs Thompson.
face of this enomons loss. Now, I see that the statf of ofticials employed in the heal otfice in Moncton in comection with the operation of the line were paid $\leqslant 121,979.28$ last year. This includes, of comise, those engagel at the station there, as well as those engaged on other portions of the line. I notice we have a general freight agent at $\$ 2,4(\mathrm{~m})$ a year, a general passenger agent at $\$ 2.4(K)$ a year, an eastern passenger agent at $\$ 1,8(x)$ a year. These are four passenger agents in commection with a road that is losing $\$ 1 .(O X O),(M W)$ a yeir. Then take the stomage department. We are paying a man to take care of the stores lought for the ase of the line $\$ 1,9(0)$ a year--simply for receiving the stores and delivering them its repuired. Then we have no less than four travelling auditors who are receiving very large salaries annally. Then we have on the whole line 17.0 stations. Taking the number of men who have loen paid during the year as employes, including station masters, haggage agents and roal men, we have an aterage of eleven and one-fifth men, or $1.99 . \pi$ men altugether. We have paid for advertising sio.in6, iund for printing during the summer of last year $84.5,429.3 \mathrm{~s}$. Looking into some of the items for alvertising. 1 notice we have paid the Monctom Times si,04., We have paid in Montreal for advertising the schedule time of the running trains and other matter, although Montreal is it point at which the rould dees not tonch, and which it dhes not reach within (0) or lin) miles, $\$ 2,017$. (in). In Quelee we have paid si,5efi.91, and in st. John s2.e:s. .5 . The Hamilton Sprefator, a sheet pullisheel at the top of Lake Ontario, got S 33 3 . The entire expenditure in connection with the road has been $83,640,341.94$ and the receipts $\$ 2,974,395.38$, leaving a net lossluring the past year of $\$ 684,9+46.56$, I motice that we have paid in Toronto for advertising alone SO, ©99, and of that the Tormento Empirir has received 81,885 . Then a large amomet has been paid for printing. All this shows very clearly that the manner in which this road is being run is in the interests of the party on the Treasury benches, and that patronage of all hinds is given out in such a way as they think will do most good. In order to enable us to get at the bottom of the expenditure in comnection with this line, and to see if some system cannot be alopted whereby the expenditure can be very largely reducel, I put the notice on the Paper of the motion which was male some few days ago. If we do not make an attempt to get rid of umecessary expenditure in comection with the operation of this road, it will go on and will grow worse. I believe there is nothing to prevent this roal leing run on a true commercial basis, and to make it a paying line, hut so.long is it is operated in the interests of certain miners in Nova Scotia, who get their coal carried at a very low rate-I lelieve the tonnage sate is less than the actual cost of drewing ties conl-as long as that is done, the people of this country are simply paying to keep in operation a road which is a drain on them, and is simply keeping up a coat trade between Montreal and Quebec and New Glas: gow. I do not think this should be continued. If it is, the people should understand how and why the Intercolonial Railway is operated. In order to reach the proper condition of things, I make this motion, and I hope we will have the entire list of the officials, the work they are doing, and the money they draw laid hefore us, so that the country may
know why it is asked to comtinue this enormons ex. penditure.
Mr. HAGiliART. I do not inteme to discuss the management of the Intercolonial Railway at the present time, or to enter into any of the givestioms which the hon. gentleman has lrought hefore the House on a simple motion to bring down the papers. I made eurguiries in reference to this matter, and the chief of the department told me it would le almost impossible to furnish all the information asken for in regard to railways alone during this session, amd that the estimated cost would be over $\mathrm{SD},($ (日н). I think the motion which was made by the hom member for Queens. P.E.I., (Mr. Davies) and the retmon in answer to it, will furnish all the information necessary for the full discussion of the subject the hom. genteman hats referred to.
Mr. LAURIER. If the hom gentleman takes the responsilility of refusing this motion, I dromot suppose my hon. frieml will press it any further, lut it is a sad comment upon the alministration of the Intercolonial Railway if it is impossible for the (iovermuent to bring down a list of the employes on the railway without the expenditure refored to by the hon. gentleman and within the compass of one session.

Mr. HAratiART. The motion asks for a great deal more than that.

Mr. LACRIER. The motion asks for the number of the employes, the laboul they perform, and the salary they receive. Of course the motion may lee longer in words, but I umderstand the three things dennumbed are those. and it seems to me that, if it takes two or three months to oltain that information, there must he an army in the empley of the hon. gentlemin.
Mr. HAtiladRT. All I con siy is that I sent the question to Mr. Schreiber, the head of that department, and I received as an answer the statement that it would take nearly the whole session to make the return and that it would cost $\mathrm{s}_{2},(\mathrm{nW})$.
Mr. LAURIER. All the more reasom to have it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not mulerstaml what motion of mine is referred to by the hom. gentleman which he said would cover this. I moved for Reports to Comncil and Orders in Comcil in reference to the removal of employes and appointments and a reduction in the number of the employes. Is that the motion to which the hom. gentleman alludes?
Mr. HAGiARTT. No: 1 was referring to a scheduled motion which you made the other ilay.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That motion hat no reference to this question.
Mr. HadicaRt. Then an order has been made on the motion of the hom. gentleman in the Public Accounts Committee for the pay rolls, and that will les submitted.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I never asker for the pay rolls. There is no order that I have oltained from the House which embraces the subjectmatter of my hon. iriend's motion at all. The motion I made, and which the Honse was kind enough to grant, was in regaril to the proposed reduction in the number of employés on the road. It is a matter of public notoriety that the late act-
ing Minister of Railways, when he returned from his inspection of that roal, determined that there should be a large reduction in the number of the employis. I moved for the correspondence in regard to that. The hom. gentleman told me there was no, report and no Order in Comacil on the sulject, ami on that statement the motion was withdrawn, hut there was no motion made lig me in this House asking for the information which my hon. friend seeks. It is all very well to say that the pay rolls will be brought down, but that will not supply the information the him. gentleman seeks. We are aware that the otticials at Moncton who have to employ these men know that so many men are employed in the carshops, so many in the workshops. so many as conductors, so many as haggagemen, and so on. They cau he grouped together very easily and there can be no practical difticulty in giving the information atsked for if the chief engineer or the chief manager desire to give it, hut it is known that the chief manager, Pottinger, does not, becanse he has hal in his employment humbreds of men whom the Minister has decided to be umnecessary, and he thinks it is not desirable that the information should be given. hut it is information which the Minister can get in a very short space of time. There is mos use saying that this inwolves an immense deal of lalour. To put down each man's name and to say that he Was employed by day labour or anything of that kind, would involve lahour, but that is not asken for. The idea is to have the different classes of men. the pay they get, amd the work they do, so that we may know whether a man is being fairly paid for the chatazter of work he does.

## RETCRNS ORDERED.

iopies of all acenunts, claims and certificates presconted and fransmitted (from 1st July, 1885, to this day) to the Bominion Government, by each of the judges of the Superior Cuurt for the Province of Quebec, in his capacity as such for all trarelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such judge had orders to reside, or did in fact reside, either for sitting or for acting therein or for holding therein (in such capacity) any court in civil. criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such iccounts, claims and certificates. -(Mr. Flint.)

- Return of all correspondence, telegrams or other documents between the Government of Canadia and the Imperial liovermment or the (Xovernment of Newfoundland, or hetween any member or representative of either of such Governments, respecting the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada; including all correspondence or telegrams to and from the High Commissioner on the subject; and all Reports to and Minutes of Council thereon.

And also copy of any terins or offers which may have been submitted to the Government of Newfoundland or any member thereof, with respect to the admission of that Island into the Doninion.-(Mr. Davies, P.E.I.)

It being Nix oelock, the Speaker left the ('hair.

## After Recess.

## IN COMMITTEE--THIRD READIN(GS.

Bill (No. 14) respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.-(Mr. Tisdale).

Bill (No. 24) respecting the Nicola Valley Railway Compuny.-(Mr. Mara.)
Bill (No. 29) respecting the Nipissing and Jumes Bay Railway Company.-(Mr. Coatsworth.)

Bill (No. 3i3) respecting the Mamitoha amd SouthEastern Railway Company.--(Mr. La Rivière.)
Bill (No. 28) respecting the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company.--(Mr. Corby.)

## sEC(OND RFADIN(:

Bill (No. tio) to revive anl amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bolcaygeon and Ponty pool Railway Company.--(Mr. Fairhaim.)

## GOMERNMENT RALLWAYS-ENPLOYÉS.

House resumed lebate on motion of Mr. Mo.Mullen (p. (i92).
Mr. MILLS (Buthwell). I think the motion sul. mitter by my hon. friend from Wellington (MrMoMullen) is one of very great consequence, and I do not think the objection raised by the Minister of Railways is an oljection that ought to prevail with this Honse. There are, no douhn, many persons eniployed on the Intercolonial Railway, and so far as it is possible to judge from the information before us, there is a very mueh larger number than is repuired in the pablic interest, and this fact has heen to some extent contirmed hy the statement of the Minister, which shows that the apprehension prevailing in the public mind in regard to the management of this road is not without foumdation. It is of importance that this House should obtain this information amblemuire into the administration of that particular liranch of the public service. We exercise, to a considerable ex. tent, if we are active in the discharge of our luties, supervision over the efficiency of the allministration of the various public departments. The Public Accomits show that the cost of mamagement over earnings on this road is abont $\$ 1$. (KN), (MNO a year. pe:haps in excess of that amount. That is a very serions condition of things, and it is of some importance to the country that that condition should he remedien. If the cost of managiug the Intercolonial is to be so largely in excess of the earnings, then it may be of some importance in the public mind to determine whether that road is to be kept in operation by the Govermment at this very large charge on the public treasury. Even if the cost of securing the return were as great as the Minister represents, and I think he must be mistaken in regird to the amount, the House might even economise by incurring the expenditure, if, as a result, there conld be a reduction in the actual deficit in the management of the road as exhibited in the Public Accounts. What is the return asked for: The number of persons engaged on the road, the amonut of salaries they receive, the work in which they are engagen; and surely, supposing the number was several thousands, it ought not to employ a man more than a few days to prepare such a return. If these parties were classified, and it was stated that there were so many of this class receiving so much salary, and so many of another class, the work would he still further shortened, and the return might be of such a character as to suggest, not only to the department, but to the House, some means of effecting an improvement in the condition of affairs that has prevailed. It may be that the construction of the short line across the State of Maine, the expenditure of a large sum of money by the people of Canada in a foreign country, and the construction of a
road as a rival to the road owned by the Canadian public may have seriously crippled the usefulness and advantage of maintaining this road for all time to come. But, surely, if the amount of work has largely diminished on the road, and if the earnings on the road are not increasing, the cost of management ought not to increase in so large a degree as it has done during the past few years. There was, ats some hon. gentleman sail, it deficit under the administration some years ago, when the road was first put into operation. It was not expected that from the begiming the road would earn as large an amount as it has since earned : but $I$ doubt if there was a deficit if the Pablic Accounts had heen made up during Mr. Mackenzie's Administration in the way they are prepared at the present time. The construction account had been closen, and all the charges incurred on leehalf of the road were placed against the current expenses. That is not so now. I suppose this
 not he charged against ruming expenses but against capital account, so that the capital accome which formerly amounted to $\mathbf{S 3} .0,0(0 \mathrm{~K}),(\mathrm{OK})$ hat now reached sin), (OX),(NO). It is clear the management of the Intercolomial is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Whether the hon. gentleman who is now in charge will have courage and vigrour to correct the atomses that have arisen in connection with the road anl repair the mischief done, remains to be seen ; hut whether he succeeds or fails, it does not relieve the House from the duty that devolves upon it, and the first step, necessiary to enable the House to consider the subject is the preliminary one suggested by the motion of my hom. friend. It is of the utmost importance that the House oltain this infomation, and hom. members will then be in a better position todecide as to what shall be the next step taken.

Sir IOHN THOMPSON. The House will have many opportunities this session to consider the managenent of the Intercolonial Railway, but I think most members will agree with me that this is the most inconvenient time that could be adopted for that discussion. Something has been said about the ease with which this return could be prepared. I think what has been said on this subject justifies the opposition of the Minister of Railways to granting this return. The leader of the Opposition, for example, has said that if the return is to occupy the time and incur the expense which the Minister of Railways has indicated, there must be a little army of men employed on the railway. That is undoubtedly correct. In a railway from 1,000 to 1,200 miles long there are necessarily employed, even under the most economical management, upwards of 4,000 men. What the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) has said, and what the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has said too, as to the utility of this return. convinces me that what is really desired by the mover of the resolution, at any rate what is desired liy these gentlemen who have spoken in support of it, is not so extensive and expensive a return as that which this resolution contemplates. What these gentlemen have said is, that with a view to a proper discussion of the management of the Intercolonial Railway, and with a view to ascertain whether the number of men employed in the various places is not greater
than it might be, it is clesired that the Honse should know how many men are employed at the different ocupations on the roal. The hon. gentleman who movel the resolution will remember that his retmon will comprise a great deal more detail than that, and it is that detail, as I understand it, which in. curs the expense and delay. I make this observation with a view to ask the hon. gentleman whether he will not consider what has heen alvancel from his own side of the Honse, withiraw the present motion, and substitute one for it which will give the information which his friends have state! would be desirahle. There would be no objection, and there would not be any rery great expense to get a return inlicating the number of men employed at the different occupations on the road. But. when the hon. dentleman asks us to give the names and addresses, and the different kinds of work at which each man was employed, he will see that it comprises not only a little army of men permanently empored on the railway, But likewise every man who may have been engaged at temporary work on that railway. For instance, in the winter season, during heavy show storms, men are put on temporarily, and even as regards them it would be necessary to ascertain their names and addresses and the different kind of employment at which they may have leen engaged. The hom. gentleman will perceive that when you come to detail the work of each individual you will require to search the records of the department and to ascertain when "A. B." has been engaged in snow-shovelling, or track-laying, or tearing up decayed sleepers, or cleaning ont the ditehes, and in that way it involves a separate enguiry as to the particular work at which each of these men has been engaged. The hon. gentleman I think will be convinced that to do that reyuires more time than will enable the return to he hrought down in time for any practical discussion on the Intercolonial Railway this session. We have no, desire at all to keep from the Honseany part of the information which will help it to an intelligent july. ment as to the management of the lntercolonial Railuay. We are as anxious as any hon. gentleman on the other side of the House that the railway should be economically conducted, and I should say that we from the Maritime Provinces, who are so much interested in its management, desire alove all things that that management should he satisfactory to the House and to the country. We think that the deficit, as the hom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) has stated, is not due to the mismanagement of the road and the employment of large numbers of men who are unnecessary. It may be. however, that owing to a partial decrease of business, arising from the competition of rival lines, there are men employed whose services can profitably be dispensed with. If so, I am sure that my colleague the Minister of Railways will act properly and decisively with regard to that question, and he will find no obstruction from his colleagues in that regard. I think it will likewise be found that instead of the comparison being unfavourable to recent management, instead of its being shown as the hon. gentleman thinks, that if the accounts were kept as they were during a former Government it would be found there would be no deficit under a former Government but a large deficit under the present Government; I think it will rather be found that if the
accomits were kept as they were formerly kept and sums charged to capital accoment which are now charged to income. the deticit would be far less than it appats to be on the accomes of the department.
Mr. MILL心 (Buthwell). The capital acemut is closed.
sir GOHS THOMPSON. I think not.
Mr. MILLs. It was dosed in Mr. Mackenzies day:
sir JOHN THOMDSON. I am informed he propesed to do that but alamboned it. However that may be, we can discuss it at another time. My recommentation is that the hon, gentleman withlraw the present motion and suhstitute on another nceasion a motion for the different classes of workmen employed on the man, and I fancy that return will not cause much expense.

Mr. Mr.MLLLES. I desire to curtail the expenses connecten with the preparation of this retmon and 1 hate mo desire to throw an enomous amome of work on the Minister or on the department. but I have grave doubts in my mind that the $\dot{H}$ onse can powsess itself with the necessary information to intelligently criticiee the Intercolomial Railway without the return I have asked for. I am willing to aceept the hon. gentleman's sugestion, if he will allow this motion to ge, with the understanding that the information he indicates is to, be furnished in it. If afterwards we time that the information is not sutficient to thoroughly investigate the operations of the whole line. we will of neecssity have to ank the Honse for an order for further information.

Motiom negativer.

## FEEON (ANNED LOBATERS

sir IOH.N THOMPSON. In the alsence of Mr. Tupper, I hey to move that the Honse do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, to consider the following resolution :--

1. That it is expelient to impose a fee of - dollars for each license griated by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to cill. preserve or cure lobsters, or keep them alive out of close season in ponds or other places.
2. That it is expedient to impose a fee, at the rate of two cents for each case containing four dozen one-pound cans of lolsters, and one cent for each casecontaining two dozen one-pumd caus of lobsters, to be paid hy the packer (1) the perion directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to mark, label or stamp such case.

Motiom agreed to.

## BUSINESN OF THE HOLSE.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved:

That on Thursdays, for the remainder of the session, Government Orders have precedence after Questious put by Member.s."

Mr. LAURIEP. I have no oljection to offer to this motion. It is an early stage of the session at which to make such a motion, but still I think the light state of the business paper justities it. As the hon. gentlemam. I suppose, takes this step with the view of expediting the business of the session, the House will be glad to le informed as to when they may expect the introluction of a Bill which may prove to be a very serions one, that is, the Redistribution Bill.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The resolution is moved, as the hon. gentlem:an has stated. with the riew of expediting business, and also in view of the fact that at the present session the colume of husiness in the hands of private members appears to lee less than usual. Fiery day that has been open to private husiness we have had the whole Order Paper passed aml Govermacme hasiness reached: and we thought therefore, although it is somewhat earlier than usual, that we might with alluantage to the whole House ask for an alditional day for Covernment husiness. I amnot in a position th state this evening when the Bill to which the hom. gentemau refers will be brought down, but 1 will give him that int, mation ats som ta I prissihly cim.
Mr. MLLL (Bothwell). Well. Mr. Speaker. I think that is a very unsatisfactory statement. We know right well that it is of the first importance. in the progress of the Estimates. that the legiskition promised be the forermment should he in the hands of the members of the Honse. I have on more than one octavion pointen ont that in England nearly all the legisiation that the covernment pro. pose in a session of seven months is pht into the hands of the Homse during the first three weeks of the session. It is the right of membersto have an opportunity to consider with care the legislation which the diovermment popmese. It is their richt also to have an opportunity of communicating with their constituents upon the rarions measures which the dovernment present to Parlianent. Sow, we are at that perion of the session when at least onethird of it has gone by, and yet the most important measure which the dovermient have proposed t." the Honse this session is not before us. We know that underour onstitutionalsystem the ancient practice was that Parliament did not grant supplies on sulsidies matil they knew whether the crown intendeltoredressthegrievances of the people. What were fomerly called the grievances of the people ars. now embrated in the Speed from the Throne brought down at the beginning of every sessiom. Here are the men who are the committee of Parliament, the men who are not merely the comsel of the Crown but who enjoy the contilence of the Honse, who have promised important legislation. and who are taking a day that lelongs to private members for the purpose of hastening thegranting of supplies when the legislation which they have promised is not yet hefore us. I think it is the duty of Parliament to exercise that precaution which the House of Commons in Eaghand hasalways exercised, anl to see that the measures of redress which the Crown proposes are lefore Parlianent lefore they madertake to any great extent to carry forkard the supplies. That is the rule, and it ought not to be distegarded. I can assure hon. gentlemen on the Treasury lenches that if they have time to spare, they had hetter derote it to getting really the measures which they intend to submit to us, hecanse it is necessary that they should be in oar hands if the business of the House is to be facilitated.
Motion agreed to.

## SUPPLY--THE BUDAET.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the Honse again resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mr-MILLAN (Humon). Before you leare the (hair, Mr. Speaker, I desire to saty a few words on the Bulget. My reasom for speating on the subject is that it has heen stated freguently during the present session that the farmers of this country. esperially those of the lrovince of Ontario, lig their votesat the hye elections, expressel themselves ats facourable to the retention of the National Policy. I camot agree with this statement. I have heen through at considerable portion of the Western part of the Province of Ontario, and Iam thowonghly convinced, notwithstanding all that has been said, thate the farmers of that part of the province are as anxious as it is prossible for them to he that we should have urrestricted reciprocity with the United states. The hon. Finance Minister has stated:
"This matter is now settled in proint of clearness amd detinitenes. I for my own part regret that it is settled as it is, and I am glad it is settled.
I donot believe that this question is settled in the mamer in which the Ninister of Finance has led the House to believe. I woull just like to ask if the Ministers in going to Washington went with a well-ilefineal scheme-if they went prepared to state exactly how far they were prepared to go: Aconding to the statement that we have received. they declared that they were willing to treat on the lines of the Reciprocity Treaty of is.it, monlified to suit the changed and altered conditions of the commery. I would like to ask how far the changed and altered comditions of the comitry would warrant the $\begin{gathered}\text { andermment in going in the direction of unre- }\end{gathered}$ stricted reciprocity: I believe, Nir, that the sonditions of the comutry to-day would watrant the infoption of unrestricted reciprocity: I further believe that the people of this country atre just as anxions for unestricted reciprocity as they ever were: and I was not the least astomished to hear the: statement of the hon. Minister of Finance that the delegation to Washington had entirely failed. We had been ohl that everything hat been done that tongue or pen could doin order to make the trip of the commissioners to Wiashington of no effect, in order to place the United States diovernment in such a persition that they would not give us unrestrictel reciprocity. Let me ask if it was either the tongue or the pen of any member of the Opposition that put the languinge into the mouth of the Minister of Finance which he told as he used when he went to Wiashington? Was it either the tongue or pen of any man that urged him to ask secretary Blaine if he could propound a system by which the Govermment of Canala would be able to raise revenue under unrestricted reciprocity: Certainly the (iovermment knew before they went to Washington what position the Government of the Uniten States had taken. But we have been told also that if we had unrestricted reciprocity, gur manufacturing industries would be shat up. We have been told that our iron furnaces, our coal pits, our cotton factories, would be shut down, and in fact there would be a stoppage to almost everything in the Dominion. I would ask the hon. gentleman if he considered the statement he was making. Take the iron industries. Up to 1878 they him no protection. Trae, that industry then was not making satisfactory progress, hut has the progress been much more rapid since the imposition of the duty, although that industry is now fostered to an ex-
tent to which few hate leen in any comatry. Why. there is a duty at present of $5 t$ a ton on pis iron and a lominty of $\operatorname{si}$ a tom: and when we take into consileration the fact that the increased prosiuct from INOS to last year is only lo, (NM tons and the ammont of money spent to secure that something like Sli.i, (On ( $)$ ammatly goling into the hamis of the inom manufacturers of this country, we may well ask whether we are not paying too dear for our whistle. I woulh ask whether the diovernment has taken into considemation what the mannfactured proshet of pig iom is really worth : I see by a statement to-day in a british retmon that the value of pig iron in the British market from liss:
 are paying st duty in Ganda on every tom of pig iron manafactureal. and the output has only increased lo.(NA) tons since that dinty wats imposed. This surely must indicate that the iron imblustry will mot thrive here maless we have at more ex temad market. Then take the contom factories. Down to the time the Xitiomal Policy was inangumated, we hat one factory, the Haion Mannfacturing Company. which was faily shacessful. hat since the National Poliog that compamy has gone to the wall. Say, further, if I am mot mis. taken, all our cot ton mamofactmping industries have. been acquired by Eaghish capitalists, and I womhl ask who those English manuficturers, who hate bought, our factorice in Canada, shomblie peotected "gainst? Are they to he protected against themselves: Are they to he protemted against the gools they mamfacture in the old comoter and seml to (imata" Ami if those gentlemen can manufacture upen a paying scale in the ohl comatry why can they not compete here just as well: The man material hats to bee parchased and hromght into (amala, and it has to be purchased and hrought into the ohd comatry. I huld that if millownerscammanufacturesuceessfully in direat britain, theyought to he able to manufac ture just as successfully in (imarla, maness there is a combition of things here such ats at one time existed in the British lifinds when the English manufacturers were not emphying the most improved machinery and the very latest methods. At one: perion the silk manufacturers of England wert ahmost driven out of the market by the silk manufacturers of France : and when an investigation took place it was found that their machinery was mot of the most improved sort, so that they had to throw aside the old machinery and get in the leest that conld be foum lefore they conld compete successfilly with their neighburs. I believe that such is the condition of things in Canala in some of our manufacturing industries at least, and that the same remedy would bring alont a similar result. Then we are told that the farmers of Ontario would be reduced to the comdition of those of the Eastern States, had we unrestricted reciprocity and a large amount of grain ami animals allowed to come into Canala. We have no fear of that. In Untario, with the most fertile land on the continent of America, with a more fertile soil than can be found in any state of the Union, we have no fear of competition. Nay, further, what we want is to get the markets of the United States. We were toll also by the hon. member for Inverness, and I was very much amused at his statement, that the exolus from this country had its fonndation from lsist to 186f; when the old

Reciprosity Treaty was in force. At that time. he said, there was great intercourse between the two countries, and our people went over to the United states and remained there, and he told us that from 1861 to $\mathbf{1 8 6 4} \mathbf{4 0}$ (0MO) Canalians enlistel into the American army. But the hon. gentleman forgot that from issi until 1889. so, (OMO ammally went ont of Camada into the United states, so that the exmlus which he almitted in several years together omly amounted to H1,ONO, was omly one-half the exombs of a single year mider the National Policy. I wamt to call attention to some of the statements of the Finame Minister. He tells ns now that we are delarred from the great markets of the United states, and that the only thing left for the bovernment to do is to give us adequate protection agains: competition in prolucts of the Western states. Let me give a few quotations to show whether or not the National Policy is really protecting the Canadian farmer. In the Empiot on the 3.3 r d of this month. I fiml the following prices yuoted for fall wheat. spring wheat, barley and oats in Buffalo and Toronto respectively : Fall wheat. in Buffalo, !4c.: in Toronto, ste. to sïc., or a difference of 9 c . in fancour of Buftialo. Spring wheat. in Buffalo. SeceinToronto, secetosic. or or infarom of Toronto. Barley, in Buffalo, sitic. This was a special despatch to the E'mpior in which it was stated that some $(6,0$ (an) bushels of harley had theeln sold in Buffalonat stic. which would make, ateording to the despatch, some alc. in Camadia. or a difference of 3 Bic . in favour of Butfalo. Oats, 3tc. per hushel in Buffalo and 31c. per bushel in Toronto. Now, that is certainly something to be protectel against. I would ask how far this protection afferts the Canadian farmer? I made a little calculation on the subject. Suppose a farmer had 10 acres levoted to fall wheat. spring wheat, barley and wats each. Aecording to the average rate of those grains in Ontario in 1891, the yieh was of fall wheat 29 bushels, spring wheat $2 i$ bushels, barlev $\times 9$ bushels, and oats 40 bushels per acre. Take 10 acres of each of these, and how mach more money would the American farmer get for his ti a $^{\prime \prime}$ acres than the Canalian farmer: We find that the American farmer in Butfalo would take home sibt more than the Canadian farmer selling his produce in Toronto, and yet this is a fair comparison, both of these cities being equally near the seaboird and equally near the frontier. One reason why we do not get the same price in Canada as they do in the United States is that we have Millers Association in the Province of Ontario that meets from time to time and discusses the question as to the supply of wheat to the different mills. There are over 16i) millers who have joinel that association. They have a central buyer who buys almost the whole, and conserguently we have no competition in our own markets. I will repeat a statement which I have made in the House hefore, because, as we are informed, there is a colony of young members in this House, and I want to show them that we have not leen able to hold the markets of Canadia as well as we did lefore the National Policy was imposed. In 1881, two years after the introduction of the National Policy, wheat in Montreal was at $\$ 1.33$, while in New York it was $\$ 1.11$, or 22 cents lower in the United Statesthan in Canala. The National Policy was then fairly commencing. When it had been in operation up to 1886, wheat had fallen 24 cents in New York while it had fallen 48 cents

Mr. McMilas (Huron).
in Camada, showing conclusively that the National Policy has not enabled the farmers of Camada to hold their markets in the stume position as liefore the National Policy was imposed. Then we have been told that, if we had reciprocity: American corn would come into this country: and that in 1878, before the introdnction of the National Policy, while our horses in Ontario were feeding on American corn, our oats were left in the barns and were only worth 10 or 1.5 cents a bushel. and that the same thing would take place again if we had reciprocity. I was sorry to hear this statement from a gentleman who has experience in Canadian atfairs, I mean the member for North Victoria (Alr. Hughes). If he had examined the records, he would have foum that the price of oats in Canala was higher in 1 sis les on st cents a bushel. If he will examine the $\mathrm{V} a \mathrm{a}$. which at that time was the organ of the Conservatice party, he will find that. in December. Asis the price of oats was 7 cents higher in Tirmento than it was in Chicago, and if he will come to $18 s 1$, two vears after the National Policy was imposed, he will tind that gats in the United States were 1 cent higher than they were in Canada. There was also a report handed in 1882 from a Commission which was appointed to report upon the intluence of the National Policy on the agricultural interests of Camala. I have that report at home in a blue bowk. and I consulte i it lefore I came down here. I find that in $1 \times 5$ catswerella cts. higher inchecag, than in Torment, and that was two years before the Sational Policy: was imposed, and in lisi. two years after it wais imposed, the price was within is cents in Chicaso of what it was in Toronto- : tanother proof that the National Policy has mot helped us. Let me sity
 ., (MK),(KNO bushels entered into (canala and were
 bushels were hronght inte, the conntry and com-sumed-a clear proof that the statements which have heen made are not home out. We have been also told some things in regard to cattle. There was a report male by the secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and the statement was mate that there had leen sion or slin alvantage for camadians over the Americans in taking their cattle into the British market. I have some experience in that matter. I have shipped large guantities of homed cattle to the English market, and I hal a son 28 years of age who went to the ohd comentry and was going to stay there for a considerable time to look after this matter. I told him to make a careful comparison of the sales of the American and Canalian stock, and to let me know the condition of affairs. He attended the sales at the different markets on the banks of the Clyde and he informed me that he believed from $\$ 1.20$ to $\$ 2$ was all the advantage the Americans gained at the season he was there, hut that a little earlier there would be more alvantage. There is another circumstance that bears this out. A gentleman named Bickerdyke, who is largely engaged in the cattle trade in Montreal, came to Ontario and bought about $7,0 \times 0$ head of cattle. Did he ship them from Montreal? No. The larger number were shipped to Boston and sent from Boston to the British market. It was found letter to send the cattle to Boston and take the cheap ocean freights from Boston to the old country and forego, the advantage of the transhipment, because, while
they were paying from boston only 2.5 or 31) shillings freight, we in (anada had to pay from (i.) to in shillings. Then we have been told that the comlition of the railways of Candia is another sign of prosperity. Onr railways are prosperons, and I am happy to know they are. I want to see every industry in the country thoroughly prosperous. but I would enyuire what is the great cause of the prosperity of the Canadian railways, especially the Canalian Pacitic Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway: Why, Nir, it is the measure of reciprocity in railway tratfic shat they enjoy with the United itates that makes them so prosperous. Let me state also that the farmers of this country are feeling a little of the prosperity of those railways. Last winter a grool many hon. gentlemen in this House told us how cheap the western famer could get his produats to the sealwand, as compared with the farmer in the Province of Ontario. A gentleman from Toronto who is largely engaged in the cattle trade, puhlished a letter over his own signature, showimg that a carload of cattle was taken from (hicago to the sealooard, a distance of $1,(M)$ miles, for the sum of Sirl. Last summer I took six or seven carloads from Seaforth, a clistance of only $\mathbf{i o n} 0$ miles, anm it cost mesit percar. I think the fovernment had hetter turn their attention towards getting the farmers of this comotry cheap railway lates. and to give us that meed of justice that we helieve we are entitled to on account of the large sums of money we have spent in assisting to builh these railways. Now. We have been toll that it is impossible for the United states to hecome the market for our produce, and that (ireat Britain is our natural market. We find that in 1891 the imports from Britain to this commry amomed to $542,04 \bar{i}, i 2 h$. We are also told that if we were to have reciprocity with the United States, we shonhl have to diseriminate against 1 ireat Britain. I holl that the present tariff does discriminate against (ireat Britain. There is more than one way of discriminating atgainst direat Britain. On this $542,04 \pi, 026$ of imports from Gireat Britain into Canada, a duty was eollected of $s: 1,114,2 \%$. The imports from the Enited states last year were $\mathbf{3 5 3 , 6 5 5}, 6=0$, or $\$ 11 . \overline{3}(n),(00)$ more than the imports from Great Britain : yet we find that the duty collected on the imports from the United States was only $\Sigma_{6}, 7: 34, \bar{i} 13$; or the luty upon all geods coming from Great Britain is $21 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while upon those coming from the United States it is only $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then, in respect to free goods, we find that the imports from the United States amounted $t \in \$ 23,895,225$, while from Britain they amounted only to S10, 399,366 . Now, I hold this is a plain discrimination against Great Britain; in fact it is possible for this country, by means of its tariff, to impose a protection tariff against one country, and allow goods to come in free of duty from another country, just as the Govermment wish to favour one comutry more than another, or to lay a heavier burden upon one country than upon another. Then we were told that if the flour and wheat of the United States were to be brought into Canada and turned into flour, it would completely swamp our farmers. But I find that the United States took last year 1,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada, while Great Britain took $1,006,000$. I am not aware whether our wheat that went to the United States paid a duty ; I have not got the Trade and Naviga-
tion Return of the United States. hut surely there is not the least danger of the United Statesswamping us in our own markets with their wheat and Hour. or putting us in a position that we cammot keep our own market. I do not lelieve that what has been said is correct on that point. I find that a statement has breenmade upen the Hoorof this House which will do more to keep settlers from coming into (amata than anything else that has ever heen said in this House. Let me read from his speech lelivered here a few days ago:
"But the day is fast apromaching when it will become the dury of the canalian diovernment to protect our farmers against horses from the western prairies. (on almost any article of farm produce our Canadian farmens cannot compete with the cheap pronlacts of the western prairie farms of the tuited states. There the farmer, when he geeson to his land, fimis it aiready cleared : there is no necessity of fencing it : ats a rule, his house is very cheap: and he is not whlized to indulge in the luxury of expensive buildings. In the ohler provinees of the Tominion, the farmer has in the first instance to elear the land. Which. with stumpage and stoning, occupies several years of severe labour. I am free to say that the fences and buildings un alumst any Ontario or Quebec farms represeut fully the value of any western prairie farm. Further. Sir, in the western states the farmer are not subject to the lons winters that we are here. On the arerame. our farmers have to provide for feeding their stock. six or seven monthe every yar. and it is utterly. imposible for them ta raise pork or eatrle, or animale of any kind, in Canada, !, compete with the chear prombet: of the western states.:
Sir, the author of that language is the hom. nemher for Sorth Vietoriat (Mr. Hughes), that was the gentleman who male this statement. Now, I hoh that mostatement so injurions ever passeel the lips of any Reformer in this Honse, to go ahroad to a foregn comatry. I am a Canalian famer, amb I do not believe this statement to le: correct. I. for one, have a little experience of what can le done in the United States. I have relations living there, we interchange commmications regulaty- and I helieve we are as successful as they are on the Western prairies. I Ielieve that in the Province of Ontario we have more comfortible homes, and we are in a letter prosition than are the farmers of the United States, and give us free trade with the rest of the worlh, and we can eompete with the farmers of the United States or any other comentr. I have no fear of competition from any other country. Now, just toshow what lenefit our farmers would derive from having free markets in the United states, I have picked out a few articlesfrom the Trade and Navigation Returns, with the amount we export of those articles and the cluty that is paid unter the McKinley Bill. Remember that I am dealing entirely with the Province of Ontario, I speak for that province alone, as l have no experience with the Maritime Provinces nor with our great North- West. Let me take the article of horses. We sent to the United States ! , 95 . h horses, and we paid a duty of $\$ 298,710$ to get those horses into the United States before the McKinley Bill, hecause most of them went in cluring the three months from July to October before the Bill took effect. Of lambs we sent to the United States 244,996 . We were told by the hon. member for North Victoria that just as soon as the McKinley Bill took effect lambs went up in the United States. Let me state that the McKinley Bill affected lambs very little. The old tariff imposed a duty of 20 per cent upon sheep and lambs, under which a lambs worth $\$ 4$ going into the United States paid 80 cents. while, under the McKinley Bill, a lamb worth st
only pays 7.5 cents, so that the McKinley Bill toes not injure our export trate in lamhs. To get those lambs into the United States we paid a duty of $\$ 183,77_{7}^{\circ}$. I will read a table of a number of other articles that we exported in 1889 and 1890 :

| Articles. | 1889. | 18:31). | Luty, $189 i$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| loultry.ini game... lis. | $\begin{aligned} & 11(1,-43 \\ & 51,732 \end{aligned}$ |  | * |
|  |  |  | 9,(nx) |
| Eggs and same..... doz. |  | 7,354,235 |  |
| Beans.............busi | , 312,326 | , 2121,829 | 128,731 |
| Barles............ ${ }^{\text {a/ }}$ | 0,9:4.510 | $4,751,953$ | 1, 125,5885 |
| Potatues......... " | 716,66\% | 3,326,546 | 8.31, 6.30 |
| Hay ${ }_{\text {Wool............ }}^{\text {tons }}$ to. | \% $82,310 \mathrm{~S}$ | 50, 1001 | $2(104.2819$ |
| Wool............ . Ibs. | 1,011.+57 | 1,107,58( | 132.917 |

When we take these ten articles we find that the duties charged on them in the United sitates amomited in 1891 to $\$ 3,586,(M O)$, and although we would not benefit to the full amount, yet when we consider that it would taise the prices of what we sell at home as well as what we send to that country, we would be benefited to even a greater extent. While we sent only l,OOO,OMO lbs. of wool to the United States there were over $-,(1) \%, 0(0)$ lhs. raised in Canala, according to the report of the Bureau of Ontario Statistics. Those 5, (ONO),(OQ) lbs. would be increased in price also, and $\$ 6(0),(9)$ duty on those entering the United States would be removed. These items would foot up to the sum of $\mathrm{x} 3, \mathrm{x} 6,0$ org. The daties on fam prodhets amount to $\$ 1,793$, (10), which comes out of the pockets of the farmers of Camalia. Let me refer to two or three items in order to show the large sums taken out of the pockets of the rate. payers, and which go into the pockets of the combines and manufacturers. This is one of the greatest injuries we sustain from a protective system, namely, that very large sums are taken out of the pockets of the people and pass into the hands of the combines. Take sugar, for example. Orer $2(x),(\mu(), 0$ ( $)$ lbs. of sugar are consmmed annmally by the canadian people. or erpul to 44 lhs , per head. The rlaty paid amounts to $\$ 1, G(K),(M O)$. The duty in the Euited States is $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per pound while we charge of of a cent, and aceordingly we are called upon to pay siok,ono more for that quantity than are the people of the Vnited states. Take linding twine. Only 198,007 lhs. were imported into Canata last year, but it required over $14,000,000 \mathrm{lln}$. to tie the Canalian crop last year, because it was a very large one and required in immense cuantity of twine. While $\$ 0,192$ went into the treasury, no less than s 424 , (on passed into the pockets of the cordage companies. If those companies increase the cost of binding twine 3 or 4 cents per pound a still further burden will be placed on the farmer. Of coal oil we imported, in 1889, $5,0,1,386$ gallons, and we manufactured over $9,000,000$ gallons. That was the means of placing $\$ 10,993$ in the pockets of the oil refiners, while only $\$ 365,145$ went into the treasury. If we take the duty amounting to $\$ 1,600,000$ on sugar, scarcely any of which goes into the treasury at present, and if we take the items of coal oil and binding twine, we shall find that no less than $\$ 2,544,993$ are taken out of the pockets of the people and placed in the

Mr. MeMimas (Huron).
pockets of combines and mamufacturers on those three articles alone. Yet we are told that it would be injurious to the farmer to have those burdens removerl. Let us take the crops of last year and make a little calculation in regard to them. We raised
 bushels, of wheat orer $32,(60,000$ ) bushels. Take half of this as needed for hone consumption amb half as exported. Comparing the prices obtained with the prices prevailing in the United Ntates we find on oats a difference of 3 cents during last year, on wheat is cents, and on barley i.s cents per bushel. Taking 3 cents per bushel on $37,500,(0 \times 1)$ bushels of oats, there was a difference of \$1,02:,000, in cents perbushel on 16,000 ,(ня) bushels of wheat will give $\$ 8(x),(M)$ and 1.5 cents per bushel on $\$, 0 \times 0,(0) 0$ bushels of barley will give $\$ 1,2(H)$, (KNO. On those three articles alone, comparing the prices in the Ontario market and in the markets of the United Nitates, our farmers sustained a loss of $\$ 3,($ К $),(6)$ which they would have secured if we had murestricted reciprocity with the Uniterl States. Fet we are told that we have a loetter warket in Fngland than we can obtain in the Uniter states for our harley, that may lee in the future, it is not in the present. Ihave a statement for 1891 which shows that the price of barley in the United States was $16 \frac{1}{2}$ cents higher than in Ontario, and I have another statement which shows that large quantities of barley which were sent to the English uarket last year were sold only aftel considerable troulle, and I was tohl only the other day ly a grain dealer that losses had occurved on harley sent to the ofd comntry. Canadian barley suitalle for shipment to England was sold at fi; cents per bushel, provided it was average in cuantity, and from my experience we camot fill the linll. We have heen told that we camot succeed with the Americans eren as reyards farming or mannacturing products. The foverument take the most inconsistent position on this question I ever knew. We were told during the recent elections, and it was stated in West Huron by an hon. gentleman who is now on the Treasmy henches, that members of the (iovermment hat gone to Washington to frame a reciprocity treaty, and, further, that the duty on linding twine and agricultural implement. woull he taken off. As hon. gentlemen opposite have not entered into a reciprocity treaty, they might give the people a measure of redress by removing the duty on binding twine from which a very small sum goes into the public treasury. We have heen told that the Toronto market is worth more than the whole market of the Uniter itates. We grant, Sir, that the Toronto market, or the market of any city as large as Toronto, is a great boon to the farmers of the Province of Ontario: but give us umestricted reciprocity with the United States, and we will have the Detroit market which is situated right upon our borders. While Toronto has a population of $180,0 \times 6)$, with the same limits as in 1881, we find that letroit has a population of 205,649 . (iive us unrestricted reciprocity and at least three fourths of the market in Detroit would be served from Camalia. Buffalo, another city lying on our very borders, and in the line of our commerce to the east, with a pripulation of 254,450 , would he supplied with a large amount of our products. Here are two cities that would bring to us a market of something like threeguarters of a million of people. Let us take the
dity of New Sork, with a population of $1 . i 13,0 \mathrm{KM}$, and we woulh seme a very large amomu of our pronlucts to that city. If it is a great benefit to have a market in dorouto, the next greatest henefit that can be comferred upon the farmers of the lrovibee of Gntarion is to give them aceess to the markets of the linited state: for their surphes promets. Ronhester. is another city within it short distance of the frontier, and it has a population of 13s.3.3: : Boston hats a popplation of HtionKl: thes cities heing nearly eymal the the mpulation of the lrowince of Gitario, and with free acesss to their markets we could supply them. Let me give some tigures from the Thale and Navigation Returns with respect to our agricaltuabl prometus. The total of our exports from

 worth. (of this Britain takes Sisot, ores worth
 we have a tarift agains: all omr articles groing to the Conited states and a free market in Britain.
 duits an to the British markets than go to the marr. kete of the Laited states. hamanacturel gonis
 timi at market? To direat Britain we ship se. S. 2.3 , 491 worth of mannatured goonls. and the the

 manuficturel sump than direat Britain: but when Ne come to the Prowince of Ontario, let us see where do our agricultural prolucts go. The total
 (4N) : Britain takes si, (10:3,30)., while the Conitel
 if worth from Gntario for every st that goes to Britain. If we go hatk to the year hefore the Nle Kinley bill took effect, we finit that the Uuiten states took sis.on for every sl that Britain took. In agricult ural promacts we semi from Ontario Sit. sin. Ist. Britain takes $\$ 1.261,+42$, while the Cnited
 when we lost the Cinited states markets we would fimi markets ehewhere. Both the Minister of Dustice amd the Minister of Marine and Fisheries toll the people of Halifas during the general Hention. that it was mow their duty to find us foreign markets to compensate us for those we lost in the States, and they pointed to the markets of China. Japan. Anstralia, the West Imlies and Englaml. Why, iir, we have hatd the English matket all along and we prize it highly, and while we wish for uncestricted reciprocity, we still wish to retain that market. but the only other comntry mentioned hy the hom. gentleman opposite which takes agricultural products from Ontario was the British West Indies, and they take only $\$ 32,813$ worth, while not one cent of agriculturai products went to any of these other comutries which they told us would supply us with a market. When we send such large ammont of our protucts to the Cuited States rand such comparatively small yamtities to the British uarkets, is it tio be wondered that the people of Ontario wish to retain the markets of the United States: I say that the United States market is the lest market we can possibly have. I might also mention that we sent
 mostly all of them went to the Uniten States,

that the market for eregs has fallen off to a
 dozen eggs less expo ted last smmate than the summer before, and this meatus an immenseloss to the Cinadian former. We have been toll time and time agais that the dovernment is ant to hame with respec to the lle Kinley Bill. I wond like to review this matter for a fittle and ask how it was whem this tisenssion took place in ISBS. with respect to remi ving the duty from trees. shaths, fruits and shall seeds in aceoriance with the tariff legishation with the ('nite:l states, there was such pressure hrought soh har at the time upon the ('anaklian dinvemment: It was heramse the Mills: Bill wats hrought hefore (ingress, and that a Bill of almast complete non-interomge beiween the stitess and (ianalia if it had hecome the law of the lamb. When the British Minister at Washington fomm that this Bill was Befonc ( 0 , ngress he sent a eommunication to the Colomial Ottice in England. and that commmeations was forwarded to the (ianadiandiovermment. The dovernment at ()tana changed their moliey and reciprocated at one when this mather wats briught moler their notice. The tirst intimation we hat of it here was when the Hom. Peter Mitchell from his plate in the Howse asked the then Promier if any commanacation hand heen received with respect to the duties mot heing removed froas these anaicies on our tarift
 the Premier stated emphatieally that the (anadian (bovermment wond mot rewiprocate: hut in a few days sir charles Tupper satme down and he thh us that atter he had discussed the question with the Conadiam dowernmemt they passed ath Order in Comed the night hefore to recipranate. and that the Orimer in Coumil dhased with this languige:

- And the Canarling liovermment await further legislation trom the dmerican forernment in the samedireetiom."
Sum. Sir. this was done mater pressure from the Amerian fiovernment and alsn mader presure fom the colomial seeretary pressure hoth from Wiash ington and from Englanl. The journats of the United States at that time towk this question ul and discussed it very warmly, say ying that the fionerument of Camata was bot ating in goonl faith with the (anvinment of the leuited stites. Wi. had heon tohd that it was but whigatory on the Canalian (onermone to reviproate in this tarill legislation : but we have the following utterames of Sir Charles Tupper on that question:
"But I may say that the moment the Mills:s Bill was introduced into the congress of the cuited siates. lons hafore the disenssion arose in this llomse. I had the Deputy Ministar engaged in making at comprehelisive statement in refereme to this guestion. in order that 1 might bring it to the notice of uny colleagues as I was bomil to do. beenuse I finand that by an orersight on my part, cansed no donbt be the yarions duties imposed upon me, the aetion of the linitedstates Congress had been lost sight of.'
Here is Sir (harles Tuppers acknowlengment that it was the duty of ('anadat to reciprocate with the (iovernment of the United States. Now, Nir, we find that the Candiam (ionermment, most cer tainly under pressure, did remit those duties. It was only when the attention of the British Conernment had been called to those taxes, amd when a despatch had come from the Colonial secretary. that the Canadian fiovernment consented to remove: the duties from the articles from which the duties
had heen remure in the Cuitel Nates five years before. Now. we have heen told that (amida is: prosperous, that the farmers of Ontario are pros: perons, and we have had many signs of that pros. perity laill hefore us. But, sir, there is me test of the prosperity or allersity of the inhahitants of any conntry that is. whether or not they are relieving themselves of the hardens imposel on their property, of whether those burlens are becoming heavier and more griecous to lear. Now, sir, 1 have a statement here showing that the chate
 Gntiaio, on the lit of lannary, 1 N (w), numbered



 of an increase. Niw. we may he asked whether the farmers art: the only class in the Province of Ontario who have suffered from the late depression. Le: the murtgages which rest upon the whole commaiaty tell whether the ot her classes are prospermes. I find that the chattel mortgages in the whole
 mumbered 16,2014 and amomuted to 5.491, ins, and that on the 31 st of December in the same year they
 amownt, of an increase of $1.64+.7$ mortyages in number and wo less than sidin..is. in amome during that one year. If that shows that the people of the Province of Ontario are in a prosperous combition, I do not know what the reeord of people in allersity could possibly be. Now, we have heen toll that propulation is not a true measure of the prosperity of the country ; but 1 hold that it is. especially in a yomg country. And let me say here that I have loeen astonished to hear hom. gentemen on the Treasury benches and their supporters comparing the population of Creat Britain with the population of (analda. Why, Nir, (ireat Britain is a country with a large surphus prpulation. which emigrated to all conutries in the civilized world to the numbe: of 2.en). ense ammally from 1 ssi. to $1 \times x .4$. Yet they compare that country with a young conntry like Canalda, whose only real want in order to becone prosperous is at large increase in her population. The ant of the machinery of dovernment in this come try at the present time, with its population of only -,, MOO, (KOO, is sufficient to govern a country with a
 more than was the cost of governing the United States when that comutry hail a population of that size. In the state of Minnesota, which cannot compare with Manitoha, there was a gain from Isss
 gain of only $92,18 \%$. In Dakota, which we have heard described in this House and lefore the Agricultural Committee as a land of storms and blizrarids, a perfect desert and wilderness, what is the condition of the population: During the last 10 years South Dakota, which is considered to he far inferior to Manitoba, gained in population $230, \mathbf{2} \mathbf{4 0}$, and North Dakota 145,810, while the fertile Province of Manitola, with which nome of these American states can compare, only gained 92,182 , and our North-West only 42,039 . Then, let us see what was the increase in population in the great Territory of Washington, which lies aljacent to British Columbia, and this recails to my mind a statement made in the report of the Minister of Agriculture
a few years ags that 10 (KK $)$ people who hat come from the oll country and gone to Manitola and the North-West, where they did not find things its they hat theen represented to them, went in to Pritish Columhia, and when the Cowermment agent followed them there, he foum that they han gone tw Washington Tervitory . In, (KN in one single year. That territory gained in population from Isso to $1 \times!6$. $2-4.27+$ while British (columbia only gaineed 43.303 . Now. sir, let me attempt to give a statement of some of the canses which have lend w this condition of things. We have had a great many canses assigneal for the failure of the come try to invrease in popmatain. I will give you one cause. stated by Selnator Hanshrough of Dakotia, who has just arrived in Wishingten, When he arrived there, he made sime interesting statements: alome the effere of the Nokinley tarift, tumens which was the following:
"Why du the bakotans like the McKinley Bill? Because it gives them such ilecided adrantare hy atfording it higher price for home products. Take the single item of barley. Just across the imaginary line that separates Dakota mad Camada the farmers of that country get only 25 or 30 cents a bushel net for their barley, because they have to pay a duty of $3: 3$ cents a busthel when they bring it on our side to market. Our farmeres sell it 20 and 60 cents a bushel. having no duty to pay. It's the same with botatoes. Our wools, too, have becin in brisk demand at rood prices. Thare sears ago there were 3000 sheern in Nurth Dakota. Now there are 230.100 . Our farmersare increasing the output of wool in liakita, becatuse they get 10 cents per pound more thath the farmers of the NorthWest and Manitoba."
There is one of the reasoms given ly a Cuited states semator why people leave (canala. I came across a report of a speech delivered hy sir Framcis Hincks after he returned to (anala and became Finance Minister. In ISEO, when making his Bualget speech, he said that the delit per head of the people of the Cuited States amomed to s(i) while that of the perple of canada per heal only amomet. ed to sim? ind. The taxation in the Cuited states amomated to S9.e. per hear, and in Camatat to S3.esp per head : and he semed to point to this, that should the taxation of this comatry ever liecome heavier than that of on neighonars. we might expect an exolus. Another eminent statesiman, who held a high position ia the ranks of the ( (an: servative party, Sir Alexamber (ialt, mate a similar statement, namely, that should the day arrive when Camala wonld be heavier tased than the Enited States, we would commence to lonsee popmlation. This prediction hy these two gentlemen has lwen fulfilled to the letter. We have been trold that the trade of canala has heen increased to a considerable extent. Well. I chancel to take up the Trade and Navigation Returns of 18,73 anil 1874, and I find that the gross trade of Cinada in those years compared with that of the succeeding years, as follows:-

| 1873. | 217,801.203 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1814 | 21.564 .510 |
| 1582 | ¢21,556,34 |
| 1883. | 230,339.826 |
| 1890. | 218,607,340 |
| 1891. | 218,3×4,934 |

 O(0) over the trade of Canada in $1 \times 74$. This chows that Canada is not in that prosperous condition hon. gentlemen opposite would leal us to believe it is. When we go back to 1878 and look at the gross trade of Canada with Great Britain and the United istates, what tale does it tell? Does

## 1

it show that fireat Pritain is a country Canala has to look to more than any other for a market for her goons: We tim that in 18 os we traded with Great Britain, exports and imports, to the amount of $833,327,-19$ and with the Cnited states to the amount only of $5: 3,576.437$. Pat when we come to 1s9. we find that while our trate with Great Britain hat increased to $591,328,384$ our trade with the United stites had increased t1 $894,524,302$; or while it increased with
 United States S $30.947,91 \%$, anl remember this wat during the period of the National Podicy. What, then, woild have heen the extension of our trate if the Nittional Policy hand mot heen establishel" I have hall letter after letter within the last few lays, every one of them stating that (amalats only salvation is to have reciporecity with the Euited states. There is a helief all theough western Ontario that the Goverment did not deal fairly with them. The perple feel that the Government went to Washinge ton only that they might be alle to come back and say to the farmers: We went to Washington, we attemptel to get reciprocity, but the davermment of the Cuited states would have none of it. Last vear the Minister of Justice ohd us that he had hoples there was a good ground that a fair reciprocity treaty should be entered into between Canala and the Cnited States. This year we are toh that the Unitel States will not give reciprocity anless ( anala leeomes annexed to them. Against this. however, we have the statement of the President. in his list message to Congress, that they did not want any more territory, as they had all they required, but that what they wanted was extenled trade relations with every government on the continent of America. I helieve, from the nature of the Mchinley Bill, that that is what the Cuited states wants. If om (iovermment knew anything, they knew before they went to Washington that the Bovernment of the Cuited states would not give reciprocity in natural prolucts alone. They twitted us with mot having a policy, hut hate the Govermment a policy? Have they lain down a well-detined policy as to what their views on reciprocity are: If there was a policy ever laid down by them, it was when sir . Iohn Macedonald, in 1880, stated that if we could not get a reciprocity of trale with the United States, we would get a reciprocity of tariffs, an? he added that the (iovernment of the United states would not give another reciprocity treaty monder. the oll lines of 18.54 . I hare a statement here of a number of articles included in the treaty proposed by the late Hon. Gieorge Brown, when he went to Wiashington in isit, but which afterwards fell through. Geat Britain we have been told would not lee willing that Canadia should diiscriminate against her: but I find there is in this treaty a large number of articles in which she would be discriminatei against, and yet the Govcrnment of Great Britain then expressed willingness that such a treaty should le entered into. It was then proposed that the United States and Cananda should interchange the following articles free of duty :-

Agricultural implements, of all kinds, axles, of all kinds; boots and shoes, of leather: boot and shoemaking machines; buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed: cotton grain lugs: cotton denims; cotton jeans, unbleached: cotton drilliuge, unbleached; cotton plaids; cotton tick-
ing: cottonades, unbleached ; cabinet ware or furniture, or parts thereof: carriages, carts, waggons and other wheeled vehicles or sleighs, or parts thereot': fire engines, or parts thereof: felt covering: for boilers; gutta percha belting and tubing; iron-bar, hoop, lig, puddled, rod, sheet or serrp: iron nails, spikes, bolts, tacks, brads or springs ; iron castings: India rubber belting and tubing: locomotives for railways, or parts thereot: lead, sheet or pig; leather, sole or upper : leather, harness or saddlery; mill or factory or steamboat fixed engines, and machines: or parts thereot: manufactures of marble, stone, slate or granite: manatactures of wood solely, or of wood mailed. bound, hinged or locked with metal materials: mangles. washing machines, wringing machines, lrying machines, or parts thereof : printing paper for newspapers : paper making machines, or parts thereof : printing type, presses and folders, paper cutters, ruling machines. page numbering machines and stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus.or parts thereof: refrigerators. or parts thercof: railroad cars, carriares and trucks, or parts thereot: satinets of wool and cotton: steaur engines, or parts thereof : steel wrought or cast, and steel phates and ratils: tin tubes and piping: weeds, of wool solely: water wheel anachines and apparatus: or marts thereof.

The diovermment at that time was willing that the treaty should be entered into, the liovermment of 4 reat Pritain han given their consent to it, and the Hon. (ieorge Brown hat nearly succeeded in negotiating the treaty. They were willing that that treaty should be entered into. and if the British fiovermment were willing and the (iovermment of Canala were willing, certainly they must have seen a way to taise the revenue. Our dovernment did not go down to Wiashington with a well-matured selicme to sulmit to the diovermment of the United states, telling them how far they were prepared to go, hat on the contrary they raised all the objections they could: nay, further, they asked Mr. Blaine if he would show them how to raise a revenue. Can any one imagine anything more hamiliating for Canalia? I have heard that at the time of the National Poliey those gentlemen harl to semd to Washington for a man to come here and help them to get up that National Policy, and now it appears to the worh that our (iovermment is so imnecile that they camot get up a policy of their own. I say they have done more to discredit Canala in the eyes of the world than was ever done by either the tongue or the pen of the Opposition. thoragh those gentlemen used to say that the Opposition. liy tongue and pen. had done as much as possible to frustrate the attempts to oltain reciprocity. From their action the world would imagine that Canada is in a lost condition when she camot raise a revenue. Speaking as a farmer. 1 , for one, have no fear of that, and 1 am prepared to accept unrestricted reciprocity and let the amount which the late Premier of Canala said would have to be imposed on every family, that is sim, he imposed. It would lee a blessed day when that took the place of the present system. If every man in this country knew the extent to which he is robled the country would rise at once and so in for direct taxation. But, through the mis-statements made by the Govermment and their supporters, a great many of the people have been led to believe what they said. We will be told that the people of Ontario still helieve in them, and that, by their votes at the lye-elections, they have said that the (Government are right and the Opposition are wrong. No such sentiment goes through western Ontario. I know western Ontario thoronghly, and, during those bye-elections, we found a horde of men in each constituency whom ui) one knew. They went to the hotels and they did not register their names. They
were aftaid to lo known. They never went to a public meeting or addressed a public andience, but they went out after sumset and went away the next monning. If the agent of the dovernment there was organizing them, it was evident that he hat un contidence in them, for he did not put the buonle into their hamls, but, after one of them hat risited a house another was reguired to be sent there the night hefore the election. I know that in 1 est Huron a man went to the house of a resprect athe firmer and offered him $\mathrm{Sl}(\mathrm{K})$ in mones of he and his two sons would wote for Mr. Patterson. Another man went into the house of another firmer the night hefore the election and asked, hat he any cattle for sale " No. he harl me cattle for sate. Hall he any sheep for sale? No, he had no sheep. Then he said that was not his husiness, hut he was out cancassing and he could not saly any more in the presence of a thimelimbividual. The farmer felt so inligmant that he threatened to kick the man off the premises if he did not go. That is what caried those mings. It was not the cote of the respectable electors that returned these gentlemen. I helieve that some of the individuals who were there must be under the pay of this Government becalle they have no risible means of support, and yet we have foum them there, woing out in the cool of the evening and not showing themselves during the day. Yet hon. gentlemen tell us that this is the free aml unbiassed voice of the farmers of Ontario who have recorded their rotes against reciprocity. I say there is no such sentiment in Ontario, and I chim to know that province as well as any hom. member, because. for five years past, I have been groing amomgst the farmers at the Famers' Institutes, and, though that guestion is never hrought up at those meetings, I have found their riews in private interriews, and I say that the feeling is growing stronger and stronger in favour of reciprocity with the United states, and the hom. gentleman will find that out when the perple of western Ontario get an opportunity to show them. Dany voters were led astray when they had the statement that the dovermment were going to Washingten to get reciprocity, and in West Huron they understood that it was to lee unrestricted reciprocity. They were deceiverl, but they will not be deceivel again. I hope the fiovermment will see their way to make some change, and will find some means of giving us the relief we have asked.

Mr. SPROLLE. At this late stage in the lelate ainl after the developmentswhich have taken place, not only last winter but also since in elections, it would seem to be a pity to waste time over a disconssion of a strlject which has accomplished so much for our friends opposite. One issurprised to hear so much said in defence of a policy which may be callerl one of the dead issues of the country, though it has leen presented to us ly the eloquence of the hon. member for Hurom (Mr. MeMillan) and his followers, a policy which has accomplished nothing for them except the decimation of their ranks until now they have a very much smaller number in the House than they hal when they first propounded this policy. The hom. member, who is leaving the chamber I see, says there is no such sentineent in favour of the National Policy in western Ontario as is representel by the supporters of the (iovernment. In saying that, the hon
sentleman must discrelit his own educating powers becallse he has been one of the strongest advocates of mirestricted reciprocity, one of the most uncompromising opponents of the National Policy, ant has spent a considerable portion of last summer an? fall in ellucating the people of western Ontario on this sulject : bat the result was that in every constituency in which he had the homour to speak. the election went against him ame his party. Either the people must diseredit the leader and the party, or else the ellucating ability of those who addressed them must le very poor. It reminds me of the story which was tohld of an incilent which happencil when the first engine was driven through the Rocky Mountains over the Cnion Pacific Railway. Buffalo hull stamding on the heights watching the inroarls leeing made ly the White man in his territory, cane down from the momatain and placed himsell on the tratk in fromt of the engine, to tight and to once and for all tinue stop the inrouds on his territory : with heal down, tail erect, ami hack bowed, he mate the charge. The engineer who was driving the train had holl of the lever of the engine. and lowking at the inlignant animal in an ammed way, said: ‥ Well, old loey, I admire your plack, but I think very little of your judgment." We camot help but admire their pluck. hut I think very little of your judgment. certainly the country must think very little of their julgment after the reception their policy hats met with ly the verdict of the comitry. Now, for several years past we have hat from the same gentlemen the cry throughont the comntry that the policy of the Conservative party was not the one the comatry reguired. but that marestricted reciprocity was what Canada needed to cure her commercial and political ills. These men have endeavoured to intluence the people upon every platform and every hustings in the country, they have hed numerons meetings during the campaign of $18: 9$, and during the lye-elections of this summer. which almost amomed to at general election; they have scattered thonsamds of pamphlets and fiy sheets throughout the country, and have asked the electorate to pronounce upon their policy, ind what is the result? The result is that every bye election has gone against them.
some hon. MEMBERS. What about Prescott:
Mr. SPROLLE. It must be a great source of consolation to those hom. gentlemen to hold at comstituency ly some 40 or ou votes which they carrical a year ago by some 40 ). If they can find consolation in that election, I am sure we are willing to let them enjoy it. They have taken every possilile means to edncate the people, not only hy their speeches, but by the facts and figures. sin called, which they have scattered among the electorate of the comntry. I have one panphlet here before me that I got from a friend belonging to a constituency in the west. The cover was labelled "With the Compliments of Mr. Camphell. M.P.," and the pamplet was entitled "Facts and Figures for the Electors," aml was intended to convince then that the National Policy was a great curse to the nation, and that unrestricted reciprocity was the blessing the perple needed. After looking over this pamphlet I thought to myself it was well they labelled it "Facts and Figures." It reminded me of the condition of things in ancient times when Art was so crule that when a picture

Mr. McMinday (Muron).
was made the artist put the name unler for fear it might be mistaken for something else, for instance when a boy drew a picture of a horse, underneath he wrote "This is a horse," for fear some one would take it for a cow or some other animal. If this pamphlet had not been lathelled "Facts and Figures," I an sure the realer would have come to the conclusion that it contained nothing hat fiction. Now everything letween the two cowers of this book is written to convince the people that the National Policy is a mational curse, and that murestricted reciprocity is the need of Canalia to-day. It tells the people that ever since the Conservative party came into power in 15 sis the National Policy hats heen ruining the comity, until the burthens of the people have hecome so great that they can no longer he bone. and the country is growing constantly weaker and more powerless. At the end of the pamphiet they turn round :uml indicate a remedy, and what is the remedy: The remedy is the Butterworth Bill. We have often stated that they went to the Enited states for a policy, and you can find no better evidence of the truth of that statement than is affiorded hy this pamphlet. They tell the people of Camalia that the Butterworth Bill rums upon the stane lines as umrestricted reciprocity, ind that is the remedy for Gandais commercial and political ills. It is nost annusing and interesting to look at our present situation, as it is describel in that pamphlet, because they tell the peeple what they are suffering from, they tell then what they want and they tell thein that they have found a remedy. They tinish up this pamphlet in a very amusing way. It is said that among them is a poet. and he comes from the Province of Ontario, I take it must be so. hecause we find some of his hamliwork in this pamphlet. I will read you a few lines:
*Once to every anan and natinn comes a moment to decide:
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good ar evil side :
Sume great canse (iod's new Messiah, offering cach the blown or blight.
Parts the guats upon the left. hand and the sheep upon the right:
And the choice goes by favour. twint the darkness and the light,
Hast thou chosen" D! my people, of this great and happy lamd,
Leoking to the future, in whose party thou shatl stand ? ${ }^{\circ}$
Now, they ask the country to matie the division upon the lines they indicated, the country has made the division, and where do they turn np: Oa the left hand of the speaker: hence it is unnecessary for me to ask them to which class of anmals they lelong. But what more do I fiml: In examining this pamphlet that is said to contain notining hat facts and figures and the great remedy, the great panacea, for Camada's connercial and political ills, on the very next page I find an alvertisement of Hamlin's Wizard Oil, which is said to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, catarrh, leafness, toothache and a humdred other diseases. These are the facts and figures given to the farmers of Ontario to cure their physical ills, I suppose. Now, we know what Hamlin's Wizard Oil is, we know that it is only a quack remedy, and by the same parity of reasoning I think the people of Canada will come to the conclusion that the remedy given in this pamphlet to cure Canada's political and commercial ills, is just alout as reliable as Hamlin's Wizard Oil, and is just as
likely the cure their commercial and political ills ats the oil is likely to cure their physical ills. Well, the Canalian farmers have taken them at their word, they have julgeel them and sent then to the left haml of the speaker, and they have sent the Conservative party back to the right hand of the Speaker. Now, the hom. gentleman who has just taken his seat told us that in western Ontario there is now such prosperity ats is said in this House to exist, amb he has told us that the trade of Canala has fallen off hetween 1 sis and 1891 , and therefore that is cridence that the comatry wants some change. Now, if the hom. gentlenian had only looked a little further into his figures he would have seen that from the time the Reform party came into power in $18 / 4$ up to the time they left power, the trade of (anada greatly lecreased. In $18: 3$ when the Right Hom. Nir Jolin A. Mathomahd
 !2s. Then the Mackenzie Bowermnent came $^{2}$ into power and when they left our export trable had fallen to sil.t!1.2n. The total import trate of (aunda in 1503 wats sids,011,
 isis our import trate was sun, osi, ist, whereas in 18,3 it was $\$ 128,011,281$, showing that the export and the import trale of Ganala went lownwarls constantly during the time that the Mackenzie Cosermment was in power, and since 1 isis it has been gradually coming up until it has reached its present great proportions. At the present time our total import and export trade amomes to Sels, (Mn), (ONO, almut the same as it was in 1503, when Sir .lohn A. Macionald and party left ottice. The hom. gentleman who has just taken his seat drew a comparison between the comdition of things in Manitola and the combition of things in Southern Dakota, and he toll the people why it was that southern Dakota had settled so much more rapidly than Manitohat. He drew a comparison to the effecer that the farmers of Dakota would get 2.3 cents a lonshel more for their putatoes, and 30 cents a bushel more for their barley than they could get in Manitola, and therefore that they are more farourably situated than our farmers. I have here a paper pinted in southern Daknta, the very section of comitry ahout which he was speaking. It is healed The Star, Aherdeen, Nouth Dakota, Wednesilay, March 23 rd, 1892. This is what it says aloout the comblition of the people in that comntry :

[^28]Then they go on aml talk aloout another part of the country:
-The Ners culls the efforts of the Star to show the peoplle ${ }^{e}$ the real condition of affairs in the state by publishing the number of mortgage foreclosured 'calamity politics,' and says'it sets upa howl-a wail, that would perhapebe pitiable if there were any one to weep besides the holders of the mortgages on these vacant farms, for in nearly
every instance when a murtgage is foreclosed it is becanse the mortgaror has abandoned the land and in most instances left the country: Dur esteemed contemporary proves too much. Why have these men left? This is the marden spot of the world: and the finer ciaims settlers are leaving at the rate of.j.mai a sear."

Where are they going \% Wer to Canala, over to that ionl-forsaken country where they get 25 tents a hashel less for their potatoes than the sell for in the Enited States, and where they get 30 cents a hashel less for their harley. They are learing bakota at the rate of $i,(\mathrm{MN})$ a year and coming over to Manimba and the North-West Territories. Xow. I think when the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Me.Millan), attempts to prove that the farmers from southern Dakota are in a hetter comdition than the famers of Manitobatam the NorthWest Territories. he had better take his proof from some other source than the one from which he took it to-night. The hon. member says that the chattel mortrages in (inada indicated the comoliton of the famers, and he gave a comparison between the namber that existed in the smmmer and the number that existed late in the fall of the same season. No man has a better opportunity of ascertaining the combition of the farmer than has the hon. memher for Huron (Mr. Mc.Millan), becanse, I moderstand, he is an inspector for a loan company. I ask him to look at the reports of his own company for last fall, the previons fall, and two or ihree years lefore that. What does the report say? That the payments on mortgages are satisfactory, that the company has had very little trouble in collecting money, that the payments were better than at any time in the history of the company for a great many years. This, indeen, has been the report year after year, not only of the company which the hom. gentleman represents, but of the different loan companies in Foronto, the Canala Permanent, the liestern, and any of the companies haning money to the (analian farmers, particularly in (Ontario. every one without exception last fall stated that the payments were better than hefore, that there were very few payments behind, that there were very fen forechosures, aml that the companies had verylittle trouble in obtaining their money. The hom. gentleman went on to ask, where did the agricultural products of Canala go: He sain our natumal market is in the United States and mot Englanl. and he gate a few lines from the farm to show that the farmers market is in the United States, and not in England. Take his friend, Mr. Awrey. The hom. gentleman was very unfair during the late elections becanse. in making a comparison hetween the value of the Finglish :narket and the value of the Cnited States market for the Canadian farmer. he took a few ines in which the Canadian farmers would be lenefited by the Canadian market, but he very eonveniently omitted several important lines on wheh mach larger prices are paid in Fag. land, and which shows it to be the only good market the farmer possesses. I have hefore me a comparative statement of the products of the farm sent to the two markets, and that was what the hon. member for Huron professed to give when he stated that we sent to Gireat Britain of agricultural prodacts to the value of $\operatorname{Sin}, 000,000$ and to the United States to the value of $5(0,000,0(0)$. I do, not know where the hon. gentleman got his figures, they are not to be foumd in the Trade and Navigation Returns, and unless he culled them from a very obscure source, or invented them, I camot
umlerstand where he obtained them. The Trande and Navigation Returns show that agricultural products of Canala in the following lines-and these lines may be failly said to include all the lines which the (imalian farmer has to sell :-Cattle, sheep, mutton, swine, pork, hacon and hams, beef, lard, tallow, lutter, cheese, poultry, beans, eggs, wheat, harley, oats, pase, potatoes, oatmeal, apples, rye, vegetables, vegetables canneal, horses, hay, hides, wool, hran, seeds, straw, Hourmeal, flax, meats canned, hemp, tohacoo leaf, fruit cammed, were sent last year to direat
 member for Huron (Mr. Mc. Nillan) gave the value as $\mathrm{S},(\mathrm{MN}),(\mathrm{MO})$. What was the value of similar prollacts sent from this comatry to the United States last year: Omly slo.s:3.(Mn). Surely the market which returned us sol.(MN).(MA) is a more profitable one than the market which brought us back $\leqslant(2,0(M),(M)$ ). These figures show ummistakably that our most important market is England. When Mr. Awrey made up the statement, which was quoted by the hon. member for Huron, he took only these items: horses, sheep: poultry. barley, beans, hay, malt, potatoes. eggs. hides, worl, fias, rye, hemp, tohacco leaf. camed fruit: and these, he said, were the pronlucts of the Ganalian farmer which he harl tor export. These are, however, only a few of the lines which we export with benefit. In these lines to which I have just referreal, as eompiled by Awrey. we exported to the United States the value of
 by that course of reasoning Mr. Awrey endeavored to convince the Canadian farmers that the Amerian market is the natural market for the Camarlian farmers and that it can be secured by anloptins at system of marestricted reciprocity. It is a most minfair line of reasoning. and cammot be maintained. The hon. member for Huron talked about some of the lines in which the Canadian farmer would le henefited if we had unrestricted reciprocity. He referred to hinding twinc. and said a great injustice Was done inecatuse bimblay twine was not almitted here free. But I was told, and I heiieve it to be correct, that the price of hinding twine is fixed in New York both for the United States and Cianalia. Curestricted reciprocity, therefore, would not leare us better off than we are to-day, because our farmers coull not oltatin it for less than the American farmers. But at comparison of the prices last sea. son in the United States and Canada shows that it is sold quite as cheap in Canala as in the United States. In my section it was retailed at lo! cents: per pound, and it could lee bought in packages of 2.: llas. or low llos., or any quantity. A farmer in Dakota writes me that the twine they constantly use there cost $13 \frac{1}{2}$ and 14 cents for the past season. Surely, then, it would not be beneficial to the Canadian farmer if we oltained American binding twine free of duty when it can be bought here for [10., cents as against 10, 13 and 14 cents in the United States. The member for Huron has informed the House that a great boon would le conferred on our farmers if we got the American market for our horses. For the last 10 years the American horse market hasleengrowing worse and worse. Ten years ago we sent 43.000 horses to the United States, ats compared with $17,0 \times 0$ the year lefore the McKinley tariff came into operation. The fact is the Americans are raising more horses than they want, and
electricity and traction power are taking the place of horses to the detriment of the horse trade. We have been toll that there is no demand for Canadian horses here, and it is not worth while raising them. Let me read the following extract from a new:spaper which will be at sufficient argument to this:

## " Brlssels Morse Faik.

" Bressel.s, Oxr. March 3rd.-The Brusels monthly horse fair, hed to-day, was the most successful one ever hed. The town was packed with farmers and the marketable horses of all grades were very plentiful. Some fine specimens in heasy draught were offered. One team yas sold for ; 300 . The medium class, general purpose, brought from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$ each, and roadsters about $\$ 120$ up. Nearly all that were for sale changed hands. There were twenty buyers present. The next fair will be on the 3lat of March.'
We are told by hon. gentlemen opposite that the horse trade is entirely done in the Province of Ontario, becanse we have not unrestricted recipro. city. but that extract which I have read does unt show that after all we have such a bad market for our horses. I flo mot intend to say much alout lambs. hecallse the price of lambs is about the same as it was hefore, and the Mckinley Bill did not atficet it at all. The hon. memher from Huron (Mr. Mc:Millan) said that we now diseriminate against the mother comutry, and that discrimination combl not lee in oljection to mestricted reciprocity. He attempted to prove his statement by mayg that we brought in more free goonds from the Cinited states than we did from Fagland. It is plain to any sensible man in the House that it is not discriminating against the mother country when we bring in the same line of gooms from inth comatries under the same rate of tariff: The hom. gentleman also told us that cattle were shipped from Boston last year, which were bought in Canala, ame, therefore, that we do not enjoy such an exceptional atd antage in the British market wer the Americans, by reason of the privilege of somding our cattle into England without heing ocherlulen. It is a fact well known to every one who hatis taken any interest in the matter, that the Canadian farmers must suffer very materially if our cattle were placed on the same footing in the English markets as are the American cattle. The hon. member for Huron (Mr. Mc.Millan) stated that he himself is engaged in the cattle trade, and that when his som went over to England with shipments last year, he told him to enquire the difference Letween the price of the United States cattle ans the Canadian cattle in the old country market, and that his son reported that there was a difference of sl.an to $\$ 2$ a head. The hon. gentleman is speaking of the prime fat cattle sent from the United States and the same class from Ganala, but that is not the class of cattle which we would suffer most on account of, if Camada was scheluled in Euglam. We would suffer most in the exportation of our stockers. We sent to Eugland the year before last $1.23,000$ head of cattle and out of this number 90, (n) 0 were stockers, animals which were not fit to be killed or put into the market as beef, but which were sold to the English and Scotch farmers to he fattened by them. The United States exporter's are obliged to kill their cattle when they land in England, and when we put prime fat cattle on the Fnglish market it does not make very much difference, lecause they could be killed on the day they land as well as any other time. The advantage
which we possess wer the Anericans is that we can keep our cattle longer in England before disposing of them. For instance, if a shipper of Canadian cattle struck a band market in England he conld keep them until there was a gool market and higher prices, add he would receive the benetit, while the American catthe would have to be killed and disposed of within the time limit fixed by the British Govermment. It is in the line of stockers. which are sent to bughand in large numbers. that we derive the greatest lemefit, from the fact of our not heing scheduleal. The United States cammot ship their stonkers to the Faglish market, because the sootch and Finglish farmers camot loy then as they do our stockers. and put thell out on grass and fatten them. That is where the (anadians reap the adrantare and this means alomit sill to si: a heat. The member for North Wellington (Mr. Mc:Mullen' toh us the other misht that unrestricted recipmocity would not necessarily compel us to be setheduleil in England: he said that we cond have quarantine regilations aroumd Canaila the same as we hate to-day. Let me print out to him hew his argument is entirely wrong in this respert. There are 3 astates in the American mion and in only three of them has plenor-pmenmonia ever been known to exist, but notwithstand ing that the entire United states is scherluleal in the Finglish market. They have quatantine laws aromil every state in the Cuion, and althongh plewropmenmonia has omly been known to exist in three states. yet each of the 36 states is scheduled. and so would Canadia he scheduled also if we had free trade with the C'inted states and the Americans were allowed to semi their cattle in here free. I believe that the cattle trade would be effiectually destroyed if we had unrestricted reciprocity. I do not think that it is necessary for me toreply to the arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite. liecause the pronouncei verdict of the people of canada has been such as not only to convince this House, but to convince every reasonalile man in this comntry, that the policy of the Opposition is mot the policy the comutry wants. Hon. gentlemen opposite adrocated at one time commercial mion, and the people pro. nounced against that : and then they airocated unrestricted reciprocity, against which the people of the comntry also pronounced themselves. They tell us that the National Policy is a failure, hut the fact that the people of the country want it and rote for it is the hest argument to refute that statement. Why was the National Policy first brought into existence? It was to protect the markets of Canala for the Canadian people, and to raise a revenue. Has it been a failure in raising a revenue? No. Has it heen a failure in keeping the Canalian market for the Canadian people? No: becaluse we find that the year lefore the National Policy was introducel we imported $7,387,000$ bushels of corn for home constumption, and the next year we imported only $\because, \mathbf{0}(10,100)$ bushels, showing that the Niational Policy made a market for over j, (M) (K)(M) bushels of corn for the Canadian farmers. The year before the National Policy, we imported oats to the extent of $2,162,000$ bushels and the year after the National Policy we imported only $7 \overline{6}$, (KK) bushels, showing that over $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}, 000$ lushels of oats were reguired from the Canadian farmers to supply our own people. more than was required hefore the National Policy was in force. Whatever lenefit the farmers received from that was because of the
operation of the National lolicy. The year before the National l'olicy was introduced we imported
 was intronluced we imported only 14, , $2(4)$ bushels, showing that the National Policy gave the Canadian
 for their wheat. I think that is the best argment to refute the statement of hon. gememen opposite that the National Policy does not wive a home manket to the Canalian farmer. Now let us take amother important line in which the (antalian farmer is interested, and I will give the Honse the fullowing tigures in commeetion with it:-

## 1s: (H).

Ments Imponted foe Home Constmpton:

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| Park. Marrelled. de. | 17.189.794 |
| dried or sunkel. te | 1.1093.8.4 |
| Deher meats. fresh or salted | +85. 50 ¢ |
| Total | - $3_{1},-79,+21$ |
| 1891. | 15,:in? 213 |
| lichtout by |  |

We raised the duty on meats to 3 cents a pouml, except upon mess pork, and the first year of the operation of that dinty we find that we imported omly lis,i-2,2lol lbs., showing that there were kept out hy the tariff $1+,(1)$, (MN) Ins.. which hat to be supplied hy the Canadian farmers instead of by the United states. We did not raise the duty to 3 cents upon mess pork and I wonld like todraty the attention of the fiovernment to that particular item, because it is a most important one and one on which 1 think we should raise the duty to-day to 3 cents perpoumel, the same as other meats. The line of pork upen which the duty was not raised sutficiently high is the kind we find coming into this conntry yet. Before the duty was raised we hrought in
 after the chaty was raised we brought in 11 , (ano, (NX) lls., showing that the duty was not sutficiently high to keep it out, and to emalle the Camadian farmers to supply it to the Canarlian people, insteal of the Americans sending it in here. But the other lines, hacom, hams, shouhlers and sides, were kept out nearly entirely. Beef, salt and fresh, was kept out nearly entirely. They hal the Canadian market to the extent of $14,0(0),(0) x_{0}$ llos. in one year, and if we harl raised the duty to 3 cents a pound all aromm, it would have given us that market and $\overline{\mathrm{O}},(\mathrm{ON}),(\mathrm{ONO} \mathrm{l}$ lhs. more. I have a letter here written by Hately Bros., of Chicago, to one of their operatons in this country in this line, and it proves what we have heand throughout the comntry. This letter says:
" Mf arket very dull. but feeling somewhat firmer. Unless you intend shipping this pork we advise taking a fair profit, as we believe it will ultimately sell at a very low price. The consumptive demand for mese pork has fallen off to almost nothing. Contract pork is not moving at all. of to aimost nothing. Contract pork is not moving at all. barrel. We believe in higher prices generally for provisions, and should not be surprised to see May pork sell again at $\$ 10.50$ or possibly $\mathbf{3 1 1}$, but ultimately we believe it will take extremely low prices, say $: 7$ to $\$ 8$ per barrel, to force our large stocks into consumption.'
Now, if the duty had been raisen to 3 cents per pound or 56 a harrel, to that extent this cheap pork from the western states would le kept out, and the Canalian farmer womld have his own market for pork. We are told that the National Policy
has done no gool. The hom. member for south Horon (Mr. McMillan) tells us that whatever it hat lone for the country, it has done mothing for the Canalian farmer. I womld like to ask when his friends ever attempted to ion anything for the Canalian farmer. When the Mackenzie diovemment was in prower there was a duty of 1.5 per cent on manufactured gools, hat there was no dhaty on the pronluctsof the (analian farmer. The Mathemaie Govermment increased this duty or munfactured grods to $17 \frac{y}{3}$ per cent, but left the Canarlian farmerout of consideration altogether. The only panty that ever endearoured to iloanything for the (anadian farmer was the conservative party when it came into power in lsis. When the Conservative diorermment found that the Americans were competine against the (anadian famer in hisomon market and keeping him ont of their market, they put at laty on wheat. prork. cattle. horses and ahmost every other prohluct of the farm which canae from the western states into (amalat. A few lines were left out, and I think we ought to have a duty put on those lines to alont the same extent as the Americans have imposed duties upen them. (1h horses we ought toput about $\$ 30$ a head, hecaluse at the present time thereare thousanls of horses coming into ( amada from the western states and taking the Hanitoha market which ought to be kept for our own famers. The Americans are bringing in their horses at a low price. becanse they are very cheap in Dakota and the other westem states, valuing them at $\mathbf{8} 30$ or $\mathbf{S} 40$ a heal and paying 20 per cent on them, which amomes to almost modaty at all: and in addition to those which the b hing in throngh the customs. 1 am told that they smuggle in many others. Again, we ought to have a duty of is cents: a dozen on eggs. as 1 believe the reason egges are so low in price in the (inanlian market at present is that daring the last few months large consiguments of American eggs have heen brought into Montreal and Toronto and lowered the prices. We should shut out from our market these imerican eggs hy imposing a duty of i cents a dozen upon them, and then we would he treating ourneighbours just in the way in which they are treating us. The tirst party that ever attempted to do anything for the camadian farmers was the Conservative party. It was that party that gained for them the recipracity treaty of 18.54, whatever henefit it may have heen to them. It was that fiovermment that gave them the National Policy, the only protection they ever hal. The Conservative (iovermment legislates for every nationality, class and creed ; it rloes not set class against class : and the voice of the comntry is with us, as is evidenced by the fact that in alumes every election which has taken plate since the general election a supporter of the fiovermment has been sent to this House. If we hal a general election to-lay. and the Opposition maintained their present policy which they have alvocated for the last few years, it is almost safe to say that they would be wiped out of existence. After every general election they have either changed their learler or their prolicy. In 18 - 8 they were defeater, and they changed their leader: in 188: they were defeated, and they changer their policy ; in $18 \times 5$ they began to introluce commercial union, hat they failed to carry the comentry, and their leader left them in disgust: in the late general election they were lefeated again on their scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, and I leclieve that they will
shartly change lorth their leanler and their porlicy. I helieve that in a few months, umestricterl reciprocity will be forgoten as completely as those who have heen laid in the graveyards of the country, and then perhaps they will apply for another policy to their ohl friend at ilt Broalway, where they got their present policy. But to-day their ohd leader and their old policy have looth failed: and if they appealed to the country to-day I think they would he without a representation in this House. They are always telling the (imadian people what they are going to do in the future. They are always living in the future insteal of the active present: and when that future comes it brings no more consolation for them than they have had in previons elections. If they do not change their whole policy, if they do not seek for a more patriotic and loyal one. if they slon mot try to get better men into their ranks, insteal of increasing influence and force, they will timd their party growing smaller and mone insignificant. until at last they will scarcely lee known liy the name of a pats in the bominion of (imarla.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. Mr. Speaker, the hom. gentleman (Mr. Sproule) who has just sat down spoke alont the possibility of our cattle being scheduled in Englaml if our policy was in rogue. There is a feeling that if some hon. gentleman had raised the question in the House while the hom. gentleman was speaking, he wouh have heen scheduled, becamse, at one time, we had not a guormin. I like that speech of his; I think I like it better every time I hear it. I have heard it sevead times. I was able to stame it, abthough there were only three of his friends who were welling to staml it to-might. He has collected a gome many facts. and I wonder that his friends would not stay with myself and my leader, and the other hon. gentlemen who are here, to have listened to that speech. once more at least. That :peech may le calculated to do a great eleal of goond in the country: but it loes not seem to take a great holl of his friemels in the House. That is ilhome all the criticism that I will do myself the honour to make upon that able speech. I think I will allow that to go down to history without further olservation. Speaking of the policy of the Liberal party and of the leader of the Libetal party, if there was ever a thane in the history of the Reform party when I was proud of my leader 1 am proul of my lealer to-night. I am not only sanguine abont my lealer. lut am sanguine alont his policy. I believe it is a policy which will prevail in the country and I believe when it does the exodus will cease and those who love and-desire the welfare of Canala will see a relound given to her institutions which every lover of Canada would like to see put in motion to-diay. There is vitality in the policy we alvocate in opposition to the stagnant one we have had for the last eleven years. We were promised that a high protective policy would stop the exolus. Why, Sir. we have lost more people in tell years under the National Policy almost than we have kept in the country. We have spent $\mathbf{B 3 , ( 0 0 ) , ( 0 )}$ ) to bring immigrants to
 besites the immigrants, as well amd half our natural increase. I have occisionally hearl our friends opposite talk of us as the apostles of blue ruin, because we drew attention to the nmmbers of our
people who were leatins one commtry athl to the decay of our industries. Well, let the read the National Policy resolution upon which our high protective tariff was hased :
"Be it resolved that this Homse is of oninion that the welfare of Canala requires the adoption of a national police, which, by a judicions readjustment of the tariff. will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion : that sach a policy will retain in Camada thousamds of our fellow countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home.
Was there any hut ruin in this: Has the party Which got into power on this bue ruin erg. the right to turn around amd talk to those gentlemen who laboured in the interests of the conntry, and conducted it honestly, and gave it what we want now, honest govermment: Does it eome well ont of their mouths to talk about blue ruin :
-Such a policy will restore prosperity to our strupsling industries, now so sadly, depressed. will mevent Canala from being made asacrifice market, will cacourage and develon an active interpmincial trade, and moviny as it onght to do in the direction of a reviprocity of tarifts with our neighbours. sufar as the varied interest of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to prorotre tor this country eventaally a reciprocity of trade.
Reciprocity of tarifts. What dial our Ministers meet at Washington the other day? What was the borie that startled them: They met there their offispring. reciprocity of taritfs and then the Minister of Wiar sommied the bugle, and the three giants retreated quickly as they could. The intea of reedprocity of taliffs is the acme of the Niatimal Policy resolution. It is that on which it was built, and When they went to Witshington am? salw their oftspring, that political monstrosity, they hurve: away with all the speed possible: During last session it was with pain and regret to the people of this country that the First Vinister die: 1 After his reath it became inc:umhent on His Excellency the fiovernor 1 ieneral to call upon some one to. leal the Honse. It is sail he called upon the present Minister of Justice. and that hon. gentleman refused, as he states himself, to act as Premier. I will not make this statement on my own authority, but will quote you a letter which If real in the (ittawa ('ifiz"." the other morninge. It appeans some gentleman in (algaty wrote to him asking him the yuestiom, and the hom. gentleman replied, with that jumsprulence which shouh chanaterize a Minister of Instice, and one who once octupied a seat on the bench, from which, aceorling to onr Conservative friends, he mate a descent when he came down into the ranks of the party with which he is now associated, hecause in his early life he was trained muler that great Liberal statesman Joseph Howe, and it is a singular thing the Conservatives camon get a leater of their own growing. They appear to have mo faith in those belonging to their own ranks. hat reeruit their leaders from the Liberal ranks. Here is what the hon. gentleman sail in that letter :
${ }^{\cdot}$ Sir,-Thanks for your kindness in sending me this cutting. The man who would assert that I have been intriguing to procure an office which I have just refused must be a fertile liar or a hopeless fool, and in either case is unworthy of nutice. Any one who supposes that Mr. Abbott. is not actually, as well as nominally, Premier, know: nothing of him or his colleagues. My opinion about the premiership bas not changed. except that I holl more strongly than ever that Mr. Abbott is a man for the place.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. "The man."

Mr. LANDERKIN. "A man" I got from a letter in the Cition.

Sir JoHS THOMPSON. I do not care where Minister of Justice bad a powerfal eonception of you got it. The letter I wrote was " the man for the position," and that is the way it was published everywhere except in the Cition.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. Of course. I actept the hongenteman's statement as to that. and read it as amended.

## Sir JOH. THONPSON. You had hetter.

Mr. I.ANDFRKIN. "Mr. Ablott is the man for the place." Now, we heard the Minister of Justice speat last night, and we heard his followers speak of hating great fath in the country. Well, if the Minister of dustice were offered the premiership of the country why did he :efuse it: Hat he lost faith in the cointry or the party hehind him? What is the reason of his refusal! Was he not willing to serve when called upon loy His Excellency? Wis it hecause he lost faith in the country: or , lid he fear the integrity and loyalty of the hoys behind him if he were chosen ats Premier: That is a question for them to decide. After that the (owernor . Went with his lantern into the valults of the senate where he fonm another leater in Mr. Abrott. Who also was brought up in the Liberal ranks. The fovernor did not look further in the House of Commons it may be noticed. He might perhaps have thought that the otiers would not refuse if he asked them, so he went to the Senate, and there he foumi Mr. Ablott. Mr. Abbott Was as Liberal born, and consequently they entreated him to lead the Liberal-Conservative party, hecanse they thought he had been well brought "1p. Then another thing which recommented him tw them and would make him very strong with the Ancrican people was that his views had been some time ago in farour of amexation. That is one thing which commenderl him to His Excellency and the party. It was anmonncel to the country and to the House that, immediately after the session, a reorganization would take place and a rery strong and powerful govermment would be formed. They hat a great many supporters in the Honse. and after the session they went up to P'erth to jubilate with one of their supporters on the completion, I lelieve, of the Tay Canal. A number of the Dinisters were there. It was all right that they should go there amd should make speeches, and 1 find from their own newspapers that they did make speeches there. The Minister of Justice spoke, and I suppose he spoke for Mr. Abmot, the Premier, and he said there would be a reorganization of the Cabinet. I read this in the limpior. 1 maty tell the hon. gentleman that I de not read the Empiore every day. It must have been due to my misfortunes in not reading it every day that I did not see the letter to which he has referred last night. At all events I real the Eimpior on that occasion, and I read the hon. gentleman's speech. I suppose it was a just speech. At any rate it was a moilest speech, but was scarcely what you would expect from a Minister of Justice. He said that the Goverument would meet Parliament with the strongest Calinet that ever met Parliament since Confederation. The reorganization was to be so thorough and complete, and in conjunction with the giants they already had in the Cabinet, other giants were to be introduced to make it the strongest Cabinet since Confederation. I thought over that statement, and I did think that the
the greatness of those hy wom he was surrounded. They had a good start. They had Mr. Abloott, who was a Liheral born and bred. They had the Minister of Justice, who was a Liberal until a little while ago: and then the others, I think, were nothing hot the old Conservative material. I think they had a majority of that element. I ran my mind over the men who had hell power in that (iovernment since Confeleration. Not the Liberal Government but the others. Well, Sir John Macdomall is not here : Sir (ienrge Cartier is not here : Sir Alexamler Camplell is not here : the Hon. Thomas White is not here : Sir Inavil Macpherson is not here: the Hon. James Melonald is mot here : Sir A. T. Galt is not here: Sir Francis Hincks is not lere : Nir Leonamel Tilley is mot here. neither is Nir John Rose here.

An hom. MFMBER. Nor Sir Chatles Tupper.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Did I forget sir (harles Tupper : It is wonlerful that I should forget Nir Charles Tupper, sir charles never forgets himself or his family when the estimates are being prepared, but he is mot here. liet the Minister of Justice told the people of (inanla, when they all went up to jubilate at the completion of the Tay (amal, that the (:ahinet they woald form would overtopple all these men whose names I have mentioned, that these men who mave gone lefore were hat pigmies to those who were to come in this session. After that the press in Ontario hegan to get somewhat elated. They thought new hood was groing to be introluced, and then the ery went upthat Mr. Meredith was to be bronght int" the Cabinet in order to givean air of respectability to it. Mr. Meredith was bromed for some time. I do not know whether overtures were male to him or not, lecause the Minister of Justice has not tohl us that, but Mr. Meredith did not come in, and the Premier could only find one member in this House to take rank with those intellectual giants who are now in and that gentleman is the Minister of Public Works. He does. it is true, look something like a giant ami io some extent he topples over some of those who were in lefore. Then they had to go outside the Honse and take in a gentleman who had leeen defeated in his constituency by an overwhelming majority, aml he was to supply all the brains of those gentlemen who had gone before and were no longer here, so as to make the strongest (iabinet since Confeleration. That is Mr. Patterson. I have nothing to say against Mr. Patterson, hut I do not know that I could say as much of him as is implied by the statement of the Minister of Justice, but I may not be as gooll a judge in this mat. ter as the Minister of Justice. Then they refer to the bye-elections. If I were in the fiovernment, I would never mention the name of Lonis Riel or the bye-elections of 189?. I believe that, when the history of those bye-elections is known, it will form the darkest page of Camalian history. I notice that our friends opposite do not jubilate very much over these bye-elections. I think they are afraid of an explosion in regarol to them, and they are like people who stand on the brink of a volcano, and they do not know whether to laugh or cry over the results of those bye-elections. I was in a county where one of those bye-elections took place, and I heard the statement that the

Govermment har been reorganizen, that they had kept that dreadful man Mr. Meredith, that fearful man, that terribly bad man Mr. Merelith, out of the Cabinet and hall put Mr. Patterson in, and that, if Mr. Patterson and his friends were defeated, the fovernment would have nothing to do but to take Mr. Meredith into the Cabinet yet. some of the people did not believe that Mr. Meredith wass such a great man as was represented. At any rate, he was selected to work for the ele ation of the member for London, and he was in Lomdon for a week, and during that week he did not appear on one platform to speak in support of Mr. Carling. The people there paid him so much attention that he actually complained of their attentions through the press. And this is the strength which has been added to the party. This is the powerful Government that meets Parliament at this session. Then the last Parliament was dissolved, for what? It was for the purpose of making a reciprocity treaty, and it was said that, immediately after the election. commissioners would go down to Washington and make a treaty which would give the farmers the adrantage of reciprocity. For two days they kept up thecry that they were going for reciprocity. And did it appear on the part of the Government or their supporters that they were in earnest in doing this? Was not this an evidence to the (iorernment that the current of public opinion was running in this direction, and was not this the reason why the Govermment dissolved Parliament in order to keep in the current? What did they do to set the current astray" What did they do to prevent the possibility of entering into atreaty? The Minister of Finance says that Mr. Blaine treated them courteously. The Minister of Finance seemed to be surprised that Mr. Blaine should treat them courteously, and why: Immediately after the dissolution of the House, Mr. Blaine and the President of the United States were cartornel from one end of this Dominion to the other-they were ridiculed and saticised in every possible way, although the fovernment had gone down on their knees, as it were, to the United States, and had dissolved a British Parliament in orter to have the elections before the time Parliament had expired. As soon as they did that they began to cartoon the Presilent of the United States and Mr. Blaine, the Premier of the United states. Is that the way to enter into a treaty with the United States? Is that the way this Ciabinet. composed of giants, wants to make a treaty? Is that the way a Cabinet of the strongest character that has ever held power in this country since Conferleration attempts to make a treaty : Dissolve the House to make a treaty; cartonn the President and Premier of the nation with which they are going to negotiate to make a treaty ; satirise them in every possible way with great, hig flaming posters and cartoons of an abominable character; ridiculing the leading men of the country with which they are going to make a treaty! I am not surprised that the Minister of Finance said he was surprised that they were treated courteously. 1 suppose that is what the Finance Minister had in his mind when he spoke the other day, he supposed these cartoons had not been forgotten on the part of Mr. Blaine, and therefore he was afraid they would be treated discourteously. However, we are glad to know that Mr. Blaine did not do that. Bute there was a time when they went there before.

They went there last spring, they did not make a treaty then, and they dif not stay there long. They did not go far in their treaty, and they did not go far before they found out the ditficulties of making a treaty. They did not get the ear of Mr. Blaine that time. They did not go far before they found out they hat grave difficulties to overcome in the way of making the treaty. There were byeelections coming on, and they delayed the meeting matil after the elections. There was another thing the Minister of Jastice saill last night. It appears that it takes a telegram six months to come from Washington here, or at least. it is six months hefore the Minister of Justice gets them. Yom would almost think the policy of this (iovernment wasa canal policy and not in electric policy, keeping up with the progress of this age. They went down on the loth Felnuary, the hee-elections were coming on. The previons time everything was to be kept quiet according to the wish of Mr. Blaine, but this time everything, so far as our Ministers are concernel. was to be kept quiet, mum was the word. They sail to the people: We are going to get a treaty, we are going to get letter narkets for the people of this country, lut our deliberations camot be made known until we meet Parliament, amd we do not intend to meet Parliament untilafter the lye-elections are over. I understand that the Finance Minister went on a platform and told the people that the Ministers were going to Washington to make a treaty. Well, when they got lown to Washingtom, we have from the Minister of Finance a statement of what they did at Washington. It is in his own worls here, and I will read a little of it just to show you how devotedly they were attached to the desire of getting reciprocity with the Cnited states. In the first place the Minister says:

[^29]Mr. Blaine raised that point, and how did they meet it? The deputation stood there, I fancy, in fear and trembling. Their masters who had sent them there, the Red Parlour, had told them: "Thus far shalt thon go and no farther": and when Mr. Blaine propounded this policy, what we desire, and what we believe the people of this country desire, and they would say so if they had a free opportunity of exp:essing their will-when Mr. Blaine raised the question that he was prepared to talk to them about, that is to stay, reciprocity on unrestricted lines, then they began to shiver, then they began to quake, they began to wonder what excuse they were going to make. We find this proposal of Mr. Blaine was met in this way :

[^30]Mr. splaker. My han friem. I hope is not moine to real the whole of that specth. It refers to a former dobate. Though I am quite willing to give him the utmost latitule, still the hom. gentieman can hardly rean the whole of that speech.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I guite agree with you: I ath rily ering to real a few lines.
"When that noint came up, the Camadian delegation immediately raised the question and discused it fully and freelv with Mr. Blaine as to what would be the necessary ronditions of such a reciprocity. Did it mean that we were to ase taited States prolucts and manufactures preferential treatment in our conntry and discriminate arainst like articles from cireat Britain and from other parts of the world.

Mr. SPEAKER. Order. The hom. gentleman mast not contimue to fuote from a formed delate.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Will yom let me read alout the ditticulties:

Mr. Sl'FAKER. The hom. gentleman may state what he pleases. but he most not rean from a former ielbate:

Mr. LANOERKLN. I just Want to state the ditficulty: I will just give you a syonpsis of the rithenlty.

Mr. Sl户AKたR. Oriler.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Very well. then I will let them deal with the ditticulties themselves. As som as Mr. Blane propesel this, then our Ministers showed their ditticulties. the lions in the way. How was our tariff to he made to assimilate with theirs: How were we to raise the revenue: And then they came down on their marrow bones before Mr: Blaine and said: Mr. Blaine, we never hat much experience in these things. Of course we are the strongest Cahinet that ever met Parliament in Canala since Confeleration, but we have mot hat much experience in reciprocity matters. neither to we know very well how to get out of the difficulties of the reveme. Now, Mr. Blaine, we are British subjects. but we do not think it beneath us to come to you for infornation. Yon know. Mr. Blaine. we are protectionists. just like you are and we are only here to hoodwink the people, and we want your assistance, hecause yon hate hal great experience. Now, this is about the way they approached Mr. Blane. These are the utterances of the statesman himself, although 1 ann not able to real them here to-night ly reason of sour ruling. in order to convine yon of the sommbess of the inferences which 1 draw from them. But I think the people of this comitry can draw their own inferences. and can see clearly that the Ministers went to Washington only to see how they cond prevent any treaty heing made in order to show the people that it was impossible to set a theaty made. And so we are to he excluded from the American markets by reason of their cartoons of the pulbic men and the President of the United states, by reason of all the friction that they can create in order to disturb trade so that the United States may possibly be led to retaliate againsc the trade of our people. I do not belisue there is a member of this Gorernment who desires reciprocity with the United States. I helieve they know full well that it would le fatal to their rule, and that it would he the end of their rule. Reciprocity with the United States would abolish the Red Parlour and the combines, and they live by the means of the combines and the Red Parlour. This

Cocermment could not stand for one day under a treaty of reciprority, which would give our perple freer air and hetter markets, and contrilute in every way to building this comontry as a great nation. We now have the English market. anll hom. gentlemen opposite are never tired of telling us what we can sell in that market. Why, wesmld in that market lefore many of the hom. gentlemen opposite were born. We have ahsolute freedom in that market, and we now want to secure a wider market for the pronlucts of the farm. one more convenient, and the value of our pro. ducts would he enhanced by having two market: instead of one. There is the position, there is mo use denying it. They camot masquerade reciprocity any longer. They camon deceive Parliamant in regatiol to making a rearimency treaty any longer, hecause now they have bolted and inwed the dom against it. They camot take adrantage of that pretense. and since the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance many of our people are learing the country, their hopes areblighted hy that speech and any one looking at the Minister would hardly. imagine he could doso much ruin and drive somany people out of the comery, as he has done since his Bulget speech was delivered. I am a British subject. Camalian born. I shomll like to see a British Government here, one that would not take its tirst lessons in political economy from Yankee Blaine or any other Yankee. I want them to live at the forit of the Throne: I desire them to he British: I wish them to copy the tariff of Buglaml and I wish them tohe british in fact as well as in mame. I fonot wish to see our Conmissioners gring to Washingtom aml saying: Dear Mr. Plane, help ns out of our difticulties: do you know any way in which we can mise the revenuc? It is true that the present tariff has been our policy for years. and it was adopten heanse we were in lesperate strats to s.t. into power. Among the Commissioners who went to Washington was the new Minister of Wia, who was pitcheal out of the Customs by the secretars of stite. He was taken down there for the purprose of protecting the other two Ministers. They did not like again to go with the High ('ommissioner. they had to take the heal of the Militia Department. He (Mr. Bowell) rode the Protestant horse, when in Opposition, but as soon as he got into prower he put the horse in the stahle, sull it died of inamition, for he never had it out a day afterwards. He got into power through the influence of those friends, and he has never done anything for those friemds since. except to procket his salary and lank it every year. When their interests were at stake in this Hons: he was found wanting : and the only thing that he: ever did for the order that elected him was to wote for the passing of the Jesuit Estates Act. I can scarcely imagine one who had been a champion of British connection, when he went to Wishington. and the three Ministers stood or sit down before, or at all events they were courteonsly received by the Premier of the United States, saying: Now, Mr. Blaine, do, for heaven's sake, tell us what we are going to do: tell us how we are going to get out of these difficulties. Do you not see the difticulties, Mr. Blaine? We would like to read what they are. Cannot you help us out of them, Mr. Blaine? What are we going to do: Just imagine Mr. Cilalstone or Lord Salisibury acting thas. Look at the dignitied hearing of Lond salisbing at this time and "

Gritish statesmen when negotiating with other nations. And look at our ministerial gi:ants, who We:e to meet Parliament this session, going lown to Mr. Blane. the Vankee leader, and saying: bear Mr. Blatine, we implore you to help us. to -hom us how we are gring to mise this revenne when this armagement has been mado: gon have hat ineat experience, we hate mot heen in l'arliament very long: we hate been very fremilly to
 immexing our whole comntry the Cnited states: mir Minister of dustice was formerly yom stamling commel in law : as for ourselves, we have other cords that hind us to your great Repulide: camot vom assist us. British sulojects, to frame a treaty? Xi, plan was fomm. The difficulties were insurmomialle amb the Minister of Wiar someded the bugle. and the giant brigate fell into line and heat a hasty retreat from Witshington and came: homme. The treaty is mil. The work they did Wats a comealy : the temmation of it wats a farce. Evervonly kums it there is mo use attempting to disenise it. The day has come when we must pleatk our mimes plainly ami holdly ame tell hom. - entemen opposite face to face what we think alogut these actions. The Minister of Justice litst night attributed to me something of which 1 hiot mot altogether malerstam the meaning. 1 ann not a laweer, and perhaps 1 donot under stamd legal praseology, hat he used lamernage in regand to a word that I used about a letter which I for mot think was courteons from a gentleman ocoupying his position. The Minister of Finathee had andopted the same tone, and the Minister of Marineand Fisherieshastreated me with some liscourtesy. But these matters make modifference with mix relations to them on relations are mos stmaned. I ilonot earewhat they saty, hat I a all the attention of the Honse to these circumstances in order that hom. gentlemen opposite may deal in a more comrteons manner with hom. gentlemen on this side of the House. On looking intopublic: atfiniss I time that in the reomganiang of this diovemment which was to he so strong and in whichevery important int erest was to he represented, the promisesmatehase not heen fultilled. Wehave a very large export trade in tish, in the products of the forest. in the pronlucts of the mine, aml in agricultural amd mannfacturing products, and during the last fonr Seats we exported from these sources simo.(KN).(KN) of pronlucts. In the formation of this (abinet not a single one of these interests has been considered. There is mot a gentleman in the (abinet who represents the mining, the fishing. the forest, the agricultural or the manufacturing interest. The only accession to the power and strength of the Cabinet has heen made in the legal profession, the Cabinet has two more lawyers this year than last year, and this makes it strong. Now it is composed of seren lawyers, one ex-joumalist, an ex-miller, the Minister of the Interior is a surveyor-I helieve in the Pa,iamm-utary Compraion. The Minister of Inlanl Revemue is entered as a judge: Mr. Carling is a brewer-they were tround to keep him in: So there are two retired juslges in the Cabinet now, but there is not a single representative of these large interests to which I have referred. On the reorganization of the Calsinet, representatives of these imlustries could not le fouml on the back benches, and only lawyers could let taken into the Cabinet. It is a singular
thing that after the lige elections they mate
 hut they tonok calle mot to make it known motil after the elections. It does look tole a contimation of the inleat that this was never intemed as a serious thing amb that this wats all done ats a blind to misleat the people. to aet them ont of their regular way of thinking and lead them to forger the fovernment and what the diovermment hat done in the reckless expempliture of the peoples money. Ne were tol:l that when they introntaced the great Xational lolicy it was to stop the exombas from this conntry. I have alrealy toll ron, and you ahrealy know that the census contioms the statement, that the exombs has been greater umber the high profertive tariff than ever it wats at any perionl within the history of ('manla. Now when the diovermment have failed to get a reciprocity treaty I would like to ask them this : They maised the tiaff for the purpose of getting : reciprocity treaty: they failed to get a recipoocity treaty. and I ask the finermment buw will they lower the duties. will they give the commtry a chance to progers when the abject for which they arowedly raved the duty has heen a fathare: Will they tan the perple less than bhey have been axinge them for the last it rears: will they now sive the country a respite from this high taxation, when they ammonce that their mission has failed and signally failed! They talk about our poliog learling to amexation, but if I were a Tory that is the last question I would ever think of talking about, becanse all along the history of that party vou will find that their policy has tembed, and that their party in many instances has openly adrocated annexation. Fiven now a latge colony of their party in the l'owince of Ontarionare eroing atomm amd fiving lectures in facour of immexation. They say that our policy leats ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ammexation, and they hate quoted Mr. Blake in reference tothat. I, ion. will puote what Mr. Blake says and hefore doing so I would like to say of Mr. Blake, that with the evilence before him. with the evidence of the operation of the tatiff for 1 ? vears. with all these facts hefore him. I think that Mr. Blake. on a question of that chameter, is as eminently fit to julde as any man that can be fomm in Camarlit. Mr. Bhake is a gentleman of such great cantion that he wats almost timid in lowking into the future. hut take him on evidence. and I think that he is an anthority that camot he gramsaid on at matter of that kind. Here is what Mr. Blake sat: about the National Poliey:
$\because$ The Canadian Conservative poliey has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters.

Its real tendence has been, as foretold welve yarsano. towards disintegration and manexation, instead of comsolidation and the maintemance of that British comection of which they claim to be the special guardians.

- It has left us with a small population, a scanty immigrationand a North-Westempty still; with enormone additions to our public debt and yearly charge, an extravagant system of expenditure, and an unjust and oppressive tarift: with restricted markets for our needs, whether to buy ar to sell, and all the host of evils (greatily intensitied by our special condition) thence arising; with trade diverted from its natural into forced and therefore less profitable channels, and with unfriendly relations and frowning tariff walls, ever more and more estranging us from the mighty English speaking nation to the south, our neighbours and relations, with whom we ought to be, as it was promised that we should be, living in generous amity and liberal intercourse.

Worse ; far worse ! It has left us with lowered star-dards of pullic virtue and a deathlike apathy in public opinion : with racial, religious and provincial animositics
rather inflamed than southed: with a subservient Parliament an antoratic Executive, dehanched constitnencies and corrupted and corrupting clases: with lessened selfreliance and increased dependence on the public chest :and on legislative aids and possessed withal by a boastfu: jingo spirit far enough removed from true manliness. loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exagyerated sentimente, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed.
It has left us with uar hame tied, our future eommomised. and in such a plight that, whether wostand or move, we must rum same risks which else we might have "ither deelined or encountered with greater promise of sucees.
.- Fet let us never despair of our comery ! It is a goodly land: endowed with great recuperative powers and vast resurues as yet aimost undeveloped : inhabited by populations moral and religinus, sober and industrinns, firtuons and thrifty, capable and instructed-the descendante of a choice immigration, of men of mark and conrage, energy :and enterprise, in the breasts of whose chideren sili should glow the sparks of these ancestral fires."
These atre words of wislom coming from Mr. Blatke. who as a lawyer stands very high, amd who ats one ahle to express his opinion on evidence has perhaps no equal in this country. Protection is fatal to progress. and it has shown itself to he so in this comitry. The census retmons are the proof of that fact. and there is no gainsaying it. It requires no argment to pare that protection has been deadly to enir progress, that it hats tumed out of traile millions of dollars which should have heen left invested in protitable pursuits. It is calculated to molemane the wealth and to destrov the chanacter of the people of this conntry. It is calenkated to louila up a few industries, hat its operations are hurt ful to the great mass of the people of this commtry. One thing is certain, that if the Liberals were in power and could not get reciprocity, they combl lower the taxts. and that wond he a great boon to the people of this country. And if the Liberals should attain to power, and should be able to negotiate a treaty. as I helieve they would: in the negotiation of that treaty the Liherals would not sateritice (analian dignity uor Canadian intergity to the United States, nor ('analian interests to dieat Britain. There is one thing the people of this country can rely upon, and that is. that the hest interests of Canada will he preserved and protected in any treaty which we will make, and if we hal fair-play in this comontry, we helieve we wouk have an opportunity of making a treaty. Jnst imagine, Mr. Speaker, the way in which the Liheral party is handicapped in this comutry. see the improper use that is made of the means that are at the disposal of the fiovermment. Look at the gerrymander, look at their Franchise Act, look at their patronage, look at the semate, look at the public buildings which they use as instruments of comuption throughout the different ridings, look at their railway subsidies, which are calculated, I believe, not to develop the railway interests but to develop the political interests of the party which is now in power. I believe the day is coming when honesty must prevail in the government of this country. I believe that the people of this country will soon get tired of the means adopted by the present (iovermment, and although gentlemen opposite have succeeded in the hye-elections by the use of means dishonourable and dishonest, which when they are well understood and known by the people it will le found that the small majorities have been won by stuffing the ballot boxes of the free people of this country. I believe that it will be disclosed, and that before very long, that bogus votes have been shoved into the loxes, and
that the narrow majorities which are hell hy the Conservative camdidates are hell because of the bogus votes which were shoved into the ballot hoxes hy scoundrels who formed the brigade attached to that party. The idea of holding the hye-elections first in one riding and then a few days afterwards in another, was, If lelieve, to hold them just in time to let this lurgade of bill get from one riding to amother, and to allow them to play their nefarions practices in the dark, up and dowin the line. Probably the people will tind out that the money they nsed has leen taken out of the pockets of the perple of this country. Hon. gentlemen opposite will umlerstand the means that havelreen used: there is not a doubt of that. It is becoming known daily: and these things will go on until I hope the peophe will rise in their might and demand that the fiovernment that rules in this British (Gamada of ours will he an honest govermment. and when honfle and ballot-stutting, ame himing of the electoms, will forever pass away from this comatry.

Motionagreed to: and Honse agrain resohen itself into Committee of supply.
(In the (ommittee.)

## St. Vincent de Panl Penitemiary . 5900313

Mr. Me.MULLEN. I Want to know wherher the ordinary supples for this penitentiary are purchased hy temder and whether the lowest temler is always accepted. There are several items in atn. nection with comvict chothing on which I womhl like some information.

Sir JOHN THOMP'SON. Temlers for comsict clothing are called for every year in time for the contracts to be made from the lst of luly. The lowest tender has heen accepted in every case since I have been in the department, with the exception of one case in which there was a difference of a few dollars which were accounterl for in some other way. Practically, the lowest tender was accepten?

Mr. MeMULLEN. I would like to know whether circulars were sent to lifferent partics asking them to tenter, or whether they were alvertised for in the ordinary way:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Wedonot seml aromm circulars for tenders. We advertise in all the principal papers of Montreal in both languages.

Mr. LALURIER. I notice with great pleasure that of late years the adminisi ration of this penitentiary seems to have been placel on a better. footing than it was a few years ago, when it hal reached a stage very close to absolute disorganization. Yet a statement was made to me privately during the recess that the discipline of the penitentiary was not as good as it might be. I say this with great diffidence, and I would not mention it if I did not find in the report of the inspector a confirmation of the statement. The complaint I have heard is that the guardians of the convicts and the officers generally do not present as good an appearance in point of decorum, manners and discipline as might have been expecterl. It was suggested that probably these men were selected far more for political reasons, to reward political services, than for efticiency. Mr. Moylan seems to confirm this statement when he says in his report at pages $1: 2$ and 13:

Mr. Landerkin.
"A great drawback to the work of reformation is the lack of training and of the essential qualifications in the officers, who are placed in charge of convicts, especially the guards. As a rule, these men have no previous knowledge of the duties which they undertake. They are unacquainted with the various phases and peculiarilies of humin character, and least of all, perhaps, with the nature and disposition of those with whom they are to be brought into daily and homrly contact. Their duties are too continuous and varied, as guards, to allow them time to supply the deticiency under which they labour, as regards the atenuiring of the experience, tact and selfcontrol requisite for the due fultilment of the trust eonfided to them. Hence, those duties are generally disCharyed in a perfunctory amd masatisfactory mauner. They ramont help this: they do their best fur the most pitri, acoorling to their lights. It happens, too, not intramently. that officers give had example to the prisuners in their charge by, the display of ill-temper, by the use of anbecoming and eren of immoral language. amiby otherwise violating the rules which they should rigilly observe. All this has a vervinjurious effect upon gooldiscipline, and upon the minds of the convicts, who are not slow in taking adrantage of any wrong-dong by those to whose care they are contided. What is the remedy for this? Clearly, the appointment of men, better qualified by discipline, education and training for a position of such serious responsibility as a fuard or keeper. The present stimdard. in these essentials. is far tor low.
The inspeetor gines on to saty that even though it is not necessary to increase the expenditure to remumerate these men, their inferiority should not he taken as a reasom why that should not be done. Now, it seems to me that this is a valuable sugges. tion. I mather fear, from the statement made to me. athl from what 1 see in the report of the in. speector, that men are selected to be guards from among uneducated perople. Though, of comse, their education need wot he of a very high chamacter, sa, are of the men appear to be wholly meducated. ahsohately mettered. It seems to me that this is not the proper chass of men from whom those otticers ought to be taken. I do not attirm this as a fact, hut I repeat it as it has been stated to me. If Mr. Moylan satys that the charactor of the men selected for guards is not such as would wamant us in expecting that they would properly discharge their duties, it is a matter which the Dinister should take into consideration with the riew of making an improvement in that respect.
sir foHN THOMPNON. I donot suppose the hon. gentlemanintended to apply the remanks of the inspector to ist. Vincuat de Pathl exelusively. In making his ohservations, that ofticer did not conrine himself to any particular place, and with regard to the partionlar persons referred to, I have never heard that there was any distinction to the disulvantage of the officers there as eompared with those of any other institution. (On the contrary, when I visited that place, from all I heard and satw, the condact of the officers appeared quite as goml as that of the staff at Kingston or Dorchester or British (columbia. I would harily inclule Stony Mountain, becanse there the ofticers have the alvantage of superior training, as far ats discipline is concerned. But with that exception, the officers at St. Vincent de Paul are quite as intelligent and as well informed and fit for their dinties as any to be found anywhere else. At the same time I fully agree with the inspector that we cannot get our officers from as well trained a class as we should, but it is not political interference which is the cause. As far as the management is concerned, we abstain altogether from influencing the warden in the selection of his officers. The Giovernor in Council of course has the appointment of the warden and
the reputy warden, but the warden alone appoints his guards and keepers, and until the report is published I do not know the names of these officers. I have in fact the greatest hesitation in even recommending a person from my constituency I think fit for the place, as the warden might suppose I was emtearouring to influence his julgment. It is a mistake to say these men are wholly illiterate. The regulations repuire that they shall have ordinary rudimentary edncation, and they are generally selectel on account of being physically qualitied, active. intelligent men, and it is a great consideration they shomb have some knowledge of discipline. I agree with the views of the inspector as to the necessity of men more highy trained heing engaged, men if possible who have been in the momed police or perhaps in the British amy, who at any rate have some traning and notion of discipline: and can give a better example in learing and conduct and langrage than the ordinary labourer can, and it is principally from the labouring class we have to recruit our guands and keepers. But that camoot he done without increasing everywhere the allowance, amd I am determined, if possihle, to ask Parliament to increase the allowance with the vies of the improvement of the force. I explitined to the hom. member fo, Viamouth that I hoped to present next session a scheme for carry:ng ont some of the views in the report with regand to a new refomatery for some of the younger convicts who are matergoing a first sentence and whose numbers I regret to say are somewhat starthing, and with respect to whom we may failly expect, as the inspector indiLates, there will be herter hope for improvement. if they be separated from the habitual combicts with whom they now have w resort. On both these matters 1 hope to be able to present to the Honse next session a soheme which will carry out, as fiur as possible, the views presented in the report, after hon. members have had time to consider them, but I will only be able to do so if the Honse will generously give me an amount large enongh for that purpose.

Mr. LAURIFR. In the remarks I made a few moments ago, I certainty did mot intend to conver the impression that the alministation of the penitentiary does mot compare favoumbly with that of the other institutions. I never heard anything to that effect, hat simply the remark was made wo me, and no doubt that remark will apply also to the other penitentiaries. There was nothing in particular in the remark except that the appearance of the grard was slovenly : and no donthe if there was some military diseipline in the penitentiary, the administration would be better. Nothing more was conveyed to me. but I was struch with the same remark mi de in the report. There is a good deal in what the Minister says as to the money grant not enabling a better selection of otticers to be made, and I am sure the Honse will not begrudge the necessary money in order to put the administration of our penitentiaries on a better footing.

Mr. MeMULLEN. In the Auditor General's Report, page B-12S, I find that moler the heading of rations, apples were bought at $\$ 5$ a barrel, butter, 1,550 lbs. at 20 cents a pound. I cannot unterstand why the penitentiary should pay such an enormous price, especially if these rations were supplied by ten-
der. Take flour, 370 barrels at $8 \mathbf{5 . 8 0} 80$ : lard, 1.080 lbs. at 10 cents per pround. If the hon. Ninister will turn to the Kingston rations, he will find that lard was bought at ! ! at 3 cents. We know that is the retail price, and it is most singular if temders were called for that the retail price should be paid. Molasses, (ito gailons at 4. cents ; pork, $1,440 \mathrm{llos}$ at 109 cents : pease. $2 l$ bushels at $\Xi 1.0 . \pi$, and I venture to say there has not loen that price paid in Canada during the last twelve months. Potatoes. 121 hushels at $\$ 1.50,1 \times 3$ hushels at $\$ 1.0 .7,8$ hushels at 7.0 cents and $s$ at $\$ 1.10$. Tobaceo, 2,422 lbs. at 48 cents. I suppose the convicts reguire something in the way of tobaceo, hat I think there was no necersity for its costing anything like that. Another item I call attentiontois, Richard( iadbois, retiaed, Sision. 86. I would like to know unler what eircomstances that sum was granted.

Sir JOHN THOMPSOS. He was one of the officers of the penitentiary, and that is his retiring gratuity when he left on the fromm of ill-health. He must have had long service to receive that amount, pronably twenty years.

Mr. MraULLF.N. I presmme that the officers in the penitentiaries can be superammated:

Sir JOHS THODPSON. So: mot umler the rank of depoty warlen.

Mr. Mr.MULLFN. ('an the Minister saty that these supplies were furnished after tembers were asked and unler contracts let:
sir JOHS THOMPSON. Ves. I do say so unequivocally. Of course, some of those articles would differ in price according to the season at which they were purchased. For instance, I think the potatoes to which the hom. gentleman has referred were probably seed potatoes. A considerable quantity of potatoes is grown on the farm of the penitentiary. Then as to egrs, egrs are not used in the penitentiaries except for the patients in the hospital or on Christmas day, when a little betier fare than usual is given to the convicts. I Ho not think the price for butter is extravagant, and there is not mach butter used. All these articles have been supplied by contract and after tenders had heen asked for. It is true that there has been a considerable discrepancy in the past in the prices paid at the different penitentiaries. I have enteavoured to remedy that since the list July, my attention having been called to it, and now the contractor contracts to supply the articles, at the option of the dovernment. to one or all of the penitentiaties in the Dominion at the stipulated price.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I am glal to hear the statement of the Minister: and I hope the result will be that some of these articles will be oltatined at a less cost than in the past. I can moderstand that at some perions of the year supplies would cost more than at others, but I do not remember when hatter was worth 20 cents a pound last year. unless it was ereamery butter, and surely the Goverument are not supplying creamery butter to the convicts in the penitentiaries. In the west of Ontario you can get good dairy butter for 14 cents a pound, and in Montreal it is even less.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman is evidently not speaking from experience in housekeeping in Ottana.

Mr. McMelles.

Mr. McMULLEN. Surely the hon. gentleman does not get the supplies for the penitentiaries in Ottawa:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, hut the prices are higher in Montreal.

Mr. MoMULLEN. There is no place in Canala where you can buy the ordinary commodities, such as loutter, cheese and peas, as cheaply as in Montreal.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I can only say that if the hon. gentleman will get some one to tender. at that price, I will give him the contract for all the penitentiaries in Canada.

Mr. MeMCLLEN. I have seen the pricesquoted in the Empire. If I know the perion when the hon. gentleman sends out his tenters l will get some one to tender. I will not tender myself. hecause that might put me out of my seat, and I am sure that would be a great loss to the Honse.

Mr. CAMPlBELLL. I do mot think it is a wise provision that any person eontracing should, at the option of the fovermment, be olligen to supply all the penitentiaries. That might safely be provided in regard to the penitentiaries in Gintario or Quebee or the Lower Provinces, hat it would be hardly fair to oblige a mantosuply a penitentiary in British Columbia or Manitolna. I think the prices at which the dovernment have heen haying thour are very high indeed, and I would like to hnow when those contracts expire and for what length of time the tembers are callen fors. I ann sure that I could fumish flour or get it fumished at far less prices. Do the tenders expire on the 1st July?

Sir JOHN THOMIPSON. On the lat Jaly.
Mr. CAMPBELL And they are called for a year.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. For a year.
Mr. (AMPBELL. And then new tenders will he reguired to be put in to the (iovernment about what time:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. By the 30th Junc. I think, but we advertise extensively.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Could the Minister of Justice tell me about what particular grade of flour is used?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Strong bakers. I do not know what penitentiary the hon. gentleman has in his mind when he says we pay a very high price for flour. I was under the impression that we got our Hour at a very reasomable rate.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think the price now paid in this penitentiary is very much aloove the market price.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I olserve that in the Kingston penitentiary and also umber the one under. discussion we have a vote for a schoolmaster, while in Manitoba we have that combinel with a bospital overseer, and in British Colmmia the vote is for atecountant, storekeeper and schoolmaster. What is the duty of the schoolmaster? Is it to give instruction to some of the younger convicts, and at what time is the instruction conveyed? Is there a day school, or are there classes or what?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The convicts are formed into classes.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). At night?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, in the day-time, at various hours of the day, and during the time when it would not he reasonable that they should have that amount of recreation, from half an hour to an hour.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Is that the younger convicts:
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. All those convicts who are illiterate. In Kingston, the duties have heen distributed among several officers, it being found more convenient there to have the prisoners continuously unler the charge of the guards. At Stony Mountain the schoolmaster is also the hospital keeper, and it is found there to be more convenient to group them all. The duties of hospital overseer there are not very great, whereas in Kingston the hospital overseer has more than he can attend to.
Mr. FIIITT. I see under the heading of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, there are certain charges for travelling, but there are no charges of a like kind with regard to the Dorchester Penitentiary.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The penitentiary of St. Vincent de laul is about 13 miles from Montreal, and the warden has frequently to visit Montreal on husiness. Dorchester Penitentiary is in the village. and the nearest city is half a day's journey away.
Mr. Bolfers. I see in the accounts that lamp wicks are charged at 90 cents a dozen, and lamp chimneys 20 cents a piece. I sell these things myself. and I camot understand such high prices.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. There are different sums there. I do not know the reason of the variety, unless some of them are for lanterns which are placed in conspicuous positions about the yard for lighting at night. A large variety of wicks are required, it is a wicked place.

Mr. BOWERS. The very largest wick that would hurn out half a gallon of oil in night, retails for five cents.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. We do not want a wick like that.

Mr. BOWEPs. For that reason these must have been the smaller wicks. I think there is simething wrong in the charge.
Mr. MomLLLEN. It is well that we should criticise these items. It is clear from the quotations given from the Auditor (iencral's Report that a great saring could be made in the expense on our penitentiaries. I am not charging the Minister of .Instice with neglect, but I beliere that the retail price in many cases here, is charged in place of the wholesale price. The tenderers must surely have a loop-hole ly which they can get in such enormous prices as are here quoted, instead of giving the wholesale prices upon which these commodities should be supplied. We have a number of these institutions in this country, and it is only by criticisms of this kind that we can hope to reduce their cost. Last year the Auditor General gave us a per capita cost of the maintenance of those conviets, but I notice his report does not give that this year. I think we should have information by which we can compare the cost of keeping the inmates of these institutions with the cost in other countries. I think the Auditor General's Report
should contain each year the pir capita cost of keeping these convicts, and that would enable us to judge whether the ammal charge upon the resources of this country for the maintenance of these institutions, is increasing or decreasing. Last year it cost us something like $s 2.86$ per head for the inmates of the Manitola Penitentiary, which was the highest rate, and the next was the penitentiary which we are now discussing, and to the best of my recollection the Kingston Penitentiary was the lowest. I think the prices here reported in comnection with the items supplied to this penitentiary, are far in excess of what they should be. These temlers and the bills of these supplies. should he carefully investigated in order that we may see if some reduction camot he made.
Mr. Paterson (brant). Perhaps every article is not contracted for separately. There is a great variety of articles that hiave to be contrated for. I see some small amounts like 83 and $\$ 4$. Does the contrate cover all the items that we find umder this expenditure, or are they contracted for separately?
sir JOHA THOMP:ON. There must always be some left that camoo be thonght of, but the call for tenders does sis greatly intio details, and it includes all that the warden foresees would be required.
Mr. PATERson (Bant). lerhaps it arises in this way with some of those items. Does the one person temler for all this variety of articles: If so, it may be by areraging theni, one article may be lower, while another article might be very much higher.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is the case. For instance, groceries. They tender for sugar, for flour, butter, salt and everything in the grocery line. When a person tenders the prices for which he will supply per pound, the warden supplies the estimates of the 'quantities required, he applies his. quantities to those tenders, and the contract is awarded to the person who appears to have made the lowest tender.

Mr. Mcmulles. Inil one person supply all these items, or were contracts let to several parties? Does one tenderer agree to supply all the different articles:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, we keep flour separate: we find it better to do that. In some cases, thinking that the prices that were demanded for flour were too high, we supplied the prison from Ontario. On another occasion I male an arrangement with the merchant who had heen supplying us with flour, whose tender 1 thonght was alto, gether too high, he thought it was not too high, and one made an agreement with me to furnish me flour at the market prices ruling at the time. We paid him at the regular quoted prices in the city of Montreal, making a slight allowance for transportation.
Mr. CAMPBELL. Who tenderel for the flour?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not remember who has the contract this year.
Mr. FAUVFL. What was the nature of the commission of enquiry for which this sum is required to pay Mr. Moylan?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That was an enquiry which took place about ten years ago, before I came to the department. One of the commissioners

Mr. Baillairge, the late Deputy Minister of Public Works, hant beell paid, I think, sinot. He had assisted the inspector of penitentiaries, but no allowance had been made for the inspector on the ground that he was already in receipt of a salary. Last year a special vote was made by Parliament equad to half the amome that was paid to Mr. Paillainge.
Mr. PATERSON (Bramt). In the receipts there is rent, s35\%. Is part of the peemises rented?
Sir IOHN THOMPSON. There are two or three cutates in which the otficers are allowed to live on paying a remtal of son a year tach.
Mr. Macmulfix. What was supplied by the Wxom Mandacturing Co., for which an item of s. $4 \pi$ :
sir JOHN THOMPBON. Convict chothing. miforms for gatids and keepers.
Mr. MILL心 (Bothwell). I thought they were all made in the penitentiary:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. This is for furnishing the cloth.

Mr. LALRIER. With respect to the revenue from the penitentiary, dor 1 understand that the revenue is collected from the parties to whom aticles are sold?

## sir JOHN THOMPsoN. Yes.

Mr. LAURIER. The officersareallowed to buy from the pententiay:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.
Mr. MILLA (Bothwell). How do the earnings of the convicts now compare with former years? This seems to be a very small amount. Formerly I think the latour of the convicts was farmed out, and there were contracts made with parties outside for the sale of the prolucts. The motion came to he general here, I think, on the Ministerial side, that it was unfair that a prisoner should he competitor with others ontsile. It was thought that everything except articles recquired for the conviets themselves should be excluded from their occupatiom, and that they should be placed at some employment in which they should not come intw competition with any industry actually in existence in the country. How far is that policy now athered to, and what conrse is adopted in respect to the labour of the penitentiary?
sir JoHN THOMPSON. When I came hato the department the labour of the convicts in the Kingstom Penitentiary was farmed out to a locksmith. It was tather remmerative, so far as the prisoni was concerned. We had some 80 convicts employed hy him at a price which probably paid for their ordinary maintenance, not including ordinary management and prison salaries. There was a statute which declared that this system should cease when all the existing contracts ran out. This contract expired about three years ago, and we gave the contractor notice that under the statute it could not be renewed. We have had some difticulty since in securing employment for the men, and we would have experienced greater difticulty if it had not been for the work caried on there in comnection with the construction of a new imner prison in which there will be more seclusion afforded for convicts both of the worse and better class, with a view to providing them with work in their own cells and keeping them separate. The employment
of these convicts, who were formerly engaged at lockmaking, on prison construction has resulted in the building at very little cost to the country of a very fine structure for that purpose. So soon as this building is completed, I shall have to give attention to the furnishing of prison employment to a large number of convicts, and I propose to establish industries which will be carried on with as little machinery as possible, in order to give as much work as prissible to the convicts and interfere as little as possible with outside employment.
Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). I hope the Goremment will change the policy on which they entered when they passed the statute to which the Minister has referred. It seems a very extraordinary condition that instead of undertaking to make a penitentiary self-sustaining and compelling prisoners by their inlustry to support themselves, we should adopt a policy which will make their labour as little remunerative as possible, so that the burden of the maintenance of the convicts, the dishonest and criminal section should fall on the honest and industrions portion. The law-ahiding and industrious portion of the community are compelled from their inlustry to support those who were lawless and whose liberty was dangerons to the rest of the community. I have not lxeen able myself to unlerstand upon what theory of political economy a Government or Parliament should come to the conclusion that it was really injurions to the industrial class outsile of the penitentiary that those men who, if they were honest and true, would be so many competitors coutside, when in prison should be prohilited from engaging in those duties that were most alvantageons to the public and the least burdensome as regards the mantenance of the institutions. We should undertake to make the penitentiaries as little hurdensome to the people as possible, and if they could be nade self-sustaining that should be done: and the labours in which the prisoners are engaged should be of that kind in which they could find employment in future.
Mr. McMULLEN. I notice that a pair of buffalo robes was charged Sol, three horse blankets SIS, suldle bag, S10. The Minister can hardly consiler these to be fair prices. I never heard of such prices heing paid hefore. Are these articles incluted in the conuact for which temders were askel.
sir Johnthompson. No, they are not. They are articles furnished for the carriage and horses which helong to the prison and are for the prison service. The buffalo robes are for the carriage which goes in and out of the city when required for prison duty. I do not know anything ahout the prices of the articles, I am sorry tos saty.
Mr. MoMULLEN. I howe the hon. gentleman will instruct the officers not to ask him to defend such items another year. These charges are alto: gether beyond reason, and the Opposition would lee acting improperly in allowing such items to pass without protest.

Manitoba Penitentiary
$\$ 45,38830$
Mr. Mcmullen. I an glad to notice a very large decrease here, and I would like to know how it has been secured.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. With reference to the salaries, a new oftice, that of assistant accountant

Sir Johs Thompson.
and store-keeper has been created at $\$ 700$ a vear, hut this increase has been set off by a decrease of $\$ 400$ on the total salaries; the salary of the present warden is $\mathbf{z} 350$ less than that of the late warden. On maintenance there is a decrease of $\$ 1,420$. It is the intention to grow more vegetables on the farm than formerly, which will reduce the cost for rations about $\mathbf{S} 500$. There is a decrease of $\$ 200$ in the travelling expenses of convicts, and some other deureases on other items. On the repair expenses there is a decrease of $\$ 6,000$, there is not so minch conal or wood estimated for, and repairs to machinery and buildings formerly included are not included this year. There is a rednction on the amount for farm implements, as it is the intention of the warden to grow gats and other such crops.

Mr. WATsON. I am sure the House must be pleased at this report, and I was going to call attention to a few items in commection with the farm, but I suppose as the system is going to be changel it is not necessary. We find that each year there was a large expenditure on the farm for implements while at the same time they were buying large supplies of feeding for their stock in connection with that farm. It always appeared to me there was a great waste in that comection in the penitentiary. I find that the penitentiary bought 3,162 pounds of hutter at $2 \overline{2}$ cents per pound. I have some knowledge of the price of butter in Manitoba and I am alle to buy first-class butter at much less than the average price of 20 cents per pound all the year rounl. In the fall we can get first-class dairy butter for 20 cents per pound. I would like to ask the Minister also if supplies such as beef and mutton are secured by tender, and if the lowest tender is always accepted?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. We always ask for tenders for these supplies, and we always give the contract to the lowest tenderer, unless he is a person who has a very ball record as contractor, which is sometimes the case. I am under the impression that there is a contract for it, and that it was given to the lowest tenderer this year.

Mr. WATSON. I do not know if I am correctly informed or not, but I think I am. I believe that. tenders were asked for the supply of beef this year, and that the contractor who had the supply for five or six years previously tendered at is cents per pound for beef and 9 cents for mutton; but the contract was let to another man at $\overline{\mathrm{a}}+\mathrm{d}$ cents for beef and 9 cents for mutton. As there are 50,000 lbs. of weef used there, it makes quite a difference in the cost. I have not seen any report that the beef supplied by the contractor for the last six years has not been satisfactory. In fact he informs me that he never had any complaint of his beef from the officers who received it ; but notwithstanding his tender at 5 cents per pound is thrown out, and the contract let at $5 \frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I had some vagne recollections of a difficulty when the tenders came in, and the remark of the hon. gentleman refreshes my memory. The person who had the contract up to the lst of July supplied us with beef at a lower rate and offered to do it for the future. We would not give him the contract for nothing. The meat he furnished was badly furnished in violation of the contract. It was giving us constant trouble, and he made on the supplies furnished us a great deal more money, although his tender was lower,
than the present contiactor. Before concurrence I will have the papers brought down and the hon. gentleman can have an opportunity of further looking into the matter.

Mr. Watson. I would like to ask if the heef received under this contract is lealt out to theofficers in connection with the penitentiary it contract prices.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. Watson. It appears to me that the Government is going into the retail butcher business in dealing out meat to the ofticers. I have learned that some complaints were made about this beef. but the contractor previous to last July informed me that the best cuts were selected and given to the employes about the penitentiary, and the balance was given to the comvicts. If that is the case, it cannot be surprising if some complaints have been made of the beef furnished to the convicts. I do, not know that the (iovernment have a right togive a contract for beef at half a cent a pound nure than the lowest tenderer offered to furnish it at : becanse the heef hasto undergoinspectionhy the steward, ind if it does not comply with the conditionsof the tender. he has a right to refuse it. Besides, the contractor has to give some guarantee that he will farnish the heef atecording to temider. and 1 do mot think the Government have a right in advamee to julge what kind of beef it will le. If they did this, there would le nothing to prevent them giving the contract to a friend of theirs at one or two cents a pound above what they could obtain beef for from: others. If the papers are hrought down, we shall no doubt see whether any complaint was made to the contractor as to the quality of the heef furmished by him. 1 am informeal that there was no com. plaint.

Mr. ROSS (Lisgart). I wish to say that complaints were continually mate to me during the last three years by the carions officers of the penitentiary, that the meat fumished was ot inferion quality.

Mr. WATSON. Complaints may have Ieen made to the hon member for Lisgar, but 1 do not know that he is the proper officer to receive complaints. If the steward, whose duty it is to receive the meat, passes it. that is all that shombld be required.

Sir JOHN THOMPsON. I do not agree with the hon. gentleman as to the right of a member of Parliament to hear complaints about the management of the penitentiaries. I am much obliged to the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Russ) in undertaking to find out how matters are lonked after, and it will assist the management of these institutions if members will visit them as often as possible, and make themselves acquainted with the way in which they are managed ; and it will also have a good effect on the management itself. As regaris our method of obtaining a supply of beef, I am aware that the butchers of Wimipeg object to that very strongly; but I do not care how strongly they think abont it. If it is proper, consistent with my duty to this Parliament and the effective managemeut of the prison or penitentiary, I ann not going to consult the butchers of Winnipeg as to whether it is in their interest or not. The Stony Mountain staff is it little colony about thirteen miles from Wimipeg. The officers have no time or opportunity to leave their duties and go to Winnipeg and buy supplis.

There is ahsolutely no market surrounding the place, the nearest market loing Winnipeg, and if they hatd to go, there for their supplies, we should have very little of their time for prison duties. We therefore mate our arrangements with all our contactors, not only that they should supply what wase needed for the prisoners, hut also what would be required for the officers. The oflicers receive their supplies at contract prices, and the amomet is deducted from their wages at the end of each month. I do not understand that there was a complaint from the convicts in regard to their food. On the contrary. I think they are well contented with it. The complaint is on the part of the prison authorities; who receive the mext. It is not a good answer to say that this heef is sulject to inspection, and need not be taken if it is not aceording to the contract. We do not want to deal with a contractor who emmes tifteen miles from the nearest market. If any of the meats were refused, the prisoners mieght be left withont supplies.
Mr. WATNON. If any complaint was ever made of the neat supplien, the Mines $\mathrm{C}_{0}$, is perfectly right : hut if no complaint was marle, and this man was refused the contract at half a cent a poumd less than the person who grot it, then a wrong was done to the lowest tenderer.

Mr. MeMLLLEN. I see that 21 cents a gallon wats paid for 3 ( KN$)$ gillons of eral oil. I would like to know whether it is American or Canadian cil.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It is American oil.
Mr. Mr.MLLLEN. It seems to me it is harilly fair to the Canadian industries that American oil shoully be used in our penitentiaries. Even for American oil, $2 l$ cents a gallon seems to be an enormous price. I would like to ask if tenders were called, how many were given. and whether the lowest temder was accepted?
Sir $.1 O H N$ THOMPSON. Tenders were asked and the lowest was accepted. In consequence of our being told last session that the price was very high which we were paying for oil, I took the greatest pains to endeatrour to get it at the lowest price this year, but the result was not very satisfactory. We rejected all the tenders which we received for oil under the supposition that by alivertising in the oil districts of Ontario especially we could get the contract for oil at a very much lower price. But we have not been'very successful. After using every effort of the warlen and inspector, and advertising specially, we have not been able to do letter. The quality of the oil furnished for a time under contract made with the oil producers of Ontario was not sueh as could be used with safety and advantage to the prison at all. It was destructive of lamps, blackened them and gave a poor light, and the warden made a complaint against it.

Mr. Mcmullen. Does the party who tendered to supply the oil live in Winnipeg?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.
Mr. McMULLEN. Is he a wholesale merchant?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will bring the contract down and also the contract we endeavoured to inake this year.

Mr. WATSON. I think that coal oil is received at fair price in Manitoba. Retail we have to pay

35 cents per gallon. This is one of the items the Govermment have to pay one-third anore for than they would have if the duty were off.

Mr. MoMLLLEN. I notice some ather items reruire explanation. There are fowls and turkeys, 333 lbs. at 14 cents.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. These are for the officers at Christmas time.
Mr. Me Mulles. Molasses, 33is gallons at 70 cents here and only 4.5 cents in other penitentiaries.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. This is accounted for hy Dorchester being a great many humdred miles nearer the sea board.

## British Columbia Penitentiary.. sins,3st 47

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. In the working expenses there is an increase of $\$ 2,9(x)$ accomated for ly increase in heating and lighting, in cementing the floor of the wing, the present gak forors rotting anaty, lumber. \&c., to rebuild a new fence. Comder the head of Niscellameons, there is an increase of $\$ 4,141$, owing to the intronluction of the hot water. system of heating.

## Reqina Gaol.................... 316,32495

Sir JOHN THONPSON. The estimate last year was purely experimental hecanse we weve just beginning to use the gaol and did not know exactly what statf we would repuire. We have been obliged to increase salaries hy $\$ 1,690$ owing to increase of Sl(0) in the gaoler's salary, the appointment of a deputy gaoler at 8700 and an engineer at $\$ 840$, who is paid for at present by the Department of Public Works. The small increase to the gaoler's salary is in conserfuence of finding immediately, contrary to expectations, the prison full, and the appointment of a deputy gaolor was due to the same cause: The staff was too small, and there was nolody om it who had any acguaintance with prison work, so we sent from St. Vincent de Paul one of our best guards as deputy gater. There is an increase of S400 over last year's allowance for otficers' uniforms. For maintenance the House granted last year the sum of $\$ 10,0(N)$ which was unnecessirily large. The working expenses, $\$ 5,830$, are made up of wood and coal so,250, light $\$ 256$, stable and out-buildings $\$ 8(0)$, building ice-house $\$ 1,(0) 0$, fencing, de., $\$ 3,301$. maintenance of machinery, including oil, tallow, sheet rubber packing, sole leather, \&c., \$847, chanois skins, pipes, \&c., for the kitchen, \$100. stationery sin).
Mr. Mcmullen. The one schedule of tenders I suppose, is issued to all parties when calling for tenders for commodities?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes; and when people in the same line combine to keep prices unreasonably high, we get the supplies from another place.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.
Motion agreed to ; and House adjourned at 1.05 a.m. (Thurgday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 31st March, 189:2.
The sirenker took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayers.

## INEPUTYOF THE SER.JEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. SPEAKER. I beg to inform the House that the Serjeant-at-Arms has, with my approval, appointed IVilliam Henry Bowie to act as his deputy during his teqmporary absence or inlispusition.

## FIRST READING.

Bill (No. $\mathbf{4 7}^{7}$ ) to incorporate the Victoria Life Insurance Company.-(Mr. Cockburn.)

## TRANSFER OF SHARES IN CORPORATIONS.

Mr. IVES mover for leave to introduce Bill (No. 48) respecting the transfer of shares in corporations. He said : The principle upon which larliament has proceeded has been to protect corporations, and to protect the creditors of corporations, but has not to any very great extent suited the convenience of business men who desire to make transfers. My amemiment will not at all interfere with the rights of corporations to recognize transfers of stock, nor will it prevent creditors from exercising their rights over corporations, of preventing the transfer of shares where there is double liability, or in cases where there is an unpaid portion of the stock. It refers simply to fully paid-up stock, and provides that a transfer in writing made by the owner of the stock on a power of attorney executed by the owner of the stock shall hind all parties except the corporation, shall in fact make the title perfect in the transferee, subject to the right of the corporation afterwards to disavow the transfer if they have just canse for doing so. If this Bill becomes law, it will enable business men residing at a distance from the headquarters of the company to obtain loans, temporary or otherwise, or to make sales and receive the money without waiting for some days or perhaps a week until the transfer can be entered in the books of the company at headquarters and returned to them. The time has come when the convenience of business men should be considered, and happily, I think, it can be considered without doing away with the safeguards which the law has thrown around the corporation and the creditor.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## ALFRED PINSONNEAULT.

Mr. LAV ERGNE asken, Whether Alfred Pinsonneault, harbour master and inspector of the ChamHy Canal, at St. John's, has resigned his position? If so, has he resigned in favour of his son, a farmer of St. Jacques le Mineur, and has the latter been appointed?

Mr. TUPPER. Alfred Pinsonneault has not resigned his position as harbour master, and does not hold the position of inspector of the Chambly Canal.

## CANADIAN TOBACCO.

Mr. GAUTHIER asked, Whether is it the intention of the Government to continue in force the law preventing the cultivator from mannfacturing into cut tobaceo or cigars, tobaceo required for his personal use?

Mr. COSTIGAN. It is not the intention to make any change in the law in espect to the mamufacture or cutting of Canadian tobaceo.

## APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER FOR THE IARJSH OF LINI.FT.

Mr. CHOQUETTE (Translation) asked, What are the names of the persons who applied for the position of postmaster of the parish of Lislet, after the death of the lady who hell it, a few months ago? Who has been appointed, and by whom was the person so appointed recommended?

Sir ADOLPHE (ARON. (Translation.) In answer to the hon. member, I have to say that applications were addressed to the department by P.P. A. Bélanger, Phélime Fortin, (: Leclercand Amédée Plourde. The person appointed is Mr. P. R. A. Belanger, The recommendations came from the member of the county.

## ENQUIRY INTO THE DEN AULNETS POST OFFICE.

Mr. CHOQUETTYE. (Tramslation)asker, Was an enyuiry asked for with reference to the management of the post office of the village of Des Aumets, in the County of L'Islet, and against the postmaster, Mr. Auguste Dupuis? If so, by whom, and on what grounds; and has the enquiry been granted, or is it the intention to grant it :

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. (Translation.) There was no enquiry asked for in reference to the management of the post office of the village of Des Aulnets, in the County of Lislet.

## THE STEAMER A LEERT.

Mr. CHOQUETTE asked, Has an enquiry been held as to the cause of the loss of the steamer Alert, belonging to the fovermment and commanded by Captain Koeing? If so, who was charged with the encuiry, and what has been the result?
Mr. TUPPER. No enguiry has been held into the loss of the A/ert, as that vessel was not lost. She is safe in the harbour at Quebec,

Mr. CHOQUETTE. But an aucident happened last summer.

Mr. TUPPER. Yes, a slight accident happened, but the steamer was not lost.

## FRENCH REPORTS ON SUGAR-BEET CULTIVATION.

Mr. LANGELIER (for Mr. Beausoleil) asked, Why the report of Professor Saunders on the cultivation of the sugar-beet has not been translated, printed and distributed in the French language? When members speaking the French language may hope to be furnished with copies in French of the said report?

Mr. FOSTER. The report of Professor Saunders on the cultivation of the beet-root was printed in

English and laid on the Table of the House. It is now being translated, and will be printed in French. I may also say that it has been distributed in English to the members and senators.

## SUGAR-BEET BOUNTY.

Mr. LaN(isLiER (for Mr. Beabsoleili) asked, Whether the Government intend to continue for some years the bounty sranted for two years for sugar malle from sugar-heet grown in Canada: If so, for how many years"
Mr. FOSTER. I am sorry to say that I cammot give a definite auswer to my hon. friend's question.

## LOBSTERS AND WHITEFISH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. CORBOULD asked, Whether it is the intention of the Governatent during this season to place lobsters or lolister spawin in the waters of the Pacitic in British Columbia: Also, whether it is the intention of the (iovernment to place whitetish in the lakes of British Colmmbia"
Mr. TUPPER. It is not the intention to place lobsters or lohster spawn in the waters of the Pacific this season, nor is it the intention to place whitefish in the lakes of British Columbia this seavon.

## POST OFFICE AT CAPST. IGNACE.

M. CHOQUETTIE (Translation) askel, Whether Mr. R. P. Vallee, Conservative candidate at the last provincial election in the County of Montmagny, made application, verhally or in writing, for the opening of a post office at Cap St. Ignace Station in the said county, which had leen promised by the ex-Postmaster General? If so, when? And what was the reply made to his request?
SirADOLPHECARON. (Translation.) Inanswer to the hon. member I have to say that Mr. R. P. Vallée did make application-I cannot say whether verbally or in writing-for the opening of a post office at Cap St. Ignace Station. The reply made by the Post Otfice Department was that when the "pposition to such, as evinced by the petitions received by the department, was withdrawn, then the question of the opening of a post office at Cap St. Ignace would be taken in consideration.

## REPORTS

Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dorainion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30 ith June, 1891 : Part I, Excise, \&c.(Mr. Costigan.)
Report of the Committee of the Privy Council in reference to cases of irregularity in the Civil Service.-(Mr. Foster.)
Sir RICHARD CARTIW RIGHT. When do the Government expect to lay on the Table of the House the report of the Civil Service Commission which was appointed some months ago, and which I understood would be in our hands by this time?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That Commission has not yet reported.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Can yougive us any idea as to when we may expect it?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. We expect to have it before the close of the sessim, but probably not for a month yet.

## THE STEAMBOET INSPECTON ACT.

Sir JOHN THONPNON moved secoml reading of Bill (No. 13) further to amenl the steambat Inspection Act.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time.
Mr. TUPPER moved that the Honse resolve itself into Committee to comsider the following resolution :-

That it is expedient to imprese a tee of $\mathbf{3} 10$ for each inspection of a barge, boat. batean, seow or undecked ressel required by "The Steambent Iuspection Act."

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would he glad to have some explanation on the previous item, Bill No. 13, as that Bill and this resolution rum together. The hon. gentleman did not happen to he in when the Bill was called.

Mr. TUPPER. I will make the explanation now. The Bill applies only to these sows. There are very few of them in Cimada, and nearly all on the western coast, where they are nsed for currying passengers and therefore come under the present law, and are subject to steamboat inspection, so far as concerns their safety for carrying passengers. We now pay to the hull inspector a fee of $\mathbf{\Sigma} 10$ for their inspection, and the fee is practically paid out of the Steamboat Inspection Fund: at any rate, we charge payments mate for the inspection which the law now requires. to the steamboat Inspection Fund. That is unfair to the owners of steamships generally who contrinute to this fund. as, according as that fund is latge or small in comparison with the expenditure, there is authority to fix the rate of inspection: so, that as a matter of justice to those interested in the steamlomat Inspection Fund, aml as a matter of administration, it is proposed to take authority to charge the owner of the passenger large, this fee for inspection.

Resolution considered in committee, reforted. and referred to Committee on Bill No. 13.

## SUPPLS.

House again resolved itelf into (ommitter of Supply.

## (In the Committee.)

Salaries and contingent expenses of the
Senate.......................................................
Mr. McMULLEN. I am glad to notice that there is some little reduction in the contingencies connected with the Senate, although any person who may go over the several items will come to the conclusion that there is great room for reduction. I would like to ask under whose charge or supervision are all the different items that are purchaseil and here entered in the list as contingencies for the Senate?

Mr. FOSTER. I think they are in charge of a committee of the Senate, called the Contingent Conmittee.

Mr. McMULLEN. I think some years a there was anattempt made to have an investigatig before the Public Accounts Committee with regao
to the expenditures of the Senate, but the committee were not able to get these people before it, in order to examine them. If we are asked to vote these amounts, the expenditure should be made under the supervision of the Public Accounts Committee, and the officers of the Senate should appear before that committee and answer all questions in connection with the expenditure. The committee of the Senate did not feel that their officers should be expected to appear before the Public Accounts Committee. If we are supposed to investigate all matters of expenditure in the country's interest, all officers of Parliament should be subject to the orders of the Public Accounts Committee, and be prepared to give information when called upon.

Mr. FOSTER. That might he very satisfactory wo far as the hon. gentleman is concerned, but we must recollect that the Senate is a body sitting as a part of this Parliament, and that they have the management of their own affairs. They have their Public Accounts Committee and their own methods of auditing and arranging and supervising these matters. We must give them credit for leing able to arrange these details, and also credit for doing so) with due sense of economy and what is necessary for the service. I think the hon. gentleman will not fiml, on examining the expenses of the senate and the Honse of Commons, any more extravagance in that horly than in this.

Mr. MeMULLEN. If we are to be amually asked to vote this sum of money we should have power to investigate as to its expenditure. It is merely making a tool of this House to.ask us to rote money and have no supervision as to its expenditure. I can umderstand that the Senate have their own Public Accomnts Committee and investigate these matters; but they are not directly responsible to the people, as we are; they are the creatures of the Government of the day and are responsible to no one. We are responsible to our wnstituents to see that the public expenditure is kept within its proper limits. How are we to insestigate the pullic expenditure, if it is not made maler the supervision of men under the control of our Public Accounts Committee or the orders of this House?

Mr." DAVIES (P.E.I.) Will the Minister explain the item for carriage of mails, $\$ 471$ ?

Mr. FONTPER. It is for carrying the mails from the Senate to the post office and return. There is a similar item in regard to the House of Commons.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). Will the Minister give an explanation of $\$ 200$ for postage ?

Mr. FOSTER. This item is for postage upon all foreign matter sent from the Senate.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Why were detectives supplied to the Senate last year? I observe they were paid \$229?

Mr. FOSTER. That must have been for serving processes in connection with the investigations held.

## Mr. LANDERKIN. What investigations?

Mr. FOSTIER. The Baie de Chaleur investigation was held there, if the hon. gentleman's mem ory will serve him for a minute.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Who were the detectives employed? Was it the member for Centre Toronto?

Mr. FOSTER. It may have leen the member for (irey.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. You had better send for the member for Centre Toronto. He seems to know all about it.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I want some more explanation about the letective service.

Mr. FOSTER. I have given a sutficient explanation ; I have given the facts.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I want an explanation in regard to the detectives.

Mr. FOSTER. If the hon. gentleman wants the names of the detectives, he will have to repress his anxiety until I can ohtain the names.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Yes, and the nature of the service performed.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. In the investigations which took place last year before the committee, it was occasionally necessary to serve subpemas in the case of persons who were not accessible, and for that purpose processes were sent to the province where the persons were supposed to reside. The item is for services of that kind. We do not know the names. The same course was followed in connection with the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Sir RICHARI) (AR'TWRIGHT. I do not see a similar item in our contingencies.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The expense was paid out of the funcls at the alisposal of the committee.

Mr. MULOCK. Will the Minister of Finance explain the item Slif) gratuity, two months salary, to late d. C. Wheeler.

Mr. FOSTER. He must have been one of the officers of the Senate who died, and the customary gratuity was paid.

Mr. MULOCK. I notice here an item of $\$ 1,688$ for newspaper subscriptions. I do not think it necessary to have so many sets of newspapers. There is a very excellent reading room attached to the library where all the newspapers of any importunce are a vailable, hut it seems to be necessary to have humdreds of dollars expended for newspapers for each and every department of this Govermment. Why cannot the Senators as well as the members of the House of Commons make common use of the reading room which is common to both? The library is common to members of both Houses of Parliament, and I think the reading room might very well be in the same position and the expense saved.

Mr. FOSTER. That is an old question. The Senators have had their reading room ever since they were a constituent part of Parliament, as the House of Commons has had its reading room. I suppose they might just as well ask why we do not take advantage of their reading room, and thereby save the expense of a large number of papers. This question was discussed some two years ago between a committee appointed by both Houses, but it was not found practicable to make any arrangement about it.

Mr. MULOCK. I do not know that the reading room I refer to outside the Library is specially the
reading rom of the House of Commons, but even if it is, there should not he two reading rooms if one will answer. I would not wish to interfere with the rights and privileges of the members of the semate with regard to reading current literature. In fact, I believe that they should he in touch with public opinion, and if it were necessary to expend this money for that parpose it would be well spent. If the Senate will not do away with their realing room, let us do away with ours, and let the one reading room be common to members of lwoth Houses. It is a pure waste of money to purchase two sets of newspapers.

Mr. DESJARDINS (Hochelaga). 1 do not agree with the opinion of the hon. member, because at present the members have great difficulty in getting papers which they want in their own realing room, and sometimes when they go there, they have to cone away and lose time without seeing the papers. If we bring more people into an already overcrowded newspaper reading rom, I do not see how the matter would be improved. I think it is money well spent to have the newspapers for our own use.

Mr. WOOD) (Brock ville). I must express my own opinion upon this subject. I quite agree with the hon. memler for North York (Mr. Mulock). It seems to me to be nothing more or less than a complete waste of money to have two reading rooms, one for the Senate and one for the Commons. Surely one reading room is all that is necessary for that purpose, especially when that reading rom is situated in the central part of the building between the Senate Chamber and the House of Commons.

Mr. SPEAKER. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that I happened to be a member of the committee that was appointel some three years ago, with a view of relucing the expenditure in commection with Legislation, and we found that when we male the same proposition that my hon. friend from York (Mr. Mulock) made, all the senators on the committee rejected it. We could not get them to agree to any diminution of the privileges they have been enjoying for a considerahle length of time, amb, unless we conclude to abandon our reading room, I think we will find it a difficult matter to get the senators to agree to any reduction of the privileges they now enjoy with regard to their reading room. I doubt very much whether they would be disposed to allow us access to their reading room if we abolished ours.

Mr. MULOCK. I move that the item under discussion be redacea by the sum of $\$ 1,688.44$. The senate camnot get their reading room without supplies being voted hy Parliament. I do not wish to deprive them of the opportunity of reading the newspapers, but they can very well have that opportunity in the reading room common to both Houses.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the observations which Mr. Speaker made are very well worthy of the consideration of the House. The Senate has been in the enjoyment of this consenience ever since the organization of Parliament, and the reading room under the control of the Senate is managed on different principles altogether from those which regulate our reading room. Even if the Senate consented to reduce the expenses of their room they would not agree that the reading room which would then be common to both should be accessible to the public to the extent Mr. Mulock.
it now is. As the hom. member for Hochelagit (Mr. Desjurdins) has stated. there is a great diticulty now during the session of Parliament experienced by members using that reading rom, and occasionally when one goes to look for a particular article he fimbls that sone one las heen so attached to it. that he has taken it a way with him. I think, if we examine the whole subject of the expenditure of the two, Honses, we will find that the expenditure in connection with this House has been much more havish. and is much more amenalle to curtailment than the expenses of the senate. We must not forget that the senate is entitled to be consulted aboin any of its conveniences and privileges just as fully. as this Holse is. The more decoroms way is ti, confer with them. insteal of undertaking, withont the courtesy of a consultation. Wstrike out the item. I think the semate showed, when the last conference took plate a disprisition to meet this House half way, and that this Honse was not willing to go half way. It would be very desirable that we should look to matters in this House lefore madertaking, with a want of courtesy and alhence of consultation, to say that something desired by the Senate ought not to le granted lis this Homee. Let us at least treat the senate with the respect. with which we expect that House to treat us.

Mr. MULOCK. I understand from the speaker that this item of expenditure has now existed for at quarter of a century - in fact. since Confederation. Then, when will it he in order, as a matter of courtesy, to rednce it \% It is clear that the iten should not he in both atecounts. In the Home of Commons account there is an item of sso.(k) for. newspapers, which are within the reach of the Sellate as well as the Honse of Commons. The Speaker says that some attempt has heen made in bring about a common unlerstanding for a reduction, but that it has failed. If it has failed. wh, is to solve the problem: Are we to stand here out of pure regard for what may be ineorrectly regatiel as the rights of the senate, and see the people:money wasted, or are we to proceed as at committe: anditing the pablic accounts, and endeatour to, ascertain where a prudent and wise ecomomy mat be introduced: I donot propose to deprive the members of the senate of newspaper literatur: far from it. I propose to reduce the amomut expenden for newspapers. $\mathbf{8} 4,($ ( $K$ ) or thereahomts. to $\$ \mathbf{\$ 2}, \mathbf{0 N 0}$, not saying whether those papers shall he placed in the House of Commons or in the senate reading rom. When the money is voted, the Committce on Internal Economy will see that it is iprent to the best alvintige, and with due regarl to the convenience of both Houses. When, I again ask. will it be in order, without offiending the dignity. of any person, to move to economize:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Any day of the sex sion.

Mr. MULOCK. Well, this is one of the diys of the session.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. This is not the phece or the time.

Mr. MULOCK. I fail to see that. Weare now voting the money, and 1 do not see that there could be any more opportune time to say whether we will vote the money or not. I to not mean this motion as a slight to anyboly. I do not mean to say at this moment that the newspapers shall mot he:
in one part of the building or in another part, but simply that the amount of the expenditure shall be reduced.

Mr. Paternon (Brant). I miderstaml that this motion is not to le regarded as a reflection on the Senate, because from what the hon. Minister of Justice has said in comparing the contingencies of the two Houses, perhaps the comparison does not show favourahly to the Commons. But I judge from what the Speaker has said, that it has occarred to the commitec in charge of this matter as a very desirable improvement to make. but that some difficulties were fomm in the way. The amendment. as I umlerstamd, proposes a reduction of the amount, the committee being left afterwards to determine where the reduced number of papers shall be placed for the joint use of the Senlate and the House of Commons. I cammot see that it is a reflection on the Senate. Of comrse one would maturally suppose that the room which is situated in the middle of the building, and which is common to loth, would the the proper place ; but I umlerstimul. from a remark which has been made, that a member of the Commons does not feel the same likerty to go into the sellate realing rom that a Senitor feels to come into the reading rom which is appurently for the use of both. I camot sec that it is a reflection on either Honse that that should le known as the realing room of the Senate and House of Commons. This is just at move made in the direction of economy. I should be very sorry, so far as my rote is concernet, to have it interpreted as affecting the dignity or rights or privileges of the Senate; and I believe that the senators themselves, when they understood the motive, would not object to our sitving that much money if it can be done in the public interest.

Mr. FOSTEF. No one objects to the saving of the money if it can well be done : but I think, with my colleague, that the methor adopted is not quite the right one. My hon. friend who has just sat down says that the motion does not provide that the senate shall not have a reading room. Put he will understam that hy simply striking out this inem you would cut off the senate reating room without making any provision for another. The action is not a complete action. As it stands, the motion proposes simply to strike of the realing room of the Semate, an independent and co-mrdinate hranch of this Parliament. It cannot be said that that is justifical, because an attempt was made two or three years ago lig means of a committee, to have certain things done looking to greater economy in both branches of Parliament. Not only was this item under discussion, but a great many others, aml for a gool many days: and I must say here, as a member of that committee, that the committee of the Senate met the conmittee of the House of Commons very fairly. The two committees after a full conference agreed to recomment a number of reductions: but their report was never acted upon by this House. Therefore I do not think that this House is in a position to impute to the Senate a want of desire to economize. This House never had the courtesy to take up that report and pass it. It was so thoroughty imbued with economy that it allowed the report to lie without taking any action upon it. So, if we have an homest desire to economize in both branches, we who hold the purse-strings in a certain respect, should not strike off what belongs to the
other branch, without striking off what belongs to ourselves. It would be hetter to move by way of a conference, and in that the Senate, I have no douht, will be guite realy to meet us: and, although it is much in the fashion to carp at the expenditures of the Senate, I am willing to stand hy what I said, that this House is not in a position to throw stones at the other House, becaluse, if there is an extravagant Honse within a radius of $3(x)$ or 600 miles, it may le within a mandius of $5,(K K)$ or $\mathbf{6 , 0}(9)$ miles, it is this very Honse of which we are members.
Mr. EICiAR. The hon. Minister of Finamee is lecturing the Honse for taking advantage of the report mate by thecommittee in favour of economy. Now, 1 ask who is the member of this House who should take charge of such matters? Who has charge of the finances of the House, as well as those of the country: If any member of this House is responsible for neglecting his luty in that matter, surely it is the financial leader of the dovernment. I think, however, that the senators and the members of the Honse of Commons have got along renarkably well in the library for a great many years, and I see no reason why one reading room should not be enough for both. 1 am sure that if we coull. in some way or another, enforce our rules for keeping strangers ont of the realing room, and having it only for the use of members and the press and senators, we would have a great deal more rom there, even with the senators, than we have to day. Asa member of the Library Committee, I have oceasion to know that the library is not nearly large enough for the necessary supply of books in its ordinary growth, and if we could arrange that the room just between the House and the library should be ased as an aldition to the library instead of a reading room, where books of reference could be placel, it would be a great relief to the library.

Mr. SPEAKER. I thiak the hon. member for York should reconsider the motion he has placed in your hamls, sir, for two reasons. First, the senate committee on contingencies frame their estimates and sulmit them to the Government for approval: and it will, I presume, be admitted that the senate committee have carefully considered what the reguirements are before subinitting their estimates for approval. Then, when we take into consideration the fact that there are 215 members in this House who have the right of access to our own reading room, besides thirty members of the press gallery and other ofticers of the House, for instance, the Hansard, to whom we must give access, it will be seen that the accommodation afficided is not so great that we can, with convenience to ourselves and the senators, provide for the almission of members of the senate into that room also. My own impression is that the accommodation there is too limited as it is; and I for one would be sorry to see any action taken by this House which would interfere with what the senators consider a very great privilege, the privacy of their own reading room.
Mr. MULOCK. Did I not understand the hon. gentleman to say that this item had been the subject of conference, and that a common understanding had been arrived at to do away with one of the rooms?
Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman certainly misumderstood me. The advisability of having a
common realing rom was discussed. but the ob jections urged ly the senators prevailed, and the committee did not recommend any change to Parliament.

Mr. MCLoc: What was the opinion of the representatives of the Commons from that joint committee?

Mr. SPEAKER. I can hardly say that their opinion was unamimons. At all events, the proposition did mot meet with the farour of the committee, and the report did not contain a recommendation that a joint reading room should be alopted.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) If I malerstomed the leader of the House correctly he said that the semators were more disposed to ecomomy than the Commons, and made a proposal to meet the case half way, which the Commons dillnot areept. It would be in order to explain to the Committee what recommendations in the direction of economy the senate suggested which the Commons did not accept. The hom. Minister of Finance said that, as far as this House is concernel, those who have to do with the expenditure of the money are the most extravagant booly in the word. Still I think the committee as a whole are disposed, where they see any extravagance, to lop it off. and they ought to le informed of any proposition which emanated from the senate, so that we may have an opportunity of considering it.

Mr. Foster. The report of the committe was laid before the House three years ago.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hom. gentleman who leads the Honse stated just now that the Senate were disposed to meet the Commons more than half way and had made propositions in the direction of economy which the Commons would not accept. What are they:
Mr. FONTER. Yon can see them in the report.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. Besides that, the Minister of Finance was gool enough to tell us, speaking officially and with authority, that this House of Commons was the most extravagant hooly within a radius of $\mathbf{6 , O X A}$ ) miles. I am quite sure he would not make that statement without goorl anthority, and I am anxions to know what are the particular extravagances he desires to suppress. I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, whether he aims at you as an :annecessary functionary, for instance, as we are almost the only body of our size which has a Deputy Speaker. When a statement is made that we are most extmagrant, and made by the ofticial guardian of the purse, he ought to tell us in what particular, in order that we may join with him in remelying this evil.

Mr. FOSTER. The Auditor deneral's Report will tell you.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) ls it last year's report?
Mr. FOSTER. Three years ago.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman seems to have the report clearly in his mind when he makes this declaration, and it will be important to know what are the specific matters to which he refers. This is a new Parliament, and many of the men here do not know what the report contains.

Mr: DAVIEs (P.E.I.) I understoon the hon. gentleman who leads the House to say that proposi-
tions came from the Senate in the direction of economy which were declined by the Commons.
sirJOHN THOMPsON. What I said was that when a conference had taken place, the Senate had shown a disposition to meet us half way, and I thought at that time the House was unwilling to agree with the Senate, and the result was nothing was done. I am still of that impression, and I refer hon. gentlemen to the Senate conference.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) What were the particular recommendations made ly the Senate:

Sir 10 HN THOMPSON. I camnot state from memory.
Mr. MULOCK. Can any member of the (iovernment say whether this particular item under discusiom. economy in the matter of newspapers, was dealt with " Did they propose any joint service between the two Honses:
Mr. FOSTER. I imagine that came before the committee.
Mr. MLLOCK. It is reality we are after now.
Mr. FOsTER. You will tind the reality in the report. That came before the committee. The report is there, but it is impossible to recall all the conversations that took place in the committee three or four years ago.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The report evidently does not emborly the suggestions of the senate in regard to economizing. I want to exteml my right hand to any member of the Senate who is in farour of cconomy. I would like to know if this report was printed and circulated amongst memiers?

Mr. SPEAKER. les, it was printed in the Votes and Proceedings of 1889.
M!. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I confess frankly that I was ignorant of the existence of this report, hut I should like to know who were the members of the committee from this House, and whether any witnesses, were examined.
Mr. FONTER. No witnesses were examinel. The House and the Senate each appointed a committee to sit jointly, and you will ind the report on page 503 of the votes and Proceedings of that year. iossibly, if we hunted through the proceedings of the House, we might find the names of the committee. That report makes 63 different recommendations. It embraces the statement that the committee had this question under consideration and did "not advise any alteration of the present system, inasmuch as the amalgamation wouid require an enlarged room, which, under the circumstances. would require a large expense, and there would be no saving in the staff, one officer only leing now employed for each reading room. Moreover, many of the files of newspaper required for linding in the library are, on account of their careful handling and good condition, taken from the senate reading room." It would do my hon. friends good if they would read over that report and see the result of the conference.

Mr. Momullen. I think some action should be taken on the subject-matter of the report read by the Minister of Finance. I hope this discussion will lead to interviews between the Senate and this House with a view of curtailing the expenditure in both. I was glad to hear the Minister of Financeadmit that theexpenditure on this chamber,
which is under the management of the Committee on Internal Economy, is the most extravagant of any expenditure within 6,000 miles. At the sime time he must remember that hon. gentlemen opposite are responsible for the expenditure as they control a majority in this House, and no doult the Speaker is a member of that committee. I am quite willing, if the senators consider it tow far for them to come to the realing room of the House of Commons, to go to the reading room of the Nemate if the room is large enough, and if not I think we should provide accommolation so that the reading rooms of both Houses should be together. We agree very well in the library where both Houses are together, and I do not see why we shouhl not get along in the realing rom as well. I notice that the expenditure of eontingencies in the senate amounts to about $\bar{S}$ (o) a member. I do not know what it is in the House of commons, hut I believe there is room for a considerable saving in both chambers, amd lhink it is high time, notwithstanding the fact that this expenditure has leen in existence since Confederation, that some economy shoulid be exercised. It is evident to members of the House, and to many people in the country, that we conld do without a great deal of the expermliture in that House as well as in this. I do unt find fanlt with the senators for arailing themselves of the privileges they enjoy, but I would be willing to meet them in their desire to ohtain comomy in their chamber as well as in this. We ought to endeavour to reduce the expenditure on contingencies in both Houses. and we shouid commence with ourselves as well as dealing with them, and shonld see if we could not get a general resluction all romme.

Mr. MULOCK. It is clear that the House of lss! did not approve of the joint recommendation of the committee, because it did not alopt it. The committee of that day did not proceed as economically as the Honse desired. Otherwise it is fair to assume that the House would have adoptel the report. The action of the House if it is to be construed as meaning anything, is to be construed as condemmatory of the action of the committee, and I think the joint committee might have got over the very difficulty which they deemed insuperable. For instance, where they say that the throwing together of the two reading rooms would induce a mol, to occupy the one, or at all events more than one room could accommodate, they might, instead of duplicating the papers, if they leemed it necessary to have two rooms in use, assign one set of newspapers to one room and another set to the other. I presume that the newspapers of Ontario are equal to all the rest of the newspapers from all the rest of the world taken into the two reading rooms.
Some hon. MEMBERs. No, no.
Mr. MCLOCK. At all events, a fair distribution conld be mate between the two reading rooms, and you would thus save the duplication of the papers. The report shows that many of those in the Senate are not very much used, because it says that they are valuable for binding purposes on account of their not being very mucla used there. In fact, the whole report convinces me of the wisdoin of the proposition I have made, and I hope the House will adopt it either in regard to the

Senate or in regard to the same question when we come to the House of Commons.
Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) 'The report to which the Minister of Finance has referred, almost entirely deals with the salaries of the otficers of the two Houses, dinl ats I have no opportunity to form a judgment on that question. I can make no comment upon that. lut it appears that the committee also considered the andisability of amalyamating several departments: which are now separated, such as the law department, the post offices, the aceountant's department amd the reading room, and after considering the whole thing they redommended that no change should be made in any of them. The separate post office, and the separate reading room were to he continned, and that has heen done ever since. I suppose they most hate amsilered the matter. The only recommemlation was with refaral to the stationery, that the amount to be expended for stationery should be limited, and that hereafter it shmilil not be excealed. But I tind that it has been exceerlerl. by this Homse. by thousamls of dollars, aml by the other House hy hmolreds. Now, if that report was adopted and the ofticials whe have comtrol of this expenditure were notitiel of it. it seems to me that they are open to censure for hating exeedted the limit.

Mr. FONTER. Vou have just stated pourself that the report was not alopted.

Mr. DAlliki (l'.E.I.) I sall. if the report was adopted: I did not know whether it hat been or not.

Mr. FONTPER. It wats mot.
Mr. DAVIES (I'E.I.) Then it Was a report merely, hut it was bever jatsied upon.

Nir. FOSTER. The House took noration.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Ceriainly, these recommendation have not heen enforeed by those who have control of the expenditure.

Mr. FOSTER. The senate has gone very carefully into the recommembations regaming stationery.

Amendment (Mr. Mrlock) negitived.
Mr. MeMULDEN. I motice an item here on page 1s?, one deed hox. Sls.a.7. What wes that mean:

Mr. FONTER. That is nsed for holding some documents of importance that hat to be kept.

Mr. 1)EVLIN. I notice an item for ice, S34s.30; who had the contrace for supplying the ice?

Mr. FOSTlER. I emmot say whether that was supplied by contract or not.

Mr. MULoCK. I was going to take exception to the item for postage for the senate, sion. In, you have to stamip letters:

Mr. FOSTER. We pay postage on all foreign letters, and every department does the same.

Suluries, House of Commons.......... .372.400
Mr. McMULLEN. There is a large number of ofticials in comnection with the House of Commons, and I agree with the Minister of Finunce that there is large room here for deductions. There are i number of names on the list that require some little attention. I notice a number of people hanging around the House of Commons, and to be seen in the library and other places. These draw a large
amount of money in salaries, and I think we ought to find out what they do in the Howse of Commons before we pass these items. I would like to know whether the statf of otticials in the Honse of (ommons has been reduced:

Mr. SPEAKER. The only reduction that has been made in the permanent staff is that of $\mathbf{M} / \mathrm{s}$. Hurernay, who has ceased to be on the permanent staff. If my hon. friend will look at the Fistimates he will see a large reduction in the items this year. The late beputy serjeant-at Arms. who is now Serjeant-at-Arms, harl a salary of Sl.9W), and the Committee on Internal Ecomomy came to the conclusion that it was not necessity to reappoint an officer at that large salary, and as we now provide for that service ly the priyment of only $33(n)$.there is a reduction of 太ا, (fok) under that heirl. Then Mr. I uremay, who. as I said, has heen droppend from the statf, hat a salary oisl. (MNI. which will now he sat vel. Then, in the matter of the atcomatant. the committee will remember that Mr. Hartuey die:l recontly.and the assistant accomatant waspromoted
 wo there is a sating of ESO (here. Then the assist. ant accomatant has leen put upon the staff at the minimmm pay of a second-class clert or $\leqslant 1 . \mid(n)$ a
 ant had prevonoly. So that we hate manle a very large reduction in the expenditure by these changes. But there are allitions and increments "the staff, statutory increases. that are allowed to she members of the statti, amomating to Sl, (MNO. Then the curator of the reating room, whowas formerly proviled for maler the verjeant-at Arms estimate, is now provided for muler the Clerk's estimate, and a reduction hats aho heen made in his salary: that is to say, the former curator had a salary of 8800 and the present one commencesat a salary of storo. Provision is manle in the Estimates for the ensuing year to give him an increment of Sio. So I think my hon. friend will agree that the large reduction that has heen made. is is shown in the Estimates, a reduction of nearly Sl, (OX) in the staff, shows that we have been patying due regard to the ecomo. mies, which I am sure we all desire to practise in comnection with this hanch of the service, as well as in comection with every other branch.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Who has been appointed Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms ?

Mr. SPEAKER. Mr. Bowie.
Sir RICHARD(ARTWRIGHT. What are his other duties:

Mr. SPEAKFR. He is my private secretary.
Sir RICHARI) CARTIVRIC:HT. I suppose the two duties will not clash. What salary does he receive as private secretary?

Mr. NPEAKFR. He receives sion .
Sir RICHARD) (ARTWRIG:HT. He will he arailable in case of the illness or absence of the Serjeant-at Arms:

## Mr. SPEAKER: 「"s.

Sir RICHARI) (AR'TWRIGHT. If I recollect right, there was some difference of opinion between Mr. Speaker ami Mir. Serjeant in regard to the appointment of the deputy: Is the question settled? Because it is as well that we should understand it.

Mr. SPEAKEK. The question is settled. I announcel to the House that the appointment met with my approval.

Sir RI('HARI) (ARTWRIGHT'. If I remember right, the point at issue was whether Mr. Speaker or Mr. serjeant had the right to appoint.

Mr. SPEAKER. No, that was not the point at issue. I fully recognize the right of the serjeant io appoint his deputy, lut I hold that appointment must he mate with the approval of the speaker. and that no ofticer of this Honse can come on the floor of Parliament without the sanction and approval of the speater.

Sir RIC'HARD ('ARTWRICHT. It appears tw me that that is practically taking away the right of the appointment by the serjeant of his repnits. lecaluse if he call appoint no one withont the approval of the speaker, it is perfectly char that he eamot appoint. An appointment subject to actual veto is not the right to appoint in practice however it may be in theory.

Mr. sprethFR. I suppose the hon. gentleman Knows that the senate of the Cnited states has the right to pass legislation and the l'resident has the right to retoit.
 of that: lout I do not think that is on all foras with the right of appointment. I rather thought that the serjeant-at-Arms hat the right, either by law. statute or hy custom - I am not yuite sure which tomake his own appointment, and I shomhl like to have the opinion of the Minister of Justice on that point. My impression. I must say, is that the appointment rests with the Serjeant, but I am speaking of the recollection of the custom which prevailed. not with a distinct recollection of any statute on the suliject.

Mr. SPEAKER. I refer the hon. gentleman to the parliamentary authority usually reoognized in this Parliament : Pourinots Practice, new edition, page 2e23, which says:

[^31]Mr. BORDEN. Perhaps there are more sulordinate ofticers connected with this Honse than we have need of. During a byeelection in my comaty I held a public meeting in a certain oww, and after I hat done speaking I asked any one representing the other sile to speak. I had made a statement with respect to something that happened in this House last session. Up jumped an individual whom I did not know, and contradicted me flatly: He satid he had been present at every single ichate last session, and he knew that the statement I had made was absolntely untrue. I asked him who he was anl what he was doing at the House. He sail he had leen a duor-keeper in the House of Com. mons. I said: Certainly you could not have heen attending to your daties as door-keeper and heard all the debates. He said he had heard them. What I am stating here is absolutely true. If the doorkeepers of the House are engaged in listening to the debates for the purpose of going on public platforms to contradict members of the House, I think we should investigate the matter and dispense with the' services of these gentlemen who are not absolutely reguired to open the door when members come in and out of the House. I mention this because:

Mr. MeMrides.
it matter which Mr. Sueaker or the Giovernment will not approve.

Mr. SPEAKER. I suppose the hon. gentleman knows there are door-keepers in the gralleries who can hardly avoid hearings the debates.

Mr. BORDEN. This man was not in the galleries, hut in the corridors. His name is Moore.

Mr. SPEAKFR. I do not remember any man of that name on the staff.

Mr PORDEN. He comes from Volfville, N.S.
Mr. DEVLIN. I helieve this applies to the permanent employes of the department who go out and take part in the elections and sometimes remain away weeks at a time. Last session we brought the sulject up, and the late Premier sad it was highly improper for employes to do so, and he would put a stop to it. During the recent provincial elections, we know that employés of the several departments were turned out loose amd allowed to go about for weeks. So the hon. gentheman has not much reason to complain of a doorkeeper when we have to fight an army of officials.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I untice that a change has taken place in one item of salaries. It brings up the question again of the relative expenses of the senate and this House. We have a large numher of faithful, and I believe hard-working messenrers, who do their duties very well, and during the Fong sessions they attem to their duties very carnestly and attentively. A change has been male in regard to their salaries, by which they are paid so maich per day, whereas in the Senate they are paial ly the session. This is a change with eespect (o) this House. - They have hitherto been paid the same as the senate messengers. I should like to know the reason for making this change, and why our messengers, who have twice the amount of work that the senate messengers perform, should only get a per diem allowance, while the Senate messengers get a salary:

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman no doubt alludes to the sessional messengers. The practice, prior to last session, was that the sessional mes sengers receivel sezo for each session. Last session it was represented to me hy the messengers that, an account of the length of the session, they were entitled to an increase of pay. I frankly confess there was a good deal of reason in the proposition they made. But I came to the conclusion that if they were entitled to additional pay for a long session, as they alleged, at the rate of 52.50 per day, fixing the length of the session at $1(0)$ days, there was no reason why the rule should not work both ways. SoI gave the messengers the option of taking sian for each session, long or short, or taking $\$ 2.50$ per day no matter what the length of the session may le. I think. on the whole, that was the most equitable view loth as regards the messengers themselves and the public service, and the Committee of Internal Fconomy wreed with me in that view. The messengers elected to take $\$ 2$. 50 per day, which amounted to a rery considerable sum last session, but it may not amount to a very large sum for this session.
Nir RICHARD CARTWRIGH'T. I do not know how much we shall save, but we shall see. I want to call attention to the statement marle by the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Derlin) with regard to the interference by paid employés of
this House. It appears to me that this is indeed indecent and improper, very indecent, and very particularly indecent and improper on the part of employés of this House, with whom members are continually brought into contact. I can conceive no more improper thing than that the men who are here employed and paid by the puhlic at large, not paid by a particular party, should be allowed to turn themselves into hacks for the benefit of either side. Nuch a proceeding brings about a state of relations between members of the House who meet these employes on the pnblic platform which is exceedingly unpleasant, and which I think members of the Giovernment ought to frown upon and discourage and which I venture to say if brought to the attention of Mr. Speaker he would severely discourage. My impression has been fora long time that fiovermment employés ought not to be allowed to take part in elections. If it is done, most assuredly it will lay the foundation for the introduction of the American system, which I would regret to see introduced into Canada. I have always stated most explicitly that if it came to my knowledge that a Govermment enploye had heen acting in behalf of either one political party, whether it was for me or against me, he must take his political life in his hands and go when his friends go. With respect to employes in this House, such conduct is a very gross violation of propriety. It is quite unfair and quite impertinent for these men, who are the servants of the House of Commons, to be brought into such positions as my hon. friemd mentioned that a doorkeeper of this House was. I think that a due regard to the honour and dignity of this Honse would canse such a person to be dismissed, if he is still in our service. The idea that a man who is a door-keeper here should take upon himself to contradict a member of the House of Commons is-I think the hon. Speaker will admit-contrary to all ideas of discipline and pride.

Mr. FOSTER. He was not a member at the time.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. Whether he was or not.

Mr. SPEAKER. Generally speaking I concur in much of what has been said by the hon. member for Sonth Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), but I do not go to the extent of armitting that an employi: of this House shall be deprived of the right to vote because he happened to be employed in this House.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I have not said that.

Mr. SPEAKER. I venture to express the opinion that none of the permanent employes of this House have, since my occupancy of the office of Speaker, taken part in an election, as my hon. friend from Ottawa has indicated. I would not deprive these people of the right of leave of absence if they wish to go and vote in their respective constituencies. What I understand from my hon. friend from King's (Mr. Borden) is, that the gentleman whom he says contradicted him in the recent bye-election contest, was not a permanent employé of this House, but one of the sessional messengers. I am sure my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) would not impose upon me the duty of following those sessional messengers to their respective homes, and dictating to them
what course they should take in an election contest which takes place when the House is not in session.
Mr. DEVLIN. I am sorry Mr. Speaker mismaderstood what I saicl. I did not refer to any employis of this House. What I said was that the hon. gentleman who preceded me, and who sooke on the subject, had little reason to complain i: a door-keeper had taken part in the fight, at the distance which he mentions. I said we had greater reaton to complain against the rarious departments over which hon. gentlemen opposite have control, and from which an army of ofticials go out in the comenty fromi which I come, and in other counties, not for one, two or three days, but for weeks; athenting themselves from their oftice, and from their duties to take part in an election. The hon. Speaker, who reads the Ottawa daily papers, knows as well as I do who they are, hecanse their names during election time appar in the reports of such meetings, as having taken part in the fight.

Mr. Ma(DONALD)(Huron). While this matter is up I might say that in our section of the country it is a hatit on the part of the postmasters to gol out during elections and do all they can in opposition to those who are opposed to them. I am here to give the name of a prominent gentleman. Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Galt. who is the postmaster of that town. As soom as there is an election within 300 miles of him, he leaves his business in the town of cialt and goes out in opposition to the Liberal candidate. Last March he went to East Hurom, and did all he could on the election stump against the caudidate there. He went to East Bruce, and then to West Huron. I would like to know if it is the intention of the forermment to permit theseofficials toleave their dutiesand hecome partizans in such a sense as that" I think they should tell Mr. Cowan that if he has hasiness to perform in the town of Galt he should stay there, because it is unfair and unjust to allow officials of that kind to become platform stumpers in elections.
Mir. OBRIEN. I am the last man in this House ever to apply the turnoque argument for any political consileration. but when hom. gentlemen on the opposite sile of the House become so extremely virtuous on the sulject of the interference of officials in elections. I would just like these hon. gentlemen from Ontario to look at home, and if they have an opportunity of giving advice to their leader in the Provincial Parlianent I should be very glad if they would give him the adrice which they are now giving to gentlemen on this side of the House. I say I do not care to apply the tu quorue argument, but as this subject has been mentioned, and as we have so much tirtuous indignation from gentlemen on that side of the House, I say it would be just as well for them to impress upon the lealer of their party in the Ontario Legislature, the exceeding impropriety-I think the rule will apply in one case as well as the other-of officials of the Ontario Government leaving their offices, deserting their proper employment, and travelling at the public expense to take part in Dominion elections. . It is my misfortune to have a constituency in which the Ontario Government is specially powerful, and the persons I have to meet and whose exertions I have to counteract are chiefly officials of the Ontario Government. Gentlemen opposite talk about the

Mr. Speaker.

Franchise Act and all the iniquities connected therewith : but 1 may mention an instance which happened recently, when a division court clerk in the Parry Sound district--he held some other office, too, under the Ontario Govermment which is the reward of political virtue there-left his work, spent from one to two months making up roters' lists, and spent another month or so in accompanying the revising officer to every cont that he held. That was hardly a proper occupattion for a division court clerk. If there is any ofticial in the country who should carefully abstain from interference in politics, it is the division cont clerks. who must have a very considerable amount of personal influence in all political matters, since they know the circumstances of every man in the division in which they live, and they have many opportunities in their otticial position of conferring farours and benefits upon these people. I say that a grosser case can hardly be conceived than that a division court clerk should make himself the political agent of a political party for a Dominion or Provincial contest. This is one of the subjects which gentlemen on the Reform side of the House might very properly consider, and when they are discossing the impropricty ofofficials taking part in elections, I wish they would apply the same rule to their friems in Ontario and speak to them on the matter of propriety upon precisely the same rules as they apply to ofticials of this Homse or this Government, and ask them to cease that sort of political occupation which those officials of the Ontario Government are so fond of indulging in. Officials of the Ontario Govermment who have in their hands the expenditure of a large amount of money can go and say to one settlement: You vote for OBrien and you do not get the expenditure which you are entitled to, but vote for his opponent and you will get it. Talk alout corruption, talk about bribery a why, sir, on a comparatively small scale I would like to know where bribery was ever practised by the Dominion Government to such an extent as the bribery practised by the Ontario Govermment, not only in Provincial elections but in Dominion elections on every occasion where it is possible to exercise it. I am speaking from experience, and a pretty bitter experience too, as regards the Ontario ofiticials. Let hon. gentlemen opposite apply the same rule to them, and when we talk alout the interference of ofticials in Dominion elections, let us understand, if we are to debar officials of this Government from interfering, that the officials of the Provincial Governments are to he equally debarred from indulging in these political practices.

Mr. PERRY. Although I have known public officials on several occasions to stump my county for Government camdidates, I am not aware that one has been dismissed for it, although some of them have leen absent from their duties for fifteen or twenty days. But that is not the case with Liberal officials. In my county there were two officials, who had heen employed on the Prince Edward Is. land Railway for eighteen years, and hecause they were supposed to be Liberals and to have voted for the Liberal candidates, they were dismissed without an hour's notice, although they had in no way neglected their duties or committed any offences, and nothing could be found against them. The superintendent in Charlottetown was nerely in-
structed hy the department here to dismiss these men promptly, and they were dismissed. Last session I asked the reason of their dismissal several times, but not one word conld I get from the dummies. They had no reason : these men were dismissed for no reason. There was no proof even that they woted for the Liberal condidates, and I defy the l epartment of Railways to give any proof: they merely suspected, and on that suspicion the men were dismissed without a moment's notice. I say it is a shame. Can hon. gentlemen opposite say that they have dismissed one of the men, and there have heen many of them, who stumped my county and made speeches in fivour of the foremment: I believe, if the whole wuth were known, that it would be foum that they were prompted by their masters. But the poor unfortunate firits, because they rote as they think leest, are dismissed. I remember a wharfinger whostole all the inoney he had eollected during two years: but becanse he was a friend of the doremment, his trial occupied a whole year hefore he was dismissed by the department. If he had been a poor unformate Cirit, they would not have allowed the botom of his chair to get warm before they would have lismissed him. In am in favour of allowing otficials to enjoy the benefit of their contictions in politics, with regard to roting for one side or the other as they choose; but they have no right to make use of their positions as public servants in order to stump) the comontry and canvass in favour of the (iovernment and against the Opposition. If they wint to canrass for the Government or any other party, let them give up their ottioe and go before the country as free men, just ats I and my constituents do. It is unfair and unjust. and ats long as this practice goes on, there will he every chance for a corrupt (iovemment to exist in this comery.

Mr. MHLLS(Amapodis). My attention has been called to some remarks mate by the hon. member for Kings (Mr. Borden) while I was out, with reference to an otficial taking part in his election. It would have been well if the hon. member had extended his remarks, and had called attention to several ofticials among his own friends in King's ( ©ounty, who had taken undue interest, and used, as I am informed, undue intluence in the election, on his !ehalf. I have reference to certain postmasters in King's County, one in particular, who was very ardent for the return of my hon. friend, and who canvassed and spoke against the (iovernment, and exerted himself generally in the most ohnoxious manner. My hon. friend knows nothing about that when he speaks in this House abont Ciovermment otticials interfering, but he selects an individual who happened to say something to him at a public meeting. If this idea were carried out, $I$ am sure it would be found that a larger number of Dominion ofticials in King's County and Anmpolis County, particularly in Ammpolis County, who are Liberals, and who held their oftices ever since 1878 , some of them longer, took active part in the elections: but they have not been disturbed. I know of my own knowledge one postmaster, two postmasters, yes, three, who took the most obnoxious part against me in the election. One of them in particular went into the revising courts, and nearly every one who listened to him knew that he was stating a great many things that were not true, in
order to put Liberal rotes on the list. Another one, a colonel of the militia, exerted himself greatly in the general elections of 1891. He went so far as to say : "We are going to have Mills out, we are going to defeat this Government.: and we have got American money to do it with." That is what a colonel of militia in a principat portion of Ammapolis County stated, and I can get a solemn declaration to that effect. If we are going to make these charges against ufticials, let us carry them out. I am willing to go into the matter ; and if we clo, there will be a great many vacancies in Annapolis County for me to reconmend my frients to fill.

Mr. BORIDEN. My hon. friend from Annapolis (Mr. Mills) has thought well tointerfere in matters pertaining to King's County, not only here, but during the recent contest in which I was engaged. He familiarized himself, I believe, pretty extensively with the western portion of my connty. However, we will let that pass for the present. I do not see that the remarks which he has offered here are very pertinent to the guestion under discussion. We are discussing a vote to pay the officials of this House. It has no reference whatever to the salaries of postmasters or any other outside officials. If it were in order, I could go beyond the otficers of this Honse, and I combld tell the hon. gentleman that my constituency swamed with Dominion officials. But 1 do mot consider. this the proper moment to bring that matter up. Probahly at some time lloring the session I may have a proper opportunity to diseuss that question. But with reference to a postmaster or postmasters interfering in my behalf in King's County, I lefy the hon. gentleman to name a single posimaster who ever spoke in public or took part in any public meeting in my behalf in the county of Kings in the recent bye-elections. No such thing took place. The postmasters in that county voted, some for, some against me, as they hat a perfect right to do, but in no arse did they actively interfere ; and I will say this, for the officers generally within the county on looth sides of politics, that I do not know of one, except the individual to whom I refer, who took any active part in the elections. Mr. Speaker referred to the fact that that individual was not a permanent official. If I made a mistake with reference to that, it was because I took the individual's word. I asked him who he was, and he said he was a door-keeper. It turns out now that the statement was no more true than the statement he made on the platform, which was a downright absolute impulent falsehood. Mr. Speaker seems to say he can exercise no control over those individuals who are only temporarily employed. I am sorry he has found it necessary to come to that conclusion, because he is offering a premium to such persons to go on in their insolent attacks, and exposes himself to a similar indignity. I do not think it will tend to the elevation of politics that a gentleman, oceupying the position of member of Parliament, may be subjected within a few months by a man whom he has sent here and there with messages, carrying letters and parcels, to the indignity of being contradicted and blackguarded on the pulilic platform. I do not think that will have ia tendency to raise the tone of Canadian politics or keep honourable, respectable men in politics, and Ihope that Mr. Speaker will reconsider his decision.

I can prove every word I have said by the declarations. if necessaty, of a hundred people who attended the meeting, amd I repeat that when a mau hiss conducted himself as this man has, he should not be allowed to continue in the service of the Honse. This man's name is s . E. Moore, and he appears in the Auditor General's Reportas sessional cmphes at $s .50$ per day. I have made some eny uiry, and find this office is a sort of heirloom or family atfair. There is the father and the son. The old man contes one year and the youngster next. Last year happened to be the son's year, this year to be the ohd mans for when I came back I found the wh man on duty as door-keeper.
Mr. SPEAKLK. The hon. gentleman has aceused Mr. Moore of making a false statement when he said he was dom-keeper here last year. My hon. friend is not accurate, hecause he will understand that sessional messengers are employed as door-keepers during the session of Parliament. That is part of their duty. I may go further and say that I do not see on what pretense I could undertake to montrol Mr. Moreres actions during the recess. If any grave complaint of dereliction of duty, for instance, were pade against him, if he hail lreen accused of leaving the service of the House for the purpose of taking part against the hon. member for Kings in the election contest, the hon. gentleman would have some hasis for his argument. But let me print cout that my hon. friend was not a member of l'arliament when this gentleman spoke asgainst himin King's County, but a candidate, and ili. Mowre haul as good a right to speak against my hom. friend as against his opponent. If my hom. friend had been defeated, as many of his coll. leagues were, he would not have been here to accuse this messenger of having taken part in that election. If this man had heen guilty during the session of the comduct charged against him, the case would be different, but during the time when the sessional messengers are occupied about their own business and not umder our control, we have no right te interfere with them.
Mr. BokDEN. Mr. Speaker says the only objection I made against Moore seems to be that he statel what was not true with reference to his position here. That is not all my statement. I say it turns out now that the man was not only stating what was untrue with reference to what I hail fuoted is having owcurred in the House, but stated it falsehoed with reference to the position he ocenpiet.

## Mr. SPEAKER. No, he did not.

Mr. BORDEN. That is what I said, and I repeat it. What I complain of is this: I made a statement with reference to the trade between this country and the Spanish West Indies, and I said that the Minister of Finance had last session coincided in my views. This is horne out ly Hansarel. But this individual stepped on the platform, and said I haul stated what was utterly and absolutely untrue, that he hal heard every debate in the House and no such thing happeneld. Now, if Mr. Speaker approves of that sort of thing, I venture to say he would not have approved it if I were supporting the side on which he sits.

Mr. WOOD (Brock ville). Iregret very much to hear the hon. gentleman make that last remark. It seems to me that the remarks of Mr. Speaker are quite
in point, and I do not see from his standpoint, how he could take any action at all in the case put by the hon. member for King's. This man is not enployed during the recess, and not being in the employment of the Government then, he had a perfect right to make what use he pleased of his time. whether to take part in an clection or not, and I fail to see how any argment whatever can be based against the action of the Govermment or the Speaker for employing this man and their inaction in not dismissing him.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGH'T. I think it is not desirable that persons, whether employed temporarily or permanently in this House, should be encouraged to take part in political demonstrations in the way this person is represented to have done ly my hon. friend behind me. It is, I think, reasonable and proper that members of this House should not be exposed to come in contact with persons who have demeaned themselves in the fashion my hon. friend from King's describes this person to have demeaned himself. I do not mean to say there is not a difference between permanent and temporary employés, but I do submit that. as a mere matter of common courtesy among the various memlers of this House. it is desirable that our messengers should not be persons who will come into violent collision with members on either side. I all rather surprised at the statement of the hon. memher for Brock ville and of Mr. Speaker. I think it is a reasomaine proposition that those employed as sessional messengers should be thought to olserve a certain amount of reticence and decorvon when hrought into contact with gentlemen who have heen or are camdidates for seats in this House. That was all the extent to which my hon. friends remarks went. and I do not think that it is desirable and proper that any man who has acted as this man is represented to have done should be reappointed.

Mr. FORBE:. It seems to be very ditficult for the Government to control these men of the name of Hoore. Reference has been made to a man of that name here now, and I might refer to another man of the same name who is the revising barrister in my county.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think we must comtine ourselves to the othicials of the House umber this item. There will be a subsequent opportunity to refer to any matter of that kind.

Mr. FORBES. The hon. member for Amapolis (Mr. Mills) referred to certain otticials having taken part against him. In the county I represent. the otficials of this (iovermment did that to a much greater extent. As to the statement of the hon. member for King's that the mau may not have been under the control of the Speaker at the time when he nade the remark referred to, I think, when such a matter is brought to the notice of the speaker or the Government, some notice should be taken of it. We find in regaril to this that there is an alternation every year. This year it is the son, and next year it is the father. We are told that the son cannot receive the castigation lecause it was the father who committed the offence, but it should le stated whether the father is to occupy any position again.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have heard of the father's sins being visited on the son, but I never heard of the sins of the son being risited on the father.

Mr. Bories.

Mr. FORBFS. In the town of Liverpool in my county, the lighthouse keeper trook part.

## Some hon. MEMBERS. Orter.

Mr. FORBES. I almit I am a little out of order.
Mr. Mo.MULLEEN. I wish to reply to the remarks of the Speaker and the hon. member for Brockville (Mr. Wond). The Speaker referred to the fact that a sessional messenger or clerk is not under the control of the House except during the session, and that after the session it is not to be expected that his taking part in political discussions, either for or acrainst the fovermment, is any breach of decorum. Where are we going to draw the line? Suppose the Irputy clerk of the House, whose duties are largely confined to the session -

Mr. SPFAKER. He is a permanent officer.
Mr. NeMCLLEF. Moore is also a permanent otticer. He comes here every year and he is as much a permanent officer as the depaty clerk, and if you are to allow sessional messengers to come here gathering political information and getting Sis. Bl $^{\text {a day, and then to allow them to go on the }}$ stump and alonse members of the House or candidiates for election, where are you going to draw the line: Why should you not allow the deputy clerk or the clerk of this House to do the same thing. I understool the hon. member for Muskokia tos saly that employes of the Ontario diovernment stated on the public phatform that if the people roted against their candidate they would not get any money for their colonization roads. I should like to know if he hearl that statement himself. I challenge him to prove that he ever heard with his own ears any such statement in his riding. There is In man in this Dominion more to keep the ofticers of his department within proper limits than Mr. Mowat. I clo not know of any otficer of the Ontario (iovernment being allowed to take part in any election with Mr. Nowat's knowledge or consent. The hon. gentleman sugryests to us that we should attem to our own house at home before speaking of these matters here. I am not prepared to justify the improper action of any olficer under the Mowat Government, but I think, before charges are made, there should be some attempt to bring these facts before the Mowat coovermment. and then, if that liovernment should fail to discharge its duty in disciplining its own ofticials. complaint may be mate. I have heard of no case in which ofticials of that diovernment have interfered in elections.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh.
Mr. McMULLEN. I challenge thehon. gentleman opposite to name one.

Mr. HUGHES. Alam Walters ran against Fairlairn.

Mr. Mcmulle... I ask whether the action of that man has been sulmitted to the Ontario liovcrnment.

Mr. MILLS (Annapolis). Ies, it has.
Mr. Mc:MULLEN. I challenge any hon. gentleman to cite one case that will bear in any respect a comparison with the exhibition we had during the last election, of Sir Charles Tupper coming out here, he being the High Commissioner for Canada in England, and travelling from one end of this country to the other while he was paid by the
people of this country to discharge the duty of High Commissioner in England. Let he comes here and lectures the people of the Dominion as to what they have to clo, and abuses, in the most violent language he could lay his tongue to, the Opposition in this House, calling us annexationists. I challenge hon. gentlemen to find anything to compare with that exhihition made by Sir Charles Tupper, and yet they have made a charge that the Ontario (iovernment were derelict in their duty in allowing their employes to go upon the stump. I have taken part in elections for 35 years, and I can say that I have never known any Ontario official to take part in an election with the knowlege of his (iovernment.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh.
Mr. Me MULLEN. Take the case of Mr. Cowan, of Galt. He was appointed postmaster, he travels to varions parts-

Sir fOHN THOMPSON. I would ask the hon. gentleman not to discuss these questions now. They can the brought up on a more suitable occasion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPLAKFR. We are on the question of House of Commons salaries. I have allowed this discussion to go on too long, but now I must ask the hon. gentleman to keep to the item. The member for Muskoka was out of order, but we have been out of order for a considerable time, and now I think we should stick as much as possible to the item under discussion.

Mr. FIINT. I have listened very carefully to what has been said in the hope that the committee and the Government would take a stand with regard to this question, and would intimate their disapproval of ofticers of the House of Commons taking a prominent part on the platform in connection with party politics. Now. I must say that personally I have had a great deal of pleasure in the relations I have had with the messengers and ofticers of this House, and I have found them very attentive and agreeable. But I must say it wonld be very umpleasant for a gentleman who had ocenpied the high position of representative of an electoral district, to meet these gentlemen upon a public political platform, feeling, in the tirst place. that they were salaried officials of the country, and in the second place, that he would be. liable to meet them again where their social position, tempomarily, at any rate, would be very different. I think that in the interest of these officials themselves, an intimation should be made that it wouhd le displeasing to the Commons and to the Government if they took this prominent part in politics. In regard to their right to rote, I think it would be in the highest degree improper to intimate in any way that they were not at perfect liberty to exercise their franchise. I think every gentleman in this Honse will armit that it would le an entirely unequal contest hetween a door-keeper, or a messenger of this House, and a man representing, or who might represent a constituency in Parliament, to bandy words upon a public platform as to a question of veracity between one and the other. and this House wonld not be protecting its own dignity if it did not intimate to its messengers and ofticials that if they took a prominent part in politics they should do so at the risk of losing their. positions. I listened with a great deal of attention to the remarks of the hon. member for Muskokia
(Mr. OBrien). Whose position in this House always entitles him to he heard with respect, but notwithstanding the strong tome in which he spone, I fail to gather from him whether he approved or disapproved of this sort of conduct on the part of officers of this House. Although he expressed his regret at heinf whliged to use the th quoqur: argument. yet he dwelt upon that line altogether. Now. if this Hons: were to decide for itself to disapprove of this comluct on the part of its officials. I helieve we can safely leale it to public opinion in Ontario or amwhere else to deal with the local ofticials of each province. It is unfair to these otficials themselves. and it is unlecoming to the dignity of the representatives of the people. that this sort of thing shombl he: allowed to go on, and I regret we have not hat a stronger leclamation from his honour the Spatier in comection with this matter.

Mr. MILAS (Amapolis). If I may be allowed, as there has been a challenge thrown across the Homse. I would state a case that is larger in enormity than the case which is referred to by the hom. member for Sorth Wellington (Mr. McMullen). I will state a case that oceurred in Amaprolis County.

The (HAIRMAN. I must ask the hom. member wot to wamler off into discussion of local politics. I asked the hon. member for Wellington to drop the diseltssion on that subject, and he ilid.

Mr. BRU.VFAU. (Tramslation.) Mr. Chairman. hefore this matter has heen entirely dealt with, I hope I maty he allowed to make a few remarks in Mrler tw explain to the hon. the Minister of Public Works. Whom I see now in his seat. how matters $\therefore$ : in my comaty. As the hon. Minister knows Fery well. there are in my comnty humdreds of public ofticers, and I have to complain here that all these pulli: officers are more or less influenced in election time: not only during ferleral elections, hat also during local elections. In 1888 . when the dovernment assumed the direction of the works which were maler the control of the harbour commis-sinmers--

Mr. DEPUTY $\therefore P E A K F R$. (Translation.) I will anserve to the hon. member that we are lealing with the matter of contingencies, that is the ailaries of the otficers of this Honse. I know where the hon. member wants to come to: he wants to speat about the officers of the (iovernment at sorel. He shall have a later opportunity to speak alout them. As other hom. members of this Honse wete called to order, 1 will ask him to postpone his remarks to a later day.

Mr. BRUNEAU. (Translation). The debate has taken such a wild range that I thought I had the right to bring that question now.

Mr. LAN(iELIER. Mr. Speaker has laid down as a rule that the sessional employes, messengers and others, must stick to their work during the session, but they may do what they please outside the session. That is a reparture from the rule lad down by the previous Speaker, the present Minister of Public Works. Every member who was in the House last Parliament must remember the debates that took place with regard to two French translators, being sessional employés, Mr. Tremblay and Mr. Poirier. These gentlemen were very good translators, never a word of complaint
was male as to the manner in which they discharged their duties : as a matter of fact I think they were the very hest French translators we have ever had as sessional tramslators. Still they were dismissed ly the then Speaker-ilthough I admit a great deal of pressure was brought to lear on him-not because they did not discharge their duties in this House faithfully. but because they hat interfered in the election of the then member for Richmoml and Wolfe (Mr. IVes), and hecause one of them had written in the newspapers against the then Secretary of state, Mr. Chaplean. A complaint was malle hy the Necretary of State that one of these tramslators had interfered in his election. and he was dismissed. A few moments ago His Homour, the Speaker, in answer to my hon. friem from Kings. N.S. (Mr. Forbes). satid that the hon. member in whose election this interference took place was not a member of the Honse when the interference tonok place. The very same answer might have been made - -the seretary of State was not then a member of the Honst, when the interference complained of took place during the general elections of lsi-. Sone of the memiers who complatined afterward, were then members of the Honse. With rearard to these two tamslators, their interference was nothing compared with what has taken place during the last election. There was this further in their farour. When they were appointed. it was distinctly milerstond that outside the sesson they would be at liberty to exercise their political rights, and to take any part in politics that they chose, and yet for hating exercised that right they were summatrily dismissed from the service of this Honse. I think that the same rule should be applied to employts of the one side of politics as is applied to those of the other side. As the rule has been alopted by the previous Speaker that the employes of this House should not interfere in politics, either in the general elections or in the lyeelections. I think the same rule should be applied now: and whencer an employe of this House. either high or low. interferes in any election, he should umlerstaml that he talies his oflicial life in his hamds.

It being six orlock the Committee rose, and the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. Mc:MLLIEN. How many messengers are retainel in connection with the House of (innmons:

Mr. sPEAKER. There are forty-five sessional messengersinaldition to the permanent messengers, of whom there are twelve, including the two night watchmen.

Mr. MeMULLFN. Does Mr. Speaker think it necessary to keep so many messengers?

Mr. SPEAKEPU. The hon. gentleman will observe that the item under which the question of messengers will arise is the Serjeant-at-Arms estimate, which will he the next item.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Before the House rose at six o'clock a matter of some moment was muler discussion as to which I should he glad to have the mature opinions of Mr. Spaker and of the Ministers, too. The point has been raised by my hon. friend near me (Mr. Borlen) with respect to
the manner in which we should deal with sessional messengers not employed during tho entire session, but who sitw fit to interfere in elections in a manner referred to ly the hon. member for King's. sulmit that it is not experlient, and it is an indecorous thing that men who have leeen employed in this House, whether temporarily or permanently, should conduct themselves in the manner referred to by that hon. gentleman, and I was sorry before the House rose to hear Mr. Speaker make a statement which could only lee construed, in my opinion, coming from a person in his position, as an encouragement to sessional messengers to conduct themselves in the fashion that has been referred to. I think that is to lie regretted, for, as was pointed out by the hon. member for (Juelece (Mr. Langelier), it wats in distinct contradiction to the action taken hy the late Speaker, the present Minister of Public Works. I will take upon myself to say this: Had the case leen reversed, had it sessional messenger, though employed only for a short space of time, conducted himself towaris a supporter of the (iovernment in the way which the hon. member for King's lescriled this particular sessional messsenger to have conducted himself, I entertain no doult, and I do not think a member of the House does, that that party would never have heen employed again by Mr. Npeaker. I think that the least that should be said should tee that an ofticer of the House had sio comducted himself. No regret was expressenl. We were simply tohl that Mr. Speaker had monathority. which was technically true. I donot desire tocensare Mr. Speaker for refusing to punish him. because he had no prwer to ilo so, but there should be an expression of opinion that no such at:tion should be permitted, and any person who so acted would not again be employed hy the Honse. That much is due to the dignity of the House at large, and that both Mr. Speaker and the fiovernment should do.

Mr. FONTER. I desire to ask a question. Is the comduct complained of that of a persen emphoyed liy the House:

Nir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. A person who. for at considerable number of sessions, hats lreen ellnployed as a sessional messenger.

Mr. FONTER. The young man, although last year was employed here as a sessional messenger, was, after the prorogation of l'arliament, no longer connected with this House. He is a young man, who, at that time, was attending Wolfville College, and with respect to his return I think there is no certainty whatever. He is not here now, and is not an officer of the House. I do not suppose that the hon. gentleman will lay down the doctrine that a young man, who was once a sessional messenger and listened to the delsites, after he left the service of the House and liecame astudent at a college, has not an equal right in point of respectability, dignity and position as a citizen to express his opinion at a public meetting, just as much as a gentleman who was not a member of Parliament but a candidate for the honour, who might have been elected or not. Further, the young man had a perfect right, if he found sutficient number of supporters, to have been a candidate in opprosition to the gentleman who was running in that county at that time. My memory was refreshed when the hon. gentleman told his tale of woe, and I remember that two or three weeks ago I received a
letter from a gemeleman of great respectalifity and worth in that county, and not a political parti\%an by any means. Writing to me: on other matters. towards the end of the letter he referred to an amusing incident at a public meeting, which the: hon. gentleman who is now the member for King's was addressing. At the emd, a call was made for any indivilual whon wishen in speak in opposition to the camblidate's statements. A lot of Wrolfville bxys, who were there in eompany with this young man, called ont his name, ami called it out incessantly. The young man did uot $u$ ish to rise amd speak, but on íneing called again and again. he simply said that the hon. gentleman, whol was so valiant on the platforn. in telling the people what he hatd slone in facing the Ministers, Wats, in his opinion, never very brave in larliament in making statements when Jinisters were present. It just struck me, whether or mot these twor relations, the: relations of this afternonon and the relation of theletter, were not with reference to exactly the same incilent and the same person. Now, if it was sor. and if these stater wents are true. the yomig man hats just ats gome a right in this clemaroatic comotry of our: to stand on an equal phane with the candidate, lefore the people on the hustings. It would lse different if he were a permament oftioner of this Holase.

Sir RICHARI) ('ARTWRIGHT. That is an evasion of the question. I think. The point was raised hy my hon. frient from, King's Mr. Boralen! as to the exprediency of such a party being elnployed again. I repeat distinctly that it is very inexpealient that men who are here without any clisrespect to them--in a menial capacity. more or less, shouhl, in the intervals hetween their parliamentary eniployment. conduct themselves ats this person has done. This man has been here, on aml off for the last eight years. the father amel son hatr ing taken turns, I understand. hut no doulit he is a useful lebater on the stmmp, as: I gather from the Minister of Finance.

Mr. FOSTERS I do mot think he is a delsiter on the stump. He was just called up at the time.

Sir KICHARI) ('ARTWRI;H'T. He may or may not have leen. The statement matcle hy my hon. friend from Kingis (Mr. Borrlen! is that this person: contradicted him in a very offensive fashom, intimating that he had been making false and improper statements. I do not think it is desirable that parties who do that kind of thing shosuld he regarde! as eligible for employment for sessional messengers, in a relationship which lorings them more or less in contact with gentlemen in the position of my hon. friend behind me. I think it is an objectionable thing, and I think it is slue to the dignity of the Houst that an expression should have been male by Mr. Speaker that he clid not approve of a man employed in that capacity acting in such a way, and who might return again as a sessional messenger. If he has cut comnection with this House for ever and a day, I have nothing more to say. I understool Mr. Speaker, if I interpreted his remarks aright, to lay down the proposition that such demeanour was in no respect a reason why this man should not be employed again as sessional messenger. I consider it is a good reason why he should not lie employed in that capacity, and I think that the conduct of the Govermment and Parliament during the
time of the late speaker with respect to the two gentlemen referred to by my hon. friend from Quebec (Mr. Langelier), showed in a very clear manner how very differently these things are regarded when they happen to interfere with the comfort or dignity of gentlemen on the other side. I recollect perfectly well the case of the two translators, and their conduct was in no respect more objectionable, nor were the reasons for interfering with them other than those which did not in the fullest degree apply to the disability of the re-employment of this party. That is my position on the point, and it is not affected by what the Minister of Finance has stid.

Mr. SPEAKER. I do not think my hon. friend has got a grievance, because this gentleman who was alleged to hate made offensive remarks is not in the employment of the Honse now.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. He has lreen.
Mr. SPEAKER. He has certainly not been employed since this crecurrence took place.
Mr. LACRIER. And will not any more:
Mr. sPEAKER. I do not say that.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Before we say whether he shall tee employed again or not. I should like to hear his account of what oecurred. This appears to have been a very excited political meeting, and. without in the least legree impugning the accuracy of the hon. gentleman from Kings (Mr. Bordon), I think it wonld be most unjust to express an opinion that this young man is ineligilhe for employment matil Mr. Speaker hears what his side of the case is.

## Mr. Foster. That is fair-play.

Mr. LaURIER. Yes, fair-play : that is what we want. It seems to me we need not enybire at this moment whether the young man behaved or misbehaved on that necasion. Are we to understand that the Government allow their employes, or the employs of this House in receipt of public money for work done around these buildiags, to interfere in elections? If they do so, let as knew it. I do not care whether the conduct in this particular case is offensive or not offensive. Is it to be understond that employes of the Government or employes of Parliament are within their rights when they go on the stump in the country? It seems to me that they have no such right and that such conduct should not be tolerated or encouraged.

Mr. Foster. Was he an employe?
Mr. LAURIER. Yes, I think he was an employé. He has been a sessional messenger for years. He is not this year employed; butsuppose he had come hack at the opening of Parliament, are we to understand that under such circumstances when complaint was made against him, he should have beein retained? It seems to me he should not have lreen retained in the service.

Mr. McMULLEN. It appears to me that the Minister of Finance did not catch the point raised by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright). The question was, that this afternoon, the Speaker distinctly led the House to understand that neither he nor the Government could be held responsible for the conluct of sessional clerks during the recess of Parliancent. He led the House to understand that while sessional clerks were here and under the employ of the House they
certainly should not le permitted to take such an active part, but that in the interval letween the sessions they could do what they liked. I want to know if the Speaker is still prepared to adhere ou the principle he has laid down: I fancy that if this person had acted in such a way towarils a sul porter of the Government he would reap the same result as was administered to the two Honsoict translators and get bounced with rery little cere mony. I should like to know from the liovern. ment whether they consider it is pradent and pro. per to accept the doctrine laid down he Mr. Speaker, that sessional clerks may lecome puiitical stumpers when the House is not in session. That is the principle the Speaker has laid down. and that is the principle we want decided. If thecior. ermment are going to ine responsible for that. I think it is very strange combluct on their part.
Mr. OLIMET. I think hon. gentemen oppowite have mistaken the ruling they havecited as coming from me when I had the honour of leing Nipaker of the Honse of Commons. The rule was never laid down by me that a sessional messenger.or a sessiomal clerk, or a sessimal translator. conla never during recess work in the elections. The principle that was laid down and the rule that was enforced was this : that these sessional translators, Ining more or less in the service of the hon. members of tili:House, had certain duties towards the members of the House, and if they chorse to take any part in elections they could do it. but they have to preserce that measure of decorum and reepect towards the members of the House to which hom. memiers are entitled. The two gentlemen who were referred to were not dismissed lecanse they had taken part in the general election of 18sb. hit lecause it was complained, and it was established to my satisfaction and admitted by them. that they had been behaving towards a memiker of the fiovernment and a member of the Homse, in such a disrespectful way, using silly lamgarge. and making themselves generally so whoxions. that really they could not remain in the service of the House. I thought it was $t(x)$ bad that members of the House should have to be in constant relations with those men; and the same rule that 1 enforced then I would enforce yet if 1 were Speaker of the House, and I wowld cnforce it not. only on behalf of the friends of the Administration but on behalf of the friends of the $0_{\text {pposition as }}$ well.
Mr. LaNiELIER. What we complain of is that the rule laid down by the Speaker to-lay is not the same rule as that laid down before. The language used by the employe in yuestion was very rough language, giving the lic to a member of ti.is: House. What the Speaker said this afternom was that the man was a sessional employe, and that. after he left the House, he was no longer under the control of the Speaker and was free to use what language he chose towards a member of this HowseThat was the reason I said that the rule laih down this afternoon was different from the rule laidilown by the former Speaker.
Mr. OLIMET. I did not understand the Speaker this afternoon to say that. He said that a sessional employé should not take part in an election, during a session ; but that after the session he ceased to be under his control. The hon. member for Quebec Centre has saill that giving the
lie to a candidate is a very rough thing to do. Certainly : hat there are a great many ways of doing that. For instance, a man may say that an hon. sentleman is mistaken or in error, which comes to pretty much the same thing. Noborly will olject to a man stating on the hustings that another man is stating what is not correct, or not true, hut the latter may olject very seriously to le told that he is a liar. While I would dismiss an officer of the House for telling a member that he is a liar, I certainly would not dismiss him for sayiur that the statements he was making were not entirely true, and I understoon that such was the case with the hon. member for King's.

Mr. FLINT. I was in hopes that we would get a stronger expression from the Finance Minister at the conclusion of his remarks. He mate a series of statements which were perfectly correct, and to which no one could take exception: but he either purposely or intentionally avoided the very point which the hon. member for King's and the members on this side of the House are endeavouring to induce the authorities on the other side to reach. that is, that they would be willing to intimate 10 the serrants of this House that such comiuct as hats been descriked ly the hon. member for King's would not meet with their approval. I think that is about as far as we conuld reatsonably ask those who have control of these matters to go. While the speaker was perfectly correct in saying that he had no power over those persons while they were away, yet the authorities of the House have a certain authority as to the character and deportment of those whom they employ. Now. I do not wish to dignify too much the individual who has been mentioned here to-day. becanse, as the hon. Minister of Justice has said. there may be amother side to the story. The man in question may have a rersion which would put his conduct in at rery favourable light. He is not unler our jurisolic tion at the present time. hut I trust that members of this House, or camdidates, who are recognized hy custom as occupying the same social or political position as members, will he protected from being placerl in a false fosition by those who at some time may secupy a different social position from them. Thei.: liability to attaeks of this kind may te very umpleasant to members on this side of the House. Mon. gentlemen on the other side have a prompt and efficient remerly, because the power is in their hands to dismiss offenders of that kind with a snap of their finger : but members on this side have no such remedy. With regard to the employes of other (iovernments, we ought to take as strong grounds as we do with regard to employés of this dovernment. Noborly has any desire to interfere with the proper and legitimate freedom of public officials as electors, but I think that the members of this Househave reason to ask the (ioverument to protect them from insolent conduct on the part of employés of this House, who occupy lifferent positions from themselves.

Mr. SPEAKER. I hope I did not make myself misunderstood this aftemoon, I drew a marked distinction, or desired to do so, letween those who ure permanent employés of the House and those who are not. As the hon. Minister of Public Works has stated, I do not pretend to say that there are no circumstances under which sessional employés ought not to be rejected becanse of their actions in
regard to elections during the reness. But let us take this very case which my hon. friend from King s has lreeth discussing this afternom. He never brought the matter to my notice, thongh we have leen in session upwarels of a month. This man might have been employed here without mu know. ing anything at all of the circomstances which the hon. member has allegred : and it cammot lee expecterl that we should refuse to employ a man lecathere of some aumour that he had lreen guilty of impertinent comluct to a candilate in the Province of Sinat Sootia, although the rumour may bot have reached our ears. I do lay down the principle that there is a marked distinction to Ine drawn letween the: $^{2}$ permanent employes of this House, who I think ought unt to go in the stump at all or tathe ang other part in elections than the noere recording if their totes amil mervely sessional employes. who between one session and another hatre. I think, a per. fect right to exercise their privileges ats citizens in any election that may take place. As my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works hats stated. they may lee guilty of conduct which wonld not justify us in employing them at the legiming of amother session. Certainly such conduct. if it occurs during the recess, should be brought to the attention of the Speaker hefore the eommencement of the session. so that he may lee able to act with intelligence with regard to it.

Mr. BORDEN. With reference that point. 1 guite agree with Mr. Speaker. At the lnegiming of the session, some time ago at any rate, 1 spoke to Mr. Dulne, the chief nessenger. almut inis math, amd he tohl me that the man wois mot here but that his father was. 1 . therefore, allowed the matter to drop, as 1 wats not prepared io visit the sins of the son on the father, and if this discussion had not arisen to-day as it has, very likely I would not have referred of is specially. While on my feet. I would like to refer for the moment to the distinction which the hom. Minister of Public Works, our late Speaker. drew. 1t seems to me a pretty nice distinction. He sail that he would punish an ofticial for calling a member of Parliament a liar on the spot. but wonld not punish him if he satid that he wis a liar inferentially. in polite form of speech. He sial there were many ways of saying politely that a man lied. I would put this question to my hon. frient. sup. pose it could be shown to him that one of his officers, while not calling an ex-member of liarlia ment, made a statement which proved that that ofticial was a liar, would he consider it was proper some action should be taken!

Mr. FOSTER. Who would le the julge:
Mr. BORDEN. The public records woull lie. the judge. I repeat, as some members of the Govemment have referred to this matter while I was not here, that I will go lefore a committe.. or any one of the Ministers, and will undertake t., satisfy any one of them that this irdividual toll a deliberate falsehood, and told it in an insultins manner : and I will prove my statement by (omservatives who were present, and by the records of Parliament which I yuoted at the time I was contradicted by this individual, who said he had heard every word spoken during the last session. and that what I asserted was absolutely false. This question may be lookel at from another point of view. It seems there are unnecessary
officials employed here, because this man claimed that he had heard all the debates last session, and I was not aware that we had a class of young men here in training to take stump and were paying them for it, and I think it would be wise on the part of hon. gentlemen in charge of this department to dispense with such unnecessary ofticials.

Mr. FRASER. I agree with Mr. Speaker that the matter should be brought to his attention at the opening of the session. Suppose there is an official employed now by Mr. Speaker who took an active part in an election not two months ago, addressed public meetings, opposed a gentleman running in the interests of the Opposition, and supported as best he could a gentleman running in the interests of the Government, what then?

## An hon. MEMBER. Give him a position.

Mr. FRASER. Promote him. I think I will be able to satisfy Mr. Speaker of that. Of course this may be one of the regular conditions of life for these people employed by the Government. It may be that the Government employed them for that purpose, and I am rather surprised to hear for the first time that there is really a little backing down on behalf of the Government in this matter.

An hon. MEMBER. No, no.
Mr. FRASER. I am glad some person says " no, no," but I would like to have a clear understanding of the rule of the (iovernment. Of course this occurred in the March election. The hon. gentleman came here, got his position, occupied it, went back during the bye-election and did the same thing, and again returned here to reap the gratitude of the Government which he had earned. If Mr. Speaker says the condition necessary for his dismissal is the knowledge brought to him of the fact, I can assure him that can le given him in a day or two.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. We have recently, as everybody knows, lost our old and faithful servant the Serjeant-at-Arms, and have appointed the former deputy in his place. I would like to know whether the arrangements made with respect to the new Serjeant-at-Arms are the same as those made with his predecessor. Of course, I am aware the salary is the same, but there were valuable privileges and allowances enjoyed by the late officer. He had, I think, a great number of rooms in this building, and fuel and light, and so forth. What are the arrangements with the present Serjeant in that respect?

Mr. FOSTER. They differ from the arrangements made with the late Serjeant. No perquisites are allowed. The salary is the same as that of the late Serjeant, and he is given a room in the building for the purposes of his office, and that alone.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Do I understand that the Government do not allow the Ser-jeant-at-Arms any residential quarters?

Mr. FOSTER. Nothing of that kind. I said he had but one room, but he has two, a room for his office and a dressing room.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Of course if he is a married man, as in this case he is, he cannot very well reside in the building without inconvenience. I should think, all things considered, an
officer like the Serjeant-at-Arms ought to have a reasonable number of rooms assigned to him in the building. I think myself it is quite probable that the late Serjeant had a good many more rooms than the public convenience guite warranted. If I remember aright, I think he had thirteen or fourteen.

## Mr. SPEAKER. He had nine I know.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think he had more, but really I should think we might afford our Serjeant-at-Arms more than an office in the building. He is a gentleman who ought to be here, and I suppose is here for a very considerable portion of the year, probably, at the very least one-half or two-thirds of the year, and it would appear reasonable he should have a fair number of rooms. Four or five ought to be given him. However, that is a matter for the Ministers, the speaker, and the Committee of the House to consider. Still, I think that, having regard to the character and position of the otficial, he ought to have a little more than an office assigned to him.

Mr. McCARTHY. I do not often agree with the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, but I wust confess that on this question I think his pretension is right. It does appear to we that the Serjeant-at-Arms. who, as I miderstand, is in charge of the building, and is an otficer of this House, ought to be provided with suitable residential accommodations, and that to give him but one otfice in which to transact his business is by no means sufficient or reasonable treatment. I hope it will be found even yet, on reconsideration, that accommodation-perhaps not to the same extent in character as that which the late Serjeant enjoyed, if he had thirteen or fourteen rooms-ought to be given him. I believe the present Serjeant would not require anything like that number, but he ought to have a reasonable accommodation afforded to him in his position, he being in charge of the building.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRItiH'T. If the mhappy contingensy should arise when he would have to take one or two members into custody, he would not be able to accommodate them.

Mr. FOSTER. Such a contingency conld not arise now.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I really think the Ser jeant should reside in the building. He has charge of these buildings and of the messengers, and, being in that responsible position, he should live in the building. He has to be here always during night sessions, and when the House is not in session, he, or some other responsible official, ought to reside here. While I do not think he ought to get as many rooms as the late Serjeant hai, I think he ought to have a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate him, and I suppose that means four or tive rooms. The chief messenger resides here and occupies, very properly, a number of rooms, but he is an officer under the Serjeant, and I think the latter ought to reside here and ought to get quarters.
Mr. LAURIER. Up to the present time the Serjeant-at-Arms has always had a suite of rooms in this building, but there has heen a departure this year, because the present Sergeant is not accommodated as his predecessor was. I do not know who is responsible for the departure, but I

Mr. Borden.
suppose the hon. gentlemen opposite must be held responsible for $i t$.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It was well understood before the vacancy occurred in the office, that when a vacancy should occur, the salary would not be continued at the same rate-a rate which I think the late Serjeant received partly in consequence of a very extended period of public service-and that the residential conveniences and emoluments should also be discontinued, partly because they were supposed to be unnecessary to the office, and partly because these rooms were needed for other purposes by members of the House.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It is not by any means on account of the Serjeant himself, but I think it is in the public interest and for the convenience of members of this House, that that officer should reside in the building, and should have an opportunity of exercising that close control which can hardly be exercised by any one not residing in the building. I quite agree with one or two gentlemen who have spoken, that it is very probable the late Serjeant had a much larger number of rooms assigned to him than was necessary, but there is a difference between assigning ten or eleven rooms, and a matter of four or five rooms. I would like to know how many rooms the Usher of the Black Rod has assigned to him on the other end of the building. If I am not mistaken, he has enough to divide up, if we are going to stand on equal rights, with members of the Senate.

Mr. MoCARTHY. It might be convenient to know what has become of these rooms.
Mr. FOSTER. They are still in the building.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I think the House is entitled to know all about this matter. It has been said the responsibilities resting upon the Serjeant with regard to these matters are very considerable. He has the general oversight and care of the building, and I think in a building so costly as this, and the care of which is a matter of so much public importance, that the House should consider how far the Serjeant can exercise proper and efficient oversight over these buildings if he does not reside in them. It seems to me that the necessity must be very great and very pressing that takes this accommodation away from him.

Mr. SPEAKER. As the House has been informed, the rooms formerly occupied by the Ser-jeant-at-Arms are no longer so occupied. One of these rooms has been allotted to the Government for the purpose of receiving deputations, and I suppose the hon. members of the Opposition who were formerly in the Government, know the necessity of having some place in which to receive deputations. Another room upstairs has been allotted to the Printing Committee, and I think one of them has been allotted for the use of the Whip of the Liberal party; at all events, it has been arranged that a room should be given to the Liberal Whips. Then there is another room still vacant, and it has been reported to me by the Clerk that the chief of the translators would find it very convenient if he could have his staff collected in one room, under his immediate supervision, instead of, as I understand is now the case, doing their work ontside the House, and I am considering the question of allotting that room for that purpose.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Does that leave all the rooms in the basement?
Mr. SPEAKER. There are two other rooms in the basement unallotted.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I agree with the hon. member for Bothwell(Mr. Mills) that there should be an officer of rank residing in the buildings who has a close supervision of all the officials of the House in attendance during the whole year. We ought to compel hin to live here, and he should get leave of absence very seldom on account of the important interests entrusted to him. He should be bound to live here and to exercise close supervision over the buildings, and give us some value for his salary.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think every member of the House feels that there should be a rearrangement and a redistribution of the rooms under the control of the committee. I must express my thanks to Mr. Speaker for endeavouring to give us a small room for the use of the Whips of the party. If the rule is to be acknowledged which has been laid down by the Government and their supporters in the discussion that has just taken place, I suppose we must acknowledge that they have a right to act as they see fit in their appointments and the apportionment of the rooms. At the same time, I think that there ought to be some courtesy extended to the members of the Opposition in this House. The present arrangement is very unfair. I understand there are between 75 and 100 rooms in this House under the control of this committee, and the great majority of these rooms are monopolized by the members of the Government and their supporters, and the members of the Opposition are unable to get ordinary accommodation. When this large number of rooms was taken away from the Serjeant-at-Arms and given over to the use of members of the House, it did appear that one of them might have been allotted for the use of members of the Opposition when, as is well known, the members of the Government and their friends have such a large number of rooms at their service. When I applied to Mr. Speaker, he recognized our right and endezvoured to give us some accommodation. I would appeal to the members of the Government and to that side of the House to see whether or not some rearrangement could not be made in order to give us on this side-I do not say a fair proportion -but some small proportion of accommodation. This is a matter of considerable consequence to members of the House in the transaction of their public business, but no doubt the members of the Government are not aware of the dispositions which are made of the rooms in the House. I think one of the vacant rooms should be allotted to the Opposition.

Mr. SPEAKER. It is proposed to utilize some of the rooms in the basement for keeping the records. I am informed that the bound volumes of newspapers and other records which are necessary for the information of members have grown to such an extent as to require additional accommodation, and I propose to use some of the rooms in the basement for that purpose. I may say that I have been a member of the House since 1874, and I never, until I was elected Speaker, had any accommodation in any room except what I got in No. 16 when it was allotted to the Conservative party,
and I could not occupy that very much because members used to smoke in it. I may as well say at once that my theory is that every committee room in the House ought to be open to every member of the House, and that there should be no room allotted to any particular person or set of persons. The room No. 16 has by courtesy and consent of the House been allotted to the Conservative party, and in the same way room No. 6 has been allotted to the Liberal party, but according to my theory there is no reason why the leader of the Opposition should not go into room 16 or any member of the Government into room 6.

Mr. LAURIER. I will go to room 16 with pleasure, but, as there is smoking going on there at present, I may have to stay away for the same reason as the Speaker.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. You are all welcome to come to No. 6.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I agree with the principle laid down by the Speaker, but the Speaker will remember that the party in power has not followed out his theory. The difference between room 16 and room 6 lies chiefly in the fact that No. 6 is used on frequent occasions as an ordinary committee room.

Mr. SPEAKER. No, not now. Other accommodation has been provided for the committees that used that room.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Room 16 was set apart for the supporters of the Governinent, and it is provided with all the necessary material in the same way as a private office, and there are one or two servants of the House placed at the disposal of the members who occupy that room. No such arrangement is made in the interest of the Opposition. I think we might be allowed something in the same direction, and all I would ask is that, before another session, at least one room of reasonable size may le set apart for the members of the Opposition-call it the Whips' room if you likebut a room where the members may be abie to sit down quietly and do some work. Then I think they would be perfectly satisfied if they had a room of decent size of the kind I have mentioned.

Mr. McMULLEN. I am very glad to hear the Speaker make the statement he did as to every room in the House being at the disposal of all the members, and that every member has a right to go into any room in the House. I remember that last session the member for Pontiac (Mr. Murray) went into room 16 and found himself very uncomfortable there, and, though he was not ordered out, the organ of the party gave him a lecture on the subject of his having ventured to enter that room. I hope that in future none of the organs of hon. gentlemen opposite will make the same mistake. Then, of course, if all the rooms in the House are open to every member, the rooms occupied by the Speaker are open to them. We will be under a general invitation to goin and recline in the comfortable rooms which he occupies. He says they are to be at the disposal of all the members, and of course that is a general invitation to take advantage of the comforts to be found there as compared with the other rooms in the House. I hope the Speaker will not be surprised if, when the House is going onat great length, he finds his drawing room crowded with members.

Mr. Speaker.

## Committees, sessional and extra clerks,

## \&c.. ................................ $\$ 13,600$

Mr. McMULLEN. When we referred to the sessional clerks before, the Minister of Finance called attention to the fact that, at that time, we were discussing salaries of the House of Commons. We have now reached the sessional clerks, and I would ask the Speaker what the number of these clerks is now and whether he thinks the number is in excess of the requirements of the work?

Mr. SPEAKER. I think at present there are 29 sessional clerks, and it is proposed that, as these sessional clerks drop out, the number shall he reduced to 25 . We believe that is the smallest number we can get along with, having regard to efficiency.
Mr. McMULLEN. I am glad to hear that statement, because I was of the opinion, from the number I see around this building, that there was not enough work to keep them engaged. No doubt the Government has sympathy for men who have got old in the service, but we should get down to the number who are sufficieut to discharge the duties of the House, and that number should not be exceederl. I am glad that we have now got down to 25 sessional clerks. How many extra clerks have we?

Mr. SPEAKER. None. This is the total number, and they are called extra sessional clerks.

## Contingencies, House of Commons. . . . $\$ 23,100$

Mr. McMULLEN. This is an item which de serves considerable discussion. Last year there were no less than three silk gowns purchased; one for the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, who is not now Speaker, one for the present Speaker and one for the assistant Clerk, at $\$ 75$ each. In looking over the record I find that two silk gowns have been purchased each year. During the last three years no less than seven have been purchased, at from $\$ 65$ to $\$ 75$ each. Is it customary for the Speaker to get a new silk gown every year? The present Minister of Public Works when Speaker had a new one each year. I should like to know the rule. I do not draw attention to this item simply for the purpose of worrying hon. gentlemen opposite, but I desire to show that there is extravagance in comnection with the contingencies of this House.

Mr. SFEAKER. So far as I am concerned, a gown was purchased for me at the public expense when I becameSpeaker of the House. I may say it is now badly worn, but I have had it patched, and the hon. genulleman will not have to complain that I have purchased a new one this year.

Mr. McMULLEN. I should like to hear from the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. MILLS (Annapolis). Perhaps the hon. gentleman would like to know what he has done with the old one.

Mr. OUIMET. The gown in question, which was not unpacked, was placed by me at the disposition of the Clerk of the House, who said he would wear it himself. I wish him good fortune with it.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I hope the Minister of Finance will now retract the statement that we are the most extravagent House of Commons in christendom.

Mr. FOstrer, I will way that the Clerk is prowilent in the matter of gonms.

Mr: OlDMET, I was lett with ath aht ontwith the shemes ami patches.

Mr. MrMCLILRS. We are very ghad to learn That we have a somin to spare, and it will not be iterewary fur the speaker to use a patched gown. It is well this explathation shondil wome ont beranse at fown is chatseyl in the Ambitor fiemerals Repmort aramet the present Mindster of Public Works as


Mr, MOIMFIT, I Wats not awate that it had

 spatiex of the Morse.

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Mr. FI.INT. I wombi like an explamation of this rote.

Mr. SplithRF, It is soprovibe for the extma sersumad messergets, the sesciomal pages amd the disbotrsenhents in cumettiont with the Honse. For mastane tmokemens acombts and the lavime of carperts and itens in crmatertena with the restamant
 The experses of chamomen is abo imobuled in this vate, ant is a very considerable item. It will le oflatreyt that there is a redurtion this yexte of sinul in this cate.

Mr, BAIN (Wentworth), What is the arrangement with respert to the readims romm. I wherve that joms hase dopppeal an othicer there.
 Clexksbrameh instead of the serjeant-at-Acms. We nate wiven the curator of the reating reom the ramk of a thirel-dass elerk insteal of that of a messenger.

Mr. iclellefk What is the momber of ses. siobat mesienturs

Mr. SPEAKRK, Forty-bid.
Silaries of ofteers of the Library........Sle, sid. it
Sir RICHARD(こARTWRIGHT, I see a mather eqrions item here. We vote for the purchase of beaks for the Library of American History Sl, ond. and apparently yon are soing to pay preparing amel printing a atraloge of the same. That lanks rather an immense amenme of siock to very little hreab.

Sir IoHC THOMPSON. The members of the lihtary Committer who are in the Honse can explain it Ineter than 1. Me information is that this cote is for an andition to the books commerterd with Americion history, of which there is a large wilertion, amt the onte is for atatogning the whole whlection.

Mr. StRIVER, I remember that at atmeting of the Libraty Commattee last stession it was represented that it was metrisity to prepare at canefal amd dialnarate cattabuge on the works of American instory. It is a very columinous amd some what extensive work, ame the members of the committee weres sutistieal with the representation of the limarian on the subject that they save him the neressury authority to have it done.

Mr. DiNIKN (P.E.1.) It has always struck me in cemmertion with the library, anit 1 camo: understaml it yet, why it is that the extra work camot lex done hy some of the present staff without
 mentemployed thete during the sexsion, but ant cumbot shat onfs eves to the fact that during the rextis of Parliament these semolemen must hivie of netessity very little todo. It setms to me that they cribld do a greite deat of this extere work then.
 for mpriming-


 lewre a very large statf in the libmary, sen that duringe the revess they must time it very dittiont toster whything to des. It has owvorred to me time amb ascim, and lhave expretiet my opmion as a member. of the liburary Committer in this Honse amb out of it, that the stationuld do this extre work lurings revers, 1 am mot opporayl to paying mema reasonahbe ammunt for any work they do and if the work is of sperial chatacier reypiring meth of expeximete I would like to see them paid well for it. A larst part of this work is mechanionh, amb dows mot repuire very deler men tas vo it, and even if it dots reypure dever me? cou have them in the himamy As far as 1 atia concermell 1 thenk we are gronge ona wrong printiple in contimuonsly and comstanty. rothe money for extra work which gaght to be done by the permanent staty.
 bans are comermet there is one thing which it is tmportant ro lear in mind. and that is that at librarian : ${ }^{\text {! }}$ ? really ustal mast tee a well informevt man and he toust sive some attemion on the literature that is leing from thme to time published. On this he maty mot la able tongive the members the information which they seypuire If you gon into the ibmary for a werk on a partioular tophic, it is regy comemient if the hbraman is suptainteri with atl the new works on that topio and is able for abll
 leal of his time to makims himself anymanted with the coatents of the books and the subjert with which they dond. he will not be able tomake hime self a nevfil librarian. 1 donnot sab that there are not other parties in the libary who might do she work to which the hon, genteman refers: hut the
 etficient discharge of their duties, amiketp abreast of the timses, must xite a somel deal of attemtion to
 ment of the library
 what my hon. friemil has said resperting the litrarimas I lio not expert them to devote themselves to methanical work. I wonld be the last man ths make any complaint of the liburams, who have always tieated me with the greatest pasible couttesy. That is not the point 1 make at all. The poiat I make is this: The House pays for a large number of assistants in the libury: and thoush 1 do not ask that extra work should be platerl upon them during the sesvioa, when most of them give a fair amount of work, yet there are six or seven months of the year during whieh the House is nor in session, rani it seems to me ridientous that work which might properly be done by the assistauts during that time. should be pail for every year as extra.

Mr. FONTERS Is my hom. friend at meminer of the Library Committee:

## Mr. DAMIFiN(P.F.I.) Ves.

Mr. Fostrek. Then 1 think my hon. friend oceupies a very responsible position, and he has heen alministering a strong censure to himself. That committer ought to know what every item is for. before it comes to the Honser, and if ther think this work can le done hy the regular statif. they ought not to have this item appear in the Kistimates. The House. knowing that they appoint a committee to look after the library, pay sery little attention to these detatils. I think my honi. friend hass heen very lax in this, and I hope he will in future carry out his gool sentiments. I agree with him very larsely. I think that if this work is not of a technical charateter, and if it is within the tange of the assistants. the omght to atteme to during the recess.
Mr. DAVIFC (I'R.E.I.) Outhe face of the hom. dentleman's remarks there is something to he said for the riew he atrocates: hat I hate not hem derelict in my duty in this resame either in the Libmary Committee or elsewhere. I have not failed to express an "pinion on this suljpect on more that
 Library Committee in myself or to control it. I will remini him that the officers 1 speak of are appointed and pail hy the donemment: and this tote is proposen bey the hom. sentleman himself. I ammot aware that it came hafore the linary comb mittee, or that the committee ever asked the don. ernment to pits: it. I hate artemed mose of the: meetings of the Lihnary (immittee. and it mathe that I am wrons. hat 1 do not remember that the Libary (ommitter at any time repposted this tule
 ont of place in expressing my views. which I have cone puietly and respeetfully, as to what shombl be lone.

Mr. $\operatorname{Cr}$ (RIVER. I think the hom. gentleman is mistaten in sitying that this matter wits mot sperially brought tio the attention of the Library (committer he the libarian The committee have always felt that a eertain almome of diseretion should he allowel to the heal of that department, and they take it for granted that if a special vote were not necessaty for this purpose, the librarian would mot so report. My hom. friend may le right in saying that some of the clerks in that department have leisure during the recess for doing this kind of work: but those whir are competent to do the work very likely have duties enongh to ocenpy them, even during the recess.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.F.I.) I may beright or wrong. but I hold the opinion, and I have expressed it on several occasions, that there is a very vicious pratetice ramning through all our semvice. Otticials in the different departments assume that they have a certain amomat of work to do, and they do not expect to do any unore. I donot speak of those exceptional men in the service, whose work is leyond all praise. Who are realy w further the interests of their department by working extra hours and doing whatever is necessiny to be dove. But I believe it is generally understond that if at man writes an extra sheet of paper, he should receive extra pay for it. This has been a crying evil in the past. What I comtend is that this work
should not he looked on as extra work, and the country should not lee asked to pay for it as extra work.

Mr. N('RIVFR. I would advise my hon. friend to gro ame disenss this matter quietly with the lihrarian, and I think he will get some information on it.

Nir RICHARD) CARTWRIGHT. That is all very well. It is for us, not the Library (ommittee, to lic satisfied with these votes. There are mine peopla: employed in the libary including at general hibrarian and a parliamentary librarian. What the precise distinction is I am not advised: it may he: that the hon. Minister of Justice, who has a sahtle mime, mity lie athleto tell me. As the session fones mot on the arerage aceupy more than four months, cluring whicl: the ofticers of the library are fully emploveal, it appears to me that there is no real reasom why this work should not be done by the seven regular ofiters umber the superintendence of the two chices. I do not know very much as to what groes on when the Honse is not in session ; hut I flo not think thit these gentlemen are very Ereaty werworked in the period between onr rising iond our retmang. It is not yuite enough to sity that the chief himarian thinks it well that they shoulil get extra pay. All the heads of departments are human beings, and do not like to put extrit work on their employes, I suppose : and if the do. they are amenable to persuasion, and may be leal to think that they should get extra paty. I du not think myself that there is work carigh given those people to entitle them to draw a matter of about $\leqslant \boldsymbol{*},(6)(1)$, first and last for this purpose.

Nir.IOHS THOMPSON. It is quite a mistake to suppose that this sum is to he distrihuten among the regulat staff. On the contrary, I mulerstand that, in the opinion of the libarian, extra help will be repuired. The work camon be distrihuted atmong the regular staff and paid for extra except in violiation of the law. The forermment, in bringing down the: listimate, relied very largely on the fact that the libraty is anministered by a very catctul committec consisting of members of hoth Houses, and I presume the work of cataloguing will be carried on in a general way, on such principle as they appore. The (iovernment will be exceedingly gratitied it the committee can find a way to hate the work done by the regular stati and the money sated, which we propose to give to extrat clerks, only in case they are found necessary.

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Mr. VAVIES (P.E.I.) Do the (iovermment purchase any books now outside of the grant for the library?

Mr. Fosterk. They do not.
Mr. DAVIES (?.S.I.) Is it in the power of the Lilnary Committee to purchase any special book or give a sulsidy or grant for the publication of any special book? The reason I mention this is lieciause a petition was submitted to the Library Committee ly Dr. Kingsford, last year, who was publishing a history of Canada, asking that his

Mr. Davies (P.1:.1.)
literary labours be recognized by the purchase of a certain number of his books, and the librarian intimated that the amount granted by Parliament, SIO,(MO), was not more than sufficient for the purchase of books actually reguired.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. What we usel to ilo uas to purchase looks occasionally for library exchanges and bring lown a special vote for that. We preferred to discontinue that comese three years ago, and since that time no such purchases have been made. But it has been umderstood that the appropriation of $\mathrm{ElO}(\mathrm{MO})$ is given the committee to liny the books reguired for the library, including looks for exchange, hut that nothing is to lie spent in the way of giving sulsidies to assist in the pul. lication of any work.

Mr. WULOCK. I suppose it is umlerstool that this grant of $s(0,(x)$ is to be expended wholly in the purchase of books and is not to be encroachend upon for any other purpose connected with the libaary.

Mr. FONTER. It camot be.
Mr. MULOC:K. It might he. I Io not know whether it has heen or not. I can see in the Auditor (ieneral's Report some items that are certainlynot for the purchase of loorks.

Mr. FOSTPER. There is the item for eontingencies.

Mr. MULOCK. I was going to suggest that, in order to avoid a misapplication of any portion of the: money, the Auditor fieneral should separate the expentiture for looks from the expenditure: for other purposes. At present, if you will look at the report, piage B-196, you will see, umber the title of $\cdot$ Library dirant for Books," the names of dealers, and then there are some items towards the botom that may. perhaps, not be forthe purchase: of books. For instance, at the bottom of pace 135 you will tind an item of $81,4(k)$ for the Queens: Printer, and other items amounting to ahout the sum of sinct. It might be, that, deducting those, there would still remain $\$ 10,000$ antually expemed in the purchase of books; hat topprevent any doult, a separate account should be kept of this appropriation. There is another point to which I would call attention. The librarian does not seem to think it neeressuly to purchase any looks from lealers west of (ltawa except on an odd occasion, and I donht if he can always buy to the best alvantage in Ottawa and Montreal.

Mr. KIRKl'ATRICK. All the importen hooks he purchatses from the agent in Lomion.

Mr. MULO(:K. If he does so, that is all right, but I see the names of Cimatian merchants in the ateount, and among these there are none of Toronto merchants to speak of.

Mr. SCRIVER. This Sil0,(ON) was strictly appropriated for the purchase of books and is strictly so used. The accounts of these purchases are salbitted to the auditor of the committee. I have been a member of the committee for years past, and have carefully examined the accounts, ind I can say that this sum is levoted strictly to the purchase of books. With regard to what my hon. friem has said, the largest hills are from publishers and dealers in England and the United States.

Mr. MULOCK. Take the next item, si, (MO) to the Lihrary of dieneral History, and turn to the Auditor lieneral's report, B-1! 7 , the first item is for salary, $\sin (1)$

Mr. FONTER. 'That is for a vote helow.
Mr. MULACK. My previous remarks will apply to this expenliture as well. If we set apart Sl. (M) for the purchase of hooks of Ameriean history, the Aulitor Cieneral should furnish a separate account of this item and not mix it up with other items, such as salary or anything else.

Mr. FOSTER. If the hom. gentleman will look at the Auditors keport he will see that is exactly what has been done. The Auditor 1 ieneral has indicated cerery one separately. First. he has grouped the library salaries together. then the contingencies, then stationery, and then the libany grant for hooks muler which appear all those items my hom. friend speaks of.

Mr. MULOCK. Where does this expenditure of St. (MM applas.

Mr. FON"PER. In the item for looks, included in the genemal table indicated moder - (irant for Books.

Mr. MULor'K. There is another item of at special kind.

Dir. FOSTPRE. It is only a part of an item.
Mr. MULOCK. If it is intembed to rote sll, (K) to the Library (ommittee to be expended miscellaneously on books. it shonld the so stated. but the rote is S 10 , (M) for hooks for the gencral library and Sl, (on) for hooks referring to American history. If there is anything in that. the account should lie manle up separately. so that we: can see that the rote hats been expended in that waty, and I do not find that in the Alulitor deneral's Report. The only thing we have on the subject is at prage B-190, and the first item is "Salanies."

## Printing, priuting paper and binding. . 870.000

Sir RI(CHARI) GARTVRIGH'T. How is this printing paper olitained? Is it by tender or by special arrangement

Mr. FONTLER. It is hy comtratet, as was explaned last year in the Pulific Accomnts Committee. The large item is the Queen's I'rinter's acconnt for pitper and printing.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) Umer this heading I would ask whether the lepartment of Printing is now in a satisfactory condition or not. Is it becatase they are matile to overtake the work that the departmental reports are not presented to the House:. I have heard that they are very much hehind in their work. and that the work costs a great cleal more than it used to cost when we let it hy tenler, irrespective of the interest on the enormous amount we have expended there on capital accont. Which we may count is lead loss. Is there any report from the new Nuperintendent of Printing as to the state of the work! I think we should have it lefore we pass this large amount.

Mr. FOSTPR. That information will come more properly when we reach the vote for the Burean itself. I was informed to-night hy the Superintendent that the departmental reports are being hurried as much as they can he, that he has a very large staff on, and that the difficulty has arisen Ibecause, owing to the late sitting of Parliament,
the departmental reports this year came late and all at the same time, and that the voters' lists also occupied the attention of the staff. So far as I know, the Printing Bureau is in a state of efficiency.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would ask the Minister of Justice whether the relay in tie printing of the Supreme (ourt Reports is owing to the inability of the Bureau to get them out:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think it is owing to the pressure of other work.

Mr. NAVIEs (P.E.I.) How long does the Minister expect we will be without those reports?
sir JOHS THOMPSON. The same thing used to occur with the contractors at this season, but I think the pressure of the parliamentary work will be orer in a few weeks. At all events I shall know in a day or so.

Mr. MULOCK. Has any account heon prepared as to the total expenditure on the Printing Bureau, showing whether it costs more or less than the contract system?

Mr. FOSTER. I think this is hardly the proper item unter which to enguire into the cost of the Printing Bureau.

Mr. MLLOCK. We are now asked to rote $\$ 70,(\mathrm{Kn})$ for printing, and I think we shouhl know what is the least expensive way of having this service performed and the cost, the wear and tear, the depreciation of plant, all that ought to be taken into consideration in order to tind out whether it costs lens or more to get our printing done under the present system than it did under the oldsystem.

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). I will look into the matter and bring the information down when my own estimates are before the committee.

Sir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. Is there no more detailed account of the expenditure on that item than is to be found on page $\mathrm{B}-197$ of the Auditor (ienerals Report, or can the Minister of Finance give us any further statement" What does that cover exactly ?

Mr. Fon'lek. It covers all parliamentary printing except the reports of departments. It covers Sessional Papers, Votes and Proceerlings, and all documents ordered to he printed by the committee.

Mr. DAVIFs: (P.E.I.) I understand that when the rotes of the Department of the Secretary of State are heing passed, he will he able to make a statement to the House by way of comparing the cost of printing under the present arrangement, and the cost when we let it out by contract.

Mr. MULOCK. I suppose the Secretary of State could not tell us whether the old trouble between union and non-union labour in the Burean still exists, or what policy has been adopted in that matter:

Mr. FOsTER. There has been no trouble since last session of Parliament.

Mr. MULOCK. I suppose the Secretary of State could not answer to-night whether union or non-union labour is employed in the Burean, but when we come to discuss his department perhaps he will be able to give that information.
Mr. PatTERRSON (Huron.) Yes.
Mr. Fuster.

## Allowance to W. Wailace, ex-postmaster <br> Victoria, B.C.............................. 5240

Sir RICHARD(CAPTWRICiHT. I observe that if nothing else is increasing rapidly in this comntry, the general superammation allowances appear to be going on by leaps and bounds. I see in the line below in our estimates. that you expect to pay S260,(0)0 as superammation in the year shortly ensuing. Now, it dues appear to me that hom. gentlemen are rumning the superammation husiness into the groumd. Selan, (Wh) a year for sumeramma tion in such a service as we have, in a country like this, is a sum which justly excites a goonl deat of amoyance and a good deal of eriticism anong the taxpayers. It cloes seem to me that if we go on at the present rate. We will timd ourselues shortly with a superammation list of three or four handred thousand dollars. $s(0)$ (NM) in a single year is a very large expected increase.

Mr. FOATTER. If my hon. friend will take the table of allowathees fromi year to year, he will timd that in the last two or three years superammations have not been very muntrons. and in every case they have taken place for good cause, on acomut of age, or to secure greater efficiency and economy He will find also that the practice of alding tine has heen almost entirely done away with. For the last three years the practice has lieen not to adol time except in certain cases where services have leen of masual chatacter, and have been rendered hy persons of large technical or other qualitications, and of long service. The vote which is asked for is only a forecast. more a guess than anything else. I imagine that the Civil service Commission which is abont ending its labours, will have something ta say about superammation. and it may be that they may make some recommendations which will henetit this branch of the service.

Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) I ohserve that payments are increasing. as wats to be expected miler the Act, having been in $1854-5$ S101.060, they have gone on until they have now reached $\mathbf{S} 240,(\mathrm{nn})$. I want to remark that the receipts do not at all in crease in the proportion we would expect. In 18, 1 -7 we received for the superamuation fund.
 years we paid ont a very small sum, less than we received, if I mistake not. In 1SOM-91 we received
 all these years. Whereas, the payments have increased out of all proportion. Probably the great evil underlying the superammation policy is that we do not exact sufficient percentage year by year from those who are entitled to come on the fund.

Mr. FONTER. It is the same percentage.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It is worthy of eonsider. ation whether the percentage is now suficient. In view of the large imonat required. Solso, M(0). We should consider whether the percentage should not be increased. Do I understand that the (ivil service Commission has been considering this matter and will make a report:

Mr. FOSTER. I camot say definitely what they will report upon. I think we may assume they may.

Mr. DAVIFs (P.E.I.) Have they been asked to report upon it.

Mr. FOSTER. Their instructions cover it.

Mr. INVIES(P.F.I.) The hom. gentleman loes not know whether they have consitiered it.

Mr. FOSTEP. I do not know what they have consideren.

Mr. DAVIEX (P.E.I.) lt seems in fice of the
 ONO expended, that our receipts are not as large as they should be.

Mr. BOWELL. Originally the percentage was larger. When the law was tirst passed it was, if my memory serves me, 4 per cent, and then it was reduced to 2 per cent.

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Why:

Mr, BOWELL. It was thought (ole too great a tax on the employes, and it was thonght that $\because$ per cent would be sufficient. It is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion and to form a correct idea by looking at the figures. It would be impossible to come to a correct conclusion, unless you had the names of all the parties who have been superamuated, also information as to whether the offices were filled and the amount of salaries of the new appointees. Suppose you superammate a man receiving $\$ 2,0 x($ A promotion may take place, or a new appointment made at at salary of stion per annum. In such a case the new officer would only pay a percentage on Si(k) insteal of $\mathrm{S}_{2},($ (M) , which would hate beell continued to have been paid if the superammated officer han contimued in the service. It is difticult. I repeat, to arrive at correct conchisions as to whether the country really loses or profits by this system of superamnuation. Unless you had full particulars you could not by any possibility come to a correct conclusion on the matter.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E.I.) I would not assume that my opinion was worth a great deal, for I have not sufficiently studied the question. In reading the Public: Accounts I find that we received $8 \mathrm{Bin},(\mathrm{MH}$ or Sity, OKI and it dropped to $\mathrm{S} 34,0 \mathrm{ONO}$. Evidently some change was made. When I desire to ascertain the cause it appears very clear, because when sim,000 were received for 1871-72 the expenditure was sis, 000. Those who were paying the fees complained that they were paying more than they should do. When we reduced the fees we exacted S34,000 in 1872-73 and 836,001 in 1573.74. In those years we paid out $\$ 64,(010)$ and $\leqslant 7,000$ res. pectively. The expenditure has since increased and the receipts have remained stationary.

Mr. FOSTER. We must be superannuating it high class of officers.

Mr. DAVIES (P.\&.I.) It is worth considering whether, if we have made a reduction in the percentage chargel years ago, whether it is not now desirable under different circumstances to increase the percentage.

Mr. BOWELL. The remark of the Minister of Finance is literally true. Some superannations have taken place in the Customs Department in Montreal with salaries rumning from $\overline{i l}, \mathbf{6}(\mathbb{M})$ to SO, (KN). The total amount of such salaries received was between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 15,000$. They were superammated on the basis of the salaries receiver three years previous. In no case has any officer been appointed to succeed at the same salary. The sum paid is debited to the superammation fund,
but really a large sumh has leen sated to the country by the reluctions which have leen made.

Mr. MoMLLLEN. It is quite evident that under the operation of the Act a very large amount has been alled to the drain on the resources of the country. I was glad to hear the Minister of Inland Revenue say a few weeks ago when he attempted to defend the use made of this particular Act, that he helieved that the Government would take up this whole question. It is about time they did. I have here the return the Minister of Finance laid on the Table of the House. It appears there were retired during last vear tifo officers. Last year the mumber wats it. The number of superannuations appears to vary from fill to 6i.7. hut this year it was 6iti. We have at present on the list ini3, on June 30, 1891. The arerage allowance is 5480 : the gross
 many men have heen retired at an earlier period of life than is considerd necessary. They have been retired at iftand at 49. There has been a large increase in the Post Otfice Department and the Customs Department, no less than $\mathbf{O}(0$ superannuations having taken place in the latter. If a Minister can remore men umder the Superammation Act who have been drawing salaries of $\Xi 3,(0 n)$, and those positions remain unfilled for considerable period, why need they be tilled at all! In the Customs Department there are no less than 10 vacancies, owing to the operation of this Act. Many ofticers have been removed and superannated, and their places have not been fillen hy any appointees. It is a clear proof that there are any number of men in the several depratments who should not be there. If we can in one year superannuate ten men and leare their plates vacant, and still I presume the business of the country is being attended to.

Mr. BOWERS. I find that one man in Victoria, B. (. , was superamuated at se 40 a year when he Wats it years of ate, and another man born in 1853; 1). B. Gordon, of Ottawa, was superamuated in 1SSS, getting Som a year.

Mr. MoMULLEN. The Minister of Customs stated, I umlerstamd. that when persons were appointed to fill vacancies caused by superannuation of otticers, they received less salaries than the persons superannuated. I notice that a Mr. Labonté was retirel last year, and that the person appointerl to his place received the same salary, namely, Sif(k).

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman was not paying attention to what I said. I said nothing of the kind. I said that there were many cases in which superamuation had taken place, and where the positions were not filled, and I also stated that in many cases promotions had been made in which a smaller salary had beengiven to the person promoted. Where a man receiving five or six hunAred dollars a year is superammuated, the person tilling his place is likely to receive the same salary, lecause in cities like Montreal and Toronto, it is impossible to get men to work for a less salary, and if they did they could not live on it.

Mr. WILSON (Lemox). I think it is time that the Government should take this matter seriously into consideration. There is a very large amount of money paid out every year for superannuation, and if it cannot be curtailed in reference to the parties now in oftice, I think it should be so
arranged that persoms coming into the service shouli not be a hurden on the public funds when they retire. I find that during the last 10 years $\$ 1,492,984$ were tiken out of the pullic treasury for this superammation fund. I believe that the feeling in the country is very strongly against this, and my own feeling is that it ought not to be continued. It may le true that persons now in the service hate rested interests which we cumnot ignore, lat I think that the Government should make an arrangement with persons entering the service in the future so that they would not become a burden on the public treasury when they leave oftice. I hope that this will receive the serions comsideration of the Giovermment, and that they will le able to propound some scheme which will wercome this difficulty with reference to parties appointed hereafter, if not to those at present engraged.
Mr. MLLOCK. I think the present scheme is not a somed one and I would venture to suggest one that I think would meet the case. I have done so lefore without prolusing any results. I am sorry to say: If there is a certain salary attached to an oftice I believe that the man appointed to that office shoula have a certain amont retained out of his salary, whatever proportion of his salary is deened right. and that this should he fundel for him. allowing him a certain rate of interest upon it and when he leaves oftice he conld draw the money with interest.
Mr. BowELL. Amd if he dies:
Mr. MCLOCK. It would belong to, his estate. That is a system we have recently adopted in Toronto in comection with an institution in which I take some interest, and 1 think it is ghing to give satisfaction. If yon lowk at this list of superannuations yon will tind that men appointed at various ages, some well up in years. have only servel a few vears and are then pensioned off for life. I would like to know is there any system by which a persm entering office is required to hive a medical certificate to show that he is in soon health:

Mr. Bowell. We have to have a doctor's certificate now before the recommendation passes the Treasury Board.

Mr. MLLOCK. When one looks over this list it is surprising to find how som some of these othcers are incapacitated through ill-health. I do not think you will ever get the present system to work properly, lecause a man may succeed in getting a certificate which would warrant you in appointing him, but when he wants to retire he cam easily make out that it is in the interest of the public service that he should retire, and that he is not in good health. There always will be what I may call fraud in this comection. We have, year after year, anl increasing army of annuitants, and there is one soumd way of preventing these frands, and that is to deluct from the salary each year the amount we propose to surrender him when he withdraws from the service.
Mr. McMULLEN. It is stated here that Mr. James Cowan, otticial referee, was superammated last year, and that he was twenty-two years in the service. I think that can hardly be correct. I would like to know if there was any time added to Mr. Cowan's service?

Mr. Winson (Lemaox).
sir JOHN THOMPson. There was no time adided; that is his actual service.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would like to ask whether in view of the large discrepancy between receipts and expenditures, of $\mathbf{s e 2}(0),(00)$, the (iorernment does not think it would be fair and just to make such an amendment to the law as would provide for a large increase in the receipts " 1 io, not mean to say, of course it wond be possible to make receipts and expenditures equal, but the discrepancy is too large and the pablic will not he: satistied if it continues so in the future. The expression of the hom. member from Lemox (Mr. Wilsom) shows that this dissatisfaction is not contined .. one side of the Honsealone, but is spreading everywhere.
Mr. Foster. I do not think I can say that the Govermment can undertake to proceed in any certain way as to adopting another scheme or as to. heightening the percentage that may be paid. But this much 1 will say, that the fovermment expect that the Civil service Commission will have taken this matter up, and will make a report upon it: and they intend very carefully to consider the whole question in the light of that report. There is plenty of gooel groum for difference of opinion with reference tu the superammation system. I think a great many arguments can be adduced in fatour of it. in the line of real economy : but there is no use of our efoing into that to night. It is at guestion which, from the magnitule it has assumed and seems likely to assume in the future, refuires the attention of Parliantent, and it will receive the attention of the bovermment and afterwath the: attention of Parliament, when the Civil Service Commission shall have finished their latours and made their report.
sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. The hom. gentleman will ohserve one thing, that this superammation allowance has assumed a very serions aspect, in view of the practice which we have adopted, differing from that of the English service, in allowing the average of the salaties to hecome very large. In some of the departments at headquarters, every employe will average $\$ 1,2(1) \ldots$ si.3(1) a year. In other countries that is not permittel. They have a superannation like ours, but they do not allow men to be promoted li, seniority as we do, and do not allow the areage salaries to rum up as we do. I have no donht. considering the men who have become qualitien for superamuation during the last few years. that in the course of four or five years, we shall have a
 and I am perfectly certain that the whole superammation system will be in a very great peril when that time arrives. There is a great deal of feeling, and not munustifable feeling, on this account throughout the country: and if no alteration is made in the system, I doubt rery much if you will be able to retain it, although its aloolition would entail a great deal of hariship upon many cicil servants. It would be better for the Government to take the matter up now than to be compelled to deal with it in obedience to a great popular outburst which might sweep away the whole system.

Mr. Watson. In my opinion, as well as in the opinion of many people in the comntry, the superamnation system is a fraud on the public, and ought to lee abolished altogether. Why
should not the civil servants lay up for themselvea like ordinary people. A great many men are superanmuated who are afterwards able to oceupy prositions in active husiness. I have in my mind some superamuated men who are occupying some of the hest positions in commercial life in Canada. The system is simply used hy the Government as a means lyy which they can get rid of otticers for the sake of appointing their friemels to the positions they occupy.

Mr. FOSTER. You camot prove that from the records hrought down.

Mr. WatnoN. I think it can le proved. We hatl such a case in the Province of Manitoba, that of Mr. McMicken, who was superannuated on a large allowance, I think $S 1$, wh ia year, and who was afterwards Speaker of the Lacal Legislature. He lived for 15 years after he was superammated: he only died a yearago. When he has superammated he was a healthy, rohust man.

Mr. Boll ELL. Was his ottice filled by another:
Mr. Whtson. I do not care whether it was or not. If he was not required in the service he should have heen discharged and paid his salary up to date. The liovernment are treating the civil servants as a lot of wards, like the Indians who cannot take care of themselves. It is suggested by my hon. friend that the Government should retain a portion of their salary because they cannot take care of it themselves. I believe they are all intel ligent men, and why should they not be given their pay and be expected to save for themselves like the rest of us in this Canada of ours: The whole system is a fratud, and I think that the Government ought, in the future, at any rate. to use every means possible to curtail this expenditure which is growing every year.

Mr. McMULLEN. The Minister of Finance challenger the statement of the hon. member for Marquette, that the superannuation system was used for the purpose of removing one man in order to give another man his place. I would call the Finance Ministers attention to the very vote before us, $\$ 250$ for Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace was the postmaster of Victoria. But it was necessary to find a resting place for Mr. Shakespeare, an exmember of this House, and in order to do that the Government superannuated Mr. Wallace, giving him the full allowance he was entitled to. He kicked vigorously, however, not being disposed to give up the position, and it appears that the Governmeat pledged themselves that each year they would bring in a vote of this kind to supplement his allowance, while Mr. Shakespeare is postmaster, receiving the salary of $\mathbb{S},(40)$ which was formerly given to Mr. Wallace. And yet the Finance Minister has the face to say that the records do not prove the statement of the hon. member for Mar. quette.

## Mr. FUsirer. Neither they do.

Mr. McMULLEN. This case of Mr. Wallace is an instance, and I will give another. Here is the case of the postmaster of Montreal, who was drawing $\$ 4,000$ a year. He had served sixteen years and a half, and the (xoverument added eight years and a half to his time of service, placed him on the superannuation list last year, giving him an allowance of $\$ 2,000$ a year, and appointed a new man in his place at $\$ 4,000$ a year. I would like to know if that is not using the superannuation system for
the purpose of retiring one man to make room for another. The system has heen abused all around, and the record does prove the statement my hon. friend has marle. There is another case. The postmaster at Toronto was remored in the same way. It is high time this system vas abolished. I do not believe that the civil servants themselves are in favour of it. I belice they would prefer, with the opportunities they now have of insuring their lives at a very moslerate sum yearly, to have the system aloolished. The system has leen alused to this extent that the civil servants find themselves liable to be called on at any time to step down and ont : and if they do not do it quietly, they will have to le forcerl to slo it. They will be forcerl to apply for superamuation, under : medical certificate that they suffer from some peculiar disease in their toe or tinger or head, so as to comply with the formal statute ant enable the (iovernment to retive them and appoint some one in their place. The fact that we have on the list inl 3 men costing us an ammal outlay of $S 241$, (MO) clearly proves my assertion. The Hon. Mr. Blake, when he had a seat in this House, brought in a resolution to abolish the whole system, and proposed that 5 per cent, or 2 ? per cent should be deducted from the salaries and placed to the credit of the civil servants, hearing interest balf yearly. Then, when they had to withdraw from the service, that money wrolld le paid to them or their legal heirs, with accumulated interest. Until then, the money would be kept by the (iovermment as a guarantee of grool faith and of goond service. I hope the Civil Service Commission will bring in a recommentation to abolish this system, and in so doing they will have the support of the country. I fancy we are now losing under it in the neighbourhomd of $\$ 170,0 \times 0)$. which is a net loss, after deducting the amount the officials have to contribute. In connection with the Customs Department, I notice that Mr. Purcell was superanmated last year, and now gets $\leqslant 1,200$ a year as superannuation allowance on a salary of $\$ 1,(60)$ a year, and his position has not been tilled. I would like to know if it is intented to leave the position still untilled, or whether it is the intention of the Gor ernment to replace him.

Mr. IVATSON. The Minister of Militia said that some of these men were superannuated on account of their positions being abolished. There is one case which stands out mote prominent than any other, and that is the case of Mr. Travis, formerly stipendiary magistrate of the North-West Territories, who, after having served one year and a half and proved himself eminently unfitted for the position, had ten years added to his time and was given a pension of 8750 a year. Mr. Travis was well known to gentlemen on the Treasury benches from the eastern provinces, it was a mistake to appoint him, as he was not fitted for the office, and because the Government made a mistake they compensated Mr. Travis for it by allowing him $\$ 750$ a year for the rest of his life. I could mention several other cases where men have been retired who are quite capable of performing their work for another 10 or 20 years.

Mr. CAMPBELL. My opinion agrees with that expressed by the hon. member for Lennox. I think the time has come when the Government should consider the question of loing away with
superammation altogether, so far as new men entering the service are concerned, for of course the wh men, who have lreen in it for years, bave rested rights we ought not to disturl. With the new men. however, arrangements should be made that in their ase no superannuation will be allowed, and then in a few years we would get rid of the wretched hurden altogether. I do not see an whect at all in carrying out this system. It is not dome hy any husiness corporation, and it is not a hosiness transaction. If you pay a
 take care of himself and incest his own money, which he can olo better than the diovernment can. The itea of the fiosermment retaining 5,10 or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent is childish. Every civil servant can take care of his wages better than any one else can, and besiles that we have insmance companies, who will insure the lives of any one at a small rate, being organized specially for that purpose. I do not think that the liovermment should go into the life insurance hosiness at all. There has been great abuses in this system. In fact since the Auditor General's Report came down $\leq=(2),(00)$ have been added to the burdens of the people. In some particular cases the system has been more athused than in others. I saw a certain gentleman I could name, in my connty, when the bye-election was held, actively promoting the interests of the Government candidate. That gentleman. I believe, is an ex-judge. He never paid a single farthing into the superannuation fund though he enjoyed a good salary, yet now he draws $\mathrm{Sl}, \mathrm{GM}$ a $y$ year from the Govermment and is also solicitor of the Canalian Pacific Railway, for which he gets a silary of $\$ 1 \overline{\mathrm{~B}}, \mathrm{MO} 0$ a year. Does it not appear to be absurd that a man who can carn Sin, Mo a year should have an allowance thus simldled on the people ?

Nir JOHS THOMPSON. How many years did the hon. gentleman say he served?

Mr. CAMPBFLL. He is comparatively young, amd I do not remember how many years he was julge.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. He only served 25 vears as a judge.

Mr. CAMPBELL. IV as he not paid sufficiently for the services he performed as judge:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Half the payment was statutory provision, the statute stating that when he served 25 years he should get a retiring allowance, and he was paid a small salary on that account.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not think that should be allowed to exist any longer. Of course those who have entered the service under the old law there may be a difficulty to get rid of, but I think the law should be changed so that those who are now in the service should not expect any supcrannuation allowance at all. I think the case of our judges is worse than any other. All our civil servants have paid into the superannuation fund, but the judges do not pay in a farthing, and yet they are all paid a retiring allowance of two-thirds of their silary. Some system should be adopted by which gradually, in a few years, we might get rid of the heavy burdens now placed on the people of the country.
Mr. McMULLEN. The Minister of Justice very abruptly challenged the statement of my hon.
friend as to the length of service of Julge (larke. I see here a retiring allowance of 5,2010 to 1 . Travis. I would ask the Minister how many years he was in the service:

Sir IOHN THOMPSON. I so not know how many years he was in the service. I do not remember, but I can tell the hom. gentleman that he left the service hecamse his otfice was abolished, ani the statute umder which he was appointed provided that, if the oftice was aholished, he shombl have a superammation allowance based mot only on the length of his actual service hat with ten years arlied.

Mr. MoMCLLEE. He was fromone amd a half to two years in the service, and yet he gets a superamnation allowance. Accorrling to the statute, ats I understand it. it is necessary for men to serve 10 years to entitle them to a superammation allow. ance, or they have to get a number of years alded. In this case there must have been eight yearadded, hecause I suppose there was no special Act passed to put Mr. Travis on the superammation list. That is one case in which I think the Act has been alnased in order to give a friend of the diovermmemt an easy competence for the rest of his life.

Mr. MoGREGOR. There was another reason why Mr. Travis was superannuated. He was semt to the North-West as a julge, l, ht he was more. fitted for a lunatic asylum. I was in the district at that time, and the actions of that man should have sent him to an asylum instead of putting him on the superamuation list. He walked up an! down the streets of Calgary as if he owned the town. He said: "Take that man and put him in prison," and to prison he went ; and to superan. nuate such a man was not only doing a wrong to: the country, hat the parties who appointed him should be charged with wrong-doing in mating the. appointment. The only three cases of superannuation that I remember in our county were the: cases of able-bodied men. There was William Bartlett, who was appointed in 1874, aml, after 14 years service, being as healthy and strong a man as any one in this House to-day, he was superannuatei. He was a Reformer and hul to make way for someone else. Then there was Mr. Robert Elliott, who was superannuated after a short time and is getting Sion a year now. And there was Mr. Charles 1 . Fortier, who had charge of the customs office at Hamilton, and he was superammated in the prime of life. He has since died of lia grippe, hut up $t_{1}$, that time, up to within a few days of his death, he was as strong as any man in this House or in the service. I have no reason to timd fant if some good system is adopterl, hut, with the present methods of insurance and with the present means of saving money, there is no reason why these men should not prepare for old age as the rest of us: have to do.

Mr. (iILLMOR. It is the first time I have heard that Judge Travis was insane. I have known that old gentleman for 30 or 40 years, and I have never thought him a crazy man. He is now engagerl in literary work, writing on fuestions of law, and he is an able man, an able lawyer. He had no desire to be superanmated. He marle great complaints at being superammated. He thought great injustice was done to him in that. I have seen him here two or three times since he was superannuated. I see some gentlemen here

Mr. Camprell.
who knew him when he was practising his profession in the city of St John. He is a man of sound mind. I cannot judge of his ability, but he must have been a man of ability to be appointed to that position. I have heard him called an able lawyer, and I think he ought not to have heen superannuated. I read the report of the investigation into his conduct in the North.West, and I do not think he should have been dischargel. I think he was sat upon by a set of men who were determined to disregard the law, and that he was in the right and they were in the wrong.
Mr. Mocirfior. I do not desire to do the gentlemanany injustice. The change of air may have hat some effect upon him, but I was present in the court when he was impeached for his actions in that country, and the question was brought before one of the best judges of the North-West. Sir Donald A. smith will tell you that Judge Taylor. the judge he was tried before, was an impartial judge, a gentleman of great ability, and he found Mr. Tratis wanting, in so much that it was recommended that he should be superannuated or taken off the bench. I have no grudge against the gentleman. He never did me any harm whatever. I should he sorry to do him any injustice, but, when he was in the North. West, if I were upon oath, I would say he was out of his mind. I am glad to hear he is ietter.

Mr. SEMPLE. If there is one thing which should le remedied, it is the superamuation or pensioning of civil servants. We know that many are pensioners on the public bounty. Nearly a quarter of a million is set apart in the Estimates for that purpose every year. The number of such pensioners is increasing. It is not pretended by any means that they do not receive sufficient salary, because they all have large salaries, aml the day's work they have to perform is very short. If they spend a certain number of years in the service they are sure to become pensioners, and consequently do not make provision for the future. Their sole desire is to live as well as they can, and to get a pension as soon as they can. If it was known that public servants after they cease to serve the Government, would have to depend on their own earnings, it would do a great deal to give this class the independence which they need. Mechanics, for instance. ff they do not lay by a few dollars a year during the period when they can work, to make provision for a rainy day, come to be very poor at last, and a burden upon the taxpayers. True, there is provision for such persons in houses of industry, but these houses have to be supported by the taxpayers. I think the sooner this system is abolished the better. I notice on page $240-$ B, that $W$. Brown, Summerside, P.E.I., received $\$ 100$. He was appointed 18th July, 1886, and he was pensioned in July, 1883. I think that case requires some explanation.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think we ought to have some explanation about Mr. Travis. I do not know anything about his merits or demerits, but it does appear to me that if a man is appointed a judge and superannuated in a year and a-half afterwards, there is a strong presumption of one of two things: either that the gentleman has been proved another failure as a judge, and deserved to be dismissed, or that he is treated
with gross injustice. I hiak this case requires ex planation.
 the explanation ten tincs, but I have no onjection to repeat it. He was appointed stipendiary magistrate in the North-West Territories, under the Act in regard to that subject, and making provisions for superammation. An investigation was had into a number of charges which were made against him. While that was proceeding. on shortly afterwards, the othice of stipenliary magistrate was aholished, and the comrt erected with the same tenure that the ordinary judges have throughout the bominion, but having very much larger functions than the magistrates had. When the judicial system in that comentry was organizen. it was quite apparent to everyboly that this gentleman was totally untit to he appointed to that court. but that dial not deprive him of the right to com. pensation after the aloolition of his ottice. The other stipendiary magistrates were appointed julges.

Mr. PERRT. I think it is alout time that the Parliament of this comutry should call a halt in the matter of supermmuationi. I think the perple of this country have every desireto pay their servant: for every hour, every minute, every secoml that they work for the country, but when you come to tax the poor ratepayers of this country to pay people for doing nothing, and when they take the people's money and go to England or to Broston. t" spend it, men only tis years of age, you are doing an injustice to the taxpayers. Why, sir, when the Government does such things it would not be asto. nishing if the people came here and discharged all the members of this House and sent them about their business, and elect a new set of representatives, or at least a new (iovernment, who would do justice to the people. I find that the superammation last year cost us $\mathrm{S} 241,110.49$. Now, what is the amount paid by these officers in order to meet that sum? If the (iovernment made up their minds to tax each of these men a certain amount yearly in order to make up this sum, I wonld have no objection, and I say upon such a basis alone can we agree to continue the system of superamnuation any longer. I repeat. why should the people of this country be called upon to pay a quarter of million of money to a few men for loing nothing att all? Why, Sir, it is an unheard of thing. Is there any man who, in his own private business, would pay a servant for doing nothing? Would the Minister of Justice himself pay his servant for doing nothing; would he superamuate a man after serving him 25 or 30 years, or would any Minister of the Crown do it : No, Sir ; and I say that these hon. gentlemen ought to adopt the sime rule in conducting the business of the country that they would alopt in their own private business. They are sent here to protect the rights of the people and to take care of the purse strings. They are not sent here to take money out of the public chest and scatter it among a feu men for doing nothing. It is a shame, it is it disgrace, to have an item like this in the Auditor General's Report and in the Estimates of this country, and it is time for the Government to prepare a scheme which will compel these officials to pay each into the superannuation fund a sum
erguiadent to that which they would lne entitlen to take out.

Mr. BoW ELS. In regarid to the case of ${ }^{10}$. Brown, of stummerside, P.E.I., the hon. memere for Centre Wellington (Mr. Semple) would have seen, if he had real the entry more carefully, that it was evidently a blunder: Of course the hon. gentleman could not know that the statement that Brown was in summerside was an error, hat he will see it stated in the fulitor Generals Report that this man Brown was appointed in 1886i and was superammated in 1883, so that this report actually gives a man a superammation of slor? per annum, three years before he was appointed.

Mr. MegREgORR. It is evidently an error in the printing. I draw attention to page is of the Public Accounts. Mr. Brown had served 17 years: he had received $\mathbf{S 3 O O}$ per annum and he was superannuated to promote efficiency and economy in the service, receiving $\leqslant 102$ annually. True. he was only 58 years old, and had not arrived at the age at which he could le superannuated except for the reason given in the Public Accounts. I have a recollection of that transaction, because he was a locker in the Customs Department. The oftice was not silled becanse, from the number of employes, it was not deemed to be in the interest of the service to maintain so large a staff.

Mr. FLINT. I do not like to appear to agree by my silence with the sweeping condemnation of the whole system of superamuation which has been expressed by some hon. gentlemen on this side of the House. Within certain limits the principle is a sound one. I can conceive of a great many positions where persons in the public service at very moderate salaries, and who during a long period of service hecome broken down in health, inight be treated by the country to a reasonable and limited superammation allowance. The principle has long been recognized as a fair one if properly administered. But the great complaint I have, and I sympathize with some hon. gentlemen on this side of the House in this view, is that flagrant cases orcur in which the principle has been abused, where men who have receiven large salaries and have not become broken down in the public service or lived to an old age, have been superammated for one reason or another. I respectfully call the attention of the Government to this, and I ask them to devise some scheme by which these flagrant instances would not appear in the future. It is a great scandal to good government and a great injury to the public service generally, and it creates a feeling among hardworking people when they see the length to which this superannuation principle is carried out. As a personal allusion has been made to a friend of my own, Judge Travis, I may say I very much regret that the hon. menler for North Essex (Mr. McGregor) has conveyed the impression to which he gave utterance this evening. I remember the disturbinces that occurred at one time in regard to the judge, and while I would not go so far as to defend all of the actions and sayings of that gentleman at the time of the troubles, yet at the same time I must state that I have had his acquaintance for a great many years and that he is a person of extraordinary ability. He may have some faults of temper, but is a man of profound learning and extraordinary industry which is to day

[^32]recognized very widely in the legal profession. Whether he was qualified for the high and delicate position of a julge may lee opento question. but as to his mental capacity, amd extraordinary industry, amd his legal attaimments I think there can haraly be any question.

Mr. MLLOCK. 1 wish to call the attention of the committee $t 0$ an item of superannuation. It is the case of John Poupore, collector of slide dues at Ottawa. It appears from the report that this gentleman was appointed to the office at the age of tis years. He was in oftice only seren years ant was then superammuated at an annual salary of S8S4, and according to the report he was not then in ill-health, hut he was iq years of age. A note explains that he was retired in order to pro. mote efficiency in the service. Is there any age in regard to these appointments? The diovermment appoints a man who is 6 gears of age to a public office, and after he has been there ser en years, they add ten years to his length of service, in order to entitle him to the superammation Act. In this case there was a gross aluse of the Act and disregard of the public interest. No hon. member would dream of carrying out such a transaction at his own expense. Why, therefore, should it the done ly the trustees of the people and at the public expense:

Mr. SPEAKER. Mr. Ponume was appointed collector of slide and lwom dues, but, at the time he was appointed, he discharged the duty of Crown lands agent for the dovermments of Ontario and Quelvec, the issue of licenses, \&e., for the two provinces. About the time his superannuation took place the fiovermments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec determined to take those territories into their own hamls. Formerly the three ottices were conjoined, the provinces paying their proportion of the cost of the administration of this particular office at Ottawa. When the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec determined to take control of these branches of revenue which were formerly performed by this officer, it was necessary tor reduce the staff. Mr. Poupore was superannuated and a young man who was in the office was appointed at a much lower salary than Mr. Poupore was receiving as collector of slide and boom dues.

Mr. MULOCK. That may be some little reason for making some exception in this case. But if the Provinces of Ontario and Quelsec had an officer on their hands whon they no longer required, it was for those two provinces to deal with this ofticer according to the merits and claims put forward. This duty did not lie with the Dominion Goverminent.

Mr. SPEAKFR. He was a Dominion officer.
Mr. MULOCK. He was engaged in performing provincial cluties. Who appointed him?

Mr. SPEAKER. He was appointed by the Dominion Government, but by arrangement he discharged duties connected with those two provinces and the Dominion, and issued licenses for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. He was a Dominion otficer, however, appointed by the Dominion Government.

Mr. MULOCK. The duties discharged by him were provincial duties. He performed them partily for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. I do not see how the Dominion can be called upon to take
over an otficer of (hit years, simply because for some reason he could not iny longer lee continued in the service of either province.
Mr. SPEAKER. That was not the fact.
Mr. MLLOCK. I do not see on what theory 10 years were added to his service, and he was made a pensioner on the Dominion for life.

Mr. BOWELL. The law provides that when an office is almolished as in a case of this kind, this action should be taken, and I think the party is entitecl to claim it.
Mr. MCLOCK. Wits the office aloolished?
Mr. Bow ELL. Yes: so far as the Dominion diovernment was concerned they had no longer anything to do with the oftice.

Sir RICHARD) (ARTWRIGHT. Are we to understand that Mr. Poupore was appointed at the age of 6i. years without having previously served. because the appointment of an otticer at that ase who was afterwards to receive a superannuation is all abuse in itself. According to the law every man is entitled to superamnation when he attains the age of (in) years, and if I remember aright. ffer he reaches 6i.he must be superammated. unless the officer in charge reports specially that there are grounds for exempting lim from the operation of the Act. The mere fact of appointing him at the age of 6.5 was an abuse of the Act.

Mr. PERRY. I womld like to know if the late Deputy Minister of Fisheries is on the list for superammation, and if uot is he going tow be? I am not prepared to night to say that it is a wise thing for the Minister to do away with that department, but if the late Depaty Minister of Fisheries is to le superamnated, I say it is a shame. That gentleman is a strong. hearty, healthy man, and I do not know that he is ©0 years of age. I am sure that if he is not required in that department there are other departments where his services would be of use to the country, without his coming here as a beggar asking the country to pay him about $\$ 1,000$ a year for nothing. I want to know if he is on the superamuation list ?

An hon. MEMBER. He is on it.
Mr. PERRY. I am surprised to hear that. It would be enough for an old man like nyself who has been fighting politics for 41) years to be superannuated, but I think I am able to fight a goor many battles yet : and the late Deputy Minister of Fisheries is well able to earn his living for many years to come. Even though there may have been differences between the Minister and himself, yet there was no investigation, except perhaps some kind of a one behind the screens, and we have nothing to do with that. He is boarding somewhere here in Ottawa, walking the streets with his cane in his hands, and he is a young man, hardly 50 years of age. He looks as healthy as the Minister himself, he is full fat, and is well able to earn his living for many years to come. He must be a smart nan, he is a good scholar, he is an efficient man, and the people of the country generally do not find fault with the administration of the late Deputy Ninister of Fisheries. I say again a it is a crying shame to superannuate such a man, and put sach an expense on the country.
Mr. McMULLEN. Was the Customs appraiser of Toronto superanmated last year?

Mr. Bowell. No, sir, he was not.
Mr. MoMLLLEE. Has a new appointment been made in Toronto:

Mr. BOWELL. The dry goods appraiser resigned his prosition. and MIr. Davidson was sent from Montreal to Toronto to take his place, and the assistant in Toronto was sent to Montreal.

Mr. Me.MULLEN. I understand that he was a man named Cuthbert, and that he was a jeweller hefore being a dry goods appraiser.

Mr. BOWELL. He was appointed assistant appraiser to be used in any capacity that his services might lne required. At the time Mr. Sergeant left the department, it was necessary some one should he appointed to assist. Mr. Cuthbert was fouml to be a general business man with more than ordinary ability am tact, having been traveller for a commercial house. He had a knowledge as well of the dry gools trate as the jewellery business, ame he hat also knowledge of hardware. so that he was what I might call a generalall romed man. When I removed Mr. Davidsinn from Montreal, he was receiving Sl.f(n) a year. in plate of Mr. Sergeant, who received $\$ 1$ (ixix). I substituted Mr. Cuthert for Mr. Datidsom in Montreal.
Mr. Molldelfer. The question was brought to my knowledge by a wholesale dry gonds merch. ant at Montreal who I think is alsi a supporter of hon. gentlemen opposite. He was complaining that the gentleman appointed was a person who had not that extended knowledge and experience in the dry gounds husiness which he should have as an appraiser, and that the appointment was not in the public interest. He looked upon it as singular that a man who had been a jeweller should le appointed as appraiser in an important centre like Toronto.

Mr. MULOCK. Mr. Cuthbert is a worthy citizen of Toronto, hat I never heard of his having any special knowledge of the dry goonds trade. I think he has been carrying on the business of a jeweller in the city for the last 1.8 or 20 years. I cam speak without any doult as to orer 10 years. and 1 think he was manager also for Russell \& (io, in the jewellery business. If he did have any knowledge of dry goonds at one time, it is probable that having been out of the trade for so many years, he would not be the leest one in the world to appraise dry goods. While he is a very worthy citizen in many ways, you may find that he will not give satisfaction if he has to attend to dry gooms. There may be enough for him to do in the jewellery line, although 1 fancy that most of the jewellery comes into Canada at night. So that, while I wish Mr. Cuthbert well and know him to be an honest man and a worthy citizen-the only drawhack is that he has not had political light yet-I think he has been appointed on political grounds rather than on his merits.
Mr. BOWELL. The gentleman is not yet appointed; he is only on probation: and if his Enowledge of business proves to be of the character mentioned, his appointment will not be confirmed.
Mr. MULOCK. I would not like to do him any injury.

## Mr. BOWELL. I understand that.

Mr. MeMULLEN. How many years is it understool that Mr. Wallace is to get this additional allowance?

Mr. FOsTER. Till he dies. It is just in the same prosition as the superammation allowance.

## Custums

$\qquad$ 3093,475
*ir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. With respect to this item. there is one matter of comsiderable importance which I know some hon. mempers who are not present wanted to disenss. that is, the monle in which the diovernment propose to deal with fines amb forfeitures. There has heen a gond deal of complaint, as many members know, on the part of the mercantile commmity as to the way in Which the dustoms law has been administered and as to the enowargement which they allege, righty or wrongly, is given to informers. who they say hate in a foom many cases practically blackmailed some of the importers. It will be recollected that there have heen suits, and a gool many complaints made ats a result of this system.

Mr. FOSTPR. This roteconsistsof a fome many items. and I wond suggest that when we reach the one relating to the ontside service. we allow that to staml with the understamding that the guestion which my hon. friend speaks of can be diseussed on that.

> Salaries and contingent expenses of the Sereral ports in Sura Stotiic......... 114,5 io
sir RICHARD CARTWRIAHT. Is the decrease caused hy superamnation or permanent re. duction:

Mr. BoNFELL. Permanent reduction. I can give the lasin. gentleman full particulars if he ilesires. I informed the House last session that I would make fuller investigations to see where reductions could he male. In many cases. superammuations took place and the positions were not filler. In others, services were dispensed with, some with a small gratuity. We also cut down the item of contingent expenses, aml what is called " day pay." At Halifax the relaction by rearangement of the staff amountel to $\mathbf{S 3 , 3 0} \mathbf{w n}$.

Sir RI(HARI)(CARTWRIGHT. In doing that, were you compelled to increase the superammation allowance of any consilerable number of otticers:

Mr. BollekL. Not to any extent.
Mr. Mr.MULLEN. Have any of the ports leen closed during the past year: Looking over the receipts I tind seceral ports of entry where there is not sufficient collected to pay the salary of the collector. Such points shouhl be closed. Are there any cases where the customs receipts are so very low as not to come up to the amount necessary to pay officials?

Mr. BOWELL. There are cases of that kind. There are some ports in the Maritime Provinces and on the line dividing the United States from Canada, in the Eastern Townships as well as in Manitoba, where the amount collected is not equal to the expenditure, but these places must be kept open in order to prevent smuggling. This question has been discussed nearly every session luring the past thirceen years since I have been at the head of the department and a moment's reflection will show the madness of closing such ports. There have been some ports which have been reduced to outports on account of the falling off in receipts. For instance Guyshorough has been made an outport on account of the falling off of the revenue, and Canso

Mr. MeMclaes.
where the revenue has increased has been made a port. The same with Medway in Queen's County. Other ports of that character have been closed.

Mr. Me.MLLLEN. I am quite sure I notice some where the amount collected was not up to the expenditure amd shall take an upportunity of hringing them under the notice of the Minister.

Mr. Bollell. Vou are quite eorrect.
Customs, Ontario....................... $\leqslant=01.2: 55$
Mr. MCLOCK. Please explain the cause of this increase.

Mr. BowldeLh. It may seem strange that in almost every province except Ontario and in the North-West there has leen a large reduction. The explanation of the increase in Oitario of $5,2,01$ lies in the fact that ports have increased and the work has increased to a considerable extent. A number of new preventive stations havebeen opened. and otticers had to le appointed along the morth shore of Iakes Huron and Superior and at Port Arthur. The general increases are ats follows:Amhersthurg. Sl(x) increase, accounted for liy the increase in contingencies: Berlin, an increast of Sl(w) to the collector, who dues the whole work himself, and the revenue is increasing wonderfully. Brantford, an increase of sixi, sl(x) given to Mr.
 tingencies. Brockville, an increase to two clerk: of SIIN each. In (hatham there is Mr. Fellows who has been removed from one port and added to another. Cobmurg, there was anotficer who was paid out of contingencies and is now on the permanent statf, catusing an increatse of Siln). In (ol. lingwond there is a transfer of one officer to that port and an increase of Sin for contingencies. In Cornwall there is an adhlional sin in the salary of one of the othicers. Ginelph, an increase of another Sl(N). Hamiltom, an increase among different ofticers of som. Kingston, an increase of Sill each to three officers. Morrisiburgh, the ohl collectom has heen superamuated, and another appointed and an increase in contingency, making a total of saiva. Niagara, extra pay through the necessity of placing on an additional man luring the summer. Slin). At Ottawa the increases amount to Siok . In Owen Sound, extra pay arising from extra work through steamers making that a port of call, altogether $\$ 30 \mathrm{~N}$ ). Peterborough, an increase to the collector of $\$ 2(00$, making his salary si, $2(0)$. That is
 a year. In Picton, the increased pay of those not on the permanent staff is $\mathbf{B H}$ ), which may be decreased or increased according to the work done. In Prescott an alditional otficer had to be appointed on account of the extra work caused ly the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the ferries, but, though it is an apparent increase, there will be a decrease at that port, from the fact that the surveyor, who receivel $\$ 800$, has resigned, and the oftice is not filled and will not. le filled. If it should be foumd necessary on account of extra work in the summer, an additional man may be put on at $\$ 400$ or $\mathbf{3 5 0 0}$. At Port Arthur there is an increase of \$300), arising from the fact that an officer has been appointel in conjunction with the Inland Revenue Department. He is stationed at Rat Portage, but he comes under the port of Port Arthur. At St. Thomas there is an increase of $\Xi(N)$ to one of the officers. At Sarnia there is an apparent increase of

S $1,3 \times \mathrm{KO}$, hat that is in consequence of a transfer of lifferent officers along the lakes. At the sault, extra pay during last year amomied to Sixh. In Simeore, the apparent increase is $\leq 2.6 \%$, lut Dover bas been reduced to an outport and the ofticer there who received orerswn) has been superanmated and another man appointed at $\underset{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{f}} \mathbf{0}$ ). In Toronto, the appointment of an additional assistant appraiser and the increases to some of the ofticers show an increase of $\$ 3.3(x)$. I can give the hon. gentleman if he desires the names of those who have been appointed. At Wallaceburgh there has been an merease in consequence of the transfer of one man amounting to $\leqslant(6)$. That is the result of attach. me it wimna. The man who was tmasferred iatl Sink amd amother man was put in his place Whe had treen receiving siant. At 1 inimser there wats an alditional man placed on the staff at vir(x) per ammm: making a cotal of the increases in the province of sll. i(m). The decreases are as tollows:-At Belleville one clerk who was receiring sil.(xn) was dismissed. His successur was rppointed at Sish and Sl(x) wasalded to the salary -if the collector, making a net dectease of Sl(W). At - lifton. one of the ofticers who was receiving Eibut was retired amd his plate is not tilled. Bover, as I have already stated, wats reduced to an ontport. It formerly cost $\mathbf{S O}_{2}$ (9in) the othicers had heen transferred to Simere, and the officer there is receiving S(n) per ammm. At fort Erie there is a saving of siln). less contingencies. At tamamorue, less extrapay, Slow. In Iomion there was a reduction i.j the realjustment of the staff amounting to sinno. and at Woolstock there was an appropriation asked for last year of Sinn which was not - 0pended and which is not asked for this rear. making the reductions amome to S4.t.x), amilmak. ing the net increase in the province s.

Mr. MELOCK. Who got the increase in Picton and when was the increase made?

Mr. BoWEL.L. That is exta pay amd not an increase in salary. In that port one otficer retired who was getting seph) per immm, and anwher, Mr. Niles, was appointed in his place, and the extra pay was given to assist the collector and for extea work. There is only one otficer at licton. and the Central Railway terminus is there, and he had to appoint some one to assist him at a cost of ※边

Mr. MULOC'K. Then the officer was allowed Sinn for this extra work:

Mr. Boll ELLL. That may apply also to the outports. There are outports at Wellington, Wel. ler's Pay, at the shipping point of the Central Railway, and also two or three others.

Mr. MULOC:K. Wial the hon. gentleman explain the increase of 830 x at dohoury?

Mr. BoWVELL. Mr. Hageman was formerly paid out of contingencies and he received $\$ 600$, anil there are $\$ 100$ for contingencies, making $\mathbf{\$ 7}(1)$. Deducting the extra pay which hal been given of S400, a portion of which I suppose went to Mr. Hagerman, the net increase is left at $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{3 0 0}$.

Mr. MULOCK. Are the receipts at the port of Cobourg greater than they were?
Mr. BOWFLL. I crould not siy unless I referred to former receipts. but the collections last year amounted to $515,8 \pm \%$. There are only three
officers: there, the collector, a derk and a lambing waiter. The station is alonot a mile from the oftice. and they have also to atteml to the work at the prot. There has lneth nualilitiomal otficer admed to the staff at that port.

Mr. MCloch. There has lreen an extra clerk converted into a permanent officer. That is an anhlitional expense. Fommerly you hanla sort of elastic system, an extra clerk whose services could le dispensed with. hat now you have a permanent othicer whose services. I suppose, catn only le dispensed with on the condition of mating him a pensioner for life. Did the requirements of the othere necassitate this change:

Mr. Boll ELLL. The reguirements of the othice necessitated the emplonment of Mr. Hagerman. whether he remained there temperarily it Sin) a month or put on the permanent statf at the same salary. I may siy framkly that 1 am somewhat in accord with the hon. wentlemans opinion on this subject. The plawing of men on the permanent staff-and that is what every one of them demamds - certainly has the etecet which the hon. gentleman indicates. Whether under any new system, either at heminuarters or in the outside service, it wond not be better to have a number of thempainl by the month or hy the year is a puestion for future consideration. The answer to that is whether you wouhl get as good mento remain in the service, becallase if they han mothing to look forward to in the future they would so and come ats they pleased.

Mr. MULock. Will the hom. gentleman say when this change tomp plate that is, Mr. Hagerman from being an extra clerk tolse a permanemt rlerk:

Mr. BOWFELL. I think some time during last year. It was done certainly a long time before the election.

Mr. MLLOCK. I repeat n:y question with regard to Ss. Thomas. Pironto and Lomdon.

Mr. BOWELL. In sit. Thomas, there is omls slon increase : it was given on a preventive officer at Port Burwell, who received sid (K), amd I gave him an ahlitional $\leqslant 1(0)$. He hears the sonorous ami revy oderous name of Batkhouse. In Toronto. deInct salary of $\mathrm{Si}(0)$ which was paid to Mr. Mottiatt. deceased : dednct $\operatorname{si} 1,6{ }^{(1)}$ paid to Mr. Sergeant, who is retired. but not superammated. Then you may add for a successor to Mr. Sergeant, sí, tim) aithough the gentleman who is now performing the work is paid $\mathrm{S} 1, \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{K})$. Still, I take the sime amomet. because I think it is a little emough salay; forr a man in that position. There was an appointment of Mr. James A. Beall, at S(BN), and of Mr. M.Murtney, at $\$ 600$, and an increase given to the sul. collector at the outport of Midland. The hon. gentleman is aware the expenses of these outports are all charged to Torento. There is an increase of $\$ 200$ given to Mr. Fowley, one of the otticers on the frontier : $\$ 100$ to a man named Wilson, and an increase of $\$ 200$ to the salary of Mr. Fleming, Bishier, who has to haudle about $\$ 4,00,0 \mathrm{on}$. Mr. Faterson, who has been made an assistant appraiser, is given 2200 in addition. There is a total inerease in Tomnto of $\$ 1,200$. The total expenditure for that port was $\$ 366,58$, and the collections were 34,0,6,42\%. At London ilerluct the salary of James (irant, resigned, 8600 , and $\$ 1,(000)$ which was taken for a new ofticer but no appointment has been made
ret. One of the chief clerks having died a short time since, then Mr. Dreany was appointed at sion. aml Mr. Mchean at Sixh. An increase of SEM is siven to Mr. Tilluat, who is performing the work of chief cherk. The total expenditure at
 I think Mr. Dreany was appointed during the last rear. Mr. Talloot got his inerease when he was promoted after the death of Mr. Kwing. He was promoted on the recommemation of the late Mr. Newburn. Inspector of loots.

Mr. Sl"THFRLAND, l motice there is a seneral increase all along the line. and 1 want to take this maatsion again to call the attention of the Minister to the port of Womelstok. I notice in many cases where the revenme is not nearly as large as it is in Womelocock, that it cost a great Neal more to collect it. amil harolly think that justice has been done to the officess there. Owing to the peeculiar circumstances of the prote as the Minister knows, the work is much haver than it is at many other ports. The otheials are cery aliligent and attentive to their dutiesand there should be some recognition of their service in this general increase all along the line. The Minister is a wate of the fact that there are many other places where the revenue is not as large as it is at Woomstark, hat Where it costs at great deal more tocollect it. I give St. Thomas as an instance, where smaller revenue is collected, but something orer sl. (MW) more is paid for collecting it. At sit. Thomas the public buildings are better, amb there are greater conveniences for doing the work than at the purt of Wenolstorek. While I have no desire to adronate an increase in the expenditure of the department in any way, I think the men at all the ports shouhd be paid on somewhat the same scale, so that justice maty be done at all the ports. In my opinion the officers at Womplask have not leren treated ats well as the otheers in some other ports, taking intu atcount the duties they perform ami the amome of revenme wollecterl. The Minister knows that the matter of anceommondation at Woolsterek has leeen brought ta his attention very often, he knows it is not what it ought to be, considering the large amount of hasiness tone there.

Mr. BOWFLL. Will the hon. gentleman tell me what he means when he siys that they are worse paid then they are at St. Thomas:

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I notice on the list that in some places where less revenne is collected, the otficers are letter paid.

## Mr. BOWVLI. Vou said Nit. Thomas.

Mr. SUTHFRLANI). 1 instanced St. Thomas
 stock it only costs $\mathrm{E} 3,1\left(2 \mathrm{i}\right.$ to collect $\mathrm{S}_{-}^{-},(\mathrm{MNO})$. That is a very material lifference. These officers shonh receive the same pay, at all events, as ofticers whe have less work to perform. considering also that the port yields a larger revenue than does the other. That is reasonable and just. It must be known to the Minister that owing to special circumstances, the work is heary. The distance of the stations is great, and these officers work very hard at night in order to keep up with their duties. I have often seen them working late in order to get out their report. If they are not out early in the morning, they camot get to the station and attend to their duties, and often for want of sutti-

Mr. Boweda.
cient assistance merthants have lren put to considemble incomenence. I submit that the fats are such as deserve the consideration of the Minister. I simply male this propesition. that when a man does more work than amother occopring a similar position, he is entitled to more paty.

Mr. Boll EL.L. The genemal proposition of the hon. gentleman is correct, ame every one will agree with him. The highest salaty paid at st. Thomas is $\mathrm{S} 1,20(0)$. The collector at ifompiock, who is a very good one receives sil. 3 (h).

Mr. SUTHERLAND. He has been : 10 or 41 vears in the service.

Mr. Bowfel.L. Not quite so longe as that. If the hom. sentleman had applied that remark to the late collector at St. Thomas, he would have leten quite cortect. for he was a very ohd gentlemanwhen he died. I removed him from a small place tos. Thomas, aml he proved a capital eollector. The. work at Sit. Thomas is altogether of a different character. amd much ereater in colume than the work at Wionlstoch. The fact is that some thousamb dollars more may be collected at onfe port than another. but that is momdiation of the work deme. That depends on the muniler of totions at which the ofticers are compelled wattend in order to receige gemals on their arriad. That is the case at St. Thomas, which is perhaps the most thriving town in Ontarion next us Wendstock. I have remosed atticers from prints along the fromtier where rery litle work is now done owing to the construction of railways. ant I have semt some of these officers to it. Thomas at increased salaries. 1 consider that the otficers are paid in proportion to the work at both towns. In regaral to accommondation. I thought a new ofthee had lreen rented for the accommotation of the people of Womatock. I will not argue the yuestion of pub. lic huidings, becamse that may come up umder the publie works. When the hon. gentleman becomes Minister of ( instoms he wall find that it does not follow that where there are the largest collec. tions there is the greatest amount of work. That depents to a great extent on whether the place is a preventive station or a malway centre. It must also be lome in mimi that twe of three outports are attached to St. Thomats, which swell the expenditure, and this circumstance doe: not enter into the calculations as regards Wome stock.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The hon. genteman hats not shown that I was incorrect, although his explat nation as to why increases were not male may be satisfactory. The Minister knows that I simply took St. Thomas as a place close by, amd lesired to be strictly fair in the comparison I made. I ask the hon. Minister to bear in mind that Wiodstench is a more important malway centre than is St. Thomas, and the stations be-ing situated at so great a distance the work is more severe on the officery. I do not complain in regard to the salary paid to the collector. but his assistants do not receive the same salaries as are paid in other places for the work they do, amd the positions they loold. If I had desired to occupy the time I could have shown the Minister that I was thoroughly accurate in my statement, as may le shown by a comparison of the different places, and the number of officers and the amomits paid to each. I consider I made a very fair compurison. I siovalid like the
statements I have made, which are all borme out by the facts, to le taken into consideration with a view to doing justice.

Mr. SPFAKER. I have a somewhat similar complaint to make to that brought forwarel by the hon. member for Oxforl (Mr. Sutherdand), with resperet to the outport of Pembapoke. I atmit the ruth of the statement mate hy the Minister, that the amount of revenae collected is not a fair test of the amonat of work performed. but at this parti-
 there is only one otheer at a siblary of sitno. 1 am not asking that the salary of the otheer le increased. but I want te point out that the efticiensy of the service is not what it ought to be. The otherer has :o attend to the railway station, to lowk after parcels coming ly post aind varions other matters. He has to attemi every train that comes in. lucaltise he has not only to wollect duty on those gexuls that atrive by mil. lut he has tosee that datiable gowhs fissing morthward on the line are lexsked after when phasing that particular point. The effect of it is that the ofticer is obliged tolse out of his oftice during a very great pertion of the tinee. Ihope the Miniter will enmsider the necesity of giving some assistance to the oftieer at that partionlar place.

Mr. MrylCl.LES. What are the receipts iat barrington. Nowa Scotia?
Mr. Bowfill. Collertions, ミl.azibamdex penses ? 우, 3i-.

Mr. Mr.MLILLEN. I thomght the Minister sid there was no port at which the cose of expenses exereded the amomut receivenl.

Mr. Boll ELAL. On the contrary 1 sam there were quite a number, amil give the reatoms why they were not abolished, amel stated it was generally in the Maritime Provinces on the cosast, amd also in the west, and in the Eistern Townships on the Cinited States lmoder, where it wats nevessary to keep up a kind of protective service.

Mr. MrMUl.LF.N. Duts the Minister know that $C \therefore$. Hagerman, lambing-water at the outport of Neweastle, lives in Neweastle or does he live in Port Hope?

Mr. Bow, ElLL. He must live in Seweastle if there is such a man there. If Newcastle is anout. port the expenses are probably charged to bort Hope.

Mr. Mo.MULILEN. I am informed he lives at Port Hope : perhaps there is not enough room at Port Hope for two or three oftheers. and that he is wharged to the outport.

Mr. BOWFLL. I can tell the hon. gentleman that there is nothing of the kind. There is un such case in the whole $1,(\mathrm{MO})$ ofticers that are attached to the Customs lepartment, aml in no case can he or any other member show that any man has been charget to any other port or outpoit than that in which he does his duty. I am not in the inabit of aloing business in that way.

Mr. MemULLE.N. Are we to umlerstamd that he is a resident of Newcastle?

Mr. BOWELL. If he is not. I know nothing to the contrary, nor am I prepared to say the hon. gentleman's statement is not true. If it is true the man is not doing his duty and it shall low looked into.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Whe is the athicer at Pelee lisham now:

Mr. Bollifil. Melommick. The smee man ho was formerty collector has beren reinstated.
Mr. PITERSON (Bramt). What Was done wita the man who was apmanted and plismissed?

Mr. Bowfel.l. It is just one of the exses that me hom, frieml from North Cork (Mr. Muleck) re. ferred to. He never was appointed. He was put on temporarily to is, work when Mctormick wats removert te the mimbimi topertorm ather work, and for reasoms which lyate fully to the Homse. last vear. After investigation 1 fomm that Mr: Mé"ormick was at gext otherer, amil minstatert him ami dispersed with the services of the ather.

Mr. PATERSNX (Byano. My revollertion ot it is hardly in that way. I thoughe that sentle. man was remularly appointed, and fanlt was fommi Iecause he hat lx+u diemissed, and the dam was lisputed as 1 remember, and a ceytain amomut was offered. Did he acrept the amment that was onferea be the department, of what was the amenomt givet him:

Mh. How Fill. He was pail at the rate at sf(x) or sink a year for the actual the he was em. plover.

Mr. PATBREON (Bramt. Fiverohing is forely there nown.

Mr. Bolltel.L. I los mot think ererything is lovely. When 1 make the statement that he never was ippointed 1 trust the hon. grentlemam has suthi vient contivence in me a melieve it. Atwhison had never beten appointed. but was plated in the sevvice. temporarily. 1 malerstame the hon. gentleman to donht that.

Mr. PATERSON (Bmat). It is merely my reodlection of what acomred last reat. I think theme was a telegram from the Minister suying that he: hanl treen inppinted.

Mr. Bolle Eld. If the hon. senteman inter. prets "appointment " tomean, that when lanto a collector: put a man on for a certam time. that wasan appointment. But wedo not consider that a man is appointed until the Order in (iomeil is pasised appointing him.

Mr. PATERSON (brant). 1 know the Ministe: of Customs sutficiently well to know that when heas Minister silys he will appoint some one, he sees the appointment is contirmed by ath oreler in Comill.

Mr. Bow Fild. Sot always.
Mr. PATERNON (Bmat). With very mate en. ceptions.
Mr: BOWELL. I oftemsay I will recommend an appointment mader certain circumstantess amd is the circumstances do not justify it l do not do so.

Mr. PATERSON (brant). I venture to think that when the hon. member undertakes to ahminister his department and to make recommemdations to Council that he is alwut as powerful as all the other members of the l'ivy Commeil put together on that point.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTS I notice that the Minister of Customs, or his suceessom, receutly superammated an ofticer in Kingrion of the mame: of Pigeon.

Mr. Bollell. Ves.

Nir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. 1 know Mr. Pigeon. If fancy he must be man of about 70 years of age, it is true $:$ hut he is a hale and hearty man and well enough able to discharee his duty for some years tocome. What was the reason of super. ammation:

Mr. Boll ELL. From age, and lecanse I was informen that he was mot attembing to his duties as at honsekeeper and messenger shomla do, amblat supposed that he was mable to do it foom his age. That was the representation malle to me. anill superammated him.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. I an mather surprised if those representations were male to the hom. Minister. Who is appointed in his place:

Mr. Jow ELL. I am only spaking from reeod. lection, hut I think a min mamed (Garson.

Sir RICHARD) (ARTWRIGHT. If I am correctly atriseal. Mr. Pigeon, who I should aty is quite eapable torlischarge the duties of the riftice for some years, hats been superammated at the age of 70 a all the man appointed in his phace is lit or (i.).

Mr. Boll ELLA. If that is the casse. I Wats deceived, that is all I can say.
sir RI(HARI) (ARTWRIAHT. If that is the case, the economy in the publice service has in that respect heen pretty seriously interfered with. I suppose you know the age of the officer appointed.

Mr. BOWELL. I can tind it out.
Mr. MULOCK. Jesterday we learned that the (iovernment had allowed tish from Newfoumdand that were lutiable to come into (Gmala duty free. I wish to know whether any such privilege on arbitrary exercise of power hats taken plate with regard to anything lesides fish.

The (: HAIRMAN (Mr. DeNisos). I think it is out of order. We are diseussing the salaries and contingent expenses in the several ports of the Province of Ontario. I do not see what comection that has with the duties of fish from Newfommlland.

Mr. MLLOCK. I am not discussing the tish question ; that was disposed of yesterday. 1 am asking whether any of these officers in Ontario--. --.
The (:HARRMAN. I have ruled you ont of order.

Mr. MULOCK. Perhaps yon will wait till I put. the question. I referred to Newfommland as inn illustration that the Minister might hetter umlerstand what I desire to refer to. It is well known that different rulings oltain at different ports. Not long ago a Toronto merchant informen me that a higher duty had been chargerl, depending, of course, on appraisement, on certain classes of goods, glass, for example, imported through Toronto. than was charged on similar goods imported through at certain other port. While that may depend on the judgment of the appraiser, a still greater injustice would occur if, in other circumstances, the law itself was disregarded. I wish to know whether any record of such cases is kept"

Mr. BOWELL. If the hon. gentleman wants to enter into the general question of the management of the Customs in reference to the orders given to the appraisers under the law, I shall be quite prepared to enter into that question at any Mr. BuWell.
time. But what that has to do with the particular item umler discussion I am at a loss to know. These difficulties with the different apmaisers have occurred ever since there has been it tariff; hat I camot say that $I$ ann realy to enter into that question under the Estimates.

Mr. MULO(K. We are now discussing an item involving an expenditure of nearly $\$ 1.06 \%$. 1 h 1 for the enforcement of the (ustoms Act, and I think it is perfectly fermane to this item to ask the question that i have askel. I resire to know whether there has been any anthority given to any otficer of the department to dmit any dutiable: growls free:

Mr. BowELLA. Nos such order has been issmed. If the hom. gentleman refers to the question of Scwfommand fish which was diseussed last might, explanation will be given as promised in proper time.

Mr. MULOCK. Is there a recort kept of duties remitted:

Mr. Boll ELL. Yes. All luties that have remit. ted have been remitted hy order of the Treasmy amd the Fxecutive.
sir KICHARD) ('ARTWRIG:HT. Ender what item does the bon. gentleman propose to discuss the question of the remission of duties or the nomcollection of duties in the matter of Newfommand tish:

Mr. Boll FLL. It will come up when the papers mosed for are hrought down. I never supposed that in discussing the Estimates, we would have an attack mate on the whole policy of the borernment, and I sulmit to the hon. gentleman whether any question of that hind has ever been propumaled or a Minister expected to enter into a deneral defence of the liovermment on any question of policy in (ommittee of the Whole, when passing the Estimates.

Mr. FosTER. I would like to point out that there are very few members present, and the promise was made that this whole question would be discussed? When the papers are brought down. They have not yet been brought down. and it would conduce to the general information of the Honse, who take a strong interest in this question that the debate should be held over until then.

Nir RICHARD (ARTWRI(iHT. There is great comvenience in discussing a subject of that particular chatacter, when you can have question and answer. I think it is only fair, when discussing estimates of a million dollars for Customs to enquire into sucif a matter as the fact that for a period of years a particular duty has not heen collected. I do nost want however to press hon. gentlemen opposite on this occasion, and there is no ohjection, if an item be left over, discussing thematter later. I do not want a series of set speeches nor do I suppose hon. gentlemen want it, if information can be better alotained by short discus. sion and question and answer. We will not go on with the discussion now, it being melerstoml that we will take it up when asked to pass the item of outside Customs service.

## Customs, British Columbia.. <br> $\$ 51,445$

Mr. BOWELL. There is an increase here on accome of establishing an office at Blaine, a new
town on the Sound, where the railway crosses the border, about twenty miles from New Westminster. There is also an officer appointed at Huntingdon, the crossing place of the line which connects with the Canadian Pacitic Railway.

Mr. MoMULLEN. There are three officers in (Chicago at a const of $83,(0)$ ). Why are they employed:

Mr. BOWHLL. They do not cost us anything. They are placed there for the convenience of rail way companies and to facilitate passenger tratfic throughont Ganalia. The diand Trunk Railway asked us to appoint an officer, Mr. Thompson, who has been in the service some years. They pay the money to us, and we pay it to the men. We objected to their paying the men becaluse they would then become servants of the railway instead of being under the control of the department. Mr. Handwell had charge of the station of the Dichigan ('entral, but is no longer there. As soon as the Canadian Pacific Railuay made connection by means of the Wibash Railway, the trattic fell off to so great an extent that the company no longer required him there, amd he has been relieved of dity. Mr. Reid, the third man, is paid hy the Canadian Pacific Ratway. There is also an otticer at Minnesota Junction, Nt. Paul, paid by the Northern Lacitic Railway, and another at Tacoma, paid by the Northern Pacific Railway, in order to superintend the transfer of Canalian foomls from Canada passing in lond through the Énited states to British Columbia.

> Salary and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection $\$ 19,000$

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). How many inspectors hate we:

Mr. BOWELL. Fiveor six. Noval Scotia onte: New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islam one: Quebec one, extending as far as Kingston, and one from Kingston westmard to Porth Arthur. Also one in Wimnipeg who has charge of the whole North-West, and Mr. Clute in British Columbia, who is also collector at New Westminster and discharges the additional rluties of inspector. Mr. McMichatel, who is tinancial inspector for the whole Dominion, is now performing that work until a successor is appointed to Mr. Mewburn, deceased.

Mr. OBRIEN. Is the present staff of inspectors at all adequate for the work to be done, and is there any real economy in having a small staff as compared with the amount of revenue which may be lost to the comutry by the want of sufficient force : I consider that the country would he hetter served liy having a better staff and the revente would be increased.

Mr. BOO WLLL. I am not sure but that the hint thrown out by the hon. gentleman is correct. There is a very large charge for travelling expenses for the inspectors, and, if they are to lee of any value, it is evident that their value must be conditional on their efficiency, and it is for us a very serions matter to consider whether the area travelled by these inspectors should not be reduced, so that a more constant and hetter inspection might take place.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I suppose the Minister is not anxious to state who is to get Mr. Mewhurn's position?

Mr. BOW ELLL. Not very anxious.
Mr. PATERBON (Brant). In regard to the position of Mr. Clute, while it may he very well to economize and not have toos !nany officers, it may be possible to give one man too many offices. I see that Mr. Clute is collector of customs and inspector of customs, amd he receives extra pay as an exciseman-in fact he receives pay from tive different sources. The gnestion arises whether he can be an efficient collector of customs and inspector of customs for all the ports of British Columbia, and fill these different othices hesiles:

Mr. MULO(\%. Ts thereayy ditticulty in getting enough persons to fill the vaciancy?

Mr. BowkLL. I have not fomm any.
Committee rose and reported the resolutions.

## MESSAGF, FROM HIS ENCELLENOY.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON presentel a Message from His Excellency the (iovernor (ieneral.

Mr. SPEAKER reall the Message, as follows:Stanife of Preston.

The ( iovernor General transmits to the House of Commons supplementary Fstimates of sums required for the strvice of the Duminion for the year ending the 30 th June, 1892 , and in accordane with the provisions of the British North America Act. $186 \mathrm{~T}_{\text {, }}$, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.
Gutersment Morse,
GTaw. : :1-st March. 1sto.
Mr. FOSTER moved:
That the Message of His Excellemor, with the Estimates, be referred to Committee of supply.

Motion astreed to.

## NUPPLEMENTARY FSTMMATES.

Mr. FONTERR. I may say that $I$ would like $t$, take these Estimates upand pass themand let them go to the Senate and become an Act as soon as possilile, because there are some items there which are stully needed for the work of this House. Our own funls are almost exhatusted in consequence of the long session of last year, aml, therefore, I suggest that we might take this up to-morrow, if the hon. gentleman has no objection.

Sir RI(HARI) CARTWRIGHT. As far as may he, we will be desirous to meet the wishes of the hon. gentleman, but we would like to see these Estimates for a moment or two before making any promises.

Sit JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTURIGHT. I understand that the Minister of Finance wishes to proceed with the supplementary Estimates to-morrow: What other Government lusiness will he take up?

Mr. FONTER. The other Estimates.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Could the Minister of Justice give us any idea as to the time when the Rellistribution Bill will be ready for its submission to the House?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, I cannot. I think I will he able to sity something more cletinite about it next week.

Mr. MULOCK. When may we expect to have copies of the reports on which fovernor lientral's warrants were issued?

Mr. FOSTER. They are being preparen.
Mution agreed to: and House aljourned at 1 a.m. (Friday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Frimon, lat April, Is!e.
The Spratiket tomk the Chair at Three delock.
Pratems.

## PRIVATY BILAN.

Mr. MILLS (Amitpolis) moved :
That the time for presenting private Bills be extended to Friday next, Sth of April, in atcordance with the reonmmendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Motion agreed to.

## FIPste READINGis.

Bill (No. f!) respecting the Cobourg, NorthumberLamd and Pacitic Ralway (ompany---(Mr. (inillet.)

Bill (No. in) respecting the Ontario and Pateitic Railway (ompany:-..(Mr. Bergin.)

Bill (No. ill to incorporate the C'analian Ratlway (ompany.--(Mr. (illies.)
Bill (No. io) to incorporate the Kingstom Belt Line Railway (ompany--(Mr. Tistale).
Bill (No. i:3) respecting the Quidppelle. Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat (company.-(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Bill (No. 54) to incorgorate the Niagara Falls amd Queenston Railway and Bridge Company..-(Mr. Macionell, Algoma.)

Bill (No. ins) to amalgamate the National Mutnal Loan and Builling Society of Montreal and the National Mutual Loan and Building Society of Hamilton under the name of "The National Loan and Building Society. "-(Mr. Langelier.)

Bill (No. aff) to confirm an agreement letween the Tobique Railway Company and the Canadian. Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Skinner.)

Bill (No. $\mathrm{ai}_{\text {I }}$ ) respecting the St. John and Maine Railway Company and the New Brunswick Railway (ompany.-(Mr. Skinner.)

## THE LONLON FLECTION.

## Mr. SUTHERLANI) moved:

That the petition of Thomas S. Hobbs and others. electurs of the city of London, presented to this House on Wednesday last, concerning theconduct of William Elliott. Esq. Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, be printed in the Votes and Proceedings.

Motion agreed to.
Mr. SUTHERLAND moved :
That the petition of Thomas S. Hobbs and others, of the city of London, be forwarded to William Elliott, Esq., County Judge of the County of Middlesex, for his information.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I ask that this resolution shall not be put, as it is out of order.

Sir Johs Thompos.

Mr. SPEAKER. The motion is out of order.
Mr. SUTHERLAND. Before the Orders of the Day are called, I would ask whether the papers concerning the London election have been laid on the Table in accordance with the Address to His Excellency, and, if not, when they will be laid on the Table:
sir IOHN THOMPSOS. I thought they had all heen hrought down. I will see to that.

## (ENSUN ANT) STATISTICN.

Mr. MILLN (Bothwell). I would ask the leader of the (iovermment when we may expect the map' which the House agreed should be furnished representing the districts and the cities and municipal and county boundaries:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. It was ordered immediately after the passige of the resolution, and I will ascertain hetween this and Monday.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). I would also ask the Govermment as to the proposed report in reference to incomes over a certain amount, whether the Minister will be able to furnish us from the census with a statement of the parties who are receiving an income of more than Sove or Sl,(NO), and the amount of those incomes.

Mr. CARLING. I will make the necessary enquiry, and let the hon. gentleman know on Monday.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. loes the hon. gentleman know whether any enguiries were made which would enable my hon. friends question to he answered, because, judging from my recollection of the census papers I satw, I doubt very much if any such questions were put?

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). If there has been no such information collected, this census will be extremely defective.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The question the hon. gentleman askel the other day was within what time such information could probally be brought down.

Mr. MLLs (Bothwell). les.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I suppose he hat not particular reference to the census any more than to any other source of information. I will endeavour to ascertain.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). My impression was, when I put the question, that the information was embraced in the census, but there would be a little difficulty in furnishing the information experlitiously.

## NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGH'T. I would like to enquire of the Minister of Agriculture when we may expect information as to the retails of the nationality and birth-places of the population? It is now a year since the census was taken, and I should think that that information ought to be ready for production in a very short time.

Mr. CARLING. The question was asked in the House some two or three weeks ago. I made enquiry and was informed that we would likely have that laid on the Talle of the House by the midrle of April. I expect to be able to do so.

## NEGOTLATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. DAVIES (1'.E.I.) I would like to ask the hon. gentleman whether any negotiations are at present pending between this Government and that of Newfoundland with reference to the settlement of the difficulties between the two Governments?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I can hardly say there are any negotiations with the Government of Newfoundland. There have been communications with the Colonial Office on the sulject of our relations with Newfomilland.

## ORDNANCE LANDS--TORONTO.

Mr. DEWDNEY moved second reading of resolution (11th Mareh) declaring it expedient to convey to the Corporation of the city of Toronto, certain ordnance lands of that city.

Resolution read the second time, reported and concurred in.

Mr. DEWDDNEY moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 58) to authorize the conveyance to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, certain Ord. nance Lands in that city.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## SUPPLY.

House again resolved itself into Committee. of supply.

## (In the Committee.)

## Civil Government-Department of Interior - To pay salary of Chief Clerk from 1st November, 1891, to 30 th June, 1892, at $\$ 2.800$. <br> $\$ 1,866$ bi

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I suppose that this is the salary intended to le paid to Mr. Burgess for his services, from the 1st November, 1891, to 30th June, 1892?
Mr. DEWDNEY. Yes.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think it is time now we should understand what the Government propose to do with that gentleman. There was apparently a slight difference of opinion hetween two important members of the Government as to Mr. Burgess, when we last had that gentleman under discussion. Now, I think we ought to know whether the views of the Minister of Interior, or of the Minister of Justice are going to prevail, and whether Mr. Burgess is to continue in the position of chief clerk for his many merits, or whether he is, as the Minister of Interior rather intimated, to be restored in all honour and glory to the position which he has so well filled as Deputy Minister of that department. I think now the hon. gentlemen have probably come to an understanding, and we desire to know what they propose to do with Mr. Burgess.

Mr. DEWDNEY. I do not recoilect that there was any difference or conflict of opinion with regard to Mr. Burgess between the leader of the House and myself, when this matter came up before. When the question was asked me what position Mr. Burgess occupied, 1 think I stated that a report of Council had determined that he should occupy the position of chief clerk, but I
proposed to recommend that he should be reinstated. Of course, the report has now been brought down, and it indicates what conclusion was come to. This item is to pay the salary of a chief clerk, which has been muprovided for, and upon its being voted it will le paid to Mr. Burgess, who is now in the department, and has been acting, as I said hefore, as Deputy Minister up to the present time, without being alle to draw any salary. After the Order in Council was passed an application was made to the Auditor General for his salary, and the Auditor (ieneral said that as there was no such salary voted by the House, he was unable to sanction it.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(GHT. I do not yet quite understand from the hon. gentleman what the Government propose to do. I did not see the report the hon. Minister alludes to. Is Mr. Burgess to become deputy head asain or not?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The report which my colleague refers to is the report on which his case was originally dealt with, along with other persons in the department. The other lay when the matter was mentioned, I merely wanted to guard against its leing supposed that it had been decided upon to reinstate Mr. Burgess, whereas my colleague had merely stated what his own ciew was.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(;HT. I think surely we have a right to know. This is a matter of great public moment. The hon. gentleman has not forgotten that Mr. Burgess and a number of other parties in the Department of the Interior occupied the attention of this House for a considerable leugth of time, and were the cause of the proluction of divers blue-brooks, covering several hundred pages, one of which I have in my hand. Now, I think that the Government at this present. time ought to be able to tell us definitely what they have decided to do with respect to Mr. Burgess, whether they think Mr. Burgess deserves to be reinstated, as was undoubtedly intimated by the Minister of Interior, or whether they think that they will continue him as chief clerk, deeming the reduction a sutficient punishment. I think that is a matter that the House have a right to be informed of at this stage, and that is the point to which I desire to call the attention of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Interior. We want merely to know what the Government have decided on doing. The question is of very considerable importance, having reference to the discipline of the department, and having reference to the matters which were brought to our attention in the Public Accounts Committee last year. Surely the Government are able to tell us what they intend to do with respect to Mr. Burgess.

Mr. FOSTER. I am afraid my hon. friend has not read the information which was brought down and laid upon the Table of the House. That information is contained in the report of the SubCommittee of Council, which took up the cases of Mr. Burgess and the other employés of the Interior Department. If he had read that report he would have found the decision to which the Government came, and no other decision has been reached. That decision as regards this officer is simply this: That whereas he was at that time Deputy Minister, he should be reduced to the rank of a chief clerk, and that the Honse be asked to vote him,
not the minimum salary, but the salary of $\mathbb{S}, \mathbf{, B ( N )}$ as chief clerk. The item at present before the House is to carry out that recoumendation. The recommendation was adopter, and by a minute of Council passed ; it is the dovermment's decision, and no further decision has heen arrived at. Mr. Burgess, as my colleague says, has heen acting as leputy since. What arrangement will be made for a Deputy Minister in the future, is a matter that the tovernment has not considered, and consequently I can make no statement about it.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I uan understand that this is a rote for the salary of a chici clerk; it does not require any explimation to see that. What I say is, that the fovermment ought to he in a position to tell us what they propose to do with Mr. Burgess. Here is a gentleman who was the head of a very important department, and whose condract was censured by the Public Accoments Committee-whose conduct, as I understand, appears reprehensible in the eyes of the Government themselves. We ask to know what they propose to do with this genteman. It was intimated to us very plainly and distinctly by the Minister at the head of the department that, in his judgment, Mr. Burgess ought to be reinstated. The question I put is a very simple and plain one, whether, in making that statement. the Minister of the Interior represents the decision his colleagues have arrived at : and, having been hrought formally to their no. tice in that fashion by the Ninister of the Interior. I think the House are fully entitled to know what the (iovernment have decided on doing, and if the Govermment have not made a decision they ought to make a decision and let us know. That appears to me a very reasonable proposition under the circumstances.
Mr. FOSTER. The Government have reached a lecision, and the decision is that Mr. Bargess shall be a chief clerk, and if the House will rote this salery as of a chief clerk, he shall get $\delta 2,8(0)$ a year.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. That is no answer at all.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The Government ought to agree on this subject before they invite a discussion in the House. Now, the leader of the House has told us one story, the Minister of Finance tells us a second, and the Minister of the Interior tells us a third.
Mr. FOSTER. There is no divergence.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Let us see for a moment. The Minister of the Interior suys that it is his intention to press upon his colleagues the reinstatement of Mr. Burgess in the office which he formerly held. This is a frank declaration of his wish, so far as he is concerned. What is to be done with Mr. Burgess in the immediate future ? The Minister who leads the Government in this House says: "I do not know; apon this subject theGovernment have not come to a conclusion." "Oh," says the Minister of Finance, 'the Minister of Justice is mistaken ; the Govermment have come to a conclusion." The hon. gentleman must not have read the return brought down to the House. If he will read it he will see that the Government came to no conclusion. Does the Minister suppose that by an inconsequential statement of that kind he can deceive the House or any member of it? The question is

Mr. Foster.
not what is Mr. Burgess's present status. Everyboly knows that. The question is, what is the status the Covernment intend giving Mr. Burgess in the immediate future, and the infornation brought down gives no information on that subject. and the leader of the Government has frankly told the House that they have come to no conclusion. If that be so, what is the use of the Minister of Finance rising and making such a statement as he has just addressed to the House. We all know that Mr. Burgess was reduced to the rank of first-class clerk, that no provision was madefor the payment of suchanofficer, aml that it is about tobe made at this moment. But there is this important consideration which grows ont of the question : if Mr. Burgess is to be restored, then this is a temporary provision for a first-class clerk, and it should be so shown in the Estimates. If some one else is appointer. then there is to be a permanent first-class, clerk added to the staff of the department. That is perfectly clear. If Mr. Burgess is raised to the prosition, unless the Government say that the appointment of a first-class clerk as a permanent officer is a necessity, there is no need of voting this appropriation beyond the time that Mr. Burgess is to hold that office. What does the Goverument sity \% Are they going to make a permanent addition to the clerks of the department, and make a permanent positition for a clerk of that grade. or are they going to restore Mr. Burgess to his former position and make temporary provision for his salary while he oceupies this inferior rank? I say this is a matter alout which the House should lis. informed. I am expressing no opinion on the sub. ject, I do not propose doing so ; but I ask the Government to inform the House what their intentions are in this matter, and they rught not to press: the House to vote an appropriation until they are prepared to state to the House their intentions.
Mr. FOSTER. I think the hon. gentleman has not read the item. If he had read the item, a large part of his criticism would fall to the gromm. The item is: for the salary of a chief clerk from lst November, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.
Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Certainly.
Mr. FOSTER. It is only a portion of the present year, and this item carries no further than list July:

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The Minister is well aware that he can take an appropriation only for 12 months at most.
Mr. Foster. I do not take it for 12 months.
Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). For the balance of the year. An appropriation camnot be taken for more than 12 months, and it must expire with the current year. Does the hon. gentleman propnse to address stich an argument seriously to the House: Does that furnish the House with any information as to whether an additional permanent first class clerk will be appointed or not? If we are to have an additional first-class clerk, let us know it; if not, let the hon. gentleman inform the House, so that the House will know precisely what is heing done in the matter.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. We have a right to know what the Govermment propose to do in the matter.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It is evident that the Minister of the Interior is more honest in his declara-
tion respecting this matter than are the other members of the (iovernment. He has declared that it is his wish to reinstate Mr. Burgess to the position of Deputy Minister. This is shown by the fact that in the ordinary Estimates provision is made for the payment of a Deputy Minister at a salary of $\$ 3,200$ annually. So it is evident that it is the intention of the Minister over that department, at all events, to appoint Mr. Burgess to the position of leputy Minister immediately after 3oth June. I think the Goveroment should inform us what they intend to do in this matter. The investigation which took place with respect to the management of the Interior Department during last session before the Public Accounts Committee reveaterl a state of affairs which did not reflect crealit on the head of the department amm on the Govermment, hecause it showed clearly that the head of the department and the deputy head, if the cridence given before the Public Accounts Con:mittee is to he believed, hat no proper supervision wer the payment of money for that department of the puhlic service. There can be no justitication set up either by the Minister, or any one on hehalf of the department, of the conduct of the officers of the department from 188.7 up to last session. There were irregularitiescluring the whole time, andirregularities which were contrary to the oath taken by the officials of the lepartment, an math which required that they should not be paid for extra services. During the investigation I paid particular attention to all that anampired, ain! I hate yet to le satisfied that the work which was clamed to have been done, was done for the money paid. I am not satisfied in my own mind that the work was done at all, in many instances. But the systemprevailed in the department of clerks making out accounts and getting other clerks to certify to them in order to draw money. That is the impression left on my mind liy the evidence given, and in some cases this was Imrne ont by the evidence. We have the evilence of Mr. Mcrabe to the effect that he had allowed his name to be used on an account for services which he never performed, and which he did not know had been performed. There can be no doubt that these irregularities were of a very grave character, and the pumishment meted out to some of those engaged in the transactions was altogether unequal to the offence committed. Some officers had suffered by that investigation because they told the truth, although they were not so guilty as others mentioned in the report brought down by the Commission appointed to investigate the matter. That Commission has punished some men who should not have been punished, because they came before the Public Accounts Committee and told the truth, and it was in consequence of their haring told the truth that we were able to make a successful investigation of the affair. They were punished by command of, or at the instigation of their superior officers. After reading the report of the Commission, I think the whole object of the hon. gentlemen who prepared that report was to endeavour to make it apparent to the House and the country that this system of irregularities prevailed before the present Government came into office. There was nothing to show that that was the case. It is true one of the witnesses who came hefore the Commission stated that he helieved that he had some indistinct recollection of some-
thing of that kind having occurred under the Liberal Administration of Mr. Mackenzie, but there was no evidence to show that any such irregularities had taken place under the Administration which preceded the present (iovermment, and the object of the report seemed to be to convey the impression that that system had heen prevalent under a former fiovernment, and it only came out under the present Government. The fact is there was no reason why these men should not draw extra money until after the passige of the Civil service Act, which was in 1882.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. 186i.

Mr. SOMERVILLF. It is the amended Act to which I am referring. Previously there was a Civil Service Act, hut it did not prevent the drawing of such money.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. It did. The provision was exactly the same.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. The idea of the Commis. sion was to whitewash the officers and the department, and to enlea rour to make it appear that they were no worse than the officers unler a former Administration, and that those evils prevailed under a former Alministration. That is no excuse what ever. If a former Administration were guilty of irregularities, that is no excuse for the present Administration allowing similar and worse irregularities to prevail. I think the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate this matter have let a great many of these men down very softly. I might just as well say what I think. 1 think that these officers know more than they have alrearly told. I believe that there are men in that department who, if they were to tell all the truth, would shame the head of that department and the Government of this country, hecause I am satisfied they are in possession of facts which have not yet been brought before the public in reference to the transactions that have taken place in that department, and which would enable the public to see that the whole department hat been rotten and corrupt for years past. This is the reason, Mr. Chairman, why these men have heen let down so easily. They have been fined a month's pay because their mouths are to be shut, and because the (iovermment knew that it would pay them to shut their mouths. But I fancy the time will come when we will be able to get at the bottom of the management of the Interior Department, and if the statements I have heard recently can be proven, and I have reason to believe they can, there will be revelations yet brought to light with regard to the management of that department which will startle some of the inembers of the Government themselves; because I suppose that they do not all know the transactions which have taken place there. I believe that the Government are entitled to give us this information, whether Mr. Burgess is to be reinstated in his office or not. A vote has been taken by the Government to pay the salary of the Deputy Minister, and this present vote is only in the name of a first-olass clerk up to 30th June. I think we should know whether this vote of $\mathbf{2 3 , 2 0 0}$ for a Deputy Minister is to be paid to Mr. Burgess or not.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There is evidently not much use in replying to a gentleman who apparently only debates the subject for the purpose of giving an insult, and that is the position of the
gentleman who speaks about whitewashing, and our attempting to justify ourselves by showing that the record of some other Govermment is just as bad. No such attempt has been made, and that is almost the only ohservation I shall offer with regard to his remarks. The Civil service Act which is sitid to have been passed in 1880, was passed in $186{ }^{-}$and contains the same prohibition against the regular clerks receiving extra pay that Civil Service Acts have always contained ever since. In pursuing the inrestigation which was begun by the Cominittee on Public Accounts, the committee of the (iovermment found that the same practices had heen committed by other clerks in the service, and the same penalty was applied to them, as woud be applied by any persons attempting to hold anything like a fair investigation. With regard to the ohjects which the hon. gentleman not only surmises, but endeavours in the most offensive way to attribute to us. I shali lease them altogether unanswered. The persistence, however, which is displayed by the hom. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard (artwright) and the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), seems to me extraordinary, unless it is based upon some impression in their minds that something is leing kept bick from the Committee. I can quite understaml why they should press for information if they suppose that there was some decision of the Government arrived at with regard to Mr. Burgess which has not been communicated to the House, or if they supposed his case was pending before the Government. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) was quite mistaken in saying that I had stated that no decision had been arrived at with regard to Mr. Burgess. What I said was that no decision hat heen arrived at with regard to what the Minister of the Interior had intimated to be his view and wish in the matter.

Mr. MLLs (Bothwell). Will the hon. gentleman excuse me. I did not pretend to say that there was anything in the Ministers statement which showed that Mr. Burgess had not been put in the position of a chief clerk. I understood that perfectly clear; but I wanted to know, was there any decision as to the question whether Mr. Burgess should le restored to the position of Deputy Minister:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. If that is what the hon. gentleman meant to say, the inference was a little unfair, when he asked the committec to suppose that there was a difference between what I and my colleague beside me said with regard to the action of the Government. What has been done with regard to Mr. Burgess is stated in the words of the Finance Minister, and the committee will see it agrees with what I have said. The only decision arrived at is : that he should be deprived of the position of Deputy Minister and relegated to the position of chief clerk with the maximum salary. It is with a view to carry out that decision that the present vote is asked, and that of course will last only till the 1st of July. As to Mr. Burgess's reinstatement in the office of deputy, no recommendation has been made to the Government, and no application whatever has been made, and it would be impossible, therefore, for us to state what we would decide on any future application which may be made in this matter. At the present moment I have not the slightest knowledge that any such is to be made.

Sir Johi Thompson.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Well, Mr. Chairman, the information which my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cirtwright) asked, has not been rouchsafed to the committee yet. The committee desired to know whether Mr. Burgess, occupying the position of a chief clerk and receiving the pay which the committee are now asked to vote to him. aml diseharging the duties of deputy head of the department, may not be paid the salary of Deputy Minister. The law allows that to lie done, I umderstand.

Mr. Foster. No.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The practice has been to allow a chief clerk who discharges the duty of a 1)eputy Minister, to receive the pay of a Deputy Minister, and as this House has already voted the pay for a Deputy Minister, can he not receive that pay?

Mr. FOSTER. It cannot be done unless it is votel.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It has heen roted.
Mr. FOSTER. Yuu have got to have a special vote for it. We camnot pay the difference between the salaries without a special vote of the House.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Although he rlischarges the duty?

Mr. FOSTER. It makes no matter what he discharges. If we decide that the difference is to lee paid it can only he paid when voted by the House.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) And the hon. gentleman does not intend to propose such a vote.

Mr. FOSTER. You do not tind it there, do you?
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I have eyes to see, and I have intellect to understand what is there. I asked the hon. gentleman a plain question and a reasonable question, and that is whether he intends to propose to the House that it shall be paid?

Mr. FOSTER. I will tell the hon. gentleman what I intend to propose when I decide?

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then the hon. gentle. man distinctly says that he declines to give the information. The House is asked in the face of this report to vote at the rate of $82,8(x)$ per annum to Mr. Burgess for discharging the duties of chief clerk, and whether the Government will ask the House at a further time to supplement that by the difference between this $\$ 2,800$ and the salary of a Deputy Minister the hon. gentleman leclines to say.

## Mr. FOSTER. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then the House is entirely in ignorance as to whether Mr. Burgess is to be punished or not. The House is asked to vote this money without any information whether an additional vote will be asked for making Mr. Burgess's salary that of a Deputy Minister. The report which the hon. gentleman brought down, and which is in my hand, states, with reference to the case before the House :

[^33]I understand that the hom. gentleman is not only asking that the salary be increased to $\$ 2,800$ from this date, lint that the increase took effect from the day Mr. Burgess was appointed muder this recommendation, so that the recommendation reducing him to the salary of $\$ 2,4(0)$ was never acted upon, is not intended to be acted upon, and his salary is to be $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{s}(\mathrm{N})$ and not $\mathrm{S} 2.4(0)$. I think that in that view of the case, the House ought to be taken into the contidence of the fiovernment who should state why they do this. There may lue reasons, and I do not say there are not. There may lee valid reasons, but the Goverment have a right to state these reasons to the Honse, tis to why Mr. Burgess was mot left at the salary of se.f(N), to which they reduced him. and why they paid him צ2. $S(X)$ a year from the day he began to discharge the duties of chief clerk. I think the paragraph in the report which my hom. friend from brant (Mr. Somerville) referred to. hats justitied the statement he male that the sul. Committee of Comed intemed, partially to justify these irregularities, by intimating that they had oceured miler a prerious fovernment. The patagraph in the report reads as follows:-
" That from a period dating at least as far back as 1805 a practice began to grow up in the department under which occasional payments for extral work were made to nermanent clerks in violation of the chase.
That is the clanse. They do not state what the evidence was. or that any actual case oceurred; but they say that a practice began to brow up. My hom. friend reminds them that no evidence was offered in the Public Accounts Committee justifying that statement. and if the Committee of Council. were in possession of evidence, in addition to that taken hefore the Public Accomats Committee, to justify it, I think they had a right to give it to the House, and to give the names of all the parties, as well as those attached to the report, who were guilty of irregularities between 1882 and $18 s 9$. It is stated in this repert that during the years from 1882 to 1889 inclusive, this occasional practice became frequent, and under it several permanent clerks received extra payment. Sow. I do not think the House is being treated with that perfect fair-play which it has a right to expect. The Minister of Finance himself was one of the committee who recommended that Mr. Burgess's salary be reduced to $\$ 2,4(\mathrm{~K})$. I assume that he had good grounds for that recommendation. He now recommends that that $\$ 2,4(0)$ be increased to $s 2,8(0)-$ not from to day, or because of anything that has transpired since-at least he does not tell us so-but dating back from the time when the Deputy Minister was degraded. If he asks the House to vote this sum for the anterior period, I think he has a right to tell the House why he asks it.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think a gool deal more. I think we have a perfect right to know what the policy of the Government is with respect to Mr. Burgess. This is not an sffair of yesterday; it has been within the knowledge of the Governinent for at least nine months. The facts known to us now were known to them as far back, I think, as the lst of July last; nine months is ample time for them to make up their minds what they will do with a deputy head guilty of the irregularities that Mr. Burgess was guilty of. What we have a right to know is how the Government regard the conduct of a deputy head who not
only permits irregularities to exist, but who is himself guilty of them. This is not a mere question of extra payment. That might be allowed to pass as a venial irregularity. This is a deliberate use of false names, over and ower again, by these parties. Persons who do, not exist or who were not in the employ of the department, were constantly named for a period of years as having done work and received payments. What we want to know is how the (iovernment regard the conduct of a deputy head who permits such thinge to exist in his department. We have a right to know whether they propose to reinstate him or to keep him as chief clerk. To all intents and purposes Mr. Burgess is to-day Deputy Minister of the Interior : he is performing the linties of that oftice: he is acting, as we bave been told by the heal of the department, as Deputy Minister, and is receiring a saliary very nearly commensumate with that which he enjoyed as deputy heal--so, s(o) instead of $\$ 3,2(2)$. Cnder these circumstances, the country at large an: this House have a right to know what the Government propose to do, more especially after the statement malleby the Minister of Interior, when he intimated that his view of Mr. Burgess's comduct was that he was a fit and proper person to be reinstated. Now, Sir, I do not know what the reasons of the Minister may be, but I must saty that my hom. friend had reasons for saying that the public would be justified in forming the opinion that Mr. Burgess knew a geat deal which it would be inconvenient to reveal if under the circumstances he should not be reinstated.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think there is any need for any extra heat alont this matter. I think the report of the committee, and the explanations that have been given in furtherance of it ly the Minister have been fair and frank. The Govermment do not wish to conceal anything, and are not concealing anything. The Government have explicitly stated in the report their opinion of all these irregularities. The Government after full consideration of them, have awaried a certain penaity, ame the report of the committee, indicating what they thought was a proper measure of punishment, has heen brought down and laid lefore the House. The Government, in carrying out their judgment as to the penalties that gught to be infficted on these gentlemen, ask that is certain sum be voted. That carries out their intention and the intention of the committee : and it was recommended to Council, and atlopted by Council. Mr. Burgess had been guilty of lapses, or of conduct such as necessitated punishment, and the Government thought it would be a sufficient punishment that he should be deprived of his high and responsible office of Deputy Minister, and should be reduced to the rank of a chief clerk. At the same time, the committee felt and the Government felt that the degradation in rank, together with the loss of \$100 yearly of salary, was severe enough punishment. Although there may be a point for my hon. friend to hang his contention upon in the worling of the report, the idea was simply this, that we had no power to fix a salary other than the minimum salary of a chief clerk. At the time, it did not occur to me, and I suppose it did not occur to the other membersof the committee, that there was no vacancy of a chief clerkship in that department, and consequently the wording of
the report was as it was. But it was the intention of the fiovermment when Parliament met to ask that Mr. Burgess's salary should be placed at $\mathbf{s} 2$, , $s(m)$ instead of the minimum of $\$ 2,4(N)$. As my conlearue has stated. the (iovernment have decided that after aiscussing and considering it. They have discussed and decided nothing else. We come down and ask the Honse to give effect to their decision in this supplementary estimate for the remaining months of the year. We could not do anything else without first coming to Parliament. It is impossible for us to give Mr. Burgess the difference in salary, as my hon. friend intimates we should, unless we cone to Parliament and ask Parliament for the appropriation; and when the full Estimates are brought down next year, the intention of the liovermment will be plainly seen and can be rad from those estimates. The intention of the fiovermment at the present time, frankly and honestly stated as I have done it, is shown in this supplementary report. With reference to other remarks which have been made as to the heinousness of these offences. as to our going lack to lsio and so forth, the Committee of Council extemled its investigations both heyoml the particular persons mentioned and heyond the perion treated hy the Public Accounts Committee. There was nio intention to conceal anything. We simply went back as far as possible in time. and we found certain facts, and set forth those facts without palliating any of them. whether under one forermment or the other. With regrard to the assomption that this was done in order to whitewash Mr. Burgess. and that punishment was not given because there might le something to reveal, I lo not think it is worth while to notice these statements. It is a cheap way to make one appear virtuous by saying that if there were a chance to give evidence in regard to certain things, certain things might be shown. The better way is to show them. But the foverument took the siew that they had to apportion what they thought would be the proper punishment for these offences exposed by the committee. They did not intend, in the first place, to err on the side of excessive punishment. and they did not propose to let any who had been guilty of wrongcloing escape without punishment. So far as the Government are concernel, there was not one single thought as to what any one in the department might know or might not know, when the recommendations were made or the punishments were given to them. Now, there were lapses, and somebody says the fiovernment ought to express its sentiments with regard to those. The Government expressed its sentiments in that report. Its opinion is that such methods were irregular, that they ought to be pmished, that they were contrary to the law, but at the same time none who fairly went through the investigation of the Public Accounts Committee. and no one of the committee who went through that wider and further investigation afterwards, on which our report is based, can come to any other conclusion than that, although the letter of thelaw was violated, andalthough punishment should be meted out to those who violatellit, yet at the same time the public treasury did not suffer ; and I take issue entirely with the hon. gentlemanon thatside whostates it is his conviction that the work was not done for which charges were made. My opinion is that, lack as far as 1875 and even further back, you will find the
begimning of the practice which grew more prevalent from ISS: and culminated in ISM) when it was stopped hy the department itself. The committee do not intend to palliate the offence, but the practice did grow up, and the reasons are set forth in the report why it did grow up, hut neither the fiovermment nor the treasury were in any way robled of their due. service was given for the money pail. and hating gome through with the committee from hegiming to end. I have no other than a settled conviction that these clerks did the work aml did grool service for the Government, and that in the eml moner was saved for the treasury rather thatn lost. That view does not prevent the conclusion that there was a wrong system which enght to have heen stopped, but we minst take into question ans well that it was stopped before the investigation of the committee was undertaken, as appears from the report of the committee, hased of course on the facts. Now, with reference to Mr. Burgess. I think that, taking into account his services and chatateter, we must not stand up here and becanse at technical wrong, or at wrong, leaving wut the word technical, has leen committed. sit as murciless jurges in the matter. Fvery one may have a moment of weakness. to fuote the phase used by the leater of the Opposition and which I helieve he platiarises. We must temper justice with mercy, and take into aceount circumstances as they are developed along the whole conrse of these transactions. We will gain nothing for the public, ame we may do violence to our own conscience and sense of right hy leing over severe in matters of judgment : anil as regards Mr. Burgess, I have no hesitation in saying that, taking his chatacter and eomeluct into ilecount from the legiming to the end, although he was guilty of a technical wrong which he ought not to have done, I think his punishment is amply sufficient.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRICHT. Then the only thing we can gather from all this, putting the three statements of the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Iustice, and the latter statement of the Minister of Finance together, is this : that, practically speaking, all the punishment they choose to inflict on Mr. Burgess is to make him chief clerk for one year and then restore him to his office. Now, if the Minister of Finance will state what the fovermment are going to do, this discussion will come to an end. Of course we can express our opinions to the House, and the country can form theirs as to the course the Govermment propose to take, hut that I think the Minister ought to do. He ought to tell us if he considers that this penalty for a single year of reducing Mr. Burgess to the position of a first class clerk is sutficient. To all intents and purposes, he has tohd us they are going to reinstate Mr. Burgess, as soon as our backs are turned, in the prosition of deputy head, with the old salary of $\mathrm{SB}, \underline{200}$ a year. By putting the statements of the Ministerstogether, I can draw no other conclusion.

Mr. FOSTERR. I am not responsible for the conclusions the hon. gentleman draws. He has drawn before now some very extraordinary ones and has not always found that the people approved them.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI'HT. That does not affect the facts.

Mr. Foster.

Mr. FOSTER. The conclusion he draws is not correct. He camot either logically or honestly draw any such conclusion from the statement I have made.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The conchasion cam fairly he drawn from what has been stated by the hon. gentleman's colleague who is in charge of the department whose conduct we are now discussing. The hon. gentleman was asked a question pointlhank hy the hon. member for South Oxford, and he informed the House that it was his intention to recommend that his late deputy, acting deputy in the interim, be reinstated. Nothing can be clearer than that the hom. Minister at the head of the department stated his intention to reinstate Mr. Burgess as deputy head, and I do not think my hom. friem is drawing any illogical or dishonest conclasion when he assumes that the covermment are gring to do what the Minister of Interior said they would.
Mr. LAURIER. Thehon. gentleman has sail that justice ought to be tempered with mercy. That is right and proper, but if the hom. gentleman will set a custom such as this, he has evidently in his mind the intention of applying it by-and-bye. What is the case in hand: It is that of Mr. Burgess, and the hon. gentleman has intimated that in his case justice ought to be tempered with mercy. To what extent? We hal it from the Minister a moment (ass) that for the present the salary of Mr. Burgess is to be reducel to the sum of $32,5(5)$, and he is to le deprived of his rank. At one time it was intended to reduce his salary to $\mathbf{S}^{\circ}, \mathbf{4}(1)$, but the hom. gent 1 man has mate an explanation on that point Which is not very clear. It is only after being pressed again and again that the hon. gentleman inought down the report of the Committee of the Privy Conncil, and in that the intention is expressed of reducing the salary to $\$ 2,4(1)$. This the hon. gentleman explained was simply an oversight, so that the intention from the first must have been to vote the silary of $\$ 2, \mathbf{s N O}$. How long is Mr. Burgess to be reducel? At present he is discharging the duties of deputy head. As far as that is concerned, there has been nothing altered in his position. Deputy head he was by law and by factup toa certainperiodlast fall, and deputy head he has continued to be since by fact though not by law. It must le manifest to the hon. gentleman that there is no other conclusion to be drawn from his words and from the words of the head of the department, and from the action of the department, than that Mr. Burgess is to be restored to his position on the 1st July next. I muderstood the hom. gentleman to say that Mr. Burgess could not be restored because his salary was not voted and the Govermnent would have to come again before Parliament, but the salary for a deputy head has ineen voted, and therefore the Government can at any moment restore Mr. Burgess to the position of deputy head from the ist July next.

## Mr. FOSTER. That is right.

Mr. LAURIER. Then why were ive not told that before? Now we are told that the Government have made provision for the appointment of the deputy head. Is it their intention or is it not to appoint Mr. Burgess to the position he occupied ia short time ago, is it the intention to pay him the salary for the work he is now discharging? There is no other conclusion to be drawn from the action
of the Government. If the intention of the 1 iow ernment was to degrade Mr. Burgess to the salaty of a chief clerk. the: would have given him the work of a chief clerk. but insteal of that they give him the work of a deputy head, and, in all fairness and seriousness, I say there is no other conclusion to be drawnthan that the Govemment haverecidednot perhaps formally in Council. hut amongst them-selves-that Mr. Burgess is to be restored to his former position on the 1st July next.
Mr. Foster. I am sure the hon. gentleman will take my word that there has been no such decision at all. There hats been uo recommendation to Comeil. there has been no disenssion of the matter, nor has there lren any decision in Comencil. My hom. friembls press me to say what I camoot say. that is. what the intention of the cosernment is. The (iovermment has formed no intention.
Mr. LAURIER. Then they ought to have dome so.

Mr. NOMERVIIIS. I desire to call attention to some inconsistencies in the report presented by the Committee of the Privy (omucil in regard is these irregularities. Clatsie 2 states:
" That from a period dating at least as far back as 180 a practice began to grow up in the department nuder which wecasional payments for extra work were made to germanent clerk: in violation of this clanse of the Civil Serrice Act."
The third clanse saty:
"That during the year 185e tu lss? inclusive, this necasional practice becane frequent. and under it several permanent clerks received extra payments, either in the name of outsider: or fictitious persons. or through temperary clerks for work performed wholly or in lart by themselves.
When we turn to clanse 5 , it is stated be this Committee of the Privy Conncil that the sums paid irregularly to permanent clerks. as nearly as could be ascertained, amount to S9,017.43, from 18.5 to date. I stated hefore that it was evidently the intention of the committee to leave the impression uron the House and the public that this practice had started in $15 \% \overline{0}$, and to shield the present Govermmeat and the present head of the department on the gromed that this practice originated under the Reform Covermment. I have proof here to the contrary, because it is stated that all the amount paid, that is, $59,017.34$, was paid between 1881 and 1891, and they to not find a dollar paid out for these services before 1881. though the report says that the practice prevailed from $18 \%$.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) It says it began to grow up in 18\%.

Mr. sombrville. They do not point to at single instance of one dollar leing spent in this irregulur mamer from 185 to 1881 . This report contradicts itself in that way, and shows that it was the intention of the committee to cover up these irregularities and to whitewash those who had committed them by leaving the impression that they had prevailed previous to the present Government coming into office. Now, I will call the attention of the Government to a little bit of the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee. I might entertain the House for hours in regard to this evidence, but I do not intend to do so. It is very evident that the Government intend to reinstate Mr. Burgess. Now, I will call their attention to one statement made by Mr. Burgess before the committee. I have no prejudice against Mr.

Burgess. 1 helieve in a certain degree he has been a capable ofticial, but he hats done some things which camoot possilly lee sustatined by this House. This was sworn to liy Mr. Burgess. Mr. Bowell asked him:
"I anderstand you to say that to suar knomledge no permanant clerk in your department hats received extra mis?
Aml the answer given hy Mr. Burgess was:
. 1 say, with the exeeption of Mr. Turner who was here this morning. there hats not."
Then the chaimam, that is, the hom. member for Wist Vork (Mr. Wallate), asked:
$\because$ You sucak of the whole deparment! ". $-I$ do.
"Yu du not know of amy other"-No."
This irresularity in regarl to Mr. Turner was one of the most stattling brought out in the whole insestigation. It was shown that Mr. Tumer had drawn 5.444 .8 . that this system of pating Mr. Turner extma money had heen suing on for vears. that he was hating his atecounts eertified to in the matme of a math who was supposed to he called - Weseph Wright, amd it was proved before the committee that Joseph Wright was never a resident of (canala, that he was a distant relative of Mr. Turner, that he was a schoomaster in the states, and visited Mr. Turner ancasionally, hut the accomats were made in Mr. Wrights name, and Mr. Tumer emborsed the cheques in Mr. Wrights: name. The evidence also showed that Mr. Wright had died. and that Mr. Purner had gone on signing the dead mans name tor the cheques in orider to get the money. Mr. Burgess declated on wath that he knew of no other case where the public: monel had been paid for these services except that of Mr. Turner. and here we hate the report of the Committee of the Irisy Council giving us a list of thirty or forty ofticials in the lepartment of the Interior who had heen drawing sums for extra services ranging from 530 and 540 and sioup to S2. $4+4.5$. And yet we are told that this man is an etficient servant, and that he ought to be reinstated. Weare toll by the Minister of the Interior that he intends to reinstate him. let we have evidence to show that this man. as the deputy head of that department, swore that he knew of no irregularities except in this one case of Mr. Turner, and we have the Privy Conncil Committec exhibiting the fact that thirty or forty ofticials in that department had been carrying on this system from 1ssi to 1891 , and that $89,017.74$ had been paid for these services. Now, they can form their own estimate of Mr. Burgesss abilities and capacity to discharge the duties of that office, and if they want to reinstate him, they can do it. I have nothing against Mr. Burgess personally : I ammerely trying to discharge my duty in looking after the interests of the public.
Mr. FOSTER. My hon. friend has struck a mares nest, as usual. Because there is one statement there which says that this practice began to grow up in 187., and thereafter assumed larger proportions, comparatively, from 1882 to 1889 : and because in another part there is a list of those who have received and certified to these irregular payments extending from 1880 up to the date of that investigation, that therefore there is no proof that previous to 1880 money had been paid contrary to the Civil Service Act. Now, the bottom falls out of that entirely when I make
this statement : The committee conlii not go back too far, and the committee set the limit hatekward to which they should go for the apportionment of the pumishment, at 1 siso, aml that list is simply a retail of the accoments paid irregularly, those who certified to the:m integularly or the manner in which they were certified 6 , whether it was a temporary clerk or an outsider from ISSO to 18!日. That list is simply to apportion the pumishment over that perion, and for thase persons anly. If my hon. friend will look orer that list he will find that every person who wompfully receiven, or wrongfully certified to. or assisted in, the payment of money between those iwn periols, received his punishment. That is all there is to that. He then makes a point in reference to the evidence given by Mr. Burgess. He attembed that committee : he might have hat the faimess to state: 1 , this commmittee that Mr. ?urgess asked leave to an before the committer again to testify that when he made that statement he had reference to ohe particular case and had not given the whole facts, lint that there were other eases. and he came before the committee and stated them inm askel leave to amem his evidence. I think the sense of fatmess of most hon. gentlenen would lead them to take the amenled evidence ather than the tirst.

Mr. SOMERVILLF. The Minister of Finance is altogether wrong with regard to the reating of this clame in the report. The report says: "That the whole sum thus irregularly paid to permament officials for extra work amomiterl. so far ats can be


Mr. FONTERS. No.
Mr. NOMERVILLE. Ves: I an mow rembine from the report. If you lon not le lieve me I will haml it over to yon.

Mr. FOsiter. Then I would ask leave to amemd that.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. That is just as I rath it before. Then the commitere ofo to show that while the whole amount from 15.5 to date was S 1,017 . they give a tahle to show the sum that wats patil from 1881 to 1891 . Sow, 1 wonld like the Dinister to straighten that out. He accused me of making a statement not loone out by the evidence, and I have the evidence in my hand to show I was right. I would like him to medmit either that my statement is correct, or that his report is not correct.

Mr. DICKEY. I camnot follow the reasoning of the leader of the Opposition when he siys that the dovernment has arrived at the conclusion to reinstate Mr. Burgess after the lst of July. I have heard nothing to-day or on the previous accasion to lead me to that conclusion. I do not think, either, that any fault can be found with the Government in respect of the punishment which they inflicted upon Mr. Burgess. I think no one who knows Mr. Surgess, and the position he formerly filled, and his degradation to a lower rank, involving the los: of a large amount of salary, can come to the conchasion that the punishment is not sufficient for the offence which he committed. At the same time, I desire to say that, speaking entirely for myself, I should be sorry if the Government did reinstate Mr. Burgess as Deputy Minister. It is very awkward to discuss a matter of this sort involving personal matters, to discuss the conduct of

Mr. Somervilie.
a gentleman whom we know personally, and against whom we are very desirous not to sily a single word. But in a matter of this sort we have a public duty to perform, and the impression that the perusal of the evidence taken hy the Public Aceounts Committee last :year, conveyed to my minl. is that Mr. Burgess has proved himself disqualified for the management of a large department. He umbolitedly commived at the illegal payment of moneys, some of them under circumstances which seem rery little creditable-1 do not say that it iavolves any moral guilt, but the very fact that he held the high position that he did. involving large responsililities, calls for a stricter account from him than the same irregularities would call for if they were committed by a man holhing a lower position. We have to consider also that the very fact that Mr. Burgess eomnived at these irregularities, demoralized the diseipline of his department, and brought it into such a state that we have it in evidence that one of the clerks sent a messighe to him that unless he got a certain favorar he would tell something that would make Mr. Burgess ashamed. That, Sir, is at position that no deputy head of a department should put himself in. I think for these reasons, much as I regret saving anything whaterer that would injure Mr. Burgess spospects, so far as my juig. ment goes, these facts disentitle Mr. Burgess to he replaced in the position of deputy heal of the department.

The ( HAIRMAN. I wish to inform the committee that the amended item reats as follows:" To pay the salary of A. M. Burgess, chicf clerk, from the lst November, 1891, to the 30th June, 185). at the rate of $\mathfrak{S z}, \mathrm{s}(0)$ per ammum, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil service Act.

Mr. APMSTRON(: I wish to ask a questionI tind that this provides for the paty from the lst November last. The revelations before the Public Accounts Committee took place, I think, in June. How was Mr. Burgess paid between the end of Jume last aml the !st Norember? Was he paid, or is it the intention to pay him, as chicf clerk, or as leputy Minister of the Interior ?

Mr. DEWINEFI. He was paid at the emd of October, and he was acting leputy Minister up to the end of October.

Mr. ARMSTRON(: The revelations were made in the month of sume, and they were of such a character as, I think, fully justifies the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Dickev) in saying that Mr. Burgesses reinstatement would be a rery grave matter. I do not intend to say anything to hurt Mr. Burgess. He is a gentleman for whom I have personally a great respect, but I must say that I think the Government are very severe upon him. They talk about tempering judgment with merey, but I think they have practised it to a very small extent. During these tive months from the time the crime was revealed up to the lst NovemberI suppose it was for fear of shocking him-they have let the thing go on, but paying him his salary, and now they intend to pay him to the end of the year at the rate of $\Omega^{2} 2,800$ per year. Now, I say that is harilly the mercy we ought to expect ; it is not sutticient leniency. Many poor men have had to expiate such conduct behind prison bars and be maintainel at the expense of the country. Mr. Burgess, however, had to pay his own keep and
expenses. Inded, the diovermment have not shown him sutticient leniency, for they are groing to make a deduction at the rate of $\mathrm{St}(\mathrm{N})$ per year from his salary. It is a little tow hard ... harsh treatment, as compared with the crime.

Mr. SOMFPVILLLF. I shoull like the Minister of Finance to state how he can strabghten out his report.
Mr. FONTER. It could he easily done if I hat the original docoment here. I shall have to and the original and compare the copy with it. What I suspect is that there is an error in the words "from 1s.-. to date." I think those words should lee "from ISSI to date." That does not controvert the statement that the practice has grown up in is.a.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. It certainly contworts your statement, if it appeats that the whole amomit was patid for from ISSI to $18!11$. because it has not been shown that any money was paid previons to that date.
Mr. Foster. It wats not the object of the eommittee in the table to show what money had heen paid previous to 1880 . The investigation wemt back to 1850 . The amounts that were painl in that way. and the names of the parties to whom they were paid, were limited to the years 1 isso to 1801 .

Mr. MILLA: (Bothwell). Is this report hased ont evidence taken in the Hounc, or did the Commission take evidence:

Mr. FOSTER. The Commission had the evidence taken before the Public Accounts Committee under their consideration, bat there were a gromed many clerks whose names were not brought hefore the Public Accoments Committee. These had to be investigated individually, as they were not investigrated by the l'ublic Accounts Committee. and the Committee of Commil investigated not only thesecalses, hut the eases of those who were brought before the Public Acenunts Commitee. The committee investigated every indivional case, both those that were brought before the Public Aceomits Committee and those that were not.

Mr. MII.L. (Bothwell). I should like to see the evidence of regular payments being made previous to lssi. I do not remember any statement hate before the Public Accounts Committee which warrants the statement that irregularities began in 15\%. One witness, I think, madea statement befure the P'ublic Aecounts Committee which was liahle to that interpretation. ? out he stoutly denied afterwards that his words were rightly understool. So I should like to see the evidence which the Dinister of Finance siys the Commission took.
Mr. MeCARTHI. I have been very much surprised at the answer given by the Minister of the Interior to the question as to Mr. Burgess salary up to Ist Novemier. I have a very distinct recollection that Mr. Burgess was not treated at the time as the other offenders were. They were suspended, and of course their suspension at once debarred them from their saleries. But Mr. Burgess's resignation was offered and was not accepted. I took some interest in one of the offenders, Mr. Henry, whose friends complained very bitterly that his salary was suspended, although his offence did not compare in enormity with that of Mr. Burgess, while Mr. liurgess was drawing his salary by reason of the fact that he had tendered his resignation,
which had not been accepted. I enguired into the matter and wats assured there wats no such discrimination being made, that Mr. Burgess's salary had not leen paididand was not to be paid: and I was rery much astonishel to hear it stated to-day that during all that time Mr. Burgess was drawing his salary umder the circunstames I have detailed. I do not desire--lecanse, perhaps 1 am not altogether a fair julge of Mr. Burgess to speak in very strong terms alkout him: but I desire to sty this, that I do hopre. from all I have known about Mr. Burgess
and I speak now of matters that are on recorithat the Minister of the haterior will not carry out his intention, and, if he does, that the dovernment will not ratify it. to restore Mr. Burgess as deputy heal of the departmemt.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. I desire to conuire from the Ministen of Finamce whether there is any record with respet to the evidence三iven before this Commission. particularly as to


Mr. FOETER. We took nominutes of evidence. We hat all the withesses hought before us, amt we examinel them ourselves. 1 think. howerer. there were some tabulations mode. If there were. I will lowk into them and ser what they showed.
sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. I presume in that case the evidnace was mot taken under math.

Mr. FOSTER. It was not taken under sith.
Mr. MLL!. (Bothwell). I daw the attention of the Minister of luterion to this fact: On listh March the hom. gentleman said, its will tee foum on page ist of hatureiol, ats follows:
II said he has been acting as depaty bat he has receved ne salary trom the time he placed his letter in my hands until the present monent."
It would seem from the statement of the Minister of Finame mate to-lay, that the hom gentleman was mistaken.

Mr. DEWIDNET. That was my impression at the time I mate the statement. When the matter cante up suhnergently the Minister of Finance atsked me for a memortandan with respeet to the late up th which the salay was paid. I semt to the aceomatam, and he forwardel at memorandum stating that Mr: Burgess hall received his salary up to the emil of Octoler:

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.1.) Then Mr. Burgess rewived his salary as beputy Miniter up the the of Octoler:

## Mr. DEWHNEX. Ves.

Mr. BoRDASS. Perhaps the Minister of Finance will state his policy with respect to this matter, in view of the statements manle loy the hom. memIner for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey), and the hon. member for simeoe (Mr. Matarthy, who have rery distinctly stated their views as regards Mr. Burgess. 1 showh like to ask those hon. sentlemen also what they think of the present presition of atflars: They sy that Mr. Burgess should not tee continued as depmty head of the Department of the Interior. But as a matter of fact he is Deputy Minister now, he has been discharging the duties of Deputy Minister ever since this investigation trok place, and as a matter of fact he was paid the salary of the leputy Minister up to lst November last. 1 should like to know whether it commends itself to those hon. sentlemen that
the matter can be got round in this way, that Mr. Burgess cam retain his position of Deputy Minister of the department, while nominally a tirst-class clerk at a slightly reduced salary. It doves not seem to me that that can possibly meet the views of those two hon. gentlemen.

Mr. sonerville. When are we to see the original report, hecamse I am interested in knowing whether the statement made by the Minister of Finate is correct, or the report is correct:
Mr. Fostrik. I have not been able to 3 to Comacil and get it yet. I will take the tronllue :" look into it and compare themband see where the error exists.
Mr. somerville. Is the committee to be put into prsession of the document, or is the llinister to do the comparing and report the Honse?
Mr. FONTER. 1 will doit.
To pay the following clerks for part salary which they did not receive irhilit under suspension :-


Sir RICHARI) CARTWRISHT. Sow, wo would like to know with respect to this item, pre cisely what has heen dome with each of these three sentlemen. What patactical panishment was inflicted upon them at all, and what does this vote mean:
Mr. Foxitich. I will tell ony hom. friend just exactly what it is. These three men were men who were brought up before the Pullie: Acomonts Committee, and immediately upon the evilence heing given they were suspended, and the moment they were suspended their salaries ceasen. The amomits of their salaries which aterued while they were umler suspension are the amomes whith are set here opposite their mames. Parliament was in session : it wats impossible to make the inrestigation that the sub-committee of the Conncil made afterwards, and it ran along for a considerable space of time. After Piorliament was through the sub.oommittee went to work and made a full investigation, and they fomel that there were orher clerks outside of those three-although they had not heen brought before the commitiee ani the proof adduced which would have brought gat the facts-- who had heen receiving money in riolation of the Civil Service Act. The pmishment which was inflicted acoording to the report of the committee was an equal pmishment upon alll: that is, the loss of a month and a half: salary. But these three gentlemen from the circmustance of their having heen called before the committee and put under suspenision wouh, if that had been motivel, have had a punishment mequal to the others. They would not only hate been fined a month and halfs salary, but they would also have lost the salaries which would hatre acerned during the period they were under suspension. This is done to equalize the pmishment upon all--luecuuse after all, whether a tictitions name was used, or whether it was the mame of a tempomary clerk that wasnsed, there is little practical difference in the transaction. The money was got in defiance of the letter of the law, and the opinion of the committee was that the pmishment should be equalized.

Mr. Mecarthe.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRISH'S. There $i=$ one statement mate hy the Minister of Finamee wime I hope wats made in a monent of weakness, abal which I trust he will reeonsider. That is, the state. ment that it makes no difterence whether the:e was fram ami heceit or a mere evasion of the law. Now, I think that in our serviee, and in every service, it makes a rast deal of ditierence whether there is a mere evasion of the law in getting a little more moner. or whether that erasion of the law is accompanien by frand and deceit, such as took place in some of these catses, by using false names. I an rew much sumprised indeed to hear the Vinister of Finance saty that the rases are on all fours.

Mr. FONTPER. I did mot sat that.
 is mo pratical litference.

Mr. Fosirfle. I amil there was little ditiorence.
Sir RICHARDCORTWRliHOT All lamsiy is, that there is a rery wide difference, a difference Which ought to he marked amd visited with a much severer punishment. I hold it mo trithise matter at all that false entries amd names shoulif apparr in the books of the department. I hohe it as a very serions otteme athil 1 am vere tomhtal indeed whether men whe have reomels in the tise of false names, athl whe put names improperly on the backs of chergues are at all the sort of persons who ought to lie entmisted with the care of public affaits: particularly in a department like the Department of the linterior where it is possible for clecks who desire to misombluet themselves to do
 and to imosent parties. That partom of the hon. semtemans remarks I trust, in the interest of the publie serviee, and for his won eredit and reputations satie. he will recomsider and retract. Now, as far as Mr. Heme. Mr. Turner and Mr. Pereita are concemed, I desire to know from the hom. Minister what work they did, if any, during the perimi of their suspemseon:

Mr. DFWDNEI. They dia mo work. They reported at the ofine orcasiomally. It was not their fant that they did unt do the work.
 my wom. Ihe (haimman, the inters of discipline of my hom. friend, the Minister of the laterior, have been formed and framed on a monlel which I think is hetter adapted for the latitude of the Rocky Momatains than the latitule of Gtawa. We know that there used to be sath that there was a certain place beyond which the kinses writ did not run, and piossibly the exigencies of the situation in Alanitwhat required a very much more liberal dealing with publice servants than we have been acoustomed to here.

Mr. DEWONFS. Viom womh not expect clerks to work if they were suspembed.
sir RICHARD) ('AR'TWRIAHTS. No, hut if men do mo work I think there is good authority for saying they should get no pay. Practically speak. ing, these gentlemen have done no work, and they are to be paid for the time they were eooling their heels abont the streets.

Mr. MULOOK. That is the way they are punished. Sir RICHARD CARTIWRIGHT. Ves. But that is really a dangeroms precedent to lee set in the

Civil service. and I shonld not be surprised if others would wish to be susprended on the same terms. one months deprivation of salary ame four nonths holiday. I think we cembld timb outside the laterior
 not the worst of them either, who would be willing. on these comditims, to ardere to a temporary suspension. I wamt to know, are these gentlemen replaced in the same position as before, or what prositions are they to hohl:

Mr. DFWWNFIS. Ther are all in the same positions ats hery ocuphed hefore.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRICHT, As to Mr. Henry 1 do iont recollect what wats proven about. him. hut as respects Mr. Pereina Iformed a strong opinion. I had nownmaintance with that sentleman. I have no prejulice of any kime against him: hut he was assistant secretary of the department. amd if my recollertion serves me, it was proved that the dssistant secretary hat been comspicuons for irregnlarities and had ised false names. Now, 1 tell the Minister of the laterior this: that if you pass ofer gases of that kimd, and restore men to high and important positions in the department. after they have heel proved to haverome what Mr: Pereira was proved to have done, that gou are deliberately holding out a preminm wisiconduct. The importance of all this matter lies here. We do not want to punish these ponir people, they eertainly were put to some consiblerahle, aml rather serious penalty hy heing gibheted as they pantically were hefore the Pahlie Acoounts Commite for a longtime. Wie do not wamt to pmish them. but in the interest of the whole (ivil sewice it is necessaty to intliet punishment in men holdiug hiph and important planes in the (ivil service who have bexn proved publicly on have committed the ants that Mr. Pereira aml Mr. Burgess did. It. is on that gromed and mo other that we hatredeemed it necessaly to disensi this matter at comsiderable: kength. Dr. Pereiriz wats ome of the chief otticers in the hon. gentemans department, ami it was proved clearly and distinctly mess my memory is altogether at fatult, that he hat used fatse mames. I dosity, Sir, that it is hishly improper and that it tembe to demoratize, not merely the hom. sentlemans department hut the whole (ivil service that men who have so little regard for their masition as to commit a frame of that kind- for framel it is, notwithstamling the easy mole in which the: Min. ister of Finamee seems to megard it ...shomh hohd high positions in the Civil service of ciamala.

Mr. NoMERVILLEE I think mo ome who was fresent at the investigation will arree that these cases were all alike. I think there was a vast. difference in the criminatity of the tansinctions of the various ofticers of the department. I think that Mr. Heory is fully entitled to he paid. He was among the first withesses to be called, and he showed hy the way in which he gave his evidence: that he had a desire to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and I believe he dind: ame it was in consequence of the evidence which Mr. Hemry gave before that committee that we were embled latigely to go on with the incestigation. Mr. Hemry was placing himself in a very hard position hy giving the evidence he did: but he told truthfully all he knew in regari to these irregularities, amd think if there is one man in
the department who deserves the consileration of

## $=$

this committee and the (iovernment. it is Mr. Henry. I do not know Mr. Heney persomally : he is noi friend of mine: I do not know anything alwat him: mu I was present at the investigation. I helieve he is a deserving man and tried Io disharge his duty. I believe it was shown in evilenee that Mr. Henry simply carried oat the command of his superior officer, althongh he hani on several oceasions resisted the sednctive inthemere of that otficer, and declared that he would no longer (1) that kind of work : and that is the reason the matter came to light. I think there shond be no, hesitation in the committee woting this Sesi. 4s to Mr. Henry. The case of Mr. Percira is a very different oule. Mr. Pereira admitted on oath that he had taken the work him. self out of the department to his own home, that he had mate up the accomits in the name of Ellen binery a person who hat no existence, that he han certified that the accoment wats correct. that the cheque had heen issued to him. that he had drawn the muner in the name of Billen Berry. Now, I am mot a lawyer. but that looked to me a ery much like a criminal transaction. Auhon. memhersays, even if the work was dome. I have domits abom that work leingeloneatall, and I have doubtsialnont luts of other work leing done that was certitiend to by otiours like Mr. Pereian. I think Mr. Pereita sets off very lighty, indeed. His case will hear no comparison whatever with Mr. Henry.

Mr. M.MLLLES. I desire to add a word $w$ what my hom frienl has saing. I wats in the committee furing the investigation, and in my humber opinion Mr. Heary did hot deserve suspension for what he had donie. I think it was very clearly shown, both by his evidence and hy the evidence given afterwards, that it was dome not only under the instruction but under the determined dictation of the deputy heal. I do not know Mr. Henry or anything alout him, apart from secing him come hefore the committeeming give his eridence. But I was surprised to learn that he had been suspended. after the straightforward, upright manner in winch he gatre his evidence. The ease of Mr. Pereina is altogether , lifferent. I can remember the manner in which he gave his evidence. He appeaten virtually whery in the course he hand taken in drawing money for services which hat not been performed by limself, and drawing that money under a fictitions name. I think it is not fail that these three men should lee placeel on the same forting. I think Mr. Henry acted in a dignitied, honomable, upright manner, and in my opinion, did nut deserve suspension.

Mr. Molonitle(Victoria). We all know that various irregularities took place in the Departme:t of the Interior last year, and that the (iovermment suspemied a large number of those found gailty of irregularities. Some of us hat to appeal to our constituents afterwards, and for my own part I claimed a consilcrable amount of credit for the Govermment for the prompt manner in which these men haul been suspended. But if the men guilty of these irregularities are now to be taken hack and paild their wages for doing nothing during the time of their suspension, while they were walking about the streets of Ottawa, I am afraid that we are going to lose a great deal of the credit which we have been taking for the Government. Mr. Burgess ocelupied a high and responsible position, and Mr.

Mr. Somertille.

Pereina as well as he received a high salary. When we timl County (court. Indges getting smaller salaries thim these officials, and when we find these devices to chtain more moncy. I think the Government and the heald of the Department of the Interior should hatre very gome reanoms to advance hefore they ask us to vote money to pay the salaries of these parties for three or four months while they were walking about the streets, while, perhaps, other parties were paid for doing their work. I think before this rote is patsed the Minister should advance very good reasmis to the House before this vote is granted.
Mr. MeCARTHY. So far as Mr. Henry is concernen, I desire to hear my testimony in ablition to what has been said by other members. I tunk pains to incestigate Mr. Henrys case. He was fommerly a constituent of mine when I represented Gardwell, and from the investigation I made. it seemerl plain to me that while andoubtedly he had been guily of an error of junlgment, it wats in wherience to the divection of his sulperion ofticer, Mr. Burges. on whom the whole responsibility should rest. It must me whembered that Mi: Hemry, whose whole offente was int certifying acomants in contravention of the (ivil Service Act, in ohedience to the order of Mr. Burgess, he did aut get a single cent of that himself, or was the hetter of it in any way or shape. During the long session Mr. Henry did un receive hiis sulary. altlangh it appears that Mr. Burgess, hy whose direction the offence was committed. was getting his, and now is to be taken back :and now it seems that Mr. Henry is to le punished liy the losis of one month's starlay. I eertainly think that. Mr. Henry ought to ine paid in full. and 1 make the statenent here in Parliament in order that no stain may rest on his moral chatacter, hecause, although guilty of a techaical offence, he certainly ? was guilty of no moral wrong.

Mr. DENDNET. If Mr. Hemry is to receive the whole of his salary. lecalnse the only indiscretion he committed was in improperly certifying accomes. there are wethers in exiatly the same prsition.

Mr. LACRIFR. Whore they:
Mr. DEWDNES: I do not know at the preseni moment. but I think there were several.
Mr. DADIES (P'E.I.) What wrong did Mr. Henry do but certify the aceomes under the direction of the deputy:

Mr. DEWIDNES: He did not do it maler the direction of the deputy.
Mr. MecARTHY. Yes. it is in the evilence.
Mr. DAVILS (P.E.I.) Last year I examined Mr. Henry's case carefully, and II came to the conclusion that his offience, if offence it was, was very mild indeed. He was chicf clerk at the time, and the irregularity he committed was to sign a cheque at the instance and request, if not direction, of his superior otficer. The evidence sworn to was this (page 20 of the report) :
"When you certified to this account, did you know that the services had been performed?-It was in this way. I was coming in from luncheon about 2 o'clock that afternoon, and 1 knew that Mr. Humphreys had been wanting to get an additional cheque as a sort of remuneration. Ho was getting $\$ 1.50$ per day, and the deputy had allowed
him to get an extra 50 cents a das or somethins like that. He was to get it in this way about every five or sis mumth: to prevent others in the departuient heing dissatisfied. I looked upon Humphreys as being al better man than many in the department who, if they knew he was getting tiilis additional sum, would probably bring political intluence in urder that they might also get it. I hay mon hesitation in doing it, although $I$ said at the time $I$ did not think it wis right. But I was anxious that he shoull wet some andditional remuneration, I wats coming int o the office about owelnek in the afternoon, when I met Mr. Burzess: I think it was in 188.. He was leaving for the North-W the next day and he said to me-he met me win the tup of the stairs-Henrs. if you make out that cheque iat fivenr of Mr. Humpherss and ald an additional slm. I will al $h^{-}$ prove of it.
Mr. TUPPER. There was no compulsiom.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) So, but the susention made hy the depaty heat was that lie should cer tify the aceount. It was the depmety heal whe
 surreptithos way : and as Henry thomsh Humphress entithed to alditional remumeration. he aceerled to the request of the depmey hatal.
Mr. PATERNON (Brant). That oll cemte a day war not for himself.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) No, it was for Humpheys ami had been allowed by the depputy heant aind thongh Henry did not think it correct. atill at the request of the deputy he certitied the aromum. He setms to have sufferel for refusiug to er tify eerain
 will he fomad Mr. Henrys statement of fants, and 1 in, mot think his name ought toln: pulhished with that of Pereimas being at delinequent in the same sense.

## 1. C. Pereira

sim;
Mr. MULOCK. It must heregrete:d hat the sul. (immantle of the Privy Comath have emberomed to ghose wer this very serions offence it the way they have. In that report, from hemining to end, there is not a word of cmatemation for the deception practiceal by the various ofticials in the bepartment of the Interior. I camose conceise of anything more calculated to demoralize a pullic ofthice than for the dovernment themselves th repont, as they have done, with regard to these offences. They in mot renture to sity one word of rebuke in thair whole report tonching these framb. They say they have examined into the matter, and fimb that no loss was necasionel the publichy these fratul. Well. one has no means of knowing to what extent they examined the work done, work which consisted largely of putting in time. How combl the members of the forermment say what anome of time was put in hy the varions clerks at extra work, when that time was pat in at their own houses, or at all events not during oftice hours. The repert is most unsatisfactory, and the conclusiom, is the hom. member for South Oxford says, wfiers at premium for frauds upon the public service. The clerks are not to be punisheal, but have been given sereral months, leisure during which they remlered no service to the comotry whatever and are rewarded, in fact, for this long period of idleness. Why, had they asked for leave of alssence for tive months, on what terms would it have heen granted: They might have got one month, or the regular fixed holiday, at no expense to themselves, but beyond that their pay would have heen stopped during the whole perion of their absence. let in this case men who have put the country, by their
actions, to a heary expense, and brought a certain anomit of disrepute on the whole service, are now practically to receive full par: only one nonth being docied during the whole perion of their absence. The forermuent have, in fact, condoned their offences, and are asking Parliament to do so as well. We combly not do a more demoralizing thing. amd I for one decline to be a party to it. I do not womler at the Minister of Interior condoning them. I fail to see how he could do anything else. considering the fact that the transactions wecurred in his lepartment. and that he is to hame wholly, in the first instance, as heal of the department where these transactions oceureei.

Mr. DFWionet. For what year:
Mr. MClollk. For the time the Minister was in office, during which perion the demomalization increased. Gue of his rwa servants would have heen included in the list. had the committere been inclined to the their duty fully. If the sub-committee hand dom their dity, a reference would have heen made to this ly then.

Mr. HEWHNT: Vin were hackgard enough to lo it last year.

Mr. MCLOCK. I call upon the Chaiman to make the Minister of Interion apologize for that wherration.

Mr. DEPCOV (HADRMAN. The language of the hom. senteman is certainly umparliamentary.

Mr. DEWHNEX. Lapologize to you. Mr. Chairman, anil will sily that gentleman was gentleman ennagh to make the ohservation.

Mr. MLAOMK. Anambugy to you, Mr. Deputy (hairman, is not sulticient. I must insist on your repuiming the hon. genteman to withdraw the olvervation.

Mr. WEPCTV (HADRMAN. I understome he lids.s.

Mr. MCLOMK. Then. if the committee had done its duty they wonld have dealt with the Minister of Interion as well by taking evidence of the irregularities emmittel hy this servant of his. I do not womber at the hon. genteman being imligmant and losing his temper. I do not wonder at his displaviily his true character, when hrough face of face with a transation of this kinl. I do not wonder at his use of obserrations which called from yom, sir, and the committee a monent : $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{E}}$, the censure of the committee for the violent and unparlianentary language he usel. but I do wimder that his colleagues chose to pass by this transaction in silence and now call upon Pariament to endorse the finding of the committee. I protest against it. I say you are proposing to demoralize the public service in asking us to rewarl persons who have violated the letter and the spirit of the law. There is one releeming circumstance in connection with it. The wrong, the injury to the public credit, and the disyrate to the public service occasioned by these minor officers could not have taken place han there heen an efficient and faithful head of the department. I offer that excuse for these men. That is the only apology that can be oftered, and the proper way to deal with the whole case, of course, would have been first of all to dispose of the head of the department. Then you
would put the ase to the root of the tree; hut I say. in orter to le consistent, if you maintain the head of the department in office, you camot do less than reward the men who were unfaithful in consequence of his neglect.

Mr. ARMNTRONG. Thereseems tobea strange distinction made between men who are servants of the dicrernment and men who oceupy positions in other walks of life. I was not a member of the Prublic Accounts Committee last year, lout from what has been staten here to-lay, this man whose case is muler consideration now has been guilty of atn offence for which, if it hat heen committed in a private office, he would not only have been deprived of his pesition but would hate had to atone for his comduct in a public institution probally at haril latsom. What is the pmishment here? A month's salary is deducten, and the interest on it for the time the poor fellows are kept ont of it, and we may be callorl upon in further supplementary estimates to make up for that and the month's salary as well. Is it wo go the comory that this is the standard of morality which the dovernment sets up for its guidance, that the man who in a private position would lee deprived of his situation and placed in solitary confinement at hard labour for months, or it might be for years, is here to be rewarded in this way, or whether we have a law which places all on the sane forting?

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I do not think this item shombly be passed at all. We will review some of the evidence given hy Mr. Percira himself. He is asked:
"I am informed that sou have been in the habit of drawing money; other that yuur sulary. from the department. Is that the case"?-I have.
In your name, or in what other mames have you drawn money?-In the name of Lizzie Exalle.
"Ang others ?-Ellen berrs:
". Any others ?-Nu.
$\because$ Just those two :-Yes.
"Jou knuw Jaty Evalli:?-No.
" Did yon ever draw any money in the name of Incy Evans?-No.
$\because$ Where does Lizaic Evans live ?-She is my wife.
" Who is Miss Berry. Not your wife, too"-That is an assumed name.
$\because$ There is no such person \%-Nu.
" How did you eome tomake ont an account in Ellen Berry's mame?-I wonlal like to make some statement to the committec."
And then the: witness groes on to state some arrangement male hy him with the Deputy Minister.
"How much did yonget that year under the name of Lizzie Evans?-s2S1. In the spring of last yeur, 180), I was very much pressed with work. and I had made application to the Jeputy Minister for some sort of assistance, and I reminded him that my wife had not got the benefit of the whole of what the late Minister had sanctioned to be given to her on my behilf, ind he authorized me to allow her to help me in my work to the extent of a further amount which would aboit cover whit the late Minister had sanctioned."
So you see the Minister of the Crown was aware that this work was being done, and that Mr. Pereira was taking the work out of the oftice under another name.

[^34]tioned in a peculiar way: 'We know who this, man is and that man, and we know who Lizzie Evans is."
This is nice kind of talk to be going around the department. the clerks in the department saying: "I know who Lizaie Evinns is, I know who Ellen Berry is, I know who .Inseph liright is," but no, they could not know who Joseph Wright was hecause .Joseph Wright hial no existence, neither had Fllen Berry: yet this was umber the manarement of a superior officer like the present Minister imb of a superior deputy in regard to whom this committec reported.
"I took unon myself the responsibility, of which this committee will be the julpe, of not allowing my wife's name to appear any longer in the matter, and tha account I made unt moself in Ellen leerry ${ }^{\text {s name.' }}$
He was ashamed to hate his wifes name ased any longer. amd lee sulstituted the nanne of Ellen berry.
"When the cheque was made nut, I endorsed that cheque."
This is the man whom it is proposed to reinstate and to reward.
"There is no such person at Ellen Berry. The work was done by my wife, and I tork the responsibility of making the account out and the chegue in that other name fur the reason which I have explained.
-When you had this work given to your wife, why did you call her Miss Lizaie Fwins?' What was that done for:!-I did not think it was desirable to make it public in ally way that my wife was gettint work.
"For what reasun did you not, if it was honestly earned? Why did you object ;-For one reason I suppose that if it were known, very likely a number of other permanent clerks might ask for the same thing.

- You state that the Minister authorized you to get up
 did not say it might ger up to gitun). I mas stite that, becatase I have a note with me as to that.
"Whom did you get the information from that you were to he allowed to go up to sit:00?-The Depaty Minister said that he thought thait that authority had beengiven. He was not quite positive on the puint, but he was certainly positive about the amount of ston).
- How rlid you come to draw more than $8400 \%$ - I did it under the authority of the Deputy Minister, because he was under the impression. and I have no doubt he had grod srounds for having that impression, that the Minister had said it might yo up to 8600 ).
"Fou were more interested in this than the Leputy Minister, hut your impression was that it was S400?-NO, Sir: what I said was that I knew that I had something to show it was up to sit( $x$ ), but beyond that I had nothing except the impression, but what I received from the Deputy Minister.
$\because$ Who was present leside the Minister and yourself when this understanding was come to?-Nubody clse was present,
"Was the Deputy Minister not present ?-I presume the Deputy Minister had an interview with the Minister, because be conveyed the information to me.
Atter you had had at consulation with the Minister? -I had had several consultations with the Minister iobout it."
Then questions were asked as to the manner in which the work was done.
". What I understand you is, that this work done in the name of Ellen Berry, was done by your wife?-Yes.
"And when she did the work you certified the account was correct "-I did in the case of Ellen Berry.
"Did you select the work, or did your superior officer select it ?-I selected the work.
:Fou selected the work, took it home, and afterwards when it was done, you certified to the account in this fictitious name?-les."
He not only certitien to the areonnt in this fictitious name, but he actually endorsed the cheune made out in the name of Ellen Berry and drew the money. He selected the work, took it home, stated it was performed, irrought it lack, certified that it was perforned in the name of Ellen Berry, had the cheque made out in the name of Ellen

Berry, and endorsed the cheque in the name of Ellen Berry, and for this he is to be rewarded by being paid the amount of $\$ 183.87$. That is to be his reward, after being reinstated in the department, for being guilty of all these transactions.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I hope the House will give no uncertain sound on this matter. However we may differ on political matters, we should agree upon this principle, that those who are in the departments should give an honest life to the service, and if they are discovered doing that which is dishonest, or savouring of dishonesty, or any violation of the law, their offences, however much you may feel disposed to be merciful to them, should not be comdoned by this House. Give officials to molerstand, and give the (iovernment to understand, that this country must have honest Govermment, and that the officials under them must be honest. I know it is pretty hard for the officials to be honest under this fovermment. I do not know but perhaps the measure proposed by my friend for North York (Mr. Mulock) is the proper one, that the ase should be laid at the root of the tree, and those who will tolerate, those who will comdone in the departments, acts that are prejudicial to the public service, and at variance with the principles of common honesty, should be immediately dismissed from the service. Now, I ama little surprised at the Minister of the Interior losing his temper when speaking after the hon. member for North York. It almost leads one to believe that there is something wrong in the head of the department, becanse when a person loses his temper he loses his case, and when he hegins to call had names and apply offensive epithets to those who differ from him, there is sometime a possibility of a nigger being in the fence. Now, last session we sall the Minister of Public Works, who was charged with permitting some irregularities in his department, crowded out, and the Goverument took a great deal of credit to themselves for crowding out the Minister of Public Works. We saw in the Province of Quebec, when the leader of the Govermment there was suspected of much less grave irregularities, the poople crowded him out. Although the late Minister of Public Works had given long service to this country, he was crowded out of the Government, and the Government took a great deal of credit to themselves for supplanting sir Hector and tilling up his place with another. Although they took great credit to themselves for doing this, I have an idea that, even supposing those charges against Sir Hector were correct, he is a more honest man than any man that is in the Government to-day. But while they were willing to throw him to the wolves, and while he is loyal enough to them to allow the wolves to devour him, it is a singular thing indeed, that others in whose departments conduct almost as bad was discovered, they should continue to preside over those departments. For myself, I tell the Government that I will not support in the department, conduct on the part of any of the officials that is not correct and honest. If there is one thing that I want in public life, there is one thing positive that in the public service I shall contend, I shall fight, for homest Govermment, and I desire the ofticials to be honest, although I know it is almost a physical and a political impossibility to have honest otticials under the present Government.

Mr. MoMULLES. I regret very mach that the Goverment has seen it their duty to take this course with these ofticials. With regited to Mr. Pereira, and in face of the very serions evilence that has been given by himself and comrolonated by others, I think it is very much to be regretted that the House should umbo all the gool work that was done during the last session of Parliament by the Public Accounts Committee. I fear that the Government, before long, will have calluse to regret that they reinstated men who were fomm guily of these very grave and improper acts; it is to be regretted, I say, becanse there was something like $\mathbf{S} 20, O(K)$ of money spent in that investigation that tork place before the Public Accounts Committee. If we are going to condone all past acts of this kind, in this Chamber, and the offences that have been brought to light are to be taken no notice of, I think it is proceeding in a very improper mamer: I care not what sympathy there may be in the hosom of the Minister for thase nell who were shown to have heen guilty of irregularities, or how he may feel regarding them. or thowe depement on them. I say that in view of future efficient and honest service, these men should have borne the consequence of their acts. I am sorry that the (Government havedeciden to ask the House virtually to combone all these irregulatities and these dishonesties, and to cote a sumb money to make up for the loss of time they hare sustaned while they were suspemled from their posts. Now, I was rather surprised at an almission made hy the Minister of Thterior this aftemomin. I ho not wish to deal harshly with any Minister; 1 knיw the enomons amount of labour they have to perform, but still, after hearing him almit betore the Public Accounts Committee last vear. that Mr. Burgess was not receiving any salaty. I ani surprised to hear himalmit mow that, :fter all. he was. It is well that Ministers shonla keep themselves thoroughly pristed upon inestions relating to their departments. so, that members of Parliament may have reasonable grommls to rely upon the accuracy of the statementsof Ministers, instead of being called upon a few months atiterwatils to hear a Minister get up anio ask to be permitteal to retract a statement that was not correct. Now, a gool many irregularities were honght t. light last session in the Department of Interior: evilence was brought before the Public Aceonnts Conmitte showing that there had beensystematicstealing going on-l)ecause it is mothing short of that ...by men whe, were apportioning sut work to he done by their wives and their relatives and it is mfair for this House, it is lowering the digmity of this Honse, to ask it to vote money to pay these men salaries during the time they were susppended. What olject is there in holding a public investigation before the Public Accounts Committee if, when offences are exposed, the Government come down and ask the Honse to condone those offences, and mado everything that has leen done by the Committee of Public Accounts": i itu sumprised that the (ionermment should have the hardihood to ask as to vote the salaries, and I think a gool many people will come to the conclusion that the diovermment must have been in a very tight place when they askel the House to sanction the voting of this money and virtually to condone the offences that have been perpetrated by these people. The public will think that these men were able to hold a whip
over the (iovernment, and tothreaten the Minister, in order to compel them to meet their demands. Perhaps some of these men may have been in a position to say: Well, if the Govermment do not settle with me I will make further exposures. I have tales that I can tell that will make matters very unpleasant for the Govermment, and I will tell them unless they reinstate me where I was hefore and pay my selary during the time I was suspenied. I will expose them.

## After Recess.

## IN (OMMITTEE--THIRD REAMN(S.

Bill (No. 1.) to incorporate the MeKay Milling Company--(Mr. Robillatil.)
Bill (No. 15) to incorporate W. (C. E.lwarle \& Company--(Mr. Woonl, Brockville.)

## SECOND READIN:

Bill (No. 45) to incorporate the Victoria Life Insurance (ompany..--(Mr. Cockhurn.)

## sCPILA.

Mr. Momblles. When the Honse took recess, I was expressing my regret that the Gonermment asked the Honse to pass a vote of this kimd, to reinstate this man in the position he held before, notwithstanding the fact that irregularities had loeen proved against him in the Public Accounts Committee. During last session very valuable services were rembered to this comentry by the investigations which took plate before that committee, and I had hoped a lesson would have heen taught the civil servants for many years to come, that if men were found guilty of irregular and improper acts they might count upon receiving punishment at the hands of Covernment and Parliament. 1 wass glad to notice that the Minister of Justice in some of his addresses during recess cindicated the course taken ly the Government with respect to the irregularities brought to the notice of the House and the country, and stated that those men found guilty of irregularities had been deprived of their positions and turned ont into the street. That kind of statement answered the purpose for a time. The bye-elections were brought on, the people were led to believe that the covernment were disposed to do right, that they had dismissed those servants who had been prover guilty, and now we might expect purer, better and more honesi work at the hands of the civil servants, The hye-elections are orer, and those who were proved guilty of irregularities are heing taken back, one by one. This is the first instalment; we have the cases of Pereira and Turner. The other man, Mr. Hemry, did not merit dismissal. I look upon this as being a very serious matter. If in future investigations members of the Civil Service are found who have committed improper acts, to have converted to their own use money or valuables belonging to the Dominion, they can point to the punishment meted out to these men who have been found guilty of wrong-doing. We are establishing a precedent which will he in after years referred to as evidence of the lenient and charitable conduct that characterized the action of the Government towards civil servants. It is a very unfortunate

Mr. McMulles.
state of things. It is land enough to take these men back into the service but to pay their salaries during the time they were walking the streets and doing nothing is a gross injustice. They have not servel the comotry while walking around the city. To now offer to pay their salaries for time so spent is to offer a premiun on wongdoing. If a civil servant wants a holiday. and his request refusel, all he hats to do is to commit an irregularity. whereupon the will he suspended for six months and receive his salary. It is a very conveniont way of getting a holiday. This, I say, is the first instalment of cases. Ne are begining with the little mes. Perhapsi lefore this House rises we maty have cotes with regarid to some other persons whir have heen dismissed. If we are gring to have a genemal political juhilee of sin-forgiving we had hetter extend it, wot ouly to the civil servauts. hut to those outside who hate been found guilty of wrong-doing. Perhaps there may appear in the supplenentary Fitimates a vote for the hom. member for Three Riners sio Hector Langevin). not only of his sessimal allowance. but of salary as a Minister. That
 reinstated as the civil serrants in question. What is satuce for one shombl the satue for the other. The fiorernment during the bevelections printed to the fact that the late Minister of Public Works had suffiered for his wrong doing, and that he hati heen punished for the irresularities in his department. I suppose hom. gentlemen opposite trieci to make him a scapegoat for the entire party. As of old : they laid their hamds unon his heail and he was sent away to the willerness. Howerer, he did not stop there, and he is in this Honse again. 1 contend that in order to carry out the policy of merey which the Govermment are extending the these civil servants, they ought togo aheend and gramt a general pardon for all the inipuities committer. If this is the mamer in which hon. gentennen opposite are going to punish wrong-lofing, the somer we have an end to the whole farce the better.

Mr. LANIDERKIN. Their policy is discrimination.
Mr. MoMULLEN. If they do not know any hetter I wond recommend them to go aheal amil bury all the sins that their friends and civil servants have heen guilty of and to reinstate them all in the same position as they were before. In this whole business the comitry has heen deceived and humbugged. I causay that on every plation on which I spoke during the elections, we hat friends of the Govermment there who pointed to the fact that civil servants were turned out of otfice and punished for their misconduct, and that the hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langerin) was also mate to suffier for the wrongdoing which had been done. Now, as som as the political show outside of this House is over, we are asked by the cocermment to initiate a policy of reinstaling these men who were guilty, and to compensate them by payiug them their salaries during the time they were suspended. I trust that the country will see that the whole thing is a farce. What is the use of having a Public Accounts Committee at all, what is the use of sulpenaing witnesses from all parts of the Dominion, at a cost of si20,000, totestify before Palliamentary Committees, if after the whole thing is over the Ministers
are suing to luing in legislation of this kind and to reinstate these men who have been suspenderl: It is turning the Public Accounts Committee. and the Privileges and Elections (conmittee and the lavestigation Committee into a farce. I think. when the country gets an apportunity of promonaing on the conduct of hom. gentiemen opposite in this matter, they will have their uges open and treat them as they deserve. I find on this list of names, Mr. Senecal. He was foum guily of a considerable a anount of wrong-doing. innl was dismissed. Why should the diavermment single him out for punishment any move than the oilhers, when the others are allowed th go free and when senearls combluct was not muth worse than the others? What is the use of :oing through the farce of prosecuting these men in the courts. when the Homse may the asked later on to reinstall them and perhaps reeomp them for the time they were in jail. If the policy of the dowernment is carried to its fullest extent I have no dombt that the Home will he asked to comsent to a cole of that kind. The comntry has parloned the sine of hon. gentlemen oppriste, and these same genthente are now measming ont to their sulordinates the merey which they reeivel themselves. Merey lugets merey. I anin incline to think the comutry is wh hame for all this. They have pardoned hon. antlemen opposite their iniquities, and if the country had not pirwhed them, the probahilities are that we would mot ie askell to consent to such a vote as this to-night. The electors are responsible for all this, hecalluse if they hat pronouncel upon the dinvernment as it deserved re wroulal not be asken to reinstate Mr. P'ereira tomight. I do nor know whether the country did this in the ahsence of lowndle and everything else, hat at all events the (iovermment secured a parion and now they are extending their mercies. I commend them for their meres, becanse it is in accordance with the way things should be-when mery is gramed merey should he meted out to others. It is athout time. however. that the representatives of the people shomld put a stop, to this kind of thing. and deal with the Givil service of this comutry as it shouht be dealt with. If we had made an example of this man lereina, and of the other men wh:o committed the sime misconduct, the other civil servants of this comontry wonld have quivered in their shoes before they ever dared to do anything wrong. Now they will point to these men is having been dismisent and snspended, and when a convenient scasm came around as having loen reinstalled and remmerated for their wrong-doing. It is a farce, amil hope the comery will make note of the conduct of the (iovermment in this matter. The people were astomided last year at the report of the disgraceful combition of some of the departments and the recorl of some civil servants, but now they are to lee told that these very men are to the estcemed and paid for their iniquities. I feel sorry that the Ministers have felt themselves called upon to ask the House to consent to the passage of an item of this kind, and to begin the parion system so early in the history of this country, even before the trials of some of the persons who have been prosecuted come off. What will the julge and jury say when they see the Government acting in this way? I have no cloubt that they will say: What is the use of convicting these people and semling them to gaol, because, for
all we know. the Minister of Justice will grant an order to release them and reinstate them in their positions. Prolably the jury will be disposed to follow the example of the Xinister and deal out merey to wrong-doers. They will think that they should not comvict one man for doing, when others are compensated for doing a similar thing. They will see that the Cievermment alealt mercifully with Mr. Pereita and reinstated him. and they will naturally think that they should lee merciful also. It is my opinion that if the dovermment are disposed to pursue this policy, that we should have a seneral year of political jubilec amel pardon the sins of every man who hats been guilty of breaking the law. Reinstate my respected friend from Three Rivers, comione the ohl erross, put every man baek where he was and hegin everything over again.
Mr. SPROCLE. I would not have said anything hut for at part of the disenssion that tuok place before six oclock. It was stated that in the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee there was mothing to justify the assertion that these inregularities had taken phate before 18s. I Ihink that statement was male both hy the hom. member for North Wellington, and ly the hon. member for North Bramb. I have in my hand the evidence taken lefore that committee, and I finit that the very reverse is the case. In the examination of Mr. Hemry the following yluestions were asked:-

## " Bur Mr: Taylor:

"By looking over the accounts for moners paid. canyou ascertain exactly when this practice was first in opera tion, whether in 1871 when you commenced. or what year after that? Have you any way of reaching that"-II got work in that way in the Finance Department in 1sig.

## * Bu! Mr. Fister:

"For what work?-Counting notes.
"That is the practice to-day When did you go into the interior lepartment ?-In 1873.
$\because$ lid you get any extra work in that department.?-I did; prior to the Civil Serviee Act going into effect."
It was, on the other hand, contemben that even thongh this practice was in existence before 1885, it was not illegal, because the Civil Service Act did not prohibit it. I have here: a copy of the Civil Service Act for ISGS, and I find that the provision in that Act is very much the same as that in the present Act. It is in the following words :-

[^35]Again, it is contendel that the oath which these otticerss were obliged to take since the Civil Service Act of 1882 was passed was so stringent that they could not perform extra services and be paid for them without violating it; but I fiml that the oath is exactly the same in the Act of 1868 as it is in the Act of 1873; and if it was a violation of the law in 1888 or in 1890, it was equally so in 1873. I do not cite this as a palliation of the offence; I do not think it is ; two wrongs do not make a right ; but when hon. gentlemen assert that there were no irregularities between 1873 and 1878 , they are not justified, because the evidence brought out the fact that these irregularities had taken place years ago and had continued from time to time until they were stopped last spring. There is another thing I noticed last summer, that many newspapers supporting hon. gentlemen opposite had a great deal to say about the rigorous punishment meted out to the small fry at Ottawa who had been
foum :ruilty of certain irrerularities that din not amount to mach, while the perpetrators of great wongs were allowed to go clear. That was what we met with genearly throughont the country, and when we contemled that whitever was done would be consideted aml a suitalle punishment for the offence alministered, it was asserted that these men were punished tooseverely for having done comparatisely little wrong, while others who had committed ereat wrongs were not punished at all. The hon. member for North Weilington asks: Why not let Senecal and Bronskill go insteal of suing them: I think their cases were entirely different. In the one cate lahout was performed for which parties were pail: and although the hon member for North Brant expressed his opinion that that work was never done. we know that all the civil servants who came hetore the committee swore that the work was sone and honestly done, and I think we are justitied in receiving a man's oath and assuming that he is telling the ruth - if not, he is committing an act of perjury, for which there is a severe punishment. Therefore, when the work was done acourling to the usual rates paid for such work, and full value given. the offence was not a very great one. But while saying that, I think that in some instances perhaps the punishment meten out is tor light, in view of the fact that they are public otticers. They are not like persons in priate life. They ought to be made sach an ex. ample of. that others coming after them would not be likely to do the same thing. In regard to $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Burgess. who is the head of the department. 1 think I hare a right to assume from the evidence that if he did not order these acts, which was a technical violation of the law, to say the least of them, at all events he allowed them to go on while knowing the wrong was heing done, and I think the punishment should be more severe in his case. Certainly I for rone. understood, that from the day he hamed in his resignation, until he was reinstated, he did not receive any paty. I know that I have said so on many platforms throughout the country during the elections: I said it believing it to be correct :anduntil thiserening, Idid not know anything to the contrary. I must say that in my opinion he should have received more severe punishment. But it is evident that these irregular practices prevailed for long time. During the Mackenzie regime men were umler review for irregularities and practices uot exactly of the same nature as these, but irregularities quite as wrong, and were suspended for a time and afterwards taken on again. If I remember rightly, engineers aml other officials were treated in that way in the time of the Mackenzie fiovermment. Consequently one (iovernment seems to have been as much in fault as the other. If becanse men have done some slight injury they are to be turned out entirely, and deprived for the rest of their lives of the positions they have occupied for many years, I think it would be an extreme punishment. While they should be punished, I think there are mitigating circumstances that would not justify a very rigorous punishment being inflicted on these young men who gave value for the money they received.

Mr. somerville. If the last speaker had been in the House before six oclock he would have understood from the report brought in that the committee appointed by the Privy Council had
investigated, or professed to investigate this matter more fully than the Committee on the Public Accounts hat done. Of course, the investigation hefore that committee was curtailed, owing to the many other investigations which had to be brought hefore it ; but the Privy Council appointed a committee to investigate this matter more fully, and we have the report of that committee now before the House, and it states distinctly that while it was believed that these irregularities had commencel as far hack as 1875 , still the committee were mot able to find that one single dollar was expended until ISSI or ISs:.

Mr. SPROULEF. May I remind the hon. gentleman that his word was that there was no evidence to sustain the contention that irregularities had taken place before 1Ns.i?

Mr. SOMERVILLE. We have evidence taken biv the committee appointed by the Prisy Council to the effect that no such money was expended until 1881 or 1852 , and that after that time the payments for extra work were commenced. Conseguently the statement mate by the hon. member for East (irey amounts $t o$ uothing, for the simple reason that the fovermment have confuted the statement which he has made. They have confuted the statement marle hy the hom. member for Girey by the evilence they hate prolucel themselves through the committee appointed to investigate the matter. The hom. gentlaman says movevidence was given before the Public Aceounts Committee to show that in some cases no work was done for the money pail. If he will look at page 40 of the Public Accounts Report, he will tind the following evidence produced:
" You state that this man Nelison did not work for this actount dated January gith. 1890. excepting in office hours?-Yes, with the exception of the two Sabbaths, in which I went to his house. We worked for about four or five hours. I took the galleys.
$\because$ Oh, you were reading proof. Who held the copy ?I held the copy.
"And you worked four hours each Sunday?-It might be four five or six. We started at ten in the morning. and I did not come away until half-past three or four in the ifternoon.
$\because$ You were kept continuonsly at work? -Oh. yes.
"But there was no work done for this at all "?-Except during office hours.'
And yet we have an hon. gentleman getting upaml saying it was proved conclusively that work was, done for all the expenditure in this direction. Now, we have the sworn testimony of one of the witnesses that no work was given for the amount of this account, and furthermore. I think we gught to take into consideration the oath which every one of the civil servants has to take before entering on the duties of his office. That rath was read iluring the investigation, and it was read to show that some of the gentlemen who appearel as witnesses, anci who were ofticers of the Interior Department, actually did not remember that they had taken this oath, although it is compulsory ou them all to take it. Now, the oath could not be more stringent than it is :
"I solemnly and since rely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as a clerk in the department, and that $I$ will not ask or receive any sum of money, serrices, recoupense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in returu for what I have done or may do in the discharge of auy of the duties of my said office, except my salury or what may be allowed me by law or lys, an Order of the Gorernor in Council: so help me God."

Mr. Sprociet.

We have the evidence of the (iovernment's own Commission that no money was paid-

## Mr. BOW ELL. No.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Certainly we have. That evidence was read this afternoon, and if some gentleman on the other side will produce the doonment, I will prove it again. It was proven this afternoon. There can be no doult about it. There was no money paid until 1881 or 1882 for these services, according to their own report, and we have to go by their own report, so that no matter what the oath was luring the time of the Mackenzie fovernment, it was not affected by this matter, since no money was paid. I contend that any ofticer of the Government who took this oath and then took part of this money, which amounted to over $\$ 9,(M 0)$. for extra services, certainly forgot himself very much when he forgot that he had swom not to doso. My hon. friend from North Wellington spoke about protecting the simers. It would be only dealing ont even-handed justice to all parties if this year were declared a year of jubilee. The (iovernment professed before the committee that they were sincerely desirous of having all these men punished. They were going to see that no infractions of the rule would he allowed to go umpunished, and they boasted all through the country of their intentions. I heard the hon. member for East (irey (Mr. Sproule) declare on the stump that this Government was pure. that it was going to mete out justice to these men. and that they were all to he punished. I hope the hon. gentleman was in the Hoase this afternoon when the hon. members for Victoria (Nlr. McDonald) and Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) aml other hon. gentlemen got up, and declared that while they had amounced on the hustings they believed the fovernment was sincere in desiring to punish these men, they foum that the dovernment was going to stand by these men and forgive them all the errors and sins they had committed in the Department of the Interior. If these men are to be forgiven, we ought to frogive all men guilty of infractions of the law. Ne ought to forgive Arnoldi and Bronskill and senceal and Bradley. We have nothing in this report with regard to Bradley, who was secretary of the Railway Department, and who for one whole year was drawing $\$ 60$ a month for his son, who was studying medicine in Toronto and Montreal. Xot a word is stated in that report by the Commission ap. pointed by the Privy Council as to what has heen done with Bradley, and I would like to know what they have done with him. All these men I have mentioned have as good a right to le reinstated as those who have been. They have all been proved guilty. But it seems there is to be one method of dealing out justice in one case and another method in another. The Government should be consistent and treat all alike who are equally guilty. Notwithstanding the statement made by. the Minister of Justice, I repeat that the Gorernment know full well, as I know, that they are afraid of some of these men who holl ottices in the Interior Department. I know, from my own knowledge, that these menare capable of revealing matters in comnection with the management of the department, which would disclose a state of affairs far worse than anything yet divulged hefore the Public Accounts Conmittee, and probally, before this ses.
sion closes, we will have an opportunity of enguiring into some of these other irregularities.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I was going to say a word before the hon. member for Brant spuke, but I am glad he has given me the opportunity of meeting the statements he made in this House lefore, that the otticers referred to in the vote have been dealt leniently with, because the diovermment are afraid of something these otficers might disclose. The hon. gentleman has made that remark more emphatic just now by declaring that he knows that to be the case. For one, I know that not to be the case. The diovermment are afraid of nothing which these persons or any person in the public service have to disclose. As the hon. gentleman has given the information that further enquiries may be pursued during this session, and that this vote, which some members on the other side seem to think is tempering justice with a little too much mercy, is designed for the purpose of affecting their testimony, their disclosures or their emduct with regard to such investigations, I make now, on behalf of the Government, the statement that we are not afraid of anything these persons or any other persons in the public service may have to say: and 1 make the statement here that it may reach every person in the pul, ic service, that they are free to disclose anything they can with regard to this (iovernment, its policy, its management of the departments, that they may disclose it anywhere. and at any time they please, and will have perfect immunity in doing so, except in so far ats the consequences of any offences they may thenselves have committed against the public service or against the public interest, may be concerned. They shall receive perfect immunity, and we shall be in the judgment of this House ass to whether we shall have exercised with regard to them any severity whatever for disclosing anything which it may be in their power to disclose and with regard to the disclosures of which we do not care one straw to-night or at any other time. I am glal to say our friends opposite, although excessively severe on those otticers for a time, are becoming more lenient and taking it more contented view of the situation. The hom. memlers for North Brant and North Wellington are in such a forgiving mool that they want all offences condoned and forgiven, with the single reservation made by the hon. member for North Wellington, that while he is willing to forgive all simers he must except the country, and that he camot forgive. Now, Mr. Chairman, I felt some hesitation about saying much upon this question for this reason, that, to say what may be said in mitigation of these otficers" offences seemis, for the moment at least, to appear like apologizing for them and extenuating something which everyboly must conlemn. There is not the slightest doubt as to the statement made ly my hon. friend from (irey (Mr. Sproule) that the practice which resulted in this exposure and this punishment existed for a long time in that department and prevailed very widely in that department. It existed principally in that department because there was some kind of excuse for the employment of the regular clerks at extra work. While it could only be done during extra hours, it could be better done and more cheaply done, hy the regular clerks than by outsiders. Therefore, it seems to have existed more
or less for alout 20 years in that department, churing which the extra work was permitted to be done by the regular clerks. lmat withont any rote of Parliament for the services which they rendered. That practice increased of late years, and when we tame to consider the number of persons who would fall unter pumishment for receiving money in this way. we fouml it absolutely necessary to adopt sonic reasonatble limit of time as to the commission of the offence. The investigations of the committee dill not go very far batck, but we fixed ten years as a not unveasonable time in regard to those Who had committed what was then consilered a very renial offence. if it were an offence at all: and the commission of the act wonl have been entirely forcoten if attention had not heen called to it hy this enquirg. Wedid include a mmber who were brought hefore the commitue. but who were shown ly research to hate done just what these persons who are named in this rote have done. I mention this as right and fair to the persons who are named in this rote. I don not apolosize for them, for. when persons are fortidden to take pullic money, thoush they do work for it, it is reprehensible for them to take that money. and it is especially reprehensible to take it in a private or secret way, so that those to whose knowledge it would wherwise come may not he aware of the fact. We were met with this pecaliar state of circumstances. If, during the session. we had dealt with the cases and hat immonced to the House that a month's salary was to be forfeited I think the Honse and the pulifie sentiment of that time wrold have thought that the pumishment was bot too lenient ane, hat the members of the (forernment were pressed with the very onerons work of a heary session, ami we were mathe to take up and pursine the investisation. Which hat only been legun hy the Committee on Prblic Accomits, until the end of the session. Some of these officers hat been suspented at the begimning of the enguiry, some were suspender later on, and some had only recently been suspemied. To say that we should make them forfeit their salaries for the whole period of suspension. and, perhaps the monthis salary beside, would have made the puashment very unequal and unfair. It is not our fault that the delay took place, but it was not fair to make the punishment of those officers so unequal hecause we had not the time to devote to the matter. Having lecided what would he a fit punishment to inflict, we imposed that, and decided to ask Parliament to pass a vote for the salary which was not paid during these unerqual perions of suspension. It has heen suggested that during the bye-elections we pretended to the country that we were dealing more severely with those officials than the facts show. That is not correct, becanse the report of this committee was published at once and commented upon long before the byeelections. I do not think more than 48 hours elapsed after its adoption hefore the newspapers contained the names of the officers and the penalty each would have to suffer. That was long before the bye-elections, and I think the principal point taken in the press, and especially in the Opposition press was that we were dealing with great severity with these offenders, the object being to make it appear that we were allowing other offenders to go scot free. I think the House, in its sound judgment,
will comclude that, as regards these officers. the penalty imposed upon them is not toolenient under all the circmonstances. It is said that it is not reasomale to sive these officers pay for a time when they were doing no work. It must he remembered that they are employed by the vear and have no other means of supporting their families, and. When an ofticer is suspemiled for three or four months. during which there is a compulsory idlleness, the loss of his salary during that time might le too great a punishment for the otfence he is supposed to he gruilty of. We have to comsider whether the officer. willing to do his work amd suspended in that way hy our compulsory enfict. Should mot have his ease reviewed and dealt With on fair terms. and I think, if the Honse will consider the matter apart from political feeling, most of the members will comelude that we have not erred on the sigle of undue lenity, and that we shomh not he more severe than we have beet: in depriving these otticers of a months salary.

Mr. MHLLS (Bothwell). I understand the Minister of Justice to say that this system has presaled for ahont $\because 6$ years. and I understom the member for tast drey (Mr. Sproule) to say it prevailed atsearly as is:ï. I donot remember at present in what year this department was organized, hut I do not think it was in evistence guite as carly ats the vear the hon. gentleman mentions. I am uot aware of any evidence of any irregulatities except the evilence taken before the Public -fecounts Committee last year and the report the hon. genteman has submitted to us, and in neither the report of the I'ublic Accounts Committee nor the report the hon. gentleman has submitted to the Honse. is there any evidence of any of these irregularities or corring previous to lssi. I know nothing of what transpired in that department before 1.876 or after isis. hut betwen October of the former and Octoler of the latter year, I do know something of what took place in theilepartment. I kow there were great irregularities in the outside service and the parties who were concerned were dismissed from t.e pablic service, amd this was male known to the public. The information came into my possession shortly hefore I retired from office and wats placeal in the hands of my successor. Those imegulimities were comnected with the Indian service in Manitohat and the North-West. There could hardly have been such transactions as the committee have exposed withont the knowledge of the Deputy Minister for the time leing, and so far as I know the Depnty. Minister who hat leen for many years in office had been very careful. I know that he brought under my notice immediately upon my entering office, a suspicion of mis. management with regard to Indian matters, and as soon as the facts conld be ascertained I hat them incestigated. I an inclined to think if there had been any other irregularities that came to his notice he would have mentioned them. It would be satisfactory, at all events. before we are called upon to discuss any irregularities that took place at an earlier period than those investigated by the committee, that the evidence of those irregularities should be in the hands of the House, if any such exist. Now, let me say with regarl to the observations of the Minister of Justice, that I agree with him that this is, to some extent, a judicial proceeding on the part of the House, and we ought to consider

Sir Johs Thompson.
and I think hon. gentlemen on this side of the House have consilered the character of the offences with which the parties were charged, and the extent to which the evidence supports the varions charges. It does seem to me, so far as I remember the evidence that was summitten, that these three parties whose names are given here, and whose salaries are being supplemented by this vote, do not stand exactly upon a fonting of equality, and this rote does not carry ont the view expressed by the Minister of Iustice in the speech which he has just addressed to the committee, that we shouhl deal with M:. Henry, Mr. Pereina and Mr. Turner in exactly the same way. Now, so far ats Mr. Henry is concerned, I do not umlerstand that he ever protited to the extent of a dollar by any irregularity. The charge against him was that he had apposed of a cheque, that he was recommended to approve of by the leputy Minister, that he hal not exhilited sufficient firmness in that matter, and that he had so far failed in his daty to the department. But I don not understand that Mr. Pereinit stands in the sime position as Mr. Henry. I umderstani that Mr. Pereira did give ont work to parties who were not entitled to receive it, that he himself took work from his department as extra work in the name of fictitions parties, and that he received in the name of those parties extra compensation, and that he certified to work that he had himself done moler the name of those imaginary persons. Now, that is a most dishonest transation: that is, in my view, a highly reprehensible proceeding. I low not think from a moral point of view, that there is any comparison between a proceeding of that sort and a proceeding such as the irregularity charged against Mr: Hemry. Now, if that be so, these two parties are not heing dealt with in the same way, they are not heing put upon a fonting of equality, becanse the offence committed hy the one is wholly different in its chanacter from the offence committed hy the other. If that he so. then it seems to me the public service will suffer. I donot see that the public service will suffer very much from the restoration of Mr. Henry. I think his evidence went to show, amd his comluct went to show, that there was no intentional disposition to do wrong, there was no desire on his pirt to persist in wrongdoing. that his conduct on the whole showed that he was disposed. as a public ofticer, to discharge honestly his public duty. Now, when you take the case of Mr. Pereira a wholly different state of mind is exhibited, a wholly different character is presented in the transaction from what is exhibited in the transaction of Mr. Hemry. I submit to the Minister of Justice that in melertaking to deal with Mr. Pereira in the way he is dealing with Mr. Henry, he is at the same time inflicting an injury upona publicilepartment. I yuite admit that a party who is suspended, and who has no knowledge whether he is going to he restored or not, who is without employment for several months, is, in the fact that he is so out of employment and out of office and in a state of suspense, being punished for what he has done. But when, at the end of that periol of time, you take one who is an offender in a very slight degree and put him upon a footing of equality with a man who is a cheat, whose conduct in every particular shows that he is cheat, I submit with all canlour to the House, and without any party feeling or
bias in the matter-because we are dealing now with the rights of individuals-as essentially unfair. I submit that Mr. Henry and Mr. Pereira do not morally stamd upon a footing of equality hefore this House, and the payment of the one will not have the effect upon the department that the payment of the other will have. I think that they are in a different position, that they stand in different moral categories, and that while one may fairly, after this lipse of time, receive compensation sul, ject to the reduction that the Minister has mentioned, I do not think that that rule applies to the other: for everything connected with the wrongdoing of Mr. Pereira seems to me to show a character and a disposition not at all desirable in one who oceupies a position in the public service.

Mr. PERRV. It ippears to me that the policy of the dovermment in respect to this matter is to countenance and encourage irregularities on the part of the (ivil service in the departments maler their control. We find that something like S10, (KK) have been drawn from the year 1881 to 1891 irregularly, some of this money has heen drawn under fictitions names: I belicie the most of the money was paid in the name of a persom living in the United states. Some wats pail in the name of a deal person: some was paid in the name of a young man who was at school for 12 or 1.5 months, inis father drawing Sill a month for the time the boy was at school. Well, Sir, these men who have been guilty of these irregularities are all to le forgiven, nay, more, they are to be paid a premium. The fonermment are actually asking this House to pay a premiom to all the wrongedoing they have committed. Have the (iovermment any security that these ofticers will be better in time to come? Have these men gone on their knees and said med "ulpu: Have they confessed honestly, sifuarely and conscientionsly, that they will never do it again ? I say the (iovermment have been trying to saddle this irregularity upon the late Administration, framing a report that this was going on since the year 187 T . It has been shown hy an hon. member on this side of the House that these inproper practices commenced in INSI, and that was acknowledge? by a Committee of the Privy Council. A greater injustice was never perpetrated than that now proposed. These men are all Tories, lat if any impropriety is committed by a (irit, the Minister of Justice will land him in a penitentiary. These men are, howerer, friends of the Covernment, and they can steal money by the thousands, by the ten thousand or fifteen thonsamd dollars, and they are all right. I wish to go hack for a few moments to 188 , a short time ifter the election. We find that an officer in the Govermment sevice, Mr. Ronald Camplell, a prerentive officer in Prince Fdward Island, who had discharged his luties faithfully, and even risked his life to collect money due to the Government, was dismissel from the service. He was a very harlworking man, and after the people had shown their good sense by returning two Liberals, this man was accused of improper acts. A horse must be obtained to put a saddle on. It was stated that MI. Camplell had voted and supported the Liberal candidate. He demanded an investigation. A conurt was arranged for, but he was not notified to attend on the day it was held, and before he knew that his case was being tried, it was over, and in a day or two he was dismissed.

That was the way in which the Goverument administered affairs in Prince Edward Island. But the same measure of justice is not meted out to their Tory friends. Let me now refer to a case that happened not long ago at Summerside, in the county I represent. The postmaster caused an ordinary letter, not a money letter, to be dropped into the wrong box, and a few days after he was dismissed without an investigation being held or a moment's notice given. For what was he dismissed? I suppose to satisfy some hungry shark about Summerside who was hanging about to get the office--a man who wanted to figure roumd this House at the expense of the voters of Prince Comrty. The postmaster must be thrown on one side is a beggar. No superamuation, and even no consideration must be shown him. He did not happen to be in the same political hoat with the fiovernment, and there wasno reward for him ; hehad tobe victimized. I hope, however, this man will be able tolivenotwithstanding all the acts of the present Administration. I will now go a little further. After 5th March 1891, two men in my county, who had worked on the railrcad for eighteen years, who were supposed to have voted for the Liberal candidates, although it was never proved that they attended meetings or voted for the Liberal candidates, were dismissed. The Government did not institute a court of investigation and did not give these men an opportunity to defend themselves. No, they must be dismissed without an investigation. The superintendent of the Island railway said these men must he dismissed promptly. Who gave the order? I am told the chief superintendent in Ottawa. But who prompted him to allopt this action? Was it the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Railways or the Minister of Marine and Fisheries? None of them will admit doing so and assume the responsibility for that action. If men are proved guilty of dereliction of duty let them be dismissed. When men are guilty of a gross misdemeanour--I will not call it stealing, although it seems very much like it-it is time they should be dismissed and an example marle. When the branches of the tree are rotten the trumk must be likewise affected. We are becoming riticulous in the eyes of the world as a people who are not fit to control our affairs, and it is high time we commenced to remedy these evils. Must it he said that we have no men capable and honest to carry on the business of the public departments, that all our goo? men have gone to the United States? I hope we have still a sufficient number left to provide true and honest men to conduct public affairs in an upright and honourable manner. The Government must remember that they are not going to be for ever in power, that a change will occur some time, and if these irregularities are allowel to go unpunished, a succeeding Government can say in defence, that they were simply adopting the plan of their predecessors. I am ashamed of the action of the Government. I am ashamed to think that they are palliating the wrong-doing of their ofticers who are Tories, while down in Prince Edward Island, where our people happen to be Grits, officers are dismissed without reason, and even without having the benefit of an investigation held.

Sir RICHARD Cartwright. Most undoubtedly this particular itein connected with Mr. Pereira should be struck out. I listened attentiveiy

Mr. Perky.
to what the Minister of Justice hat to say. He a voided dealing with the real question in hand, which is whether these three parties stand on the same footing, and whether a just conclusion has been arrived at. I have no hesitation in saying, and I was present during a greater part of the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee, that I recollect the impression made on me at the time by the way in which these men gave their evidence. I concur in what hasheen stid in regard to Mr. Henry. He appeared to make a plain and truthful statement. He did not appear to have benefited to any material degree by the irregularities that had taken place, hut his case and that of Mr. Pereira are totally different. Mr. Pereira was distinctly guilty of fraud. Mr. Pereira was distinctly guilty of using false names and causing false entries to lie male in our public accounts, and if I am not very greatly mistaken, using false names on cheques. As I intimated two or three times lefore the recess, I consider that a totally different question from the question of a mere irregularity in receiving a little more money than they were ordinarily entitled to. I attach far greater importance to it by reason of the fact that Mr. Pereina was assistant secretar:. What do the members of the Government do with the head of the department: Practically, as far as Mr. Burgess is concerned, we have heard to-night that his punishment is to amome to this: that he is to be fined $\$ 233$, that leing the difference hetween $S, 8(x)$ a year and $S 3$, - (x) for eight months, and that he is to be reinstated on the 1st of duly. I attach no other meaning whatever to the statements made by the Minister of the Interior and by the Minister of Fiance than this, and if that he the intention of the fiovernment, I say that they are deliberately doing all that in them lie to degrade and demoralize our (ivil Service. As they propose to deal with Mr. Burgess, the Deputy Minister, so they propose to deal with Mr. Pereira, the assistant Secretary, who has been proved guilty of fraud ; a fraud which verges close on to a criminal offence, if inleed it is not a criminal offence to use a false name on a cheque. He is not to be punished at all, because I regard the forfeiture of one month:s salary as entirely indequate to the punishment of his offence. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I for one protest against this. I refuse to vote for it and I will divide the committee on the question as to whether Mr. Pereira is to be indeminified after the conduct provel against him in the Public Accounts Committee for his proceedings during the time he was assistant secretary. I will ould, Sir, that it looks very like turning the proceeding of thePublic Accounts Conmittee into a farce, when a month's forfeiture of salary is all the punishment that is to be inflicted on parties proven to have done what Mr. Pereira has done.
Mr. SPROULE. As the question was brought up by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and the assertion made that no such payments or irregularities took place during his time in office, I may state that in looking up the Public Accounts of that day, I find that the same system had obtained during the Government of which he was a member. I have before me the Public Accounts of that day, and I will refer to a few cases in the Department of Finance where these payments were made: W. Lord, for extra work, $\$ 243$; F. Toller, extra work, \$32; F. White, extra work, \$3i.

Nir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Were they permanent clerks?

Mr. SPROULE. Yes, they were.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I). How does that appara?
Mr. SPROULE. Some of them are in the department yet. It appears as paid out of contingencies, ind is not voted in the Public Accounts, while the Act says: "No allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra services whatsoever which any otticer or clerk may be required to perform in the department to which he belongs." These gentlemen in the repartment to which they belong were paid out of contingencies for extra work, and without any vote in the Fistimates, and upon the same principle as the men to whom we are now refering. Therefore I think the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) is not strictly speaking correct. I ind in the Customs Department the following entries: J. Biary, extra work. S31s: F. Bennett. extria work S489: (i. W. Crant, extra work, S39 and J. R. Piche, paid in the satne way.

Nir RICHARI) CARTWRI(:HT. You do not tind that they used false names. I dratw a distinction between deliberate frad and exta payment, which I admit is an irregularity that may have occured at various times, although my recollection is that there were different provisions in the Civil Service Act at the time the hon. gentleman refers to than what there are now. I draw a wide distinction, and every man in this House must see there is a wide difference, between receising extra sums and making false entries, aml drawing false cheques and calusing these to appear in the Public: Accoments.

Mr. Boll ELA. . There is a distinction, I admit: but what lunderstool the member for Brant (Mr. somerville) to say, was that no payment of any chamater in evasion of the law, had been made prior to the year 1881 . That is what I understood him to say, and I confess I was somewhat surprised when I heard that remark made, becanse I know that of all men in the House, a gentleman who had given so much study to that question as the hom. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) must have leen labouring under misapprehension when he made it. I know my own experience is that when I entered the department it had beena regular practice of paying for extra work, and I put a stop to it. The conserquence was I had for a time a little rebellion on my hands. The work was lehind and the commissioner came tome and told me that theotficers refused to bring up the worl. inless they were paid extra for it. I told the commissioner to tell these gentlemen the work must be done and the returns ready for Parliament. I refused to give them one cent for it, as being contrary to law, and I told them further that if they refused I would dismiss them and get someborly else to do the work. The work was done as I expected it would be, but without their having received extra pay for it. I know from my own personal experience that large amounts had been paid in this way prior to 1881. I do not say they were not paid before the hon. gentlemen opposite came into office, but I sity that the practice had prevailed at that time, and I should not have referred to it now were I not under the impression that the remarks made by the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) would lead the House to suppose that no payments of this kind, contrary
to the Civil Service Act of 1868, were mate price to 1881 . I remember that before the commitee last year I read the oath which has been now read by the member for (irey (Mr. Sproule), and I also remember distinctly what was said to me at the time by the members of the Opposition. The retort was pointed--I find no fault with it, hut it is unnecessary to repeat it. I say that this is a practice that has been prevailing for years, and I have no doubt prevailed before hon. gentlemen opposite came into office, except perhaps in those departments where the Minister hat personal cognizance of what was going on and put a stop to it.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. I wish to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the facts. I do not suppose he was in the House when the facts were brought ont as stated in the report of the committee that was appointed by the Privy Council to investigate this matter. I do not know whether he was a member of that committee on not. The report was passed over to that side of the Honse and it has disappeared. I think it should he forthoming now, ami that no member of the House had a right to dispuse of it until the discussion closed. The Minister of Public Works sent over here for it, and he passed it around to some other member and it has disappeared. I think we ought to have it in our possession. The report distinctly states as I have aheady said that these irregularities hatl oceurred from $18 . \bar{s}$ up, and then went on to say that a certain sum of money had leen discovered as having been paid for extra services. and a statement was made showing the years during which these payments were made, and the amount of the payments frotedup to the total sum in the other clanse of the report, setting forth that about $\mathrm{S} 10,(\mathrm{MX})$ hat been pail is this way hetween 1881 and 1891. What other conclusion could any one derive from it? I am basing my statement on the official report made by the Commission appointed by the Privy Conncil. and if we are not to take that report as authentic and if we are not to be at liberty to quote from that, and to believe the statement of facts in it. then I would like to know what we can hase any argument upon. The report distinctly says what I have stated, and I think the Minister of Militia can understand that I have good ground for the statement I have made: that there were no payments made prior to 1881 or 1882 in this direction. I think the hon. gentleman will see that I was justified in making that statement.

## Mr. BOW'ELL. No.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Why not? If the report is correct I was justified in making that statement. Neither the Minister of Justice nor the Minister of Finance have statel that that report is not correct, and, therefore, we must take it as authentic. That being taken as authentic, I have perfectly good grounds for stating that no payments were made previous to 1881 and 1882 in this direction. Now, I think the Minister of Customs ought to accept that and agree with me that I had groumls for making the statement I did.
Mr. BOWELL. If it would not be considered an offensive word, I would zay that the hon. gentleman's argument is disingenuous. He ignores the fact that, according to his own statement, the report stated distinctly that these irregularities existed from $18 \pi^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ until the time the report was made.

He treats that as a falselowen and neclares the other portion of the report to he true. That is really the position he takes. If the report is to be taken in its entirety, then the hon. gentleman must agree that these irregularities commencel at least as far back as 18,0 and that they contimeed up to the time of the investigation. But he hases his whole argoment on the circumstance that the committee only gives an account of the irregular payments maile in this way from lisil up to the time they made their report. We have a right tosay that the committee meant exactly what they sail, that the irregularities existed from 1sion. but that when they gave an account of the payments made they only gave them from lssi up to the time they maile the report. If the report reads as the hom gentleman says. it would be to that extent self-contratictory, and the inference I wond draw womb he that probably lssi is an error for lssi. Eien smposing the report hore the interpretation put upon it hy the hom. gentleman, that dowes not affect the fact that these irregularities did exist to my knewledere, and the Public Accomess show that they did.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Then it amounts to this, that the Committee of the Prixe (ommeil dian not perferm their duties.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). The statements read from the Pablic Accounts by hem, member for Fast firey (Mr. Sproule) ido not establish his proprsition at all. In the tirst place, they relate to another department. I mulerstame that these empuiries, which have been reported upon ly a committer of the conacil. relatedomptothe bepart ment of the merior. If they related to all the departments, then 1 mismiderstond the report. What has heen read from the Public Accounts hy the hon. member for East drey dons mot relate to that department at all, but to the Department of Finance and the Department of Constons. It does not appear, nor has he undertaken to satisfy the committee that the parties whose names are mentioned there were any other than extra clerks, and the Act in that particular does not apply to persons who are not on the promanent list. Then, he does not show that if they were on the ressilar permanent list, their employment was uot inthorized by Order in Conncil. What he has read is really no evidence at all of the propusition which he under. took to establish.

Mr. SPROLLE. I think the hon memler for Bothwell has made one mistake. It was in criticismof mystatement that the same irregularities had existed hetween 18:2and 18sis, that the hon. gentlemanassured the House that to hisknowledge during the time he was a Minister of the Crown they hail not existed. Now, I do not think it was material to the argument that I should show that they existed in the Department of the Interior of which he had control. I took the tirst department that came to my notice in the selection of the names that I found, and they belong to the permanent Civil Service. I did that lecause 1 believed the practice was in contravention of the Civil Service Act of 1868, in which the oath was just the same as it is to-day. Then the hon. gentleman suys that there is no evidence that they were not employed by Order in Council. They were permanent civil servants, therefure there was no necessity of their being employed by Order in Council, and the payment was made out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Bowell.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I think that the commit tee have adroitly had their minds taken off the real yluestion before them. The question is not whether in a perion anterior to 1851 or 1882 there had been irvegularities in payments to civil servants. I think the hon. gentleman for North Brant proved this afternoon by reading the Order in Conncil that there had not been irregularities before that time: and the only answer made to him hy the hom. Minister of Finance was that possibly the report of the Committee of Comancil hrought down was not a correct copy of the orisinal.

Mr. Foster. Are you in eamest:
Mr. DACIES (P.E.I.) That is what 1 understood him to saty. I would like to ask the hon. member to corret me now if I am nut correctly repmorting what he said.
Mr. FONTER. I am not whjecting an your report of what I saial. but I do not thisa the hom. gentleman can be sincere in making the statement its to what the Oriler in Conncil, and gloss of the hom. member for Brant, proved.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Not the order in Comanil, but the repurt of the conmittee of the Comacil, which I sity satisfactorily established this fact, that, so far as the moneys which they reported to have been irregularly paid were concerned, they were paid in the period between 1881 amil 1s91.

Mr. Fonter. Fo. but exactly the opposite.
Mr. DATIES(P.E.I.) My hom. frimblead the report, and the answer the hom. sentleman save across the Honse was that, so far is the language of the report is emeerned, it proves exactly what you say, hut 1 imagine it must he an incorrect report.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The very reverse of the statement is male on the face of the report. namely, that these payments were male and this practice continued from $18 \%$, and the names and amomes which are stated in the appemdic to the report are the peyments to the otticers who are to le made the sulpject of pmishment.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is not what the report satid nor what the hon. gentleman reand. Nor did the report say these practices contimued in the anterior perion to which we refer at all : but it sail in one of the paragraphs, that they began to arise -whatever that may mean--amd that is the only reference mate in the report to a period amterion to 1851.

Mr. FOSTER. If thehon, gentleman willallow me to real the clause of the report, probably he will change his opinion. Nection $\mathrm{D}_{\text {s says: }}$ "That the whole sum thus irregularly paid to permanent ofticials for extra work amomel, its far as can be ascertainel, to 80,017 from the year lisin to date." That is in the hody of the report.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Exactly.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. That is not the report I real to the House.

Mr. FOSTER. Things have come to a pretty pass in this House when an hon. gentleman, withont seeing the document from which I am reading, will state that is not the report. If that hoin. gentleman has any senseof propriety at all, he will apologize to the Honse. I do not ask him to apologize to me, but I think he ought to apologize to the House. I have heen a long while in the Honse and
never heard a more audacions statement since 1 ? have beon in Parliament. This is in the booly of the report. That is the report which was brought down. Sow, then, my hom. friend states that that report proves eonclusively that there were no moneys paill from 18.0 to 1 ssi. Ihave real the report. Hom. gentlemen in this Heuse cam draw their own conclusions as to what it means. The hon. member for Brant, who made the guotation a little while ago, in so ungenerons and uncometeons a way, took the appemix to this report, a tabular statement purporting to be the amomits that were paid to permanent clerks, and the healing of it is from 1881 to 1891 . That is a tahular statement appented to the report. The report of this committee, as I read it, covered from 18.0 to 1831 . The tabular statement "A" purports to be a statement of the moneys paid from 18so to 1s91, and they footed up to spogic.34, the exact sum that is stated here to have been paid from $1 s$ a.j to 1 s.9.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell. Hear, hear.
Mr. Fositer. 1 am stating the matter fairly ami the hon. gentleman ought to appreciate my fairness My hom. friend who just preceded me, did not, 1 think, state it fairly. I am giving you what the statement of the feport is, iund I am Siving you what is in the appendis in the form of a tahular statement. When that was hrought to my notice by the hon. sentleman, 1 explained that there seemed to be a diserepaney and that there must be something wrong with the figures. The statement in the body of the report I have no dombt is correct and the figures of dates in the appendix Wrong. My hom. colleague, the Minister of haterior, kindly went over to his department and gon the original statement from which this repart to Comucil is made up. The original statement is exactly the same, the figures tot up exactly the satme, but there is written here "extra payment to
 without further investigation, 1 come to the conclusion that in this, which is a copy of this tabular statement, a mistake is male in putting the tigurs 1sso to 1s91, hecause this is lateded as being from 1san to LSMA. Anyway there is an error somewhere. but it is not an error in the bonly of the report, and it does not contramict the statement at all which was made in the boly of the report, that inregularities of this kind dide exist as far latek as lsa, amb that many payments were made, and I have here a statement, which was hefore the committee and from which these figures were taken, and I have the mames of persons who from 150 B to 1 siso were praid sums in the bepartment of the Interior.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Letus have the amonnts.
Mr. FOSTER. And to which the boty of the repurt refers.

Mr. DAVIEs (1'.E.I.) The hom. gentleman has not read the report in any sense differently from the way it was read hy my hon. friend this afternoon. He read the very same paragraphs and the very same appendix, and he proved that while the boly of the report showed these irregularities contimied from 1875 to 1891 , and while a certain sum was alleged to have been paid covering the whole of that perion, the schedules which are attached giving the dates when the money was paid show that every dollar was paid between 1881 and 1891. That is the statement made by the hon. gentleman
and repated by the Minister of Finamee, ami if there is a mistake in the repor: bronght down, he will be at liberty to correct it. But that is not the point immediately before the committee. The point is whether dir. Pereita has heen shown to have been guily of conduct which would not justify us in coting that he be reinstated amd paid his full salary. Now, the plantice comuiry made by the hon. member for Victoria, N.s. (Mhr. Mchonald) has not been amswered. The hom. gentleman plaintively emquired this afternom, ami I thought with a great deal of homesty: What am l to say to my constituents: I went the then in the beedection amb hold them the dovermment were honest and were going to pmish the wromedoers. What am l to say when 1 gro back, iffer tinding that they have nom dome so: In the spreet which the leader of the Honse math this afternomom, he never answered that plamive empuis, and a an very math ennerned for the member for Victoria, X.S. He will be met on every plationm with the statement he made that these people were groing to the punshed, amel he the fact that. instean, the Gowemment reinstated them amb ropaid them all their salaries, barring one month. Xow, Perviza is mot only charsed with the irregularity to which refer. mace has luen made, but with a more serions offeme. Ho is charged with having certitied in acomat in the name of a tictitions person athl with having ohnained money trom the pullic treasury moder false pretemses. Hi certitich the the (overnment that a certain persom, known as Ellen Bery, had done a certain immont of work. That was a false representation, ant he ohtained on that representation a chempe in Fllen Berrys name and endorsed Ellen Berres name on the eheque. There was mon such person in existence. These acts ate certainly iabletensible from any monal stamdpoint. and they cone perilonsly near. if they donot reach, what is known as a legal otfones. How is this going to be justitiod: There is min comparison at all metween the offence alleged to have heen committed by Mr. Homy which may have been inadrertently commition, and, at any rate was of a very trivial character, and the oftence committed hy Pereim. bo not let us get anay into general idisconsions as to whether irregularities were committed maler the oh regine as well as this. Take the question: Are we justifien in replacing this gentleman in the position he formerly wecupied, from which he was suspended? and are we justified, after the leanler of the (iovernment hand pledged his word, that every man guily of wrong-loing should he promished and atter that that statement had been repated by the leader of the Honse time and again, in the House and on the public platform, in doing the very reverse of what was stated! ina here we are tearing and throwing to the wimhs these pledges and promises and reinstating these sentlemen whose conduct 1 have not heari any lom. member on the other side condone. Are they prepared to say to-night that this conduct of Mi. Pereita meets with their ap. provaly If they are unt, what are we to say to the (NO) or $!(M)$ men in the (ivil service who are look. ing to see what view Parliament takes, not the riew of a committee of Comeil may take, biassed as they may he hy considerations of one kind or the other-but what view Parliament takes of condust which has leeen proved upon oath, which is admittel to be indefensille, and which, if it is al-
lowed to go umeproved, will spread like a cankerworm through the service and will eat out of it all that is grool. If this rote is persisted in, I will join my hon. friend in roting against it as heing indefensible.

Mr. sOMFRVILLE. The Minister of Finance tries to make the committee believe that I have endeavoured to mislead it in this matter. He says he has other papers in his possession, and I think we should have those papers in order to get at the facts. I hased my statement on the report which was marle hy the committee appointed by the Privy (ommil, and I contemb that the statement I made before is bome ont liy this report in every respect, and that 1 was justified in making the remarks I did, and that the Finance Minister had no right to make the remarks he did in reference to me.

Mr. FosileR. I will say why I manle that statement. When I real that report, I understoon the hoal fenteman to state that was not the report he read from, intimating that I was not quoting correctly from that report, or that 1 was trying to palmoff another on the Honse. That is what I umlerstomel him to say. and that is what I took exception to. I am not ohjecting to his asine that scherlule in the way of a quibile, of whed, no doubt, it is cipable.

Mr. SOMERVILLEE. If the Finance Minister had read all the paragraphs of the report, he would not have male the statement he didi. He read only one pararaph of the report, and it is necessary wreal the three paragraphs in orier that the whole semse of the argmment may herentat. The paragraphs I rean were as fo?!ows. The second paragraph is:

- That from a perind dating at leat as far back as $130 \overline{0}$. a practice becran to grow up in the department under which oecasional payments for extra work were unde to permanent clerks in riohation of this elatue of the Civil Service A.t."
Paragraph 3 is ats follows:
"That duritig the years 1850-1859 inclusive this oceasional practice lacame frequent, and under it seweral permanent clecks received extrat payments, either in the name of outsiders or tietitious persons. or through temporary cterks. for work performed wholly or partly by themselves."


## ( latuse it is as follows:

That the whole sum thus irregularly paid to permanent oficials for extra work amounted as fir as can be ascertatined to sinnt from the year 1805 to date."
Then, when I turn to the scheclule, I find that the statement there is that the extra payments from |sS| to Is! 1 to permanent clerks amomated to S 0,017 . showing conclusively that the whole sum paid for these serviees was paid from 1881 to 1891. If the fiovernment choose to bring down reports to this House which are not correct, they are to bame, aml they camot bame the Opposition for taking one of their own reports as being correct. I do noi yet know in what respect it is incorrect. The Minister of Finance says he has some other documents, hut he has not produced them to the committee, thourh he says there were some other payments male between 1875 and 1881. In that case this report certainly camot he correct, and the fiovermment have no right to bring before the committee statements which are not correct. If they are hrought before the committee, the members of the committee have a right to rely upon them,
and therefore there can be no justification for the assault made upon me by the Finance Minister. I am striving to do my duty in this matter here. as I was in the Public Accounts Committee, and if we are not to give any credit to the documents produced hy the dinvernment themselves, where are we to get the evidence". Are we to ask the gentleman who formed this committec. Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Dewdney, to comeand give their evidence: This report is theirevidence. and it shows that my statements are correct. If there is any other information in the hands of the Government, we ought to have it before us lefore this item is passed. This is not a full report, if the Finance Minister has still something in his hamis, and this committee should have possession of the other facts before the vote passes.

Mr. MoNEILL. I wishto give a very short reason for the faith within me in regard to the vote which I shall give if this goes to a division. I do not choose to sit still under the accusation which has heen lourled across the flow of the House liy my hon. Friend from Prince Eilward Island to the effect that those who support this motion appowe of the conduct of these clerks. I think that was a very exaggerated statement to make amb me altogether without excuse. These gentlemen have heen punisheal. My hon. friend said in his remarts that the leader of the House had not stated that they hat heen pmished. Well, if he did not say how they were punished, my hom. friend frem Bothwell (Mr. Mills) told us how they han heen punished, and the hon. gentleman might have heard him say distinctly that in his opinion there had heen a pumishment and a sevore punishment. In other words, these gentlemen had hem suspemed and for months had been kept in a state of mental suspense not knowing whether they were to be employed again or not. I know that is true in regard to this individual whose case we are now discossing, beamse I have met him several times when he was suffering under great mental anxiety. I agree with my hon. friend from Bothwell (Nr. Mills) rather than with my friend from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies) in reference to that matter. Now, so far as the charges that have been hrought against this gentleman are concemed, I am quite sure there is no member of the Heuse on either side, who for one moment will defend his conduct: but on the other hand I do not think there is any advantage, and there is certainly no generosity, in exaggerating the misconduct of that gentleman or any other gentleman in the Civil serVice; and when it is said that his offence approaches morally to a legally criminal offence. I think it is going a very long way indeed. We know very well that there was work done and that the money that has been paid was pain for work done.

## Mr. SOMERVILLE. No.

Mr. McNEILL. It has never heen denied that there was work done.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. It has been deniei : I have read the documents to show that work was not done.

Mr. MeNEILL. There has been no attempt mate to prove that work was not done: and the course that this gentleman took, however irregu-
lar it, was, however improper it was, at all events, was in execution of the work which he was permitted to do. It was admitted that he had the permission of the late Minister of the department to do the work : and while he was guilty of these irregularities we must remember, however reprehensible they were-and no one on this side of the House for one moment will deny that they were reprehensihle-we must remember that he was guilty of these irregularities largely to prevent inconvenience accruing to his chief in the department. One of the difficulties to be overcome was that if any individual in the department got extra work, others would expect the same, and there was an understanding that he should be allowed to do this extra work as quietly as possible. No that while it was altogether irregular, and while it was altogether improper, I think it was a very harsh thing to speak of this man having committed fratud in the sense in which you speak of a crime. For my part. I very much regret that expressions of this kind have lieen made use of in reference to a mamber of civil servants unless they were very much better foumdel than in this catse they are.

Mr. MULOCK. My hon. frienal from North Bruce (Mr. Mo Neill) certainly feels under some emharrassment when he intimates that he is obliged to give a vote in favour of this transaction. He has described it as inregular and improper, and one that had to he carried out as quietly as possible, to use his won worls, I suppose as being one that would not stand the light of day. Therefore I can well mulerstaml both he and other hom. gentlemen feeling embarrassed at leing obliged to condone a tramsaction of this chamater. But 1 desite to haing back the disenssion to the main issue hefore the committee. It is not whether some fonmer Administration from which the people withdrew contidence, did ehe same things. I do not unterstand that the partice of previons governments in their administration of the departments, is to be a precedent upon which subsequent governments shall estahlish policies or carry out methorls of government. The very fact that the fovermment that is said to have dome wrong is defeated, should be in itself a reason for their successors ceasing to deproll upon precedents set by them. I know not, nor do I care, whether any govermment did secret things on not, but we are face to face with the question, not whether a civil servant, as the home anember for North Brace very correctly says, did a legal thing with the sanetion of his chief: it is not a question about an individual, it is a question as to the proper administration of public atfairs. My hon. friend for North Bruce has put the question properly when he suid that these men having done these things with the sanction of their chief, are not themselves the blamable persons, hut those who anthorized them, aye, who practically, hy their acquiescence, ordered the transaction in question, are the responsible parties. T': :- efore we come hack to the ques. tion that the individuals are not the responsible persons before Parliament. The persons accountable to Parliament are the Arministration, not the individuals who do the work. The Govermment of the day is the responsible party, and it is the Government of the clay who in this case is responsible ; it is their trial, not the trial of a few unfortunate civil servants, that is being discussed here. There-
fore I cari understand my hon. friend being obliged, being compelled, by the party whip, to stifle his conscience and to vote in support of his chief. He knows full well that he has been coerced, he is not a free man in this transaction any more than my hon. friend from East Grey (Mr. Sproule.)

## Some hon. MEMBERS. Orrler.

Mr. BOW ELL. You have no right to say that.
Mr. MULOCK. Well, we will admit that he is a free man. Let him act as a free man when the time comes. The hon. member for East Grey became extremely virtuous in regard to a previous vote here. He never uttered a word while Mr. Burgess's case was under discussion, but after the item hard passed hefore this committee, then he ventured to express an independent opinion when it would not do any harm to the Alministration. And so we have our friend here asking for absolution in advance for the vote he is about to give. Now, I say the principle involved is simply this: If an Aet of Parliament is passed laying down a certain rule of conduct for the service of the comtry, that rule cannot be departed from except on the responsibility of the Administration, and if it is departed from with the sanction of the Arministration then the Administration is responsible, they are the blamable parties, and it is not the unfortmate individuals whose case we shoull discuss so much as it is the responsibility of the fiovernment. Therefore I return to the statement I made before recess, that in this case, primarily, the present Minister of the Interior is the responsible person, and with him his colleagues who now have mate his cause their own. It was an improper thing for the Minister of the Interior, who was on trial, as it were, in this issue, to have been one of the sub-committee to consider these questions and to pass judgment upon them. When it became necessary to investigate transactions of this character, tonching as they did his alministration, a regard for propriety aione ought to have suggested to him that the question ought not to have heen enpuired into ly himself. He might have allowed the Alministration, if regardfal for appearances, to have insisted that the enquiry should be conducted by persons who were not themselves on trial. Fet we find here that a member of the forernment sits in trial on his own case. If this issue should turn adversely to the Administration, the one primarily to suffer is the Minister of Interior, and we are asked now to pronounce judgment on a report founded upon his judgment, he, in fact, asking the House and the country to whitewash him, to vindicate his administration on a report made ostensibly by him in a judicial and independent character. That is not the kind of a report that ought to have been made, and he saw the weakness of the situation when it became necessary to make an enguiry under such circumstances. The question, therefore, in my jurgment is, whether the Acts of Parliament are to be lived up to or not, whether they can be avoidel, whether the Administration of the day is superior to Parliament. If so, what are we doing here: What is my hon. friend, who boasts so much of regard for British institutions, cioing, when he has demanded that Parliament should abnegate its functionsand let the Administration overridelegislation? Are we but a registry office; are we but echoes of an Administration, that we should stand here and
saty that Parliaments mayenact, Int Arministrations will do: What would becone of the laws if the judiciary should ignore them: The jurticiary is the only institution which stands between us and wrone, the only protection we have either in regrad to liberty or property. What is legishation for. and what is the use of a statute-book, if an Administration can ignore it as the present Arministration are now doing? That is the issue involver. I say it is a grave one, and let this Honse condone this transaction and it compromises the honour of the country and the system of adhinistration. For my part, I repuliate all responsibility, for I care not what precertent hom. gentlemen opposite may establish. The cruide for my political conduct in the administration of the affiairs of the coontry is that the Acts of larliament must be lived up to, so long as Parliament allows them to remain on the statute-hook. That should he the guide of every legislator who proposes to be true and loyal to his conntry, and the member for Brace (Mr. McNeill) shoull be the last one under those circumstances to manifest that disloyal spirit and to ignore those statutes that have received the solemm sanction of Pirliament, in farour of a political party of the tay.

Mr. MeNEILLL. I very mach regret that I have fallen so low in the opinion of the hon. gentleman opposite. He has changed his view in respect to my conduct in this House from that he expressed last session, when from the very same seat on the last occasion I spoke, he said he knew me tow well to suppose that for a moment I was actuated by anything else but conseientious convictions.

Mr. MULOCK. I think sotorlay.
Mr. MeNEILL. To-day the hon. gentleman sitys I am not a freeman, but an whipped into line by the party whip. His opinion is that that statement is consistent with the view that I was acting conscientiously. If these are his views, I do not know that a mind so constituted is one that I need deal with rery long. These two views are entirely contradictory.

Mr. MULO(K. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will parlon me, but I must leave the chamber.

Mr. NoNEILL. As the hon. gentleman has found it comvenient to leave, I will not occupy the attention of the House longer.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I want to call the at tention of the House to this fact. The Minister of Finance made a statement and he based it on a paper he had in ins possession. I have asked the Minister of Finance to give me an opportunity to look at that paper, and I think the committee should be placed in possession of it. I am not a very old parliamentarial and I do not know what is done in these matters ; lut when, in discussing a matter of this kind, a Minister of the Crown producesin this House a paper which forms the basis of his argument, any member has a right to have that paper put in his possession, in order that he may le able, equally with the Minister, to discuss it intelligently. The Minister of Finance had no right to refuse this committee the paper from which he quoted, and before this item is passed we should be put in possession of the information which the Minister said he obtained from that paper. I therefore ask that the item stand until we oltain it.

Mr. Mulock.

Mr. Mr.MULLLEN. It is minfir for the Minister to refuse to allow hon. members to use that paper. I think the member for Brant should be permitted an opportunity to answer the hom. men:ber's allegation by being permitted to use that statement. I desire to ask the Minister of the Interior a guestion: Wias Mr. Pereira patil up to 30th June last for actingas Private secretary wo he Minister of the Interior and superintemlent Gencral of Indian Affairs:

Mr. DEWDNFY. I think that was the case. I am not very sure as to the date. hat 1 think he was patid up to 3uth June latst.

Mr. MeMOLLEFS. I shomblike tw know if Mr. Pereima actually did the work as private secertary, or did amother persen do it:

Mr. INFWINFA. He lid whatever work I gave him to do in that regatol. I cammet say from memory what he didi, becanse he was abting at one time as private secretary for the beparmment of the Interior. and he did work for both lataches of the department. Hedid a certain almonat of work in both these departments.

Mr. MIILS (Buthwell). Then the Minister of the Interion has wo prisate secretaries: one is secretiary commected with the Deparment of Indian Affairsand the other is serertary the bepartment of the Interior:

Mr. InEWINFI. At the timetheapropriation wats made the bepratment of Imdian Athatrs was not commected with the beparment of the Interior, but when they were miten. the right thave two secretaries terminater.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. Is it mot a fact that during a purtion of the time the Minister hat three private secretaries: I am so informed.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant.) I lo not think it is pertinent to thisynestion whet her like irregularities under a previons Arministration would change the comdition of aftiairs: but as a mater of information, 1 would like to know what the law was in that respect. If 1 milerstood the Dinister of . lustice rightly, he said there had l:een no change in the
 that the law was jusi the same prion as it was suhserjuently.

Sir .JOHN THOMPSON. What I satil was that the prohibition was just as strict in the Act of l8tis as in the Aot of 185.0 agamet regnlar elerks receiving extra payments:

Mr. PATERSON (Batnt.) I wanted to know What his interpretation of the law was. becanse the impression seemed to hate prevailed in the minds of the witnesses before the P'ublic Accounts Committee that it was changed by the Act of lsxig. When Mr. Henry was examined he stated as follows:--

## " By Mr. Taylar :

"In looking over the accounts for monevs paid, can you ascertain exactly when this practice was first in operation, whether in 1871 when you commenced, or what year after? Have you any way of recollecting that?I got work in that way in the Fimance Department in $187 \%$.
" Blis Mr. Hoster:
"For what work?-Counting notes.
"That is the practice to-ilay? - When did you go into the Interior Department?-In 1873.

- Did you get any extra work in that department?-I did; prior to the Civil Service Act going intu effect.
" By Mr. Somerville:
"It would not be contrary to law before that Act passed?-No.
" $13 y$ Mr. Tuylor:
" Did you get any extra work in 1874?-I do not know that I did.
$\because$ In 1875"- I cannot say.
"You have no reason to believe you did not, over and above your salary?-I have no reason for believing, but I do not know that I did. In fact, $I$ an almost certain $I$ did not get anything.

Did any of the other clerks?-I do not know; I cannot speak for them.
" You do not know whether they did or did not?-They may have done so.
"By Mr. Pateryma (Brant):
"Would it be contrary to law previous to 1882?-I do not think so.
"But after that it was irregular?-Irregular and illegal."
That was the impression that was on the mind of that witness, Mr. Henry, viz., that it was not irregular or illegal prior to the Civil Service Act of 1882.

Mr. BOWELL. That was the impression of the whole committee until the law was looked up.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). That is a point I do not understand. Bearing upon this question I think that Mr. Burgess took something of the same view, and on page 28 of his evidence he stys:

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{ }^{-} \text {Bu/ Mr. Tanlor: }
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"But in 1876 permanent clerks were occasionally emploved overtime and paid for it?-I know that some of the clerks of the Interior Department were employed overtime in the Finance Department.
" lis Mr. P'etersion (Brant) :
" But anything before 1852 would not be irregular, so far as those payments were concerned?-I sumpose not : on the mere ground of the law; there was no irregularity in paying those extra clerks."
That impression was on my mind, and it evidently was on the mind of the Deputy Minister administering the affairs of this department, namely, that what was proper lefore 1882 would be irregular and improper after 1882. The Minister now tells us that he was mistaken as I understand. However, that does not affect the question that is under consideration at the present time. The question is that this amount be stricken from the Estimates, and in reading the evidence that was given by Mr. Pereira himself, it dues seem to me that it is case that would be hard to justify. Not only is it difticult to justify the reinstating of him in his position, but still worse the paying of his salary during the time of his suspension. I have no desire to be unduly hard upon any one; hut the testimony of this gentleman was that he selected the work himself, that he took it home, that the work was said to be done by him, and he certified to it, no one else having any supervision of it at all. The question was asked:

[^36]and the cheque in that other name for the reason which I have explained."
It does seem to me that from his own testimony it was a very serious case indeed. When this work was being done, if he thought it was right why hesitate to go on and use the name of his wife for these payments, why change to the name of Ellen Berry? It was claimed that work and value was given for the money; but he says himself that he gave out the work, that he alone certified to the work, and that he did it to the amount of $\$ 280$, in his wife's name. He states that subsequent to that, finding it became known in the repartment and that people talked about it, he put the cheque in the name of this fictitious person, certified it was done by her, had a cheque drawn out in her name, endorsed that fictitious name upon the cheque and drew the money. Taking the gentleman's own evidence and giving him all the alrantage you can in reference to it, it does seem that if he is treated in the way the Government proposes it will tend very much to demoralize the public service. I am at a loss to see, after listening to all the explanations given by the Ministers, upon what ground they proceed in this matter.

Mr. sombr VILLE. I think we ought to have the document which the Minister of Finance say: he based his report upon, before we have a vote on this matter.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The appeal which the hon. gentleman makes to the Minister of Finance is one which should meet with response. The Minister of Finance unlertook to administer a reboke of a severe character, and I humbly submit an unjustifiable rebuke, to the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Nomerville) for a remark he made across the House. He proposed to answer the argoment that the hon. gentleman had made, hased upon an official return which the Government had brought down, by reading from another official drocument which he satid he helf in his hand, and which was not laid on the Table and has not yet been laid on the Table. The hon. gentleman whose construction of the report was impugnenl, asked the Minister of Finance to send that docmment across the House and the hon. gentleman has refused to do so, so far. Only one inference can he drawn. I do not think it is it courteous thing to refuse, nor do I think it is consistent with the practice of Parlianent to refuse to exhibit the clocument. I do not remember a case in my experience in Parliament-and it is just as long as the experience of the Minister of Finance-in which a Minister of the Crown reading an official document to contradict another official document which had heen previously brought down, refused to give that document into the hands of his opponent. As to its being discourteous I submit it to the hon. gentleman's own sense, and as to its being against parliamentary rules I would submit it to hon. gentlemen who have sat here longer than I have, whether they have ever known a case in parliamentary history similar to that now before the House.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). There can be no doubt whatever of the rule. It is clearly laid down, that when an hon. member undertakes to read from any public document which has not been laid upon the Table, it is the right of the House to have that document laid upon the Table.

Mr. FOSTER. Where is the authority?

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). There is no doubt about the anthority.

Mr. FOSTER. I would like to hear it.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I will turn it up for you.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). If there be no legal authority I think a sense of what is just and right and manly would, at any rate, lead the Minister to do that.

Mr. FOSTER. May be our sense of what is right and just and manly differs. The hon. gentleman from Queen's (Mr. Davies), in the usual style of fable adopted lately-not lately either-on the other side of the House, says that I read from an official tocument-

Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) I said you read from what you said was an official document.

Mr. FOSTER. I understood the hon. gentleman to say that I read from an official document. If the hon. gentleman says his words were that I rearl from what I said was an official document, that I must deny.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) What I said and what I intender to say was that the hon. gentleman had read from a document which he said had come from the department.

Mr. FOSTER. Well, I am within the judgment of the House. I quite well remember what the words were. The hon. gentleman, as I understood him, said that I had read from an official docmment. I did not read from an official document: I read from a private memorandum which I had in my possession at the time, and from notes from which the report was made up. The hon. nember for Erant may have a very strong liking to exploit the private papers and memoranda of other hon. gentlensen ; he yill not get mine.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Did the hon. gentleman say, or did he not say, that he was realing from a document from the Department of the Interior, and did he not say that it was the original:

Mr. FOSTER. I did not say it.
Mr. MILIS (Bothwell). I understood his statement to be that he was reading from a document which had been prepared in the lepartment of the Interior, and from which the schedule in the report laid before the House was copied.

Mr. McGREGOR. And that there was a difference in the dates.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Whether or no, the case is perfectly clear. The Minister of Finance undertakes to contradict the hon. member for North Brant on the faith of a particular document in his hands, from which he makes extracts. According to all parliamentary usage, there is no doubt that when a Minister of the Crown chooses to produce and quote from a document for the purpose of contradicting another hon. member, the least he can do as a matter of courtesy and fairplay is to give his opponent the means of seeing on what grounds he makes the contradiction. The only inference to be drawn from the action of the Finance Minister is that the document, if put into the hands of the hon. member for North Brant, would contradict the Minister's own statement.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. member for South Oxford has to go a long way from the facts
to draw that inference. The Minister of Finance did not undertake to contradict the hon. nember for North Brant from that document at all. He contradicted him from the report.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. He failed to contradict him from the report.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) He failed to contradict him from the report ; he did it from the private document.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Both hon. gentlemen may assert that, but every one who was in the House at the time knows that the Minister of Finance rose in consequence of the assertion of the hon. member for Queen's, P.E.I., that the hon. member for North Brant had proved from the report that these irregularities had not begun at a certsin date. The Minister of Finance declared that the report proved nothing of the kind, and for the purpose of establishing that, read from the report two passages that went back to 1875 . He afterwards referred to the appendix to the report, which he admitted gave some colour to the statement of the hon. gentleman that the report proved what he stated, but he went on to say that the appendix was erroneous, and in doing that made reference to a private document. But he did not use the private document for the purpose of contradicting the hon. member for North Brant at all.

Mr. LAURIFR. Here is the rule laid down-that no member of Parliament is to quote from a document unless he is prepared to lay it on the Table of the House. I quote from May, page 378, the edition of 1883:
"Another rule or principle of debate may be here added. A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read or quote from a despatch or other state paper not before the House, unless he be prepared to lay it on the Table. This rest raint is similar to that rule of evidence, in courts of law. which prevents counsel from citing documents which hare not been produced in evidence. The principle is so reasonable that it has not been contested: and when the objection has been made in time, it has been generally acquiesced in."

## Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. LAURIER. Could anybody suppose, when the Minister of Finance undertook to contradict a document which he himself had brought down as an official paper by reference to another document, that he would not be ready to place that document before the House". If any one had supposed that he would quote a paper with the intention of putting it in his pocket afterwards, objection would have been taken at the time; but no one supposed that. The hon. gentleman now says that he did not quote from a public document, and that he is not bound to place it on the Table of the House. Well, if it is a private paper, what evidence can it have against an official document? Are we to have public documents brought doun by the Govermment contradicted by private papers: This is a procedure which cannot be tolerated is the House of Commons or in any public assembly in a constitutionally governed country.

Mr. MLLS (Bothwell). This document in question cannot be regarded as a private document. It is a document prepared in a department by a Minister of the Crown in his official capacity or by his order, for the purpose of enabling the committee to prepare the report which they have laid before the House, It is a part of the public
proceedings comected with the particular transaction which resulted in that report.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. What makes you suppose that?

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The Minister of Finance said so.

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, no.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. I was listening attentively to hinn, and he said that it was from that document that the appendix to the report was taken, and he referred to that document to show that the date on the appendix was a mistake. How do we know that the dates in these two documents are not the same? Surely there is nothing prepared in the department which is not official.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Mr. Chairman, I would like to have your ruling on the point.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. I understand that hon. members have been discussing a document that is in the hands of the Minister of Finance. There is only one way of deciding the point, according to the authorities; it is to ask the hom. Minister if that document is a private or a public document. I cannot give any decision until I get an answer to that question, and I now ask che hon. Minister whether that document is a private document or a public document?

Mr. FOSTER. A private document.
Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. I am bound to take the word of the hon. Minister that it is a private document. Now, the authority which we follow on parliamentary procedure in this House (Bourinot) states :
"It has been laid down by the highest authorities that when a Minister of the Crown quotes a public document in the House, and founds upon it an argument or assertion, that document, if called for, ought to be produced. But it is allowable to repeat to the House information which is contained in a private communication. When such private papers are quoted in the House, there is no ruling requiring thein to be laid on the Table."
As the hon. Minister of Finance says that it is a private document, I cannot rule that it should be laid on the Table.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I think you are justified in ruling as you have done from the authority you have guoted, but I think we should now establish another practice.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the point is disposed of.

Mr. somerville. I am discussing this vote. We have this established, that a Minister of the Crown can produce before this House a document prepared by a committee appointed by the Privy Council and attested by them as correct, with their signatures attached, and yet when it is proven clearly and conclusively that that document sets forth a certain set of facts, the hon. Minister is at liberty to say that he has in his overcoat pocket, down at his house or hotel, some statement which will show that the official report is not worthy of credence. If this system of parliamentary government is to he tolerated, we will have these men set up as dictators. A Minister may bring down a blue-book or official report and place
it on the Table of Parliament, and then, when it is proven in discussion that statements are made in it of a certain character, the Minister can say he has a little document in his pocket which is of a private character, and which he refuses to produce, contradicting his own ofticial blue-hook. This is exactly the position taken by the hon. Minister ; and if it he correct, we ought to understand that the ciovermment are not responsi. ble to the people. We ought to understand that their blue-looks and official documents are not to be relied upon, but may be contradicted by any private document which a Minister of the Crown his concealed somewhere and which he will not produce. I think that is a very small position for the Ninister of Finance or any member of the (invernment to take. If there were any manliness in the Minister of Finance or the Minister of Justice, they would at once produce this document in confirmation of their statements. If they do not, we are at liberty to think what we like about its contents. We have to accept the public dowuments, but are at liberty to think what we like alout the other. We are at liberty to think that the Minister of Finance has nut cuotel the other document correctly, since he will wot prownee it, and we have the right to assume, in view of his statement, that no depenlence can tre placed on his official document. I do not care whether I am infringing upon parliamentary rules or mot, but make what I believe to be a correct statement in the matter. The Minister of Finance may say that I have insulted him and the Honse, hut I have said what I believe to le correct, and I maintair that his position cammot be justified.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not intem to be insulteid by my hon. frient. I lid not ask him to apologize to me but rather to the House or committee, and now, after this agomizing appeal from him, I think I must relent and ask the page to take this document over to the hon. gentleman.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I would like to know hy whom this statement, which hats just heen hamed to me, was made up:

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The hom. gentleman has lyeen tohl it is a private dowment, and I do not suppose he has the right to insist on the name being given of the person who wrote it.

Mr. Somervilles. Now that it is prolucel, we have a right to ask questions alont it. It is in the hands of the House now, and we ought to be informed as to the writer.

Mr. LaNDERKIN. Very likely it was prepared by Ellen Berry.
Mr. Somerville. This purports to be a document showing payments made to permanent. clerks from 1875 to 1591.

Mr. FOSTER. Does not that satisfy you?
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It would suit me better if the hon. gentleman would give a little more information about it. It foots up the same amount as in the report, $\$ 9,017.34$.

An hon. MEMBER. Signed by whom:
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Not signell at all.
Item agreed to-yeas, $\mathbf{6 0}$; nays, 39.

## II. II. Turner. ............................ $\$ 15066$

Sir KICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What are the circumstances comected with the Turner case? No dates heing given, I do not know exactly how much of this $5,+44.56$, which seems to have been pain extria to Mr. Turner, was received for purely extra work. I should like the hon. gentleman to explain the circmastances under which Mr. Turner Was suspended.

Mr. DEWVINES: Mr. Turner was suspemded immediately after the evidence closed before the Public Accounts Committee last year, and the reasom for his suspension is contained in the evidence.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) What page?
Mr. DEWDNEY. Page 64.
Sir Rl(HARI) (ARTWRIGHT. What I wanted more particularly to know was how Mr. Turner catme to receise solarge a sums as $\mathbf{5} 2,44.66$ for extra work. It is hy far the largest sum in the whole statement subinitted to the House, and I presume there is some explanation to be given why Mr. Turner should have been enabled to obtain so large an amomat as that. Apparently it would appear to be as mach as the man's whole salary shouh have amounted to for five or six years.

Mr. DEWWNES. It extended over a number of yeats, 1 forget how many. He hat been in the service for a momber of years before I took charge of the department. I do not know any of the particulars comuected with his service more that iu regaral to the other clerks, but he lin more work than any of the others.
sir RICHARD) ('ARTWRIGHT. What is his proition?

Mr. IFWIINES. He is in the Accountant's Brameh.

Sir RIC'HARD (ARTWRHCHT. Then, in aldition to his saliary as a permanent clerk, which I supmose might he about Sl,onM, he received this amomet in six or seven years?

Mr. FONTHER. It is an average of 8349 per anmum.

Mr. HAlidiAR'T. It brought his salary up to alout Si, (HW).

Nir RI(HARI) CARIWRIGHT. That would be about on per cent adlitional. Was this a case in which there was any substitution of names:

Mr. SOMERITLLE. We might as well have the information as th these payments. I quote from the report of the investigation lefore the Public Accounts Committee and from Mr. Turner's own eridence as given at page 9 . When he was called and examined, he said he kept the ledgers. The next question was:
*There appears in the Auditor General's report an amount paid to Joseph Wright for extra work $\mathbf{3} 237.50$, and I understand from Mr. Burgess, the Deputy Minister, that you are the party that has got this money?-Yes, I got that mones.
"How did it come that you entered it in Joseph Wright's name ?-In the first place, before my wife died-
"Just a mument. When did your wife die?-Unfortunately, I have lost both. It was my first wife who did the work, and after she died the name of Joseph Wright was substituted for hers. He went to the old country, and I believe is since dead.

When did she die?-About fire years ago. I married again and lost my second wife.
"It was after your first wife died that you substituted Josenh Wright's name for that of your first wife? -Just that.
"How long has Joseph Wright been dead ?-I said I believe he is dead.
"How long is it since he went to the old country? About a year, I think.

- What was he employed at in the city while here? He was not employed at anything.
"Did he live with you?-He did not live with me.
"Was he a man of means?-Well, no; not a man of any great means.
"He must have had some way of living?-Yes: I suppose he had. I only saw him occasionally.
"How often did you used to see him?-Not every often.
"Did he ever do any of this work?-Certainly not. He is a connection of my first wife's. He never did any of the work : that is what suggested it to me.
"Who suggested it to you to put it in the name of some other person?-I do not know.
"It must have been somebody?-I think the suggestion came from Mr. Douglas.
"What Mr. Douglas?-He was at that time the assistant secretary of the department. I think the suggestion came from him.
$\because$ Did you submit Mr. Douglas's suggestion to anybody? - No, sir
$\because$ Then you adopted that name from that out?-Yes.
"Here are Joseph Wright's cheques. Who signed the name on the backs of the cheques?-I did.
"̈ Hou put Joseph W right's name there?-I did.
"Have you a power of attoriey from Joseph Wright?No.
$\therefore$ Had you any authority from Joseph Wright to do that?-0h, ves.
" Iou endorsed Joseph Wright's name after his death? - No, sir ; I do not know that he is dead.
"You said he was?-1 said I believed he was : I had heard a report that he was dead.
"Bo I understand you to say that this Joseph Wright had nu existence at all ?-Oh, yes; at one time. I believe he may have now.
"What relationshin did he bear to you ?-He was a distant connection of my wife's.
" Did he do this work for you and you received the mones ?-I did the work, and I received the money.
$\because$ And used his name? And used his name.
"And subsequenitly after he left this countrs, you signed the name of Joseph Wright ?-Oh, yes, but I think only once.

You ay he left this country akout a year and a half ago?-About 15 months ago. I won't say exactly.
"But Joseph Wright did not do any of this work ?-Not any.
"And the work was done by yourself?-I won't say that
"Who did the balance?-The late balance?
"During the last five years?-I did it myself.
" But practically speaking Mr. Joseph Wright, as a person doing this work, had no existence at all. You used his name ?-Yes.
"When he went to the old country, did he give you permission to use his name?-Not particularly.

* But you used his name ?-Certainly.
"Who was Joseph Wright; what was his business or calling? - He was a school teacher, over in the States.
"Was he not residing here ?-No. He came to see us once or twice.
"During the whole of this five years you say Wright visited you only two or three times?- Yes.
" And during the whole of this time, Wright's name has figured on the backs of these cheques?-No; because there hare been no cheques issued for the last fifteen months. You have to take that period off.
" You commenced using Joseph Wright's name about fire years ago?-Yes. I was told it was used for five years, but it is not orer four; it is only three and a-half. "What bank are those cheques drawn on?-The Bank of Montreal.
"To bearer or order?-To order.
"Did you draw this money personally? ? I drew it personally
"Did the bank know you?-I do not know. They always paid the cheques; they always paid my salary cheque tou:
"Will the bank pay cheques here that anybody presents? -I do not know. The cheques may not have been given me at the same time.
"Could you give us Mr. Joseph Wright's present ad-dress?-I think so.
" What is it?-3 Victoria Terrace, Lightcliff, near Halifax. Yorkshire, England.
"I understand you to say he was dead?-I said he might be. If he is not you will hear from him at that address.

That is some of the evidence. I will not weary the House hy realing any more. This money was drawn in the name of a man who taught school in the States and came over here three or four times in five years and visited the man who drew the money in his name, and during the whole time this man signed the chegues with Joseph Wright's name, presented the cheques at the bank, and drew the money, amounting to over $\$ 2,000$. If this practice is worthy of the commendation of the Government, and if the gentleman who was guilty of this is to le reinstated in office, of course the Opposition cannot say much about it. The (iovernment must take the responsilility as they have the ruling of this matter. As to the dowoment which has been sent over by the Ministerof Finance, it is impossible to gather any information from this, for the reason that there are no dates given of the payments made to these men. I fancy, from the nameson the list, that theseare the names of men who have nearly all, I believe all, drawn money which goes to make up this sum of 89,017 since 1881 . If the Minister has any other information which would lead this committee to understand that any portion of this money was paid prior to 1881 , I would like lim to present it to this Honse, hecause I think we ought to be put in possession of that information. The Finance Minister now claims, in opposition to the statement made in his own ofticial document, that some of this money was paid prior to 1881. Now, it some of this money was paid prior to that date, he must have some information to lead him to make that statement, and I would like him, for the information of this committee, to give the name of any gentleman here who drew any of this money prior to the year 1881 .

Mr. DEWDNEY. I cangive you from recollection the names of Mr. (layton, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Henry.

Mr. MILLS (Pothwell). I notice that the names of those parties who are on that list are nearly all names of men who have been appointed since 1880 . Now, there is Mr. Steers, one of the names on that list, who was for a short time in 1878 taken into the department on account of his being in distressed circumstances, and he was able to do some extra work for which he was paid day by day. He was taken into the Surveyor-Generals Branch of the public service. That rule would mot apply to him, at all erents.

## Mr. DELIDNEY. Why:

Mr. MILLS ( Bothwell). Because he was not one of the permanent civil-servants to whom the Civil Service Act would apply. Now, Mr. Rogers is one of the parties mentioned who, the hon. gentlemen says, received pay prior to 1881 . Mr. Rogers was a witness before the Public Accounts Committee last year, and I think he was questioned with regard to that very matter, and ithink that his statement made before the committee does not bear out that statement. If he has made such it statement it would be interesting to have the evidence before the commissiouers on that subject, and it would be interesting to know for what he was paid.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I may say that one of the names mentioned by the Minister of the Interior has been erased from this list, that of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. DEWDNEY. Yes, that was for the reason that he drew his money before 1881, at the time
these were included in that memorandum. Mr. Clayton, I think, drew his in 1875, therefore he did not come within that memoramiun.

Mr. somerville. Then I am to understand from that statement of the Minister that his name was erased from the document because he drew his money before 1881?

Mr. DEWDNFI'. Yes, he was not finel a month's salary.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. For the reason that he drew his money before 1881. Were any of the others on this list in the same position ?
Mr. DEW DNES. No, none of them.
Mr. somerville. Then, if that he the ease, it must be evident to this committee that Mr. Clayton being the only man who drew this money before 1881 , and his name being struck off, there call be no other names on this list whe drew money previous to 1881 .
Mr. DEWVINEY. They might have drawn it after 1881.
Mr. somerville. That is precisely what we are contending, what I contented all along. I have always said that the Minister of the Interior is the most honest-minded man in the diovermment. I have admired him, and although there were many things to investigate in his department, I have admired his camdon. Why, a session or two ago he got up and Neclareal that he got his Ceological Report printed in Montreal, liecause he could get it done cheaper tham in the Printing Bureau. Now, he has let the whole eat out of the hag. He tells us that Mr. Claytom was struck off this list because he drew his pay lefore 18si. Now, the only deduction to be drawn from that is that every other name on that list is the name of a person who drew the money after Issi. Consequently the contention that I advanced some time ago that there was mo money paid, aceording to the ofticial report mate hy this investigating committee, from 157.5 until 1 sis , was cerrect. Now, if that deduction cam be drawn-and there can be no other-the statements which were made by the Minister of Finance were baseless amil gromilless, and not supported ly the facts.
Mr. MILL.S (Bothwell). I think the committee ought not to pass over umoticed the paper that the Minister of Finance has laid on the Table. That paper shows aceording to the statement just now made by the Minister of the Interior as to those irregularities heginning about the year $18 . \pi$, that when the statement was made up, between $187 . \mathrm{an}$ a 1881 there had been the one payment to Mr. Clayton, and that was a payment of sow, that all the other payments were male since the beginning of 1881, and that paragraph in the report celating to irregularities earlier than 1881, is based upon the one single payment to Mr. Claytom. Then there is another thiag shown, and that is that the appendix to the report of 1881 is a correct statement, both as to dates and as to amounts. The Minister of Finance said that the appendix to the report was erroneous, that the date must be inaccurate, that the commissioners, when they made their report, must have made a mistake, that the House could not rely upon the accuracy of that statement, and that he would give correct statements from the paper which was in his possession from which he said that appendix had been
taken. Now thisstatement exactly correspondswith the appendix, except as to the one statement that 500 was paid to Mr. Chayton, which the Minister of the Interior says is struck out in pencil, as we saw it on that paper, hecause it was paid at an earlierdate than 1881. So we have now an opportunity of estimating the whole force and effect and meaning of the statement that these irregularities began at an earlier perion than 1881. The hon. gentleman gives three names of parties that were in the department at that time. I do not dispute that. But the hom. gentleman will see that Mr. Rogers's name and Mr. Henry's name are not struck out, that the amounts paid them are not struck out, and the statement in the appendix to the report he brought down, shows that payments to them were male in 1881, and subsequently to that time, not hefore, hecause if they had been made hefore they would have shared the same fate as the payment maile to Mr. Clayton.

Mr. DFWDDEFY. No, you are wrong there, because some of them had to suffer, and did not receive any money at all, for having certified to those who did receive it irregularly.

Mr. SOMEREILLE. That is another hameh of the subject, and I think the camlid statement of the Minister ought to be accepted. He says that the reason this inan's name was struck out was becaluse he got his money before 1881. That proves conclusively that the type-written document was a correct record, notwithstamling the statement fhat was made by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. TAYLOR. I want to correct a statement made by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) in reference to Mr. Rogers. If he will look at page 108 he will timd that Mr. Rogers was examined, and Mr. Somerville asked this question:
"Did sou ever get any money for extra work performed? Where?-I received extra money in the department during 21 years."
I go to page 110:
"The custom which you spoke of, and which, in your opinion, was second nature, as you put it, was it prevailing in the department since 180 ? ?-Of giving extra work to permanent men?

Yes.-They used to do it. I used to get extra work in the time of Sir Richard Cartwright, when he was Minister of Finance. There were men who were first-class clerks engaged then in destroying notes. It was confidentini work. They would come on at 7 o'clock in the evening and work until 11 or 1 ?.
" By Mr. Tunlor:
"Did they draw the money in their uwn name"-Their own.
"By Mr. Srmerville:
"There was no necessity for their trying to evade the law?-No: because it was not considered wrong. It was considered right for a man to improve his time, just as, men in the Civil Service use their time for literary work." I read this to contradict the statement made by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) that Mr. Rogers had not drawn extra piay. The fact is he did draw it from both departments, and he swore it was the prevailing practice for twenty-one years.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Allow me to mention that there was no objection to Mr. Rogers, who was not, if my memory serves me, a clerk in the Finance Department, but a clerk in another department, receiving extra pay for extra work done in another department.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Ves.
Mr. Mills (Bothwell).

Sir RICHARI) (CARTWRIGHT. The statute allowed that to be done. What was prohibited was, that extra work should be done by a clerk in the department to which he belonged. That was the law, which is a totally different thing. It was the practice and the legal practice that a clerk who belonged to one department could do extra work in another department. The prohibition extended to clerks being paid for extra work in their own department, and Mr. Rogers did net violate the Act.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). That it was the law and that it was right and proper is perfectly olvious. What was the reason of the law? The reason of the prohibition which prevailed ayainst a man undertaking to obtain extra work in his department was to prevent him remaining idle cluring the hours when he should be employed in order that he might find extra work after hours. That can be established heyond all controversy and has been the practice in some of the departments. The employment of a man after hours in a department to which he does not ielong was no interference with the policy of the law, becanse it did not affect the work in the department of which he was a regular clerk.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then Mr. Rogers was in the Department of the Interior: a permanent clerk there. If the hon. gentleman will look at page 111, he will find what Mr. Rogers stated in his evid. ence:
"Br, Mr. Paterson (Brant):
"Was the account made out in your own name or ansbody else's in the time of Sir Richard Cartwright?-There was just a pay sheet.
"Was the pay sheet signed in your name. or was it signed in the name of some person else :-I do not think so.
:- Do you believe that prior to the passing of the Ciril Service Act any extra work you did was paid for in the mame of any other person? -It may have been. I did not get ans in my department since. It was only subsequent to the death of my brother in the North-West.

Why did you say this custom grow out of a custom which had prevailed in the department prior to the passing of the Act?-I think Istated what was quite rightthat in the time of Mr. Mills I did one or two little jobs and got paid for them, but not in my own name.
"You did work in the time of Mr. Mills and were paid. not in your own name?-Yes: I was paid in the name of my sister-in-law. She was helping me."

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Read on.
IIr. TAYLOR. If any hon. gentleman wishes anything further read he can read it.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. If the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) will not read it, I will do so. This is a contimuation of the evidence, right after. that read by the hon. gentleman :

## "By Mr. Barron:

"In the case of Mrs. Mills she did extra work? - Yes; we both did the work.
"And it was in her name the account was put?-Yes; it was work for the Ordnance Lands Office.
." At that time there was no law against that sort of thing?-I never followed that sort of thing.
"When you say the custom was kept up, the same custom as formerly, that is not exactly the case ?-I think you misunderstood me. I said there was not a custom at all allowing permanent clerks to get extra work. Of course. there might be a number of cases, but I could not answer for them.
"، When permanent clerks got extra, work they got paid for it in their own names in Mr. Mills's time? - Yes.
"Not in anybody else's name?-No.
" Did you never see the statute upon this?-I read it: but it did not interest me very much.
That puts another light on the subject altogether.

Mr. TAYLOR. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) said a clerk could do work only for another department, but this Mr. Rogers was a permanent clerk in his department and he did the work, according to his evidence.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). If the hon. gentleman will look at Mr. Rogers's testimony again, he will see that this man did not pretend to say that he got work out of this department, or that work was given to him surreptitiously or fraudulently. He said that his sister-in-law got work and he assisted her in getting that work. The Minister of Justice shakes his heal, but that was Mr. Rogers's statement made immediately after the committee rose on the day after testimony was given. I asked Mr. Somerville to have Mr. Rogers called and re. examined on the subject. It was not done: but I venture to say that if Mr. Rogers were called today and told the truth, he could not testify to anything else than the work taken out to which he referred was work obtained by another party, and whether he assisted or not in loing the work is a matter about which the department could know nothing. That there was any intention on the part of Mr. Meredith, who was deputy of the department, to give out work to a clerk under another name than his own, or to other than a clerk who was not entitled to receive it, I do not believe ; and the testimony of Mr. Rogers dous not establish any such proposition.

Mr. sOMERVILLE. The testimony of Mr. Pogers is here; the questions were asked by the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) himself, I will real them to show that thestatement made hy the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Niils) is perfectly correct. At page 111. I find the following:-

## " By Mr. Tranlor:

- I understood you, whether correctly or incorrectly, to say that during the time of Mr. Mills you had done some work in which your sister-in-law assisted you? -And got pad-yes.
$\because$ In whose name was it paid?-I got the pay in her own name, as well as my memory serves me.
"By the Chnirman:
"I understood you to say that the work was done jointly by you two but it was paid in the name of your sister-in-law?-We both did the work and it was pay for her for work we did.
"- By Mr. McGrenor:
"She got the money, did she not ?-Yes."
some hon. MFMBERS. Goon, reat.
Mr. DEWDNES. I will go on aml real :


## " By Mr. Boxell:

" You got the work for your sister-in-law. you assisted her in doing it, she drew the money for the work which the two of you did in your own house ??-Certainly.
"BuMr. Chapleau:
". The work was for her."-Yes.
" And you said that in a certain manner the extras were to compensate you for your brother being killed in the North-West?-We had a great deal of trouble and loss and expense. I acknowledge that I merely used my sister-in-law's name, because,according to custom, I could not get it otherwise; but I did the work, and I would have made it out in my own name, but it was not the custom, and probab!y, the Auditor General would not have allowed it to pass."

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Why, Mr. Chairman, that refers to the time of the hon. gentleman himself. Mr. Rogers was killed in the North. West in 188i, and the hon. gentlemen opposite are responsihe its the Minister of the Interior proves.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. So, Mr. Chairman, it cppears that the work that was done in my hon. friend from Bothwell's time, was done by a lady and she got the money. The work that was done in the time of the present Minister of the Interior was done improperly by this party and put in a lady's name. The irregularity occurred under the present Minister of Interior as he himself shows, and not in the time of my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills). I will just read the clause so that there can be no mistake abont it. The clause as it existed at the time is this.
" No allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever which any officer or clerk may be required, to perform in the department to which he belongs."
The statute, I helieve, was subseruently altered, and for reason, and at the time that Mr. Rogers did work, which he alludes to and got extra pay, he was perfectly within the law and had a right to do it.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The evidence proves the case of Rogers to the just like the other case ; his getting work for his sister-in-law, they doing work together, and he drawing it in another's name. However, I do not see any relevancy to the vote in all this discussion.

Mr. I).AVIES (P.F.I.) I agree with the Minister of Justice that it has no relevancy to the vote, but I cannot help, giving my thanks to the Minister of the Interior for being so honest and candid again. He removed the doubt which the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) was trying to assert, as to some irregularity having occurved daring the Mackenzie Administration. The Minister of the Interior comes forward aml satisties the committee that it was not done in the time of my hon. frient from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and he says: "No, it was done in my own time." As far as the vote before the committee is concerned the evidence has been read from hy my hom. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) and I can see very little difference between the conduct of the gentleman for whom this rote is asked and the conduct of Mr. Pereira which was rliscussed in the earlier part of the evening. Mr. Turner was not guilty of the inregularity simply of cloing extrat work at extra hours. If that had heen permitted by the superiors of the department, I think the subordinates ought not to be punished, and I think that if that had been his only offence, the withholding of a month's piay would perhaps be sutficient punishment under the circumstances. The facts are that this gentleman not only did extra work but that he did it in the name of a man whom he believed to lee dearl. He made out the account in a dead man's name, received money from the (iovermment under false pretenses, and endorsed the cheque in a dead man's name.

Mr. TAYLOR. The evidence does not prove it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) He said the man was dead, but he was not sure.
Mr. WALIACE. Mr. Nelson swore positively that when he used his name that he was still alive.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Iou have got the wrong man, it is not Nelson at all.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Turner, in his evidence said:
" You endorsed Joseph Wright's name when he was dead?-No. sir, I did not know he was dead.
"You said he was? -I said I belicved he was."
so he mate up the accome in the name of a man whom he swears he believed to be dearl. Therefore he received the money under false pretenses. His conduct is just as bal as the conduct of the ofticer who has becti already pronounced against from this side of the House.

Mr. MeMULLEN. The principle involved in this item is worthy the consideration of the House. I contend that in the face of the evidence that was brought before the committee on Public Accounts, showing that he had drawn money in the name of a man whom he believed to be dead, proved that there was fratul. If a man will jeopardize his position by lenting himself tosuch a questionable transaction as has been clearly proven out of his own mouth, he is not fit to be in the Civil service of the country. To reinstate him is bad enough, but to grant him a salary with the exception of one month's pay, is something which this House should not endorse. After the revelations which were brought out in the investigations last year, and after the indignation expressed throughout the comotry, I camos umlerstand that we can so forget our daty to the people as to condone frand at the first meeting of Parliament, and pass such a rote as this now sulmitted to us.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not want Mr. Turner, whom 1 know very well, to lie under the imputation that he used a dead man's name. knowing him to be deat. If you look at page 10 of the evidence. you will find that Mr. Turner, referring to his wife. swore this :
© When did she die?-About five years ago. 1 married again and lost $m y$ secomd wife.
". It was after your first wife died that you substituted Joseph Wright's name for that of your first wife? -.Just that.
How long has Juseph Wright been dead?-I said I believed he is dead.
"How long is it since he went to the old country?About a year, I think.’
Then on page 11 he waid :
"Who certifies your accounts now? -Since the scrip ceased, there have been none. I have received none of this extra. work for the past 15 or 18 months. I have never received a dollar extra since then."
so that he had no accoment for the previous fifteen or eighteen months, and it was a year previons that $\mathrm{M}_{1}$. Wright hid gone to the old country, and he had since heard that he was dead. Yet tia: statement is male that Mr. Turner had signed the name of a man whom he believed to be dead.

Mr. DAVIES (l'.F.I.) Will the hon. gentleman explain to the committee where is the legal or moral difference hetween drawing money in the name of a man who is deal and drawing it in the name of a man who is alive? Is not the false representation the same? This man obtained money under false pretenses by falsely representing to the Government that a certain man named Joseph Wright had lone a certain work, and he receivel a cheque made payable to Joseph Wright for that work and enilorsed that cheque. Whether Joseph Wright was lead or alive does not affect the offence of evading; the rules of the department by using a third party's name and olbtaining money under false pretenses: and now you are going to condone it.

Mr. TAYLOR. He suys, in his evidence, that Mr. Donglas asked him to substitute this name, and Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
in reply to the hon. Minister of Finance, he gave this evidence :
"Did you sign Joseph Wright's name to these cheques? - Certainly.
"And with bis consent? -And with his consent. " Although you have no written power of attorney ?No."
So that he had the assent of Mr. Wright to sign the cheques.
Mr. Mc:MULLEA. Will the hon. gentleman read question 162:

* When he went to the old country, did he give you permission to use his name "- Not particularly.

But you used his name?-Certainly.
Mr. TAYLOR. If you look at the former part of his evidence, you will see that Mr. Wright went to the old country alont a year previous, and Mr. Turner had not got work for about eighteen months.

Item agreel to--yeas, $\mathbf{2} 6$; nays, 23.
To meet expenditure for rates, taxes, insurance, ground rent, de., of the official residence, and ineome tax on the fligh Commissioner's salary
Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGH'T. Highly objectionahle. This gentleman has not been acting as High (ommissioner at all. He has been ateting simply and solely as hecler and stumper in Canada for the benefit of a political party, and we ought not to be asked to piy rates, taxes, insurance, grombl rent, income tax or anything else for a math who wats not in Englamd and wats not doing his rluty ats High (ommissioner. I oliject i/f foto to the item.

Mr. MILLA' (Bothwell). I think we reguire some explanation with regand to this. Is there not a tixed sum woted for this purpose, I think $\$ 4,\left({ }^{(N O}\right)$, out of which the High 1 'ommissioner is supposed on pay his own expenses:

## Mr. FOSTER. No.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). My recollection is that he was to receive a salary of sill,o(N) a year, which the fovernment practically increased to $\left.\leqslant 12,(h)^{\prime}\right)$ a year. and he was to receive $S t,(M N)$ a year to cover all other expenses, including those here specially referred to. Now, it is proposed practically to increase those extra charges from $\mathbf{S} 4,(10)$ to $\sin , 2(0)$. These are charges which the High Commissioner had to meet before : and if 1 remember rightly we have a statement in the Public Accounts showing that the High Commissioner received $\$ 10$ a day and travelling expenses for canvassing for hon. gentlemen and their friends in this country instead of leeing in England discharging his duties. It does seem to me a monstrous course to adopt towards an officer occupying the position of High Commissioner. If hom. gentlemen opposite think the High Commissioner is not adequately paid, they ought to have come down and stated that to the House, and asked for an increase in his salary.

Mr. FOSTER. With his usual accuracy my hon. friend has stated this was never paid before by the Government but always by the High Commissioner out of his salary. Unhappily for the hon. gentleman the facts of the case show the contrary. This amount has never been paid out of the salary of the High Commissioner but has always been paid by the Government. The vote is here because the amount has been allowed to lap over from year to year, and I ask this vote now in order
that we may not continue as before paying last year's clebt with this year's appropriation.

Sir RI(:HARI) ('ARTWRIGH'T. I tind maler the heal of "('ivil liovermment," $1801-(!)$, item 24 , the following:-
" Contingencies, rent and insurance on office, ineom ${ }^{\text {e }}$ tax, fuel, light, stationery, de., and ammut-s. $000-\mathrm{re}^{-}$ guired towards the contingent expenses (water, light, fuel carriage-hire, eabs and railsay tares, of the High Commissioner, and sl, 20 for contingen"ies, rates, taxes, insurance, ground rent. de., of the oflicial residence, including income tax, Slo.050."
Now the hom. gentleman hats Silo, onion alrealy voter for this year and he asks $s l, \dot{O}(N)$ more.

Mr. Fositer. That exactly catries out my statement.
 ample for all purpusies. It is a perfectly monstrous joh. We sive this gentlemanslo.(Kn): we provile him with a residence, the furnishing of which easts stu, (HOK or over: we have heen pitying him for continerencies of one kiad or another sili,(nos).

 strous, particularly in view of the charges male during last election, and in view of the fact that he is omly in Lomion atteminge his chaties almot half the year. I donout regated the hom. sentlemans expianation ass all satisfactory, herabse the sum of $\$ 10,0,011$ is ample, and the extat smm of $\leqslant 1,0111$ entircly unnecessaty.

SIr. FONTPRS. After we have had this genemal statement, Suppose we return to tine quilestion taisedhy my hom. friend from buthwell. The statement read from the Estimates !ears out ex. actly my opinion. For a momber of the preceding
 ing year's vote. The vore of $\leqslant 1, \underline{2}(1)$ for instame. tatken for ls:llog went to pay the Sl, em which shoulh have heen patid out of the preceding year's vote. and now I am asking this amount in order that we may pay this yeares lates, 太c.., ont of this year"s vore.

Mr. P.ATERSNON (Brant). I quite milerstame the hom. gentleman. Thishas heen roing onfor years, and the fact is, pactically, that we are voting $\leqslant 1, \underline{O}(k)$ to Sir (hanles Tupper for rates of some vears atway hatek which it was not then the intention of lanliament shomblow patid lyy us. The tirst vote of this amonint, which was eridently intemed to meet the expenditure falling due in that year, was devoted instead to the preasiting year. and now we are asked to give a double rote in order to pay for a year during which Parliment never intended that simm shomhil be paid.
Mr. MILLA (Bothwell). No dombt when the (iovermment alopted the principle of paying these
 money Was applied to a previous year for which no provision had heen made, and now the (iovernment
 93, lecause that is already provided for in the Slo,(KX), but some previons years, although it was never intemed that such payment shonlil Tre made. The hon. gentlemin knows that if Sir Charles Tupper took money to pity a previous year's rates, he applied it to a purpose for which parliament had not voted and that hasbeen going on for a series of years, and the hon. gentleman now practically proposes to pay an account that may le seven or eight
yeatrs oll. It seems to me that the office, even if it were closely attenided to, is not worth the amount which the people are called upon to pay. The High Commissioner has taken the stump in this comitry to advocate the cause of hom. gentlemen opposite. He has received money for these contingencies, the payment of which eovid only be justified on the assamption that he is in Fingland discharging his duties marked out hy law, hut, insteal, he hits leen here ilefending the canse of the hon. gentlemen opposite, travelline from point to pront, aml receiving a salaty, and, in aldition, tratelling expenses athel slo a diay. A more monstrons proceeding, I venture to siv, hats mot leene pecorden in the history of the commtry.

Mr. PATERNON (Branti. What amome of income is tased:

Mr. Fosterf. I stiplose his income of sllo. (KM) as High (ommissimer. I will timl that out.
 that, because we cammot he called upen to pay the tax on a private income. It is very important that the Honse should know what the rate is.

Mr. Fostreis. I will get that.
Mr. PATEKNOX (Brant). I thought the Minister would hate had it before he made this properal.

Mr. Foxitele. I hat it, hut I Io mot carry it ronum with me.

Mr. MILI心 (liothwell). Jon onght to carry it here.

Mr. Ma.MULDEF. I see that last Vear the anount of so.ol was entered as income tax. That is abnut tion sterling. It is right the committee $^{\text {a }}$ shonht know what amomat of income that is for: Nir Charles Tupper may hate a very moll larger amount of income than what he receive's from us, and it is not right that we should pay the income


Mr NoMEPVILIf. I shouhl like to know if the Finamer Minister acerpts the explanation from this sifle of the Ilomse in rexard to this vote. He tried to make it platin that this vote was for certain things to which he allabled. hat afterwards it was shown clearly that it was te pay certain arrears of taxes and other matters which had not been voted and which this Honse did not intend to pay. If this is the case the committee onfort to be put in prestession of the information. If we atre to piy Sir (harles 'Tupper $\dot{\prime}, \dot{2}(x)$ for tixses which the Honse did mot intemel shomld he paid out of the pablie treasury, we shomhl know the reason for it. I think as far ats the High Commissioners ontice is concerned, we pay an enormons amomint. During the disenssion last veatr, the Finance Minister said he would take into his serions consinleration the propriety of adding the allowance of $s=$ (nk), which is given to Nir ('harles Tupper in allition to his Sl(0, (XV) salary. to the salary where it ought to appear, because the salary is really $\$ 12,0 \times 0$ insteal of $S 10,(x x)$. 1 think the High Commissioner receives a great deal of consideration from the (iorermment of this conntry, We have evilence of that in the fact that Sir (harles Tupper was sent for to come out to this comntry post haste in order to assist in the general election here, and he was paid handsomely for his services to the Conservative party during that election. For travel alone, from 28th January to 15ith April, he was puid for 78
days at sill a day, Sinco. Then there was his fare from liverpeel to New York, \$243.33: fare from New York to Tomblom, sein): other expenses.
 1 think we treat on High Comimissioner too liberally altogether. For a yomg comntry like this, I think we cammot aftion to so on ineurring these expenses sear after vear to alld to the comfort and convenience of Nir Charles Tupper, who has not leen a faithful representative of this comentry in England at atl, becanse if he were he would remain there and discharge his duties and not come here and take an active interest in party politics in order to keep in place and power the men who mught to be his matisters, hat whose master he is. athl whor kep him in his office in England where he rewives inmense sams of momer which he knows how to wring out of the dincemment of the country because he has rembered them great serviex in coming ont here when there is a genarat ulection. This is not the kind of man who shoth he our Hish Commissioner. We shouh hate a main whe would he alowe being inthencel by pary pulitics, a man who would look after the cinmmet. cial inmerests of the comery and whe would do his duty to Ineh parties. sir charles Tupper is bot the servan of the fovernment. He is the servant of the people of this comutres and he shond do what he is paid to dor and not come here to pereform the luties of a cition and make the comitry pay his travelling and other expenses. in onder that he may ald th the popalarity of the (omservative party and keep in plate and pewer the men who wote the mony of the people for his and thoir benetit. I think this ontrage shombla be stoppech, aml I sumpase the diovernment will continne to serve Sir Charles Tupper in the future as in the past, hecanse he hase served them and is somaxious, for a comsideration of slo a day anl tavelling expenses. tor leave his oftice in Londem, where he is paid ly this comuty to discharge his duties, and to come to) (ianallat to assist the Conservative party. 1 think there shombld te more honour in the Consercative party than to continue that. 1 do not believe that there is any homesty left in that party. There is more honour amo more honesty in the liberal party than to tolerate anything of that kind, ant, if the conservative party hal a spark of honesty in them. they would not centinue to piay this man for services which he has not rembered and which their own hooks show have not heen rendered. He is paid \$12.(XX) a year to discharge those daties in Linglimal, and yet he spemds nearly a guarter of a year in Canadia in electioneering, amd the people of Canadia have to pay his travelling expenses and Slo a day because he chooses to come here and work for the Comservative party. I say that no party should be guilty of such contemptible conduct as this. The (Government should be ashamed of their action in this matter, and for paying this money to Sir Charles Tupper, when they know it is dishonest for them to put their hands into the public treasury and pay him for services he does not render to the country but simply to the party that keeps him where he is.
Mr. SPROULE. If he was instrumental in keeping the Government out of the hands of people like that, he would be worth ten times the money.
Mr. McMULIEN. I think this charge is unjustifiable. Sir Charles Tupper gets $\$ 12,000$ a year,
and he is allowell for his cabin fare from Liverpool to New Sork, amd from New lork to Lomion.

Mr. Fostek. I rise to a point of order. We are not discusing contingencies and travelling expenses, we are discussing the item of $\$ 1,2(x)$.
Mr. MILLA: (Bothwell). My hon. friend is perfectly in order. He is pointing out why this appropriation shonld not lie made, and one of the reasons why it should mot he male is that sir Charles Tupper was urot in England hout in this comery, and therefore should not he paid for the time he was absent from his cluty.
Mr. M.MCLDEN. If you ate paying sir (Charles Tuppers contingencies in Lambon, we have a right to enumire wherther he wats in attendance in Lomidon or mot. He hats receiven it the hames of this comary sio a day for extra salary . hecaluse it Was mohing dse but extra salaty -anil then when he comes to this comutry his passage money is paid. :and his fitere is paid ar what in lambon: and in ablition th that, for items that wore mot acomated for at all, he gets seliti : and he gets sion a day hesides that. Xow. that shows that he is arttingi a houble salary, and we are voting at the same time sl to his residemee in Lambon when, daring diree monthe time, ly was not there att all. I bintioe in looking orer thesi items whed th the High (ounmissioner that it is necessury to seareh the Andi-
 year he was entered ats hathor received a sum imiter the head of immigratinu: He was entereal as having receivel an allowance monder the hat of commercial agent : in another plate he was contreed as having revereal a sum in emmertion with a mission to dipman, or some other phave Now. 1 think it would he much hetter if the Minister of Finance womld include all these items in the salary of sir Chatles Tupper, and if it is to be matie
 arn taxes, homserent, servints, the disinfecting of his house, and erergthing of that kinh. Weare asked to rote items from time to time amd duplizate thems. I suppose: hon. geatlemen opposite did not want to bring them before the Homse at the proper time, rand he has been alloweol to play dacks and drakes with the money votel by this House, and now we are askenl again to revote a sum that has long hegh past and spent.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). When this Piarlia ment sends a gentleman to Eagland to represent Canada, it is expected that he shall be treated in a mamer hefitting his high position, and the dignity of this country. Parliament, in its wishom, has determined what amount would be requisite for the purpose, and it has increased the original amount, so that no fault can be found with respect to that. We come, then, to consider the fuestion of what you are going to grant supplementary to that, something that was not contemplatel, something that Parliament has never declared to he necessary, because if the salary of the High (commissioner is insutticient, it should be raisel. The fact that it has never been proposed by the Ministers to raise it, is proof that in their judgment the salary is adequate to maintain the office as we would like to see it maintained. What the Opposition take exception to now are such items as are now before the committee. This amount has
been included in the past year as an amomat supplementary to the salary, and now in adlition to that, withont any reasinn heing given why it should bedome, we are asked todnplicate this year a vote of $\mathbf{s l}, \boldsymbol{2}$ ()n for gromm rent ami income. There is no use in trying to look at it in any other Way. The explanation of the Minister that one rear hats been lapsing after another, slows not change the fact at all. The fate remains that if there has been a lapse from vear to year, it omly demonst mates that in the first jear it was mot the intention of Parlianent to pay this sum, and if Sir thatles 'lupper used the money voted in sulb. serplent yearsime suaplied it when lialimment di, hot sily it was to be gramted, he was not applying it to the right purpose. So it is inpossible in vew it inany other light than that this sl, $\boldsymbol{E}$ (1) is another st, $\operatorname{Di}$ in in andilition to what was roted for that very same purpose before. When youlonkat it in that lisht it is quite right ant proper for the hom. mesulner for Wellinestion (Mr. McMablen) in come in and low at wher iteans. Fon ant mot omly duphimang this pear and proving a domble ammont
 linhlie Aecomits, patid him in andition to his salary Sisll while he was megheting his duty instend of attembling toit. yon let his salary tuin on. I do think with thene who hate alrealy expressed the opinion, that a propersense of digenity ablimingendences on the part of Nir (harles Tupper himself, whent to lean him to refnse the acceptance of that Siso. Nir, the Ministers on the Treasary benches hegin to lonk rery grave when a charge is brought up that a civil servant has been fommen the pub. lic platform taking part in an clection when he shouh ha: diseharging his duties, and they would he their comotemances almose inticale that they comsider it wass somethiner they would mot like to dofemb. But whet is that in compatison with this: Where is the divil servant that has wer grone ubion the pmblie phation allowatins the conservative catuse and hathang thatiost the liberals while his salary went on in intawa: Where is one that ever ilill it: Ame get the highest civil serviat that (amathe has. does mot sermple, denes mot hesitate. does not blush. wask it and to take it. amd the Finatace Minister dones not hesitate to ask Parlianent to vote it. The Finance Minister woull blame the opposition if they refused to maintain him in proper dignity, hut here we ohjeet to entertain a rote which is cluplicating amomats. To saly nothing of the offensive part that Sir Charles lupper took in the elections, in allition to that ontrage on public decency, as we understaml it, but outside of that to pay him for iloing that, to pay him for neglecting his cluties while his salary is going on, and on top of all that has lieen sunctioned by the House, to come now and ask us to give him si, $2(N)$, to duplicate that $\$ 1,200$ which he has already hat, is just asking a little too much; so it strikes uts, and that is the reason we appeal against this vote. It is a vote that ought not to be asken, it is a vote the House ought not to sunction, becuuse it is duplicating and roting in addition to the other sums that have been voted to him, this sum of $\$ 1,200$ to which he is not entitled, to which the Minister of Finance has not shown him to be entitled, and the Minister of Finance ought not to ask Parliament to do it, and the supporters of the hon. gentleman behind him ought not to manifest any uneasiness at all
when the rote is eriticised, becaluse if they will look at it in all its hearings they will ammit that this labliament deals very genemonsly with its High Commissimer. When we look at the duties of civil servants not to engage in ant offensia emanner in matters political, and when this High Combmissioner, who ought to hee an eximple for the whole service, tork part in these elections, when in adolition to his salary, ant ats an enormity ubove all others. l'arliament is asking us topay hims sillat day in order that he misht thins lower the position heoneupies, while his regular salary is going onthe whole mater is atterly inde.fensible. it must he inlefensible, it seoms to me, in the eyes of all who will lowk at it dispassiomately and without party ferling.

Mr. Mr.MULILEX. 1 notice by the Antitor




 vote $\leqslant 1.20$, which will make the amomit hrawn


Mr: LANDHERKIN. This is a violation of the provision of the (ivil somite det, anin it is chanty a violation of the law. It cortamly wats mot intemit. ed that the Cevermment shmulip employ paid
 the lan now stamls a cimblidite would he masatele for doing so. deopolinsty erery memine of the dovermment who emforses this policy shomle! he maseated and dis, patitiol if this ammuit is passesi. There is mothing so dhar as that this is the whe interpetation of the lans. The Minister of onstiace inspreaking at fertis sombe time agn emmplatimed hite ely of the controwated clection lats. He, at that time, satil his seat was in jeropardy, heramse semes one hat comeryed at siek voler the the prolls. and hiared al (ab lo do it.
 of the kimi.

Mr. LANDERKIN. If a loy will hring me: paper l will quote what 1 reat. The statement Wits that our seats were in jerparely heathse someone had comveyen sick people to the pulls amd had hired at cal to idu it.
sir .IOHAN THOMPN(ON. I dit not make such a statement.

Mr. L.ANINERKIN. The Minister of Iustice. 1 believe, hats esemped through the six monthse limit
sir JoHN THOMl解O. Thave yet to hear it : I did not know it.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I umterstamel that while the Minister of Justice has escaped umier the six months limit, three members hate leeen unseated in Novia suotia since that perion. It apnears very peculiar that the fovernment can impnet their High Commissioner, pay his expenses amd travelling allowamees, increase his sabary and have him gor round the country and alonse not only the people who differ with him, but also the varions institutions of this country. It is a scandal and shame and should not be tolerated ; and this House is not alopting the course it should follow in meeting these engagements. I believe if a case was prepared, and the Minister of Justice is well y ualified to prepare it, and submitted to the Supreme Court, that boily would not endorse such conduct on the
part of the (iofermment. The dignity of the josition should keep sir (harles Tupper from taking the stamd he has dome and it shombl prevent him coming from Fingland and taking part in elections, and acting so offensively. He would not hatrenome so unless such was the wish of the (iowermment. and when the diovermment increase his salary and expenses it is a shame ithe something which the porople shoulal mot tolerate amd which this Honse should not calonse. I am opmosed to this grant. I donnt helieve it shomh be passeel, for it is contrary to the comstirution umler whish we live and it is eontrary to the election law. It is very reprehemsible: it is a tefiance of the (ivil service Act amb a band example to afford to the whole civil service to allow the principal civil servant to datw on the revemues of the eomity as Sir Chames Tupper hats dome. He wats fumished with ath ofticial cat in which to travel from ome end of the comatry to the other. at the expense of the bominion, furnished also with meat. drink and refreshment and an ahlitimal per diem allowance for goning round to ahone those who difiered from him. Bis griag lown on his knees to the railwaty compmaies the enabled the deremment to are free tickets to semp roters from one part of the comatry to amother. He did this on a promise to paiy for them. hat the dionermment afterwards refused to make such parments. I camot express alequately the feelings of eondemmation I entertain in regaril to the appopriation of this ammont. I do not know where this state of things is eromes to cmel. It appears, at all crents. that the High Commis:sioner in the prepatation of the Fistimates never forgets himself. nor dones he forget any member of the family: all of them are kept at the public expense, and are alwaysoring logalty to the institutions of the eomitry:

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Has the report of the High Commissioner heen printed?
Mr. Fostrer. Ves : I got a copy last night. The report hats heen hrought down.

Mr. L'ATERSON (Brant). Hats the Minister real the report" What does Sir (harles report with respect to his work, from damary to Mand :

Mr. Fow'lliR. I will not take from the: hon. gentleman the pleasure of readine it.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). It will be interestine to motice his services to Camala during those three months. Does he mention his visit to Essex, which resulted in the Liberals canrying the constituency ly from 700 to sormajority : He might, perhaps. base at claim for the sympathy of the (Opposition on that gromm, amd for the result at Lomdon. Dies he mention that lie referred to the Lnited States, the great nation to the south of us, as an enemy,
 there, as well as the enemies at home: It will he interesting reading as to what sir Charles did during those three months.

Mr. FOSTRER. I have no doubt you will be a great deal wiser afterwards.
M. PATTERSON (Brant). Possibly so. I have the Minister's statement that Sir Charles reports what he did during danuary, February and Mareh last.

Mr. SOMERVILI.E. I shouhl like to understand how the allowance of sil) per day was arrived
at. Did Sir Charles Tupper fix that amoment, or diad the Minister of Finance?

Mr. DEPCTV NPRAKER. We are not on that item.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I think I have a perfect right to refer to this matier. it has heen referved to before.
Mr. iEPC'TV NLEAKER. If my hom. frieml will allow me to ermark he is not speaking abont. the item unler comsideration.

Alr. SONLERVIILEE Others have spoken ont the same subject.

Mr. WEPCTM NIRAKER. 1 know, hat it must eome to an emi some time.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). It is stated, as
 purpose for which it sum has heen already moted. that in fact it is all abolnte present of $\$ 1.2(16)$ u the High Commissioner. and the member for Nurth brant i.Mr. Somerville! is stating that the High (immissionce does unt deserve it at omb hambs. and he is allegring as his reasom that we hate alrealy treated the High (ommissioner in a gencoms mamor.

Mr. WElUTY NPFAKLFR. The hon. member for North limut (Mr. Nomerville) is mot speakings on the item before the committee now, amb he is out of miler.

Mr. BADN (Wentworth). Before the item is patsed I think we maty ask the Ministers it they would kimlly tell us what year this amman is really to be paid for. The Amitor dememals Reprent labis year shows the details of this item which wats pailo and we have argin roterl it in the ather exti. mates. I think we all forel that there setmo to he never a time when the Hieh Commissioner is som getting his hand int" the publie terasury some way or other, and under some excuse or other.

Mr. DALS. What about four hamb-..would jou like to have it in the treasiny?

Mr. B.AIN (Wentworth) My hon faicme has taken good care that I should mot hate the opportmity, but I am athle whold it up lafore the Hense: and say it is clean. I have never homed anomal the fiosermment to get my ham in the treasury. I have never gone the the North-West and taken part in any colonization companies or " isms." I have never asked this liovernment, or any where (iowermment for that matter, either one way or the other. tofarour me indivilually. I have paid my: own hills and fought my opjosition fairly anil honestly, and perhapsevery one here camot sity as much.

## Some hon. NEMBFRN. question.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). If hom. gentlemen opposite choose to raise this guestion they need not object if thay are answered. If they wish to open up the question of eliscussing side issues I will discuss them abong with anybody else. 1 am not afraid of any man in this House, sor of any of these side issues leeing raised, hut I think that gentlemen who live in glass houses shoulil not throw stones. Coming back to the guestion we really have before us, what I want to know is this: It is notorious that the High Commissioner's name turns up, as my frienl from Wellington (Mr. McMullen) stid, in every conceivable connection in
the Aulitor General's Report. You camot get into any item in any way indirectly connected with the husiness over in Europe, hat you will time an amonat smuggled in some way in connection with the High Commissioner. Now, in aldition to all these monles of getting expeniliture in for the henetit of the High Commissioner, we are asked this seasom to duplicate another expenditure of $s l, 20$ (h). Laist year it itppears in the Auliton (ieneralls Report, We hate voted it again for the current year, and I thank we maty very well ask what year actually
 sioner not heen able to secure enongh of plander ont of the treasury, when we pay him a salary in
 ditional to take ratre of the office and iln the work there: when he is going atound (anadia for 3 months out of the 10 : not ittembing to the interests of Cimalia, not attomding to the interests of the people who pat his salary wer in Lomulon, but who hats desicemied to, I venture to say, a level in pelitical discussion that hats been reached hy a othergentleman whe professes to holel a respesetable prosition in suciety inc anmala. I say under these eiremmstanes I think it is time that this thing should come to an emil. We either hate some tuse for a High (ommissioner in lombon or we have bot. If lie canleave that office and hecome electioneering asent for the Cincermment in Cainalia for 3 monthis ont of the 12 and in aldition to drawing his salary dhare us for taking himbamkwartsamiforwardsimd all incidental expenses, amdigain combly eharge us $\mathrm{F}_{10}$ a day in athlition. I think it is time that the serviess of the High Commissioner shombl le dispensed with. or clie that we shouldgetome who will attemdtothe interests of canamianme not leecome an electionerering agent. As my hom. friend irom Brant remarked. we have had heretofore semions ohjections atratinst the eivil servants leavine their duty and taking part in clections, and junior members of the (ivil Service have heen exposed to pretty severe criticisms in this Honse for doing on a small suate amb in a local Way, what our High (ommissioner is doing all ore the comatry and openly, after a fashion that I renture to say no thinking math on the other sifle of the Honse will in cowl bloen mulertake to justify. If it is going to lee established that our High (ominmissioner, instead of attembing to the interests of a anala in Englaml, is going to he bronght over here as an clectioncering agent of the foremment in this comatry, infl to almse the political opponents of the dowermment who I venture to saty have just atsmuch interest in the Welfare of Cianalat as the High Commissioner hats, I think it is time that the High (commissioner's otfice should be abolished. The question at issue is: For what year is this money to lee paid: It is not for list year, it is not for the current year, and I think we ine fairly entitled to ask for what year it is.
sir RICHARD (ARTWRI:HT. I understool that the sum of $\mathbf{S 2},(000$ which was a spectal allowance to Sir Charles Tupper, covered some portion at any rate of this special item. It seems to me that we are duplicating this item. My recollection is that in Sir A. T. Galt's time $\boldsymbol{s t}$, (NO was assigned to him in addition to his salary, for honse-rent and that class of contingencies: and I think that the So, (MO) in addition to the sum we have invested for the purchase of a house for Sir Charles Tupper, fairly represented the greater part of these items
here. If it does not what does it represent : There is mu letail given in the Auditor (ieneral's Report, or I wouid not trouble the hom. gentlemin.

Mr. Pos'TER. Norletails have heen given of the SO, (O) It has simply heen paid each quarter and
 towards the personal contingencies. It has heen the pratetice for sereal years.

Nir RICHARD ('ARTWRISHT. What persomal contingencies:

Mr. FOsTPFR. Other enntingencies that more particularly pertain to the oftice of the High Combmissioner : at great many expernses which my hom. frieml can see the High Commissioner is liaible to.
sir RICHARN (ABPWHIOHT. What sont ?
Mr. Fosicter. Viarinas.
Sir RI(HARD ('ARTWRICHTS. What kind :
Mr. Fositele. I cammot gro intu details. hut there are expenses that necessiarily attach to a man in the pusition of Sir (harles "Tupper ats High Commissiomer. incilent tu his otfice. I imacrine that if my hoh. friend were himself High Commissioner: he would tind that he would not make at fortume ont of the: amomit paid. He woold tind his expenses to he very high. As has heen very traly salial, a representative of (abata mast live in a manner somewhat conresponing to the position of our comatry, and if my hom. friend did that, I think he would have to draw on his private income in orrler to keep up the phsition and meet the necessary incidental expenses of the office.

Sir RI('HARI) (ARTWRI(iH'T. I Ionot think that is an explanation at all. I am simply stating to the hon. erentleman what my recollection is as to the allowance made to as able a man as Nir (harles Tupper. that is, Sir Alexamber calt. We did not allow him all these additional items which the hon. gentleman proposes to allow sir (:harles Tupper: We did allow him st,0M) to eover just such contingencies ats the hon. gentleman refers to. I lo not think the hon. gentleman hits any right to ask for this $\$ 1.2(1)$ and tell us that there are mosterions contingencies, this. that and the other, which he thinks we may umlerstand, hut as to Which mot one particle of evilence is given to the committee. Before we proceed with this item, I think we ought to le informed where the Siz.OW) goes to. If the foremment take the responsibility of saying that they reguire to raise the salary of the High Commissioner, they can if they see fit. having a large majority behind them, overrule ang ohjections which we may raise, and make sir Charles Tuppers salary $\mathbf{S l D , ( O X )}$ or even more, hut it ourht to be rone in that way, and not by a side wind. The sig. (MM) is not secret service, I supprose, or anything that the hom. gentleman needs to conceal. It appears to me that it is for reasonable and legitimate services. Let him state what it is for, and after the $\$ 2,(K X)$ is accounted for we should be informen what the allitional $\$ 1,2(0)$ is for, which has alreaty been granted for 1891, and is now asked for $18!2$ and will be asked for 1893 ; becanse if this is paid it must refer back to five or six years ago when it was not intencel to vote this item.

Mr. SOMFRVILLE. I think the Finance Minister ought to state what year this money is required for.

Mr. FOSTER. It is for the current year.

Mr. somberilite. I mulerstand that that has alrealy been voted, so that it canot be for the current year. I think the Minister of Finance ought tolse candind enough to state what year this additional sum is voted for.

Mr. FoxithR. It is roted for the current year, I hase explained why. Becaluse you see in the
 has been paid for Sir (harles 'Tupper, it cloes not follow that the si, $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{x})$ wats not just as 1 have stated in my explanation, vi\%, a sum paid in that year, but paid to cover an expenditure in the previons year. This hats gome on until this year when I iletermined to stop it, aml ask for this ammont, so ats to bring each year's expembiture level with each years services.

Sir RIC'HARD (.ARTWRI:HT. I do not see how that can legally le done.

Mr. FOSTLER. It has been done.
Mr. MILLS: (Bothwell). The hom. gentleman will see that there is an appropriation for the
 his explanation does not aneomat for it. The omly Wity in which yon can aceount for this emmition of things is that the money was taken by the commissioner and applied for the parment of these expernses in a year hefore lanliament mate any provision for their payment. If the commissionter propuses to use the money voted for this year in patying the expenses of another year. for which wo appropiation was marle. it is mexplanation whatever for the finance Minister to come here and siy that there is noprovision mate for it. It impones an new ohbigation upon us if the commissioner chomse: to take the money we appropriate for this vear and apply it to a prior year. That is his mistake, and unt ours: and the Sininsters proposition practically amounts to this, that he now proposes to make an appropriation for the first time to pay expenses of this chanater that were met otherwise by the High Commissioner several years ago. It is mot taken to pay these charges for the carrent year, otherwise von wonld hate a double appropriation for this partionlar yatr. Now, the hom. member for simuth Uxforal has asked the Minister to state the application of the sogumethat was receiven. I remember very well, when this office was tirst establisheel, that there was an
 house-rent and all other expenses of the High Commissioner. Whenit was proposed topurchase a house it wats said that this charge would he diminished. It was proposed silseçuently to fix a smaller sum, and that smaller sum was to meet the very expenses that are now being met ly this $\$ 1,2 \pi N$. But practically the proposition lefore us. apart from this item, is that we shall pay the commisisioner a salary of Silo, 010 , that we smath provide a house that cost upwards of $54(1),(6)$, that we shall pay contingent expenses amounting to $\mathrm{Si} 3, \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{n})$. amd that we shall make an appropriation of $\$ 1,2(0)$ to meet expenses of this sort that took plate some years before. It seems to me that this is an appropriation of which the conntry will not approve, not only the Reform party, but a very large section of the Conservative party will say it is not proper to pay these large sums to a gentleman who, instead of lieing in London to) discharge his duties, was here a latge portion of the time in the interests of the party, and because he served such interests, his cxpenses
were paid out of the pullic: treasury instead of by himself. There is no more justitication for paying Sir Charles Tupper out of the public treasury for travelling from one point to another in this country. to attend pullic meetings held in the interests of the Conservative party, than there would be for paying any other individual. The appropriation is a monstrons one. If the hon. gentleman proposes that there shall be a paid egent of the Conservative party to canvass at the genemal election, he had better put it in the Rstimates as such, and if the sill a daty travelling expenses are not enough to charge agrainst the pmblic treasury and $\$ 1,2010$ more are reguired, let the hom. gentleman come down and saly that from this time out that tribute is to le levied on the Reform ats well ats on the Conservative panty for the purpose of furnishing their chief electionecring agent, during the periond of every genemal clection, it large sum of money from the treasury of Camada which hoth political parties alike contribute. The hom. gentleman may wo back as far ats he likes, he will fiml that he will come to a year for which mapmopriattion was male and for which this pesient appors. priation is to ler improperly voted. That is an improper proceeding, an improper and wholly and mujustitiable proveeding. It would he mujustitiat be. eren in the case of a commissioner whollevoted atl his time to the hasiness of his otfice. athl it is still more combemnable when lemambed for a commissioner who is a way from his duties a latere $\mathrm{f}^{\text {mo }}$ tion of his time.

Mr. FONTER. I rise simply to deny what the hom. gentleman insinateal in the latter part of his
 payment on Sir Charles Tupper for ay other purpose than that sitid here.

Mr. MILLs. (Buthwell). It is impessible it can be for this purjones.

Mr. FOSTER If the hom. sentleman make: that statement ats he insimates it, he makes a statement for which he has ins foumation in fact at all.

Mr. MILAN-(bothwell). And what is that :
Mr. Fos'leR. This iten did not originate with me. It was put in the Eistimates hy the clerk of the Finance Department who is an honourable man.

Mr. MIL.L. (Buthwell). I do not care.
Mr. FOSTER. I know the hon gent gman does: not care.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). What has that to ion with the matter: Here is your accomnt.

Mr. Fostrik. This item was placed in the Fstimates for my approval by the accountant of my department. I asked him for an explanation, amil he gave me that which I have given to the Honse. 1 believe his explanation, I helieve he was mat actuated hy party motive of any kinl. I think he is above that. He simply said to me what I have stated here, that we had leen in the habit of paying the preceding year's charge of $\$ 1,2(x)$ out of the succeeding year, and asked me to put this in the Supplementary listimates in order to square the matter up, and not continue paying a precelling year's deld out of a succeeding year's appropiattion. I asked him liow it was possible to pay the past year's delot out of the succeeding year's vote, aml he saill it was done any-

Mr. Foster
way, and it had heen done for years, and he wished. to put a stop to it. The fertile imagination of the hon. member for Bothwell sees in it a political trick. He sees in it some way of paying Sir Charles Tupper for political services. There is nothing of the kind in it.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That does mot alter the fact at all.

Mr. FONTER. It alters the statement of the hom. member for Bothwell.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) There has been an ille. gal appropriation of money specitically roted hy Parliament, through their heing diverted from one year to amother. What officer has the right to ilo that:" In Eugland it would cost him his place. A scruting of all the expenditure in Englam is made yearly, a very minute and carefal semptiny, so that such an illegal appropriation of money conld never take place tiere. Sionneborly hats improperly and illegally taken money which Parliament has votel for one purpose and spent it on another. The hon. genteman's own statement contirms this. and Parliancent has a right to know who it is that has dared to take public money voted for a specitic purpose in a specitic: year, anil apply it to some other purpese in some other year. If Parliamemt chomsests sit inlly ly and let this matter go. we had better surveniler our conscience to the High Commissioner. We camon affion to allow a statement like that to go meliallengen. It is the most serions statement mande since this House wemt into supply. that momeys coted for a specitic purpuse in a specitic year have been, without the authority of larliament, laid out for another parpose in another jear. In some way or other, and "ith the comivance of the department. sir ( harles Tupper ohtained $\$ 1: 2(3)$ which the Honse never voten.

## Mr. Foster. Notat all.

Mr. DATIES (P.E.I.) The rote of Parliat ment has been set at defiance, and it must have heen set at defiance by the deliberate comivance of some one in the hon gentlemanis deparment. and we have a right to know who the enlprit is, so that the House may, I hope, punish him. Surely we are not to vote money here and when we find that that money has been misappropriated, receive no information from the (iovermmen and make no enguiry about it. I presume there are some gentlemen on the other side of the House who are ats jealous of the rights of the Honse of Commons in regard to the expenditure of money as we are upon this side of the House. It is for their interest that the constitutional right of Parliament to control this expenditure shond the protectel, ind, if they see that the will of Parliament is being thwarted and that the money voted l : Parlianent for a certain purpose is misappropriatel. We should have something to saty in regated to that. This is too serious a matter to le slipped over as the Minister of Finate desires without going laick to the year when the error was tirst made and finding out how the misappropriation took place and who was the culprit. The House ought not to pass this sote until it has this information, and, if the Finance Minister camot now supply that information, he should let the rote stand until he can give the information to Parliament and then let

Parliament act against the offender after it has the information to show who the offiender is.

Mr. FLINT. There is a question of principle here. We are asked to vote almut $s(s,(M)$ ) for the High Commissioner's oftice, in addition to the High Commissiomer's salary, and hesides that there is now muler discussion a large amount of money which has heen paid to that gentleman for political services during the last rampaign. If we pass this item, I think any member of the 1 bovernment would be justified in charging to the contingencies of his department his time ami expenses during the last eampaign. I ant not complaining of the salary of the High Commissioner, hecause I think, if we admit that the position should be tillen, the salary should the something corresponding with the pusition, hut we find that we have in lepartment of (invermment in Lomblom which is costing a great leal more thammany of the lepartments inere at Ottana.

## Mr. FAIRBAIRN. Dial he not kill a cow:

Mr. FLINT. I think that gentleman is better aumanted with cows than he is with the High Commissimer's oftice. The contingencies of the Privy (ouncil oftice are actually less than the contingencies of the High Commissioner:s othice. I woild call the attention of the committee to some very extravagant charges which seem to me ate maile here. Take the matter of postage alone; we find that the High Commissioner's office is run on a very extravagant scale. We timl that $\$ 1 . \sin$ was spent for postage stamps, postarges anl cablegrams. That seems an enomoms sum of money, and a glance orer some of the most lmey departuents of the state here shows that their expenditure is less than this. Apart from the outrigeons principle of charging the cometry with the expenses of a patisan politician travellinit up imb down the cometry, certainly the expronliture apon these contiugencies should lie looked into. If we pass that core, it will he a precelent to enalhe any Minister in the Govermment to plate in the Estimates charges for time and travel in any contested election. I think the opposition are doing only their duty in calling attention to this particulat phase of the High Commissimer:s oftice bist session we had it somewhat heated discussion on this subject. and 1 am sure that many sincere men on the other side of the House must have seen the justice with which the Opiosition showea the character of the issues as presented by sir Charles Tupper. He dian not put the issues between the two parties fairly lefore the country, lut he assumed an offensive ittitude to a party as loyal as himself, and mo dooblt in many constituencies that influcnced the minds of the people against the Opposition and that must intensify the feeling of thrse who now protest against this vote. Phope the Ninister will withdraw this cote which appears to he simply a mode of paying Sir Charies Tupper for his services during that campaign.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I think the Minister of Finauce should see that it would be wise for him to withdraw this vote. The member for South Vietoria (Mr. Fairbairn) says the High Commissioner is worth this lecause he killed a cow. Very well. Put that in, Sir Charles Tupper, si, 200 for killing a cow. Then we will know what we are voling it for. As it stanls now it is not right and should be withdrawn.

Mr. RAIS (Wentworth) I see the Minister of Finance seemed to feel aggrieved at the suggestion of the hom. member for Bothwell that this wats really a vote to cover expenses incurred hy the High Commissioner for political services. If the Minister of Finance wishes to escape from the disagreeable conclusion which may he drawn from this. it is necessary for him to give us some more light on the suhject. There must have heen a certain year in which the money was tirst diverted from the purpose for which is was voted hy this House, and wats used for an ohject for which it was not voterl. The hom. gentleman pledges his chat racter that the clerk in his office is an homomable man. Then the Minister should see that it is clue to himself and th that member of his department that he should state honestly what year this diversion of money tirst ocearren, what were the circumstames. how it escapeal the attention of the Auditor (ieneral. inm shmind put us in poss. session of the facts so that we may locate the year When this money was spent. If the Finance Minister insists on passing the fote as it is now presented. I saly that, if the facts arepresented to any popular andience. they will he inevitably forced to the comclusion that this is simply an indirect way of presenting Sir Charles Tupper with $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{l}}^{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{K})$ for his political services. That gentleman turns up in crery section of the Anditor (ieneral:s Report. In one quarter he charges for extra expenditure in one place amd the next quarter he appears in another place. If this thing is to go on it would be better at once to come down and ask for amother ten thousand of an increase to the salary of the High Commissioner. so that we may get rid of the disagreeable feeling in going throngh the Public Accomats that there is an attempt to comeeal the expenses in eonnection with the HighC (ommissioner. It does seem to me that it is not just to the Pinance Minister's ourn position, to saly nothing of the House. trask us to vote this item withont more direct information.

Mr. FONTER. The hom. gentleman who has just sat down, has repeated the aceusation; I have only to meet it in the same way as I slid before. I have given the whole expenditure as it has heen presented to me, and hefore concurrence in the item. I will give all the infomation I can as to what occured. I ean sily, howerer, that it might oceur without any misippropriation at all. lout I a:a certain that Mr. Dickieson would not give the item unless it were a proper item. If hon. gentlemen will allow this to pass, I will make a full explanattion on concurrence as to how the lapse occurred.

Sir RI('HARI) CARTWRICH'T. For myself I would le disposed to accept the hon. gentleman's suggestion, but the hon. gentleman will see himself in the (ivil forerment item that this sum has heen voted in terms for the service of this year. Now, when you duplicate that, it wonld be far hetter to say, if you goon with this, that it was omitted to le voted for some particular year.

Mr. FOSTER. We can do that on concurrence if necessary.

Sir RICHAR1) CARTWRI(; $H T$. In the Auditor General's Report for 1801, I see some of these identical items, or similar items, appear to be included in the comparatively small sum which was paid to Sir A. T. Galt and to Sir Charles Tupper Mr. Paterison (Brant.)
in that particular year. I suspect it will be foumd that this really goes back as far as the year 1881.

Mr. MILLN (Buthwell). We have made an appropriation for the present year in the publice Estimates hefore the Supplementary Fstimates are: bronght down. If last year the money was taken to paty the year before if the year before the mones. was taken to pay similar expenses in the previons year, the hom. gentleman must see that it comes hack to a year for which there is no appropriation made, and that heing the case, then this is mot an appropriation for the present year.

> To pay Pierre Chapleat for prootreading $4 S t$ pages of Civil Service Lis! (revote)

> 319170
> To pay fior proof-reading 456 pires of
> C'ivil Service List, $1 \$ 91$
> ill

Mr. Mr.MELILEN. Is this man engaged in any other hasiness:

Mr. FositFR. He was engiged at that time he did this work in this work alome.
 in any other work:

Mr. PATTERNON (Hurom). This gentheman is not in the Civil service athl has never heen. He was sperially emploged for this partioular work. The money was voted last vear and lapsed.

Mr. LAERIER. Dolmmerstaml the Minister to say that this gentleman $w$ as never in the service before :

Mr. PATTERN()N (Hurom). That is what I am given :u umberstand.

Mr. LAUPRIER. I think the hom. sentleman is mistaken. I think he has been a sessional clerk.

Mr. Mr MULLAEN. I notice that eath year the number of persons who get patid couble paty is increasing rapidly. Fome or five years ago there were (in), now there are $4(N)$. There is one matn, for instance, who rets Se..3ion, and he came hereand serser during a few days that the Deputy (lerk was indisposen, aml for that service he got $\mathbf{s i n}^{2}(\mathrm{k}$ extra. Dy reason for asking with regatd to this man was to know whether he was employed in the Civil service.

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron.) My information is that this gentleman has never heen in the Civil Service. He was specially emploted for this work.

Mr. LAURIER. I notice this item rearls to pay Pierre Chapleatu for proof-reating tist parges of Civil service List (reoote) si? 21. a) ; topay for pronfrealing tis pages of Civil service List, 1891 , Silil. How is it that for the same amount of work of the same character twice the amonnt is paid in one item:

Mr. PATTYERSON (Huron). All these items are combected with work done by the same gentleman. I may inform the committee that it is not intended to give ont any proof-realing in future. It will either be done in the Printing Lepartment, or in the clepartment with which the work is connested, without additional payment being made to the clerk.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Why was not the list prepared in the proper department?

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). This has not hitherto heen done, but it will he done in future by the regular clerk without extra pay.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). What explanation is there to offer for the fact that the first item is more than double the second:

Mr. PATTER ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ (Huron). The explanation is that in addition to the proof-realing, the list was compiled in French in 1s:9. For the pronfreading alone sil was chargel.

Mr. Mr-MLlLLEN. I notice ly the Civil serviee List of 1 ss:3 that it gives the religion, nationality and province of each civil servant, and the province from which he comes. Why has that heen inopped? I think it is highly desilable that we shomill have it.

Mr. PATTERs(ON (Huroin). If it is frume whe the wish of the House lhave nodonlte the fiovernment will take it into consideration.
sir IOHA THOMPsos. We emelulen some time ing that mo use to the puthic eould he served liy keeping up these distinctions amongst the civil servallts.

> Silary of.J. W. Muphes from 1st January, litu. to 31st March. 1s? ........ 820 a

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Is this gentlentan in your own department:
sir Johs thombson. Yes.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Is he doing elerical work:
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. He is doing the hetter class of clerical work, inlexing and matters of that kinit.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) When did he goto the Justice bepartment:
Sir JOHN THONPNON. Within fone or five months.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The senteman is an ohl friend of mine, but I malerstoon he was in the (ustoms Department.
sir 10 HN THOMPNOS. He was in the Ratil way Department hut the work he hat heen doing there stopped, and I got him into my department as a temporaty clerk.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I have heard of some peanliarities with regaril to this gentleman and perhaps this is his reward.
Committee rose and reported the resolutions.

## REPORTS PRFSENTED.

Ammal Report of the Department of Marine.-(Mr. Tupper).
General Order of the Supreme Court of Camada under the Controverted Elections Act.-(Sir Jolm Thompson.)

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House adjourned at 1.3.5 a.m. (Saturday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Moxbar, th April, Isine.
The sidenkets took the (hair at Three orlock.
pleifers.

## EXQUIRIES FOR RETCRNS.

Mr. FliNT. I would call the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the fact that an Orider passed at my instigation last session, on May 27 , asking for certain returns in reference to the fishing bounty, hats not yet been complical with.
Mr. TUPPER. 1 will leok into that matter.
Mr. SUTHFRLAND. I womblike to know when the other papers referring to the London election will he broug!t down:
Mr. Patterson (Hurom). There has been the utmost expedition ased with in view to olitaining these papers. lint the Superior Courtsin Toronto as well as the revising ofticer and the julge in Lemblon have had to he applied to. and this will lead to delay.

Mr. DAVIEs(P.E.I.) Cemain papers were laid hefore the House in regarel to the question between Sewfomillam and Gaisala the other day. Ihate had the opportunity of going throngh those papers, and I tind one very impentant paper is missing, a despateh from Lord Kumesforl. dated the th Angust, $1 \mathrm{~s}: 1$, containing a propesition which ennanated from the Newfoumblam cowermment for a settlement of these differences. That despateh is not anmeng the papers, and it is impossible to come to anything like a proper comelusion about these matters without that despatch. I would ask the hom. genteman whether it was designedly omitten for a purpose. or whether it will be bronght down? Also, I want to ask the hon. gentleman, as it does not appear on the papers, what is the nature of the proposition which went trom Canala on the th March last, and that the Newfoudhand (iovernment forwarded throngh the secretary of state: There are the two propositions, one emanating from the Newfomilaml Gowernment, and which appears to lee contained in a despatch from Lord Knutsford, of the 4th Augast, 1891 : and the other, it proposition which I assume went from the Camadian (iovernment lately, dated the + th March, and which wats referted to in some of the hon. gentleman's papers.
Mr. TLPPLER. Speaking at the moment, so far as I remember, my inpression is that one or looth of the papers to which reference is male. are waiting for the approval of Her Majesty's Govermment before being hronght down. Thiere are several despatches which are withheld until consent is obtained. I will make enguiry and inform the House detinitely.

## OVERFLOW OF LAND AT COTEAU.

## Mr. BERGFRON. Before the Orders of the

 Day are called, I would like to call the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals to a matter of some importance at the present time: This morning, coming up from Montreal, we came near being delayed at Coteau station by the overflow of water at that place. I suppose there are $\mathbf{2 5}, \mathbf{O N O}$atces of lame covered by water in that neighbourhood. The water almost touches the bridge that crosses the river at Sit. Polycarpe, and in many platees the water comes almosit up to the height of the rails. I think this would be a very goond occasion for the (iovernment to send sonte engineers there amd find out whether the water can pass throurh its natual chamel, and whether the proposeat canal will have the effect of hlowing up the chamnel. The (iovernment ought to take some action at the present moment. At present the farmers camoot claim any damages, hut if the canal is built the dovermment will probably know in a short time at how mach the farmers will estimate the damages for their land being covered hy water.

Mr. HAtidiAP'T. The staff of engineers that surveyed the canal is now there, and they are employed in the construction. There is no doubt that as they are on the ground they will take cognizance of what is groing on in that section of the country. After the debate in the House some time ago, when the hon. gentleman drew wat atention to the ditficulty likely to arise from the passage of Water maler the canal, I asked my engineers for information upon the suliject, and they said they hat manic carefal calenlations, they knew the anaount of country the water drained, and there Wias ample provision, according to their plans, for the passitge of the water under the eamal.

## NFOOND READIN(iN.

Bill (No. 4!) respecting the Cohourg. Northmonerland amd Pacitic Railway (ompaing.--(Mr. (inillet.)

Bill (No. in) respecting the Ontario Pacific RailWay (Company:--- Mr. Mergin.)

Bill (No. ill) wincorporate the (inatian RailWay (ompany...(.dr. (iillies.)

Bill (No. ie) to ineorponate the Kingstom Beh Line Rathay (ompamy.-(Mr. Netcalfe.)

Bill (No. ois) respeeting the Qu'Appelle. Lomg Jake and saskate:fewan liaihoad and Stemmboat ('ompany. -(Mr. Kirkpatrich.)

Bill (No. ini) to contirman agremment between the Tobique Valley Railway Company amd the Canadian Patitic Railway (ompany.-- Mr. Skinner).

Bill (No. $\bar{\pi} \overline{\text { i }}$ ) respecting the St. Nohn and Maine Railway (ompany and the New Bronswick Railway Company:-iMr. Hazen.)

## GREAT NORTHERS RAILIVAYCO.

Mr. (iUAY (for Mr. IAathiek) askerl, Whether the forernment have received an engineers report on that part of the railway of the company called the Great Northern Rialway Company; locatell hetween the village of New Blasgow, in the County of Terrehonue, and the parish of Ste. Julienne, County of Montcalm, traversing the pilish of St. Lin, Comnty of LJAssomption? If so, how long has the said report lieen filed, and what is the purport thereof? Have the Government paid to the said company the whole of the subsidy granted for the building of its railway: What is the amount paid and remaining to lee paid? Do the fovernment intend, during this session, to Mr. lbem: हRoN.
grant to the said company a further subsidy for the extension of its railway?

Mr. HAGliART. On the 30th January. 18M), the engineer reported on the first 10 miles out from New Iflasgow, upon which sien. 000 was paicl. On the 17 th banary. 1891, the engineer again reported on the 10 miles i have referbed to, upon which a further sum of $\$(1,0 n$ was pail. On the listh Norember, 1 son. the engineer again reported. showing practically no further work done on this 13 miles, and showing work to the value of $\$ 2.350$ remaining to be done to complete the 10 miles. The fiovernment hate not paid the whole of the sulsidy granted for hoiloling its railway. The latter part of the fuestion I am mable to answer for the hon. gentleman.

## MORTON DAIRY COMPANY.

Mr. MeMULLIE. asken, What are the clams of the Morton Dairy (ompany in Township 4. Ranges 23 ani -4. West of First Principal Meridian" Are they lesseces or owners : if lessees, when does their lease expire : if owners, when did they purchase the lamel, amb on what temos: What puantity of lame do they prossess, and if the terms upon which they got the lam have been complied with:

Mr. DEWONFI. I. The Worton Datry (o. have no clatims in the sense of misettled :hams in Township 4 . Ranges $\underline{2 l}_{3}$ and -4 , west of tirst meri. dian. - 2 . The company are not now. and never were at any time, lesseces of any public lands in that locality, now anywhere else in the North- IV est, hut they were jermitted in lissis t" purchase a tratet of N. lian acres in the two townships mentioned, at the regulation price of soz.iol per atere. They hat entered into an arrangement with the diovernment to estallish the inilastry of dairy farming and cheese-making, amd the raising of cattle on an extensive seale, and if they hat carried out the terms of that agrecment they would hate heen entitled to get their lamds at ladi the regulation price. They appear to have dome a great ileal in the direction of falfilling the conditions of the agreement, hot not emough to warman a sale to them at half price, and the compromise arriven at was that they were permitted to buy the area mentioned at the regulation price. The lamd wats patented to thei: assignees on the 10th June, 1851 .

## POST OFFICE AND BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. TINI)ALE askerl. Whether it is the intention of the fosermanent to increase the interest upon de: posits in the Post Office satrings hanks to 4 per cent?

Sir ADOLPHE (ARON. It is not the intention of the fiovernment at the present time to increase the interest on such reprosits.

## FLECTORAL FRANCHISE: ACT'.

Mr. ©UAY (for Mr. (HoQterte:) asked, Whe ther it is the intention of the fovermment to introduce a measure with a view to suspend the operation of the Electoral Franchise Act, and to provide that no revision of the electoral lists shall take plate this year?

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). It is the intention of the fiovernment to intronluce such it measure.

## CIVIL NFRVI('E LINT'.

Mr. NLTHERLAND) (for Mr. Mrow'k) asken, 1. What is the mumber of persons on the ('ivil service List of (cmala? ?. What is the total ammal amount of the salaries of such civil servants:
 List will le laid on the Table of the Honse, and it will give all the information ilesired.

## ACCDDENT TO NTEAMER A EERT'

Mr. (iCAM (for Mr. (Goneretre) asked, Whather an enumiry has taken place respecting the acodident which happened last year to the steamer $A / r \cdot 4$, belonging to the foreriment and commanded be ('aptain koeing : If so, hy whom was it helid, and what has been the result?

Mr. TLPPPER. Speaking subject to correction, on insinetion of the report of the commissioner who conducted the examination -this report being now in phelece for the purpose of litigation pencling there I may state, in answer to the enquiry, that the $A /$ in gromelen at the islame of Antiesonti last seasint, hut sustained very slight damage. An ennuiry was directed to be made, mader the charge of the examiner of masters and mates. (apt. simith of the department. and the result of the empuiry was a full exmeration of Capt. Koeing and the ofticers from any blame. The canse of the srombling of the steaner at that island was the fact that the lonatswain had cut the leadline and tiad it tagether again in orrter to make it seaure, ind hal neglected to re mark the lines Areordingly, the sommbings mate at that particular time were ineorret.

## MONCMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.

Mr. TAMLOR asker, Whether it is the intention of the (iovermment to eret a suitable momuanent to the memory of the late Premier, on the armans near the Honse of Commons: If si, when?

Nir JoHS THoMPNoN. It is the intention, so soxm its a vote of Pialiament is ohtatimed.

## PONTAAC ANO PACMFIC: JCN("ION R.ILIWA:

## Mr. MLRRAY moved for:

Keports, docments, memorials amd correspondence relating to the finthergrant of a subsidy towards the eompletion of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Matilroad.
He said: Mr. Speaker, my ohject in moving this motion is to ascertain ats to whether this road is going to obtain assistance from the (iovernment. The roal, 1 understamd, is in a eritical comdition. When I placeal this motion on the Order Paper I was not in full possession of information which I have since olotained. I desire to ascertain whether the company will oftain from the liovermment money necessary to complete this road. I am not aware that they have directly applied to the bominion (iovermment for aid, but I understand they intend to dosso. I am ratite satistied that if such aid is not obtainel, the road will uot be completed for years. The company seeks a renewal of the charter by a special Act of the Legislature. I think the House and the (iovermment should interest themselves in this enterprise. The people of the County of Pontiac labour unler very great dis-
alvantages. They have given this compuny a bomas of $\sin (0)$ (OX) to assist in the constraction of the road, and they are very much interested in its completion. It is han policy on the part of the dovernment to leave the company in a crippled comelition finameially, if that is its prosition, and I am told it is, becallse it his the effeet of hriving people from the conmery. A direct levy has heen laid on the people. In fact, the sheriff is determined to levy the amomit due on the bmas. It is very well to talk alomt perple heing driven from the country by inect taxation which might he due to unrestricted reeprocity, when the sheriff is now endearming to levy an exenution for $\mathrm{SNO},(\mathrm{KK})$ compons, including interest and costs. While the Dominion forerment has largely aided roads all over the bominion. hereis a road at the doorss of the capital placed in this mafortunate pro. sition. I cem quite mulderstime that the giovernment have assisted balways for the genemal henetit of the comatry to the extent of $s=3, \dot{B}(x)$ a mile. but they have departed from that rite in many instances. Lenking over the reports, I tim there are many catses in which this sulsidy has heen excerded.

 Montreal and Western Railway Company, from St.

 Railway, 70 miles, was wimted ss. was per mile. on
 paid by the Provincial cieserment for bis! miles from Guebee to Montreal at stionn per mile, on Suth(世木). The ('analian Pacitie Railway for extension from st. Martin's Junction to ()uelere, Mion
 Sorth Shore Raikay. Momereal to Ottawa. 1201
 (anala ('munal Railway. Pembroke to (allembar,
 (ak). Wesides a bomes revouped to the tawn of Pem-
 tic Junction Railway Company, Giravenhurst to


 (W)W). The Sorth-West Railway of Camata, 331 miles at slow,(xn) per mile, or S3.3(3).(kn). All these roads have received for one reasom or other vere liberal grants, and I think the cisemmstances of this importiant romel, the Pontiate and Pacific Junetion, womld wartant the deovermment in dealing with it in a liberal manar. In my opinion, the roall will otherwise remain for a long time untinished. I desire to dratw the attention of the Honse to the fice that the total eash sul,. sidics granted to railways amonat to $846,1+10,9.9 .6$.

 a total of S13.7.aion, (123.3. Taking the population of Pontiac, aceording to the Dominion census. We
 give situ, (MO) ats the proportion of the whole railway sulnsidies of Cianalia due to the County of Pomtiac. So that considering the Comity of Pontiac, an old county which has contributed largely to the revenue of the old Parliament of (anala at least, and is contributing largely as a tax-paying county to protection, if you will : I believe it ileserves fair and due consideration at the hamls of the fovernment in regard to this particular roal. True, Sir,

I am here as an opronent of the present fiovern. ment. but it cloes not follow, I hope, that justice shonh not he done to that comity.

An hon. MFMBERE It does follow.
Mr. MCRRAV. Well, it should not follow. I know that some queer things have been done by all fiovermments, but here is a case where the Government have an opportunity of showing that they will he influenced in the interests of the people, and not sole ly in the interests of party. I (lo) not say that I have every eontilence in the (iovernment. 1 ditfer with them on the trate ques:tion. hint notwithstambing that. I hope that they will do what is fair and right hy the people I represent. The perple of the Connty of Pontiac hate heen leceived in this matter : they have had great promises held out to them, hat they have leeell misled into roting this sleno(nx). They were led to helieve then that the milwity would lie extembed all through the comanty, hut mow it is only extemden some 30 or 40 miles. Of course this is to a certain extent weir wirn fatult. Hecallase they should have grarded themselves hetter in the by-law. and had I known as much about the true josition of the by-law then as I domow. I might have alvised the prople to oppose the granting of that lomus. However, the unfortumate comilition of attitirs exists. and the guestion is whether it is worth While for the dovermment to take this matter into consideration, and to deal with it as I lelieve they ought to rlo. I would ask the Minister of Ratways, whom I look upon as representing this portion of the lominion in the (ahinet, to take that matter into his serions consideration. I Wombl ask that he shomblasecrtain as fat ats possible the true comblition of affairs there, and that he will act, ats I trust he will, in the public interest in regard to that materer. I has to proppsise, secombed hy Mr. Devlin. the resolution which 1 have placedi in your hanils. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HAGiailit. Mr. Speaker, there can he no possible objection to lringing down all the paperss and documents in the posisession of the fiovermment with reference to granting sulosidies to this particular linc. I can tell the hon. gentleman all the papers that we have in reference to $i t$. There has leeen an application for a sulsidy, and the usual subsidy per mile was granted for the whole length of the railway from the city of Hull to the town of Pembroke. The only application that we have in the department for any other grant, or any other sulosidy, is for a subsidiy of 2 miles of road to conneet it with Ottawa. Jhe hon. gentleman hits a perfect right to make the lest catse he possibly cean for his constituency, and to show the amonnt of money they would hive heen entitled to if they got a fair distribution. But it is rather a long drawn argument to say that there has leen a certain sum of money granted for mailways all over the country, and to adil to that $49,(0(0), 0(M)$ aceres of land given to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the different railways in the North-West, capitalizing it at 52 an acre, in order to show that Pontiac was entitled to a sum of $\mathbf{S j} 40,0 \times 0$. 1 am frightenel that on the same system of leasoning nearly every constituency in Ontario and Quebec would be entitled to nearly the same sum as lontiac, and at great many of them to more, becaluse a great many of them have not even received the consideration that Pontiac has.

Motion agreed to.
Mr. Mrrkay.

## DOMKNION COTTON MHLAS COMPANY.

Mr. PIMiAR moved for :

Copies: of the original latters Patent of incorporation of the bominion Cotton Mills Companv (Limited), and of the Supplementary Letters Patent inereasing the capital stock of the sat id company from $s 100.000$ to $\$ 5 .(1) 0.0000$. and coppies of all correspondence, petitions, statements and evidevee submitted to the liovernment in support of the issue of such Supplementars Letters latent.
Copies of the orivibal Letiers patent incopporating the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company (Limited), and of the Supplementray Latters pateat increasing the capital stock of the salid eompany from sino.001) tas sis.Oondork, and eopies of : 11 comres endence. petitions, stitements and evilence submitted to the fiovernment in support of the issue of said Supplementary letters patent.
He said : Natur:lay eveningespapers in Toronto annombed the completion of an emormons deal, as they explained it, which was the purchase ly the ('analian Colomed ('otton Dills (company, with its
 ton mills in the bominion, anil they characterized it as a very extrandinary operation. Well, sir, they only hat half the fitets. Wecanse the samu: parties who controlled that company had alrealy umler their control another exmpany also with sio.(Mn, (NO) of capital, which hat :cepuited it monepoly: wer the grey conton falric mills of tive lominioni. Now. the f (minion fotom Mills (ompany wats in-
 The ehief applicants were : A. F. (ianlt anill 11 . Monrice, Montreal. They matle: their application in Octoler, and letters patent were ismad on the Esth Nosember, lsoo, incorporating them. Within a month after that. on the ${ }^{2}+\mathrm{th}$ December. Is!on, supplementary letters patent were issued to that company, increasing their capital from sions.(MK) to Sionol, (wn). That company has now acepuired a monopoly in the manufactare of grey cotton thronghout (anama. They have atepuired the Hatifax Cotton Company, of Xorat Scotia : the Windson Cotton Company, of Nova Neotia : the Moncton Cotton Company. New Brunswick: the Hochelaga Cotton Comprany, of Guelece; the Nit. Ames wiming company, of Quebec : the coaticook Cotton Company, of Quelnee: the Kingston (onton Company. of Ontaris, and the Cirey Cotton Company, of Ontario. 'Ihis, I understand, includes all the grey cotton mills in Camada except l'arks is Suns mills in St. John, N.B. That concern is, I believe, in the hamls of liguidators and is leeing operated for the henefit of the creditors, and it is a puestion whether, amh how long, it can stand out against this huge monopoly. The morle in which they operated was, I understand, to use the Hochelacia mills and the Sit. Anne's Spinning Company, with which dhe original promoters of this scheme were comecterl. to depress grej cottons by over-proluction aml cutting prices. They then bught all these mills, paying usually part cash and part honds of the Dominion Company, which hat originally no mills at all of its own. That succeeled so well that the same promoters organized another similar institution for getting control of the coloured cottons in the Dominion. Letters patent were granted to them on the 20th of February, 1892. By the original letters patent their capital was also Sl(0), (XX) ; but within three weeks supplementary letters patent were issued to them by the Government, increasing their capital to $55,000,000$. Now, that Coloured Cotton Company, as I understand, on Saturday last,
honght and closed their arrangenents with the following companies:-The ('anada Cotton Co. at Comwall, the Stomont Cotton Co. at Cornwall, the St. Cruix Cotton Co. in New Brunswick, the Dumdas Cotton Co. in Ontario, the Ontario Cotton Co. in Hanilton, the Merritton (otton (on at Merritton, and the Lybster Cotton (\%) at Merritom. They have, I understand, leased the (iihsom mills in New Bronswick for ten years. They are the selling agents for the Hamilton Cotton Co. of Hamilton; and. as in the case of grey cottoms, the only institution standing out against them so far is the Parks © Sions cotton mills of sit. John. N.1s. There is the same process to olitain these mills that was prace tised in the cate of grey cottom. They have run them down, cut: prices, ani at last forted them to come intot this arrangement inself-lefence. Now, what may we expect to be the result to the people of Canalia of this rast combination in one of the staple necessaries of life? We mayy. of course. expect in a short time a marked rise in prices. Now hoult that is what they hate orgamed for. They have not had time yet to increase prices much. But I helieve the fact is that one year afo raw cotem was worth from 4 to $i$ enats a prame more than it is today. while the prices of the mannfactured articles are kept up sis far at the same figure. Of counse it is a momopoly, and there is no law apart from the height of the tariff that will prevent this cominhanation from increasing prices to the comsumer. There is no dioverment regulation of prices and no means that I know of, by which the publie can interfere with them, solongas the customs. tariff remains as it is. to prevent them raising their prices up to the uthenst limit. The st rongest dyy goonls honses in Camala might almost be driven out of lusiness by these monopolies. Suppese they refused to sell to them, or suppese they put onerous terms on their sales. They have the strongest honses at their mercy. Then, 1 believe that the promoters of this combine are also interestell more of less in woollen erowns. They ciun very easily make a combition that any house that wants cottons, and all want cottoms, mbst also buy woollens from them: or anything else that they choose to dictate may he forcei upon their customers. Of course, we know that when divers mills were competing for trale, if gons: when debiverel were fomen to be not acesoring to simple, the purchaser could send them back: but this mighty monopoly can refuse to take hack samples, unless forced to ilo so ly law, and they might coerce their customers by refusing to sell to them. They can, and I suppose will, refuse eredit to all small houses in the trate. As a matter of fact, from ellugiries that 1 have made, I know that there are no wholesale dry goons men in this comutry who dare to eomplain against this thing publicly: their hands are tied: they are coercel, intimidated :and unless the representatives of the penple in Parliament. who are not afraid of the monopoly, let the public understand something about it, it will never be checked or exposed. Of course, i monopoly of this kind coulil only be possible under the fostering influence of the high tariff : we know that. We were promised competition when the high tariff was given to us. For a while we did get competition, and the consumers perhaps got the benefit of it. But we know very well that there was an enormons amount of capital lost, desiroyed, wasted in that competition. This monopoly has established itself on the ruins of
those cotton companies. not by investing the origimal capital, perhaps not iof per cent, in many cases much less than 50 per cent of the original eapital invested in these mills. The proprietors have given up control of everything, the competition is done away with, the capital is lost, ind the monopoly exists. Now, there is a possibility in this of enormous profits to speculators. Would the promoters have gone to the trouble of getting two companies patented. with an anthorized paid-up capital of slo,(nn), (кн), without intending to make a handsome thing out of the people of Canada in a short time? That Dominion Cotton Nills (company has heen in existence a little wer a year, and its promoters are tremembonsly interested in sustaining our high tariff. Our tariff puts money into their porkets, and it would he only natmal to them, as 1 am informed they dill. althomesh so young. to contrihute very liberally to the Red Parliur election funds in Montreal during the election, of 1 s:9. They comtrihute freely to the Reel larlour in Montreal. or, in other words, the Montreal Lndustrial Association presided over bis atistinguished member of the other Honse. They ernlit. of comsere easily affion to contribute their shate of that lenign influence which has heen spoken of as having so mysteriously rained hown like the dew from Heaten in so many constituencies at the bye-elentions, and I helieve that they did so eomtribute. Their names have been prositively given to me. I have moved for a return of papers comprising the origimal letters patent of incorporation of the Dominion (onton Nills (company. Limited. amb of the supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the com-
 of all correspondence, petitioms, statconents and evidence submitteal to the dosemment in support of the issue of such supplementary letters patent, imil I hate movel for them with repect to lwoth these companies. It is a nies scheme certamly for an inemporated company, anil 1 , lraw the attention of the Minister of Justice to it. Suppose this had nothing to do with the cotom company, for a moment. Here is a company which comes amd asks for incorperation with a capital of $\$$ low (Mn), on which, under the terms of the Aet, it has to sub), scribe 01 per cent and pay up 10 per cent. L'inder the terms of the Aet, if they comply with this comdition and satisfy the fovermment as to expenditare :und mmin , fille character of the enterprise, they have no further subseription to make on the new capital, and mo futher payment to make on the new caipital at all. They suliseribe the original $\mathrm{Sl}(\mathrm{N})$,(0) (n) and pay up on per cent on that, and then they get an increase. In these cases they have an increase of fifty times what their original capital was. It has been increased ly the Order in Council. That is a very good seheme. As a professional man, if 1 were alvising a client of the easiest way to get incorporated under the Dominion Letters Patent Act so as to pay up very little, I would tell him, as apparently these people hare heen advised, to apply first for only one-fiftieth of the capital they really require and then, within a month as tinese people did, apply for supplementary patent for increased stock. That would be granted to fifty times the original amount and then they get off with a small subscription and a very small payment down. Another thing, if they had any big object in view such as this, of bnying out the whole industry of the

Dominion, they would not have to advertise their large capital. Nolody wonld suppose that it cottom company with siloni,(MX) capital wouh do very mach harm the country, am therefore the notice given in the Gerefte: womld not alarm anyhooly. hat when they apply for supplementary letters patent they do iur require to give any notice in the rine:the at all. These gentlemendid not give any notice. The first thing the public sees is that an Order in Council has heen passed lif the dioncrmment and supplementary patents issurel. the

 forernment may say that sueh proweding is a matter of ordinary routine maler the Act. which says that :

- After the compactors hate passed the neressary bybaws, ther shall. i: the ir petition for sumpementary berters patent. furnish a cond of such be-laws alme cetahish to the satisfaction of the sererefary of state of of suth wher wificer as is charged by the forrame in commeil to remort thereon, the due passite and aproval of such belaw. and the cepedienas and bent fite character of the intrease, and the soretary of state is homen to keep a reard of any reguisite cuidence in writing, by oath or aflimation or by sobemndeclaration."
Well. new, I shoule think we would expect to find :some rery strong evidence latid hefore the dionernor in Commeil. of the expediency and tumof firle chameter of the sumbenineranse. withia one moneth.
 company : and even if the dovermment were so contiding and immeent in the matter as to accept every statement of the tirst comphan whichapplied for this sort of thins. in 1 s!n 1 should think. whe:n evergholy in the commery hatel heard that that company were acopiring this momopoly and were orsamizing for that promse. they mast have known it when only a few weeks ato, on the erth Pelnuary, lsi!, these same perple came with atm appliation for a similar charter of Slow. $\operatorname{sho}$ in the usual way. That was granted, hat instantly it wats granted. Hey mast have applied for
 letiers patent on the Thi Match. Is! !e. The forernment had two warnings of what these perppe were loing when they issmed the supplementary letters patent omly in March last, within three weeks of the issue of the original : amblyoullike to know. hat I do not ask for an answer now, some gool reasom. when the papers are hrought down, why the forermment allowed this eompany to acpuire these extracorlinary and injurions monopolies.
sir fOHN THOMP: $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{N}}$. The hon gentleman is right in supposing that we are not in a position this afternom to phace before the Honse the information which he desires, or even to diseluss with mach light the points to which he hats referred. We will be very glad, however, when the papers have leeen brought down, to give the hon. gentleman any opportunity for disenising the course that he supposes has been taken in the granting of these letter's patent. I think the hom. gentleman is mistaken in supposing several of the circumstances that he thinks oceured in regard to the supplementary letters patent. I think he is mistaken, for instance, in supposing that there was no notice given for the supplementary letters patent. The hon. gentleman's argument is principally based on the assumption that the companies who have had these supplementary letters patent intended to enter on arrangements contrary to the general
interests of the people of (amada. and he proceerls to criticise the dovermment for giving facilities to these companies for so doing. It would certainly he preferable for us mn this side--1 mean for the members of the (iovermment-hefore entering into amy disenssion of such wrong-loing, or of any possihle fanlt in giving facilities to these companies to increase their capital without proper precantions, that we shomb have better vidence than the statement which hats heen fomm in the press that these companies have acepuired mearly all the cortom factories in the comentes. I do not agree with the hom. gentleman that. beeanse of that. they would have acepuived a mongomy in this conintry. On the entrary, any oblher company combld enter inte comperition with them.

Mr. MIDL心 (Borthedl). But if the matket is not ahlop uate:
sir JOHS THOMDSAN. The market will ser. tainly he inlengate if ble prives are misent, an the hom. gentleman says they will he.

Mr. CHARLTON. But the prices may lo. drop. ped again ahmest immediately.
Sir John THompros. The home sumbenan: argument is that the article will he promaced prattically by ane concern, and that the prices will he: raised to the comsumer. There can be no ditionthy for the other pronlucers to place their gewnh on the market, and if it were estidisishen, ats the hom. genteman seems to assert, that the tarifl was the means of enabling such a company toact יppressively to the consumer, it wonld certainly unt very long remain so. That पllestion wats intronduced io the Honse last gear in regard to ano her mater. and the comery can have iow dombt as to what the
 wed mot have any misgivings as the friendly. relations of the dovernment with these mamifacturers, if what he calls the Montreal lied Partour has no more tangihle existence and no more palpable effect upon the policy of the fa, cermment than the imaginary Red barlour of Toronto. As to the return for which the hin. genteman has askel. I do not know what this correspondence may be, 保, generally speaking. I kuow the cate whish has heen taken in regard to the issue of letters patent and supplementary letters patent has beeng generally directed to the point that the persoms have ample capital to enable them to engige in the husiness, and that they are solvent and reputable persons as far as on information goes. If they are solvent and reputible persons and have sutficient capital to engage in husiness, it is the first time that we have hearit that the fat of their having a large capital should be regarded with caution in granting them letters patent. The evilence is always preserved in these cirses, becanse it is taken in the way of alepositions, and it will be brought down.
Mr. CASEY. If there is one quality more than another with which the Minister of Justice has leen credited, it is that of applying logic to facts. I do not know that we can any longer credit him with this after what he has stated to-day. He has stated that the buying up of all the cotton factories in the country, if that has occurred, does not constitute a monopoly, and that the market is just as open now as before for any one to start a new factory and put cotton on the market. Surely the hon. gentleman

Mr. Eigar.
must le exercising his right as an Irishman, and must lee joking with the House when he makes such a statement. Every one knows that, when one article is lought up, or the factories which make it are bonght up, over the whole country, that amomisto monnpoly, becanse every one else can be crushed out. The hom. genteman also says that the omly thing the (iorernment hats to consider in granting letters patent is the amount of capital, and that it is no ohjection that the applicants have a very large capital. Stated in these worls, his position is coir. rect. but, if it is understonel as it was, that this new combination is formed for the purpose of ereating a combine in the sense that word has lately aceruired, namely, a pactical momopoly erated ly luying up all cxisting fatories, then the finvernment shond mot havelent theiraid to it. hme should hate looked at the question of public: polies. and not simply at the guestion of e:pital. Whein they were issuing letters patent. 1 take issue with the him. gentleman on these two gromms. Either his stitememt that the purchase of all the existing fateroties does not amome to a monpoly. must be a joke. of it is wery ermenus. His other statement that it was mot the hasiness of the dowemment to enguire as to what the applicants intented to dor with their capsital, pronided they hanl sutficient capmal, was unsumb and even muconstitutional. In discharging the dity of a diovemment, they shomble empire what the :esults. masy le and whiat the affects may be upon the traike of the comutry. On the tirst print. 1 mpeat that the Minister must he chatines the House or simply making a special pleat on the acond $p^{\text {ninint. }}$ he cevidenty is making the ambmanement of a police, and I have it to the Honse to consider Whether it is not an unsomi poliey to give lethers patent to any company who aply with suthicicnt capital, withomt considerin? the etfiect which the incorporation of the company may have upon the cumbry
Mr. FIMiARS. The Minister of Instice comtends that monice was given of the applicatioms for these supplementary letters patent.

Sir IOHN THOMPSON. That is my impression.

Mr. EDMAR. I think the Minister of Justice is wrong, hecouse, as a matter of fact, it is not required ly the statute, and 1 have fumbl !pon an examination of the ciatorl myself that mo notices were given. Now. I cannot see how it is possible that the Minister of lustice can maintain that the control by these two companies of such vast powers, under the circumstances I have related, does not comstitute a monopoly. There is the member for West York (Mr. Wallace) sitting behind him: I would like to hear his views, as chairman of the committee on Combines, as to whether that is not a dangerous and injurious monopoly to this country. Why, Sir, I remember that his committee condemned strongly, and I do not say ton strongly, the small conibines in watch cases, in eggs, in cottins, in coal, in the grocery guilds; but how weak and unimportant were they compared to this gigantic monopoly that was concluded no later than last Saturday, under the vast powers given by these supplementary jetters patent. How much more important is it that the Huuse should appoint a committee, and
that the 1 ioverument issue a R Yail Commission, to enyuire into this. than it was to disenss those few matters that were rakel up by the Combines Committee in ISss. I have sot the condlusion of their report here and I think it was a little prophetic, and I hope the hom. member for West York has not rereled from the views which are embonlied in the ennclusion of that committee's report. manely :
 artion that has hren take:n ean reanch these mono-
polies or mot : that is anorlher question iltosether. Wr. have got to fimb ont what the cails are. how ervat they are lefore we ean apply wor legislative remedies. I think it womhl he well worth the: comsinteration of the 1 !onse whether, if there is any donht alum the application of the gressant law to at compans of this kiml, they shomlil mot mate it clear. amil provile that mot onty the eompany shall
 which wombl he mothinge for those peophe hat that the atheres and promoters of the company who hat orsanizel a monopuly of thas kimi. should be: persomally pmashed as well.

Notion agreed to.

## DREMENA: THEOTTMW.A RNER

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Statement showing the wast of drelsing the oftama River (ineluding eqot ot plant, Aco) latwern pembruke and the Des darchims hapids. form liss up totheresent date: also a statempht of the manes of the person or persims whatare perlimmed ate work. the amount paid to cach: and it the wark was let on whener be contrate or otherwisc.
He said: My ohject in making this motion is to asicertain, if prsible, the primary reason for hating this work done. I ean stite. for me own part. is a resident of the town of Pembroke for over 3is vears, and as one who hats done consinteratule lusiness with the lambermen and men engageel in boating. that I never couhl melerstame why this work was elone at all. Inever melerstomel the necessity of it. I never heard any complaint on the part of the people who are engaged in navigation that the river needed to lee dredged. I know that hefore athy of this work was llone, hoats combly pass from Lembroke to the Des Joachims Rapials, dratw. ing much more water than the boats which have been plying there since. In a former motion I have printed out the necessity of the fiovermment. coming to the aid of the people of the County of lontiac. and I want to show, when the papers come down, where a gool deal of money was expended, as I consider, umecessarily. I believe the main object of the Government was to give employment to some prominent political frieuds of the Government of the day : I cannot come to any other conclusion, because I never could see the necessity for this clrelging. I am anxious to know, and that the House should know, why this work was done, who did it, and the amount of money that has been expended.

Motion agreed to.

## CULALTTE ('ANAL.

## Mr. MURRAY moveal for:

Statement showing the cost of construction of the Culhute Ginal from its inception up to the etth March, 189: ; a detailed statement of the mames of the contractors or others who did the work, including ensts of survess, cugine ers bitns, repurts. de. Also a detailed statement of the cost of repairs, with the names of the person or persins: who performed the serviee.

Also, a delailen statement of the namesof the engineers. luck mastere bridge kedners. and other employés ot the fiovernment, in comnection with the aturessind eamal sime its ronstruction, and the respective annomts pail to ench.

Alsu. for a statement showing the ensi of making any dam or dams. or onher altermions or improvenornts on the Calumet Rapids. in the Otawa River, fron lisisula date, riving the nanes of the persons who did the work. and whether hy eont rat of otherwise

Also, intailed statement =howing the respective amomats paid, and the gereons to whom baid, for lanis and other damages from orerfow of water, dansed hy the eomstruction of (ioverument dams on the Galamet Riapids, and also from the eonstruction of the Culbute Canal: also a list of the banes af unsettlen clamants.
He satid : The: sulsject-matter refermenter in the unotion I comsider io he: at useless expennliture of a Very eonsinlerable innomit miale: in the eonstraction of the (iullate (inal. I ilo wot think there ever Wats anty necessity for this expenoliture. I comsinler it Was cintereal ujon to help at supporter of the liovermment of the dig. In itphorpriation was
 forget the exare atmonnt, hut the eirebmsitance was useil protiy forely at atl election which wis held in Pastiate at that lime: I helieverl this work wis itatugurated duringer the time Nir . Johnt Miterlonalil Wits in power, athe it wits onte of the legacies left hy hin to the ilackenzies fiovermatent tucary out anm eomplete. I don not know whether the eontrate was let ar not during the time sir dohn Micedonald Was in prowes. hut l rather think it wats. Noless
 which might ass will hate leeen thrown into the
 and emplopes of that kind have heen tongigerd, all adhling monecessary expernie. Then there are the Cahmet dams. Inever heard that any necessity existerl for them. I lelieve a forermment engineser reported on the neassity of them, and prophas 1 maty be wrong in speaking of it, hut 1 an stringly of the opinion that the work was cauried nut to attored cmploynuent for some political friems. At all events. political friemess carried on the work, and fanily relatives of the member who was suphring the iovernment. All these matters $^{2}$ look rery suspicions, and as at result of this work large guantities of lamls were damaged in the upper Ottawa, some of the claims in commection with which have yet to be settled ly the liovernment. So this work hass been mot only a great expense to the comery aul to imbividuals, hat it is oue that is not reguired in the public interest. I trust that as the dovernaent must see that a mistake has leeen made in these expenditures the fact will not le orerlooked, and relief and assistance will be afforded to some substintial undertaking, such, for example, as the Pontiac and Pacitic Jmetion Railway. In offering these remarks I desire to show that large sums of money are wasted, where, as a small amount wisely expended would place the people of the County of Pontiac in a very favourable position and would make them feel that it is desirable to remain in this comntry, instead of leaving it, for, undoultedly, colonization trains are
carrying away many of our best citizens, who observe that while great extravagance prevails, necessary expenditures io not receive proper attention. I think it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of the flouse, and I trust these mistaken expenditures of the past will not again ocerr.
Mr. HAdidART. There can be no possible ohjection to the motion of the hom. gentleman, and all the papers and information asked for will he brought down. But when the hon. fentleman states this was a joh dime for politicat purposes. and that the expense was a mseless ome, ami that it wis carrien out for the purpuse of assisting some political framels of ours in that section of the com us. he is altugether in error. I remember when this work was first bromght lefore larliament, for I was a member of the llomse at the time and 1 listened to the delnate on the advantages of this celehnated canal. There were alvomates of the somth side: and the north side, the member for Pontiate (Mr. Nekay Wright) advocating (wnstruction on the latter sile. Howerer, an impression prevailed in this Honse and the comury that the work was nevessary and there was a vote phaced in the Fistimates in its fatciour. biat when the hom. sentleman iniors that the expenditure was used for the purposes of securing politicaladiantige torner party on that section of the comatry, he forsets perhaps the contract was let in $15: 3$ and that the whole oi the expemiture was mate hetween lsaz and lsess and if any political alsamtare aterned. it was secured hy the hom. ementemans friemhs. I can have no oljection to bring down the papers. hut I wish to show the fallaty of the statement of the hom. gembeminn. that the huilding of the canal was carried ont for the purpose of helping prolitical friends, and that the expentiture wats mande for politieal purpuses. If the expenditure was for pritical purpuses, it wals for the purpose of atssisting the hom. gentlemans friemls during its comstruction.
Mr. MGRRAY. I state that. in my (piniom, such was the case, hecause Mr. Heatin wats an supporter of the dovernment then in power, and hy his influme the vote was phacel in the listimates. I was a camblidate for the representation of Pontiate against Mr. Mckiny Wright, and the changes were rume on the appropriation for the cenal to my disadrautage. It had its effect politically. Will the hom. Minister saty that the Mackenaie (overmment were not committed to carry out this wonk inangmated hy their predecessors? Wis he not ohigered to ge on with that woik: I refer more particulaty to the dams that were constructed at the calumet Rapids when I say that a relative of Mr. Poupore. who was at member of this House, I believe a son of his, was the contractor for performing that work. These things look as if there were some kind of a political, suspicions ring about them. I think, Mr. Speaker, I was justified in making the remarks i did. And I think that the hon. gentleman cimmot but see that it great deal of these thinges are done for political effect, and in order toassist (iovernment supporters, not only in Pomtiac hut also in many other places that I might have referred to. You are a political opponent of mine, Mr. Speaker, and when, in speaking on a previous motion, I was referring to the dredging done between Peulbroke and Des Joachims, I do not say that that is one of
Mr. Мlushar.
the political sins that you have to answer for. I fornot think you are implicated at all in such a thing, and 1 want the Honse to understand that.

Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. Nomaker, before you declare that motion carried. I would like to mhe at worl to What hats been said by the hon. member for Pontiate (Mr. Murray). I really helieve that this camal, to which reference has been male he the hom. gemileman, aml which, as it stamls now, is useless aml comstitutes mothing more than idle capital, could he mande one of the most useful amb valuable in the conatry. Alreaty a very latere sum of money has been expemed upon it. and I helieve that if a further ont lay were mate in order to improve the different canals which it was proposeal at ome time to construct between Otalwat and Pembiroke. then the ('ulhute (ianal comhl be reathed. male nisinh, and the navigation of the Ottawa would he considerably improved. I ann not exactly alvoating. at this imoment, the Oltawat River ship canal of Whith we hate from thate to the heard a great deal in the press and on the phatform: hat il be lieve that the day will eome when the (imandian Piaciti: Rialwity from the west will not suthee for freight carring purposes, and then this Ottawa ship eanal will have to be allosaterl, and perhaps constructerl. Of course. it might asoll that this will he: again one of the legracies which will he left (1) the Litherals when the fonservatives are eangs omb of power. just as the legacy was extembedof Which mention was mate hy my hement from Prontiace (Alr. Muraty). A large sum of momer hats been alrearly expenifer on the ('hats (amal, and the eamal has mot been eompleter, Theminother shont atatal should be constructed at Bryson, and also one lnetween Ayhmer and Ottalwat, and thas we would have eontinuoas matigation from l'embroke to Ottawa, and from Ottilwat the seat. I believe that : aml the only way this (oulbute (imal can le of service to the comntive is ly the construction and eompletion of the systene of canals to whith I hate just invited attention. i hase math pleasure in sterming the motion of my hom. friemi from lomtiate (Mr. Marray).

## Motion agreed to.

## THE: TLMPERAN('E (OU,ONIKATIUN' No(IFTY.

## Mr. NPROLI.E moved for:

Keturn of all correspondence, papers complaints or memoranda of any kind in relation to "The Temperane Colonization societs." reenived since or not ineluded in at retury firmished the llonse in 1 s? .
OL List of all stockholders of the eompany, ]st Mas, 185:, with amounts maid on calls of the shares, whether in cash, land eredits, or otherwisi eache year to date. stating what shares were forteited, when and why"
3. Jist of stockholders at date of return, howing whea they beeame such, with hates and ammont on -h.res purehased, with priee per share. (i) Number of ealis an ull: hares with detnils, chates, de.
4. Annumt earned in tees by directors each year to dute.
5. Ament of moner invested cuch year, and in what. (a) fotal nuivant received on aceount of serip and land sales to date.
6. list of serip holders, with post office address, who purchased from the compniny (serip issued) prior to lit June, 1882, and since that date, giving date of issue,amount of land purchased, by ench, price per acre, amount paid thereon to date ; showing; if cancelled, when and on what conlitions.
T. List of all other contracts for purchase of land issued, whe ther exchanged for serip, amounts paid to date, whether contruct is still in existence, why cuncelled ard, when.
8. Amount and details of land sales now corrent and for which lamd is to lee sumplied hy the enmbany:
9. List of all persons whense serin wist hemtend on evennumbered sections in lsxis, showing where honted, new lo:ation sulsequently it ally, with form of contrict of (ven-numbered location.
10. Dist of homestead settlers in 18si. list at date: (actual residents).
11. When eontract with the emmany man Government expired, with comblitions of extenvion, it any : conditions of timal settlement.
12. Vist of lands to be convered to the company under ruch settlement.
The foregoing information to he furnished, if praticable, maderaftidavit of the President and Aecomatat.

Mr. HFW DNES. All the information we have in the depatthent shall he bromght down. athel I will embeavour to get what wats askeal for that is mot in the repartment.
Motion wived in.

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## Mr. FILINT moven for:

Jist of all revising olliecers, and the amomut of moners paid to rach for the last revision af the remetral lists:
 $\cdot x p e n s e=$ in ennnection with the saidi revision.
He said: 1 do mot propose to take up the time of the Honse with any remanks in alvorat: of the motion. hataluse I bedieve it mast commemititelf to all the members of the Ilomse. The sulperet of the expenses in tombertion with revising the lists fom time to time han, erery session since the aloption of the . Iet, cerated emsiderable disernsion in this Honse and throbghome the commory : and apart entirely from the complaints which hate luen made in sume quarters not inall quarters, fortumately as whe comblat of revisingenticers, a large element of antit!
 expense incomeretionwithit. Ithink thatany unprejulliced person will agree that the list onght to be rerised ammally, so that in case of at genemalelection We shombl not meet the connter in the position in Which the conatity Was met at the last genemal election, with lists thre or fonr years ohd, milit large
 but unable to exeroise their ate of the framehise. Then. in case of a herelection at athy time the list. Would be ats complete as possihle it ally time it came on. The enomoms cost of the ammat revision of the vorers lists omsht, if prsible, th he decreased. The annmut of mone! whith serems to he wasted in the effinet to have an homest voterse list thoughont this comutry raty for an election, is imlefensible. I hope thit this diovermment will give us this return at a very carly daty, in order that this guestion in its full hearinos may he lowaght hefore the Honse lefore the end of the session.
Mr. P'ATTERS(OS (Huron). The information will be hought lown as expertitionsly as porsible: hut I am affilid it cammot he brought down ats som ass I lesire, becanse a great many of these papers atre not yet marke up, and canmot he (ommpleted mintil the money for the parpose is coted ly the Honse.
Mr. LAURIER. I hat hoperl that the hom. gentleman would have taken alvantage of this motion to compleie an answer which he gitre a moment agos to the pucstion which was askel, whether it was the intention of the fiovermment. to introllace it measure to suspend this Act this year, and thas to prevent the ammal preparation of the list. I mulerstood, from the statement.
manle by the hoin. gentleman, that the diovermment contemplated this year suspending the Act arain and but haring the ammal revision of the lists. For my part. I camon say that lobject in any Way w the policy of the finermment in this respert, though it is smmetimes awkwarl. if we are: to have the present mistem. not to hase all ammal mevision of the lists. hecaluse an election may bake pliace athy diay in amy part of the sonntres and unless we have the ammal revision rontemplated ha the Act. the election mast of meossity take place on the ohd lists. At all exents. the fate that the foremment call amomere this year that there will he no revision is an wideme that eren ther are of opinion that the
 Althonsh, maler the terms of the Act, there shomhl be an amma! revision. amd although the Aet hat heem in fure since Isisi, there hes heen an atmmat revision so for. The tirse revision tam place in
 the eve of the eloctions. limber these cirenmstances. the hom. sentleman shoula he in a position to ammonere to the Honse thit it is crontemplated to
 anhit that it is but iondmeive to phblie interen to have all Are whide is broken he the diovermment - vory pe:n. eren thongh it he with the sanction of
 that in their juldment the det ourfot the abolisheit. amil I wrald !ate hoped this intention wonld he abumumer ly her Minister at present.

 a mone appopmiate time to andmate the pullicy of the lineromarm.
 he alowished or enforad. The revision that tow place last year has mot bet, in sombe instances.
 have not heren pinterl. all whichis in contratention of the statute. It dones serem singular that the revision, which hesem last Imme, shomh unt. on the 4th of April in the following gear. le completed. There is cortanly some defeet somewhere which ought to le remeided. I cannot molerstand how. when the tinal revision took plate in December. the lists of four months after are not printed. It leanls to the suspicion that there is something wrong: it hats a tembency to canse people to helieve that the fincermment commine at this, amol. in the interest of the (iovermment themselves, they showhel see to it that no such laxity shombl prevail with regat to the printing of the lists. The other day I went on the Clerk of the Cown in Chatery and lesired the list for the viding I have the homoni to represent. ind was tohl it hat not heen printed yet. This is a state of things which should not exist under the operation of the Act. The Aet is explicit, and eeramy there is a laxity the fowamment should see to. It isimleed very combersome and cammot be kopt in orler mless revised every year. There are defeets which crept into the revision last fear and camnot he got over properly unless the lists are revised each year. An ammal revision is so expensive that it is almost impossible to think of it, but I have been told by revising officers, who endeavoured to do their duty faithfully, that it is impossible to have a proper revision unless it be an annual one. The difficulties that arise when there
is mot ammal revision are very great. I cond cite some instances which would hear out what I say. Now, an elestor whose name was on the list, when revised in $18 s i$, died in April of that year, aml the sum inherited his estate. The revision took plate in the ent of $18 s 9$. The sumanes were not the same, but the son inherited the estate amd contimeed to ne:upy it until the next revision. and hisname wiss unt changeal. and when he vorted at the elections his vote was challenged amd he was shopected of having voted improperly hepersomating his father who had died thre or four years hefore. Amother e:ase arose which came miler my notice, wherein two erasins were eomaphed. Whe the owner of a firm. aml the other the soll of a finmer livine atoross the concession. Theome harl lived there eontimatly since INsif, the other in the hegiming of Iss.in had
 when the elections cante abon the chertor whoh had

 to be tried for hatinspersonaterl his mamesake whon was out of the comater. The douht wats whether it was he or his consin who remained on the list. (anes of that kime creep into the Set when the revision is mot ammal and give rise to grat dillicalties. There is athother ditherolty whin I womd like to draw the Ministers attentions. It is a fact. That mamy of these ont the lists are mon resiflemt in (analia. Lnthe townshipof Nommany. We ohjerted to almat ! 1 namme on the list and of these. 7 or were in the United states. Then we had a dithenty strikins the names ati. Fliey hat wo real extate : they had heen put on he derlatation. amd we were bable ahmost to have their mames
 to satisfy it enurt of law. We and hot summum them as they were a thonsatm miles arroy, aml some of them hatel to ter left om. This hrings up the suljevet arain of the resimalitity of esahlishin! the rule of "one man me: vote." That is the maly way in which pon ean weremme dithienties Which theaten te eontinme so bong as the present system lists. It womblhe fair. eunitathes, and just if we ornd only eangaft that on the Bill. The Bill would mot possess those objeectionahle: rlanses it mow prossesses. and foreign voters. living in a foreign laml. who have no stake or interest in the eomitry, wonld not be allowed tome in, when an elecian is howeht on, and vote. Althourg they hate no interests in the country, they get an the lists owing to the operation of the Act, and hecanse of the requirementis the revising officer must have in the way of evidence, it is inpossible for as to remove them. Many of those foregners are on the list and continue to vote and contmol the destinies of the comutry. There are an great many features I would like to see changed in the Aet, hut f do not think it can be made workable mess revisel every year, and then the expense is so great the only remedy is to abolish it entirely.

Mr. PATPTERSON (Huron). One of the canses of the delay in the printing of the lists has been the desire of the liurean to print the reports of the departments in order that they may be laid before Parliament. 'jhe printing of the lists is now being pushed forward, and the remarks made hy hon. gentlemen will receive every consideration.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The House will receive with gratification the statement of the

Secretary of sitate that it is the intention of the (iovermment at an early day to bring down a measure dealing with the elective franchise, hecanse 1 believe the experience of every hom. gentleman on either side of the Howse is that no measure could te worse than the one which is now on the statute-ho;k. I never had any donbt in my mind that it would prove oppressive and highly unsatisfactory, and I think the experience of the seren yearsluring which it has been in operation hats jnsti. fied all the apprehensions of those who, when it was tirst propmeed, gave it a must determinel opprision. The dovernment of this conntry is a Federal (bovermment, and the Federal Leginhatare hats mot, amb cannot vers well have, an effective marhinery for the purponse of preparing a coters list. This sulject was bery fully emsidereal hy the fumbers of the Americat constitution. Whein the subject was maler disenssion in the comvention which framed that comstitution, prowision was made after full disension that the palalification for an deem for the election of a member to the Homs. of Reqresentatives slowhla he exactly the same as the platitication resuired for the election of a member to the mast prpmata heanch of the state Lewislature. That principle was not embentied in omb constitution, but is was embentied in in our stathe, was reafirmed by the statute of 15 : 4 , and emment mutil the election of 1 sis: ats the principle upon which the election of members to this House should take phate. The printiple is in itself an ohtions one. It wats hased upon the assmuption that, in a large comntry corerins at territory shextensive, that it is necessary to intronluce the feleral principle the interests will he so diversitied and the combition and ciremmstances of the population in the different parts will le so different from cath other that what may be a very proper pualitication for the voters for the election of members in one province may not le so convenient or proper a qualification in another. The wealth, the diversitied imbustries of the comury, the different oecupations of the people may render proper a qualiticittion in one province which woid not be proper in another. Wie hate. in this Electoral Franchise Act, discarded in a large degree the principle of giving any representiltion to it person on account of any anmunt of personal property which lic may possess, hut in one important particular we have departed from that rule in the recognition of the qualitication of fishermen. We recognize the boats and tatekle of fishermen as a hasis of yualification for the election of members to this Honse. I am not going to discuss the guestion as to what ought to be the basis of gualification. If we revert to the principle that the qualification for the election of members to this Hunse should be the qualification for the election of members of the Local Legislatures, then it would be for us, as electors, to press these matters upon the attention of the Local Legislitures instead of discussing the matter here. The Local Legislatures possess all the machinery necessing to prepare an effective voters list, and I venture to say you will never have an efficient niachinery so long as you undertake to appoint one person to prepare the lists and also to revise them. That is not done in the United Kingdom. There the revising officer is what his name implies, an ofticer who has power to revise a list, with the preparation of which he has nothing to do. The list is prepared by others,
by the parish otficials iu the various parishes of the Enited Kingrom. So here the municipal councils; of the different mumicipalities in most of the pro-viaces--at all erents, in these provinces where municipal comacils exist -were the parties who prepared the lists, and the county julge, until the present Act was intronluced, wais really the revising officer. He revised the list and heard appleals, but with the preparation of the original list he had no concern. I do mot cale how well an ofticer maly he acquainted with the population of the electomal district, his knowledge nust always les an far fromany hinglike perfection that a ver latese number of persons withont persomal application and withont special attentimon their parte may le leftoff the list. Bither they will have to mathe persimal application themselves or some ome who is wither a reperentative or aspires to be a representation must lowk after the list. if it is wapmathen completeness. In the orizinal preparation he the munispal counci, sou have in these councils. in the firsi plate, pursoms whothelong to the difterent politiad parties. It is a tare thing to find a municipat coumeil of tive persons all of whom ate memhers of one pritital party. Their chectins take plate withont reference the their poli. tieal hiats or politiont tealings. atme ser when the preparation of the coters liat takes plate in the first instane. Ineth parties are represemten in that preparation. There is a certain amome of diligence exarcisel which remders the list tempanatively complete from the very hereminis. and the enmplete. ness of the list as it is migitially prepared lie the municipal comed sitting a a comit of revisiom, sates to canlidates, satues thative men of both politiat partice, a very arat deat of tromble amb of expense. 1 trust, when we have the meanme which the (ionemment have pomised as this sessin. in will be a metsure reverting to the prinsindes which governed the preparation in the lisi- for the tirst eqghes vears of the existeme of this Parlianment and this Consederation, principles against which nu serions comphant was made, and which were inexpensive-in fact which relievel the covernment of the Dominion and this Lewislat turefromallexpenses whatever. Sir, I am not going further wanticipate the measure of the Ahministration. hat I believe 1 state the sentiment on that side of the House ats well as upon this, when I say that the present law is found to be expensive, cmmbons, imperfert and oppressive in its charater, at measure that imposes a needless expense upon the representatives in Parlianent, whether the helome to the one side or to the other, and if it he a year in which an election is not inticipatel, in almosi wery case the party that is unrepresenterl in this Honse in a constituency has a very imperfect list at its final completion. That must necessitrily be the case. for without some more efficient machinery that that which the present law provides, hy means of some local otficers who possess the necessary personal knowledge, I think no list can ever be made guite satisfactory. I trust the measure which the Government have promised us will be bronght down at an early date, so that we may have time, not only to discuss the principles of the Bill, hat anple time to consider, before the Bill reaches any final stage in this House, with the utmost minuteness, the character of its various provisions ; for a complete and perfect franchise Act is one in which, not only the members on both sides of this House, bui the public at large, have the great-
est possible interest ; it is a measure which lies at the hasis of our political freedom, it is a measure that ourht to he as perfect as it is possible to make such a bill, lecamse the rights amd immmities, the political privilegres and the politiaal freedom of the population in this country, and their control over Parjiament. depend upon the character of the Franchise law in a large degree. I trust that the measure which has been promised liy the secretary of State on lehalf of the dovermment, will he it measure that will prove satisfactory to the Honse and to the comintiv. (ertainly, the Act upon the Statute-bork is ats hat as an det call well be: it is open to as many ohjoctions as any measure that, since (oufenleration. has heen passed into latw, and it is to be hoped that one fairer in its chanacter, fairer to the (1pposition, fairer to the pullic at large, than this cone, will he submitted to the Honse in the promised measure of the Administration.
Mi. (HARITON. I presume that momember of this Honse sittin! upen the (1pposition side hats ever heen called upon to face the ditioulties. trombles and expense attemines upon a revision of the voters list, under the Domimion Firachise law. withont feeling that the hame of political oppression rested heavily upm him: and 1 presume that no member supportint the (iovermment has ever heen placed in like cireumstances who did not feel that he was paying learly for the privilege con-
 tages seeured hy this Act. Dy hom. friend from Buthwell (Mr. Mills) says that the law is ans hat as it Well can he: it is an oppressive law, an expensive law. a cumbersome latw. a law that never has worked satisfactorily, and a law that never can work satisfactorily as it is at present framed. I would be sorry, Alr. Speaker, to attribute to the gentlemen upon the opposite side of the House se low a flegree of intelligence as to suppose that they are not perfectly well aware, me: and all, that this is an unjust and oppressive law, and that the only excose for its existence, the only reason for existence, is that it confers upon the (iovermant of the dity an undue and improper political alvantage. I say improper political indrantage, lecanse it is in their power to make an improper use of this law ; the officers who make the revision of the list are their arcatures, they hoh prsition during their pleasure : the lists mate by these oficeers are printed in the diovernment printing oftice here, umfer the supervision of the fovernment, and maty le tampered with at their pleasure, and the perople of this country, those whore argrieved by their action, are helpless, and can do nothing to redress the wrong. It is in their case a matter of sufferance as to whether they shath have justice or as to whether they shall sulmit. This is the chat racter of this law. I feel deeply about this. I resisted the passate of this Act, for months, in this House. We predicted all the evils that would thow from it, the evil of great expense, the evil of cum bersomeness, the evil of two voters' lists and two sets of machinery-all these things we predicted. We predicted that the law would work unsatisfactorily, as it has done, we showed them that the motive that incited the Govermment in the action that it took in regard to this matter, was a desire and a design to secure an unjust politicial advantage. There is not such a franchise law in existence, outside of Canada, upon the broad face of this

Mr. Milas (Bothwell).
globe, not one. They profess to copy the provisions of this law from the british law ; they name their chief officer a revising harrister after the otficer under the British law. But, as my hon. friend from Bothwell has pointed out, the voters lists in Englami are mate ly municipal officers. ly the overseers of the poro : the fiovemment revising harrister has nothing to do with making the lists: while in this country he hats autocratice powers with regard to making the lists. In England the lists are mate by the overseers of the porr, hy manicipat ofticers elected hy the people : thene lists are revised by an otticer who is entirely independent of the (iowermment. who is meither appointen by the dovermment nor cen be remover hy the finernment. Int is a juticial ofticer. seerving in at julicial capacity, amd appointed hy the courts of the lamd. and the forermment has mothing whatever todo with the making, or the revision, or the publication. of the list used in that comatry. There is not at British colony, ontsinle of ('imalia, where any such provision exists: there is not an binglish-speatinge commonwealth upon the face of the glohe. Where such provisions exist. Where there are placed. in the hatmls of the dovermment such powers. ats are wielled by the avermment of (ianala in commection with the Iominion Francinise: Act now in force in this land.
Sow. Mr. Speaker. we have had in (imanda. for is years, onv eleetions upon the provincial lists. There never was an ohjection raised to it, there never was an assertion made that they did not work satisfactarily, that they did mot work prosperly, that they dial mot work in the interest of the public. No, Sir. the change was male, uot heratase of oljections to the mode that harl heen pursumel, the change was matle becanse the diovermment desided to make a change. that would plate i:a their hamls powers that they had mot exereised before. that would give to them aldantages that they did not enjoy umber a fair framchise law, ami for that reision they enacted this alnminable, this iniguitons, framehise law. a blot upon our statute-book. a blot upon our record as a comatry, a blot upou the foremment that placed it upon the statutebook, and retains it there despite the protest of the people. Now: I hold that the exercise of the franchise is primarily and properly the exercise of a civil right. The Provincial Leegislatures and Governments of this Dominion have control of civil rights. When a member is elected hy a- riding in a province to take a seat in this House, he comes here to represent that portion of the province from which he comes: he comes here to discharee a civil right in looking after and advancing the interests of this province. If ou: provincial constitutions: were slightly changed, he might be elected to come here by the Legislature of the province; anl the whole borly of the representatives of the province would he just as properly and just as truly representatives of that province in this Parliament if they were selected by the Legislature. as if they were selected by the people. And it is an improper exercise of the civil rights and an infringement on the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the province for the Government to step in and assume the control of the mode in which the members sitting in this House and looking after the interests of that province and representing that province shall be elected. Reference has been made to the course
pursued in the United States. (ertainly the experience of that country, the example of that country, for a periond of more than $(\mathbb{O})$ years should be of use to us and considered loy us. The people of the United states lived under the articles of confeeleration for ten years, and in aldition to the experience arising from their long colonial existence they had the benctit of those ten years immer confederation. In the light of the experience thus acquiren, in the light of their colonial experience, in the light of their experience under ten years of confelleration. their constitutional comvention dealt with this guestion of the representation and of the franchise, and ats to what should $1_{\text {we }}$ the gualification of a voter who should be calle upon to vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the United states or of the President or Vice-Pressinlent of the States. They considered the guestion fully for weeks. There were varidus propositions malle. It was proprosed that the United States should almpt the course we have alopted and should fix the gualifiation of a roter and enforee it throughont the Linited States. It was proposed that stite Legislatures should elect memhers of the Hense of Representatives. It was propresel that state Legishat ures shoula settle the momle be which they shomble bected: and the decision tinally arrivel at was, that the most popular form of sutfrage: in every state, on the gualification which was required to enticle the party to a wote in the more numerous branch of the state Leesislature. should be the qualification of a woter thromghom the Enitent States in the elections for members of the Honse of Representatives or of President or Vice-Presi lent. That law has heen in existence for over (100) years, and it has never given rise to dissatisfaction. It never has heen found necessary, as it was not necessary in our case, to have the fioiemment of the Coited States step in and assume the power, and exercise it, of deciding what the framelise should le for its own clections. These clections have cominued to be held on the franchise of the states. Their circunstances differ, as the circumstances of our provinees differ. The pualitieations that may he proper and alvisable in Prince Edward Islam or Sona Notatia maty not be proper in Manitolsa on. British Columbia, and each province is the hest julge as to the gualitications that is mosi proper and ativisible as to who shall wote to represent their interest in this Homse. We have the promise male liy the secretary of State that this matter is maler comsideration. I have spoken of this matier to day freely. I feel warmly on this sulject. I feel that the Act is so outrageously injustifiable and undesirable that the best course the fovernment call alopt is to wipe it out altogether and revert th the condition of things which existed 7 years ago, and which was condueive to individual and public interests. This would relicve every member of the House from onerous lurdens; it would relieve the country of an oppressive and cumbrous system if we returned to the plan we had in force for 18 years, which worked so well both as regards individuals and the Government, for it is the hest course to pursue for the public interest and safe government, and it is eminently desirable that we should revert to the original condition of affairs that existed when the Articlem of Confederation wer eadopted and which continued 18 years.

Mr. WALLACE. I do not agree with amy of the criticisms indulgel in lyy the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton,) who has just taken his seat. During my political carcer I have had aniple experience of the working of the Provincial Voters Act and the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament. I have no hesitation in saving that. the Dominion Act is the less onerous on the camdidate. ind entails less expense in securing a perfect list : amb, moreover, when completed it is a list mone represintative of the people than is the provincial list. Weall know that the assessors in the varions municipalities are supposed to prepare a list for the provincial roters. But the only duty for which those assessors are paid is that of assessing properties in the varioms monicipalities, and many of them pay now attention th plateing on the list those entitled to vote : and aceordingly, in the rural constitnencies, at all events. many of those entitleal to be placel on the list are omititel. In the township in which I reside. at the last revision lok names were placed on the list after the assessors, the township clerk, and the cont of revision had concluted their sittinge. What olves that mean :Theralitition of thene names reduires that you mast hring evidence before the court which will heacerpted hy the court, $\cdots$ not heansaly evidence. or evidence ly statutory dedaration. is is permitted in regard th the jominion eleetions, hut evidene that will satisfy the julge, and srme of the julges are pretty harid to satisfy,
 tromble. Culer the Dominion list a man does not need tol lose his diays work. ant travel eight or ten miles to atteml the revision, but he may make a statutory declaration. which he cam do in the evening hefore a justice of the peace or a member of the municipal contil, and that declaration is sub. mitted to the revising officer, amd his name is placel on the list with very little trouble and without any particular expense. In regarel to the provincial list no such means of plating ia name on it prevails, and these who seek to have their names registeren are compelled to attend at their own expense, anl freguently lose a day's work to do so. The experience in my riding is strongly in facrour of the Dominion ats against the provincial list, not only from the fact that the Provincial Govermments are hostile to the bominion (iovernment, but that provinctial legislation has been enacted which has had the effect of depriving various citizens of their right to wote. Take Toronto, for example. One third of the citizensaredisframelised. Threemembers areelectent, anda coter isallowed to cast a vote for two of then:, the third being made a member by Act of larliament. The hom. gentleman proposes that we shall adopt this iniguitous system, instead of that of the Dominion Act. I hold that the Dominion larliament is the proper tribunal to legislate in this matter. The only objection that can We male to the Dominion system is that it is somewhat expensive : but in spite of the additional expense in colvel. I am strongly in favour of the retention of the Dominion Franchise Act, because it represents more fully than the provincial system the opinions of the people, and it enables every man who chooses to have his name placed on the list, if it has been omitterl. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) says that the Dominion Franchise law gives an unjust political ailvantage. I would like to know from him how it
does rive any suchadrantage? Those gentlemen who are appointed as revising otficers are in most cates the julges of the land. In the County of Fork, we have two julges and one ex-judge: men held in the lighest esteem throughout the county. No man ean say that these gentlemen do not perform their duties fairly anl honestly. Are we to le told that these men, sworn to ilo justice, holding the highest positions in the land, and removed from the political arena and party feelings, are likely to give an unfair decision, while the assessors and those other ofticers who are appointed by the Leseal (iovermment hecause of their strong politieal partisan feelings would make up a fair voters list : I suly, Sir, that hoth siles of politics will get justice and fair-plav from the revising officers appointed by the Dominion diovermment. In the ciase of the provincial lists, when a wrong has been lome by the assessors or township derks, to whom is an apleal mate to set them risht: The appeal lies to these very gentlemen whom hom. members on the wher side of the House strongly combemm as revising aflicets. In some cases it is true we fime that revising officers are not juifres. but in such castes the mens selected are men of high stamling athl repute in the community, men who hate reputations to shsiain. harristers of experience gualified to till the position of revisinge officers, atm in addition th that they are men of probity and rectitule. The results in exery case have shown that the work of these revising cofficers has been well, and carefully and consecientionsly done. The member for Xorth Norfolk (Mir. ( harltom) stated that the porising officers were the
 ber they are placed heyome the power of the dowermment, and the Govermment is mon permite to interfere with them except for canse. The hom. gentleman might as well say that the julyes of the supreme (ourt. and of all the other eonuts in the lame are creatures of the dovermment. They hohl
 and un revising officer, so far ats I an awate of, has ever leeth chathred except for canse which comble he justified if necersaty on the thoor of larliamene. The member for North Norfolk also mate the extratorlinary assertion, that members might be semt to this l'airliament elected by the lameal hemishatures. and that these members would be as thoronghly representative as if they were sent by the people. I would like the hom. gentleman to Ining in a bill to carry ont that idea of his.

Mr. (:HARLTON. I satid we would hate to: have a constitutional change to lo it.

Mr. WallatCE. Well, sir, the constitution could he chatheed if it were necessatry, and if this idea of the member for North Norfolk is right, he could proceed still further and try and have the constitution changed and the members of the Dominion Parliament selected liy the Legislatures. 1 venture to say. Mr. Speaker, that he would not succeed very well in his attempt, and that he would not get a very large portion of even the members of his oun party who have been pretty reckless in their policies for the last few years, to follow him in such a wild-cat scheme.

Mr. ( CHARLTON . If the hom. gentleman will allow me, I wish to say that I wats merely using that as an illustration of what might be done; and as an illustration the exercise of the pro-
vincial power, the sending of representatives here under a changed constitution, who, if they were sent in that mamer, would be the representatives of the provinces in this lialiament. I was not recommenting it, but merely speaking of it as something that might be done, to illustrate the line of argument 1 was pursuing.

Dr: WAILAAC'F. It just shows what these hom. gentlemen opposite would do if they had the power to do. it. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) sitid that this Bill wats an outage aunl wats unjustitiable and indefensible. It is int an ontrage, lint it is an honest anll fair Bill. and it is not indefensihle beganse we hate defended it on every platform, and defended it pretty suceessfully, and, further, we are prepared to inefend it again: at any rate, we will defeme it as agramst the inijuitons Framehise Act of the Pro. fince of Ontario. If we compare the lominion Franchise Act with the lrovincial Framchise Act, compare the mone in which the work is dome, compare the inexpensiveness of the one and the expense necessarily involved in the other, 1 hate vet mo hesitation in siving my opinion in favom of
 athlitiontal expense of it the timermment of fianala.

Mr. Mr:MLILLFX. I Nesire to say a fuw worls in reply to the hom. member for 11 ext Jork (Ar. Wiallace). In the first phace in regatel to this bill, I think there is mot a man in this (hamber, if he homestly almitted his awn comvietions. hat whos would saty at once that the bill is a cumbrous and expensive one to every man who offers ats a cambilate for Parliament. I know that in the section of the country from which I come, ereat ditliculty has been cxperienced hy menom betin sides of politics in the revision of the voters lists. The fact is, that a ciandidate might just as well ron an election contest as pay the expenses of a revision of the coters' lists. We know perfectly well, anl hon. gentlemen opposite know that, ats a rule, the jugges have heen appointed by the present fowemment, amb we know also that the revising harristers are taken from anongst a number of their most pronomoted supporter's where revising barristers are appointed and are mot juldes. We know that these men sit with their eyes constantly open in the direction of securing fatours from hon. gentlemen "pposite.

## Nome hon. DPDBRRS. No.

Mr. Mr.MOLLLES. I am speaking now from the experience of the people in my section of the conntry, ame I know whereof I speak. With regard to myself I admit that I have a very decent respectille man as revising ofticer in my riding. At the same time, there are a great many names on the list in the constituency l represent that should not be there. My hon. friend from Fork (Mr. Wiallace) says that it is an honest law, and that these men can get their names on the list without any trouble at all. In my riding a man made a statutory declaration and sent in the names of fifty young men under the age of 21 to be placed on the list in our township. We struck off in that township fifty eight names at an enormous expense. We had in some cases to subprena the fathers and mothers, and in some instances when they were brought before the revising officer, in order to baffe
our efforts they wohll not state whether they were of age or not.

Mr. WALLACE. Will the hon. gentleman permit me to make a suggestion to him: He could have summonel the man who made the statutory declaration and he could have got all the informattion he repuired, instead of summoning sisty fathers and mothers.

Mr. MoMULLEN. No, we could not. I am pointing out the chamacter of the Act in order to show that there are those who are willing to take advantage of its peenliar clatuses. There maty be in same ridings people who wish to use the Act homestly and for a legitimate purpose : hat, wherever our opponents have the opportmity, they take advantage of the Act to do what is wrong. I know that that hats beend done in the section to which I belong. I hold that the municipal officers shomid prepare the voters lists. I do not know a single thwnship in my district which is represented entirely by either Reformers or Comservatives: you gencrally tind that moth sides are representeal. The members of the comacil are not elected from one particular corner of the township only, hat from all parts. Comsequently, when the question arises whether a certain mane should he put on or struck off the list, these men are probably well atequainted with the person and all the ciremustances, and are athle to deede properly what slionid be done. For these reasons, they could revise the lixt more heaply and more efiiciently than it can be donse by the present methor. Fien the revising oftieers themselves in many caste have admittel the cumbromsmess of the proceedings under the Aut. It opens the way for manmfacturing fratudent votes. I know that the hon. member for West York almires the Act. Possilily. if he searchad the lootemm incidents of the revision in his district. he would time that he would nut be here at all hut for the Aet.

Mr. WALLACH. 1 was here umber the old Act loy a very comsidemble majonity.

Mr. M-MCLLESS. I conteme that the proper course is to apmoint ar reve of eath township ox officion revising ottieer for the township, making !: .... a Dominion officer if yon will, ani having an appeal from him to the county jadre, ats at present. My hom. friend refers to the system established in the city of Toronto, D, the Gutario Ciovernment. Surely ur; hom. frienil knows that the Ontario Act could wet beapplied to the Beminion atfairs. It provides for the minomy representation in the eity of Toronto.

Mr. Wallack. It disframehises one-third of the electors of Tormito.

Mr. Mumullen. No, it enfamehises onethird, because it gives them representation which otherwise they would not have. If my hon. friend is so fond of British precedent, surely he would not deny the benefit of an Act of that kind which has leen in force in Liverpool and in other cities of Great Britain. The system is on trial in the city of Toronto, and though it has not heen very long on trial, thus far there has not been it great deal of complaint in regard to it.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. MgMULLLEN. Mr. Speaker, when you left the chair, I was liscussing some provisions of the Franchise Act, and was giving some reasons why we shoulh not continue that Act. In our experience with it so far, a great many riitiaculties have arisen, and a great many candidites have sufferel very seriously from the enomons expenses to which they have heen pot in order to get anything like a fair revision of the list. As hate alreaty been stated, we have at very gend and carefully prepareal woters list in the province of ontirio, umber our municipal system. I do not know that there is the same kinil of municipal system in all the other provinces, hut if the municipaid machinery elsewhere is in as gom a comblition for prontucing it satistactory list ats ours is in Ontario. in may humfle "pinion we eould well and prodently save the come try the enormons sum of moner which is mow hing spent ander the operation of the Fizachise Act. The hon member for West York, when ablressins the Howse this aftemom, objected the Ontario daremment heing permitted on ereate: at Dominion franchise hy a stathte of their own. In regard to, that, when the Franchise Aet was intronlucel in this Homse, I wan well remember the then leander of the dovermant deelaring that one of the reasons for intronucing it was to provide returning oflicers who were mit partisans. He stated that a great many camplaints were made that the sheriffs and registras: throughout the Province of Ontario, heing appointees of the Ontario (iovernment, showeif their political bias in the discharge of their duties as retuming officers: and in order to relies: the party in power from heing hampered, ats they sialin, hom. gentemen opprisite passed this Act. taking to themselves the right of appointing their own returning oflicers in every constitueney. Now. if it was emsidered mininst to hom. gentlemen opposite to have sheriffs and registratsappointed by he Ontariodionemment, act as returnime oflicers, why do they ask as to sul)mit quietly and peaceally the their nominating the most promomued partisatis of their own ats returning otficers: If the argument is groul on one side it is good on the other side, and 1 comtemi that we should rot he sulbjected to the injustices we have suffered in many constituencies owing to the partisan actions of returning officers ame deputy retarning officers. There is another feature of the A:t that undoulteelfy shombl he changed, if the fet is to comtinue in force. These omnilns dedanations ly which a man is permitted to ald athy number of names to a voters list in a manicipality, by making a statutory declazation that they are all cutitled to be put on, is a fruitful source of evil. I hold that if a man is to be permitted to take an active part in putting on other names lesides his own. he should be held personally responsible. In my own constituency, one man alded from a thonsand to twelve hundred names to the list, on a declatation made out by him for each munieipality, which he swore to, signed, and executed accoriling to the statute. Vet although he made this swom declaration, in one of the townships there were no less than sixteen names put on of young men, who admitted under oath before the revising laurister that they were under age. To remove such minors, entails a great deal of expense. In that township we had to employ four
or five constahles to serve sulpunats on people represent, for thirty years, whose mames were not Whose evilence we required to have those names removel. In: some cancs different judges take different views of the Act. The first revising officer we hat in North Wellingtom, a gentleman who used to le a member of this Honse, endeavomed to dischamge his dutics fathfully and etiociently, amel 1 belice the present gentleman ocoupying that position hats manle an homent effort to procure an homest, fair list. but despite their goosh-will there is a from deal of matrodidule ditticulty in having such names remover. These young men to whom I hate referred. and whose names were put on hy virtue of a statutory declamation, were sulpmonated, hut when they appared in conrt many of them
 were not prepared toswear whether they were of ase on mot. The revising officer said: These men have beren put "on by a man who decliared umbe: oath that he believed them all to hee of age, amel I must have some evinence that they are not. In order to satisfy the remming ofticer. We hanl, there fore to sulpmena either the father or mother or some other persom who hand personal kuowledge and was prepared to swear that these gouths werenot of age. Now. 1 hold that it is unteasomalhe and mafitir that meen called to dischatge the cluty of supervisine the lists should hee put to the emormous expense connected with the revision of the lists. and in onder to get wer the slificulty, the oith should he altered se that when a young man comes to vote he will be calleal on to swear that he wes of the full age of twentrome at the final revision of the list. li that ehange were made. the effiont to purt men an muler age would mot he se preat as mow. hecathse mow these perple fandey that if they get on the list. an election may wot come on for at year or two and hy that time they will be able to take the necessary math. Another thing that shouhd be some, if the det is to he kept inforee, is tolate a revision every vear. The tet moloulterlly is and enommonsly expensive husiness. hat if hon. gentlemen upposite ate prepared to defend the expense umber the Act they shoulal be prepared to lefemi the revision of the list every yeat. If you loave the res ision off for two or three years, it leares an enormons anomut of work to be done live the revising harrister. The changes that will take place in a town or village, or even a municipality, in two or three years, are so numerons that when you come to revise the list, the labour is something enomons, whereas if the lists were revised carefullif every year, the amome of work would not be sio great on the revising officer, and womblalso be much lighter on others called upon to take an active part in the revision of the lists. If we are to have it at all. let us have a revision each year. dive every opportunity to those anxions to keep pure and perfect lists. Give them an opportunity every year to see that mames which have no right to be there are expunged, and those which should be on. added. You will thas, year by year, produce a better list than we have at present. On the list on which the last election was helel in my riding, although the returning ofticer, I believe, did his best, whether it was throngh mistakes made in the Printing Bureau or mistakes unintentionally made by the revising ofticer, many men were struck off the list who should be on and quite a number were on who should he off. I know of some men who have been residents of the riding I have the honour to
on. I know one man in particulat who is the owner of three humdred acres in that riding. who has voted there in every election for the past twenty-five years, and yet whose name was not on the list at the last election at all. It is very much to lee regretted that such mistakes shoull take place, mijustly depriving men of their framohise. I anmit that, in the preparation of the municipal lists, such errors might ereep in also, but they are more likely to creep in where there is only one revision every two or three years than where there is a revision covery year. I helieve the time has come when the comitry is ripe for a change in the pualitication of the electors. I helieve the time hats eome when we shonld have one man one vote. As long its we keep the liaw ats it is now. you :He lenum to hate any momber of personations. As longe as it remains in its present state: you will have mumbers of people Who have left (amala completely and beomme eitizens of the Conited states. returning here when an election eomes atomme - menform (hicatra. Detroit and Wisconsin - to rive their votes. It is a hurlesigue tusce these men, whin have become American citizens, coming back to (annala tor vote when they have mot one rertige of interest in the comitre Hom. gentlemen opposite. in the enjoyment of all the prestige of office and all the adrantages they reap fom having possession of the Treasury lenches. shond be willing to wo before the people on fair athe efual terms with this side of the Honse. We have laen serionsly hambicapped. The altemation of the law tork this ont of the hamls of the registhats and sheriffis, and the monle of appointing retuming onticers: left us open to any number of canaalties which temal very serimoly against memlers on this side of the Honse. I hate kaown many cases in which returning otficers have been the presidents of the ('omservative assuciation of the rinling. That is mot a fair state of things. Then there are other hlind partisans who refuse to aceept. hallots which are porfecety gomel, ambl somanage toget those who support hon. gentlemen opposite returnerl to this Honse. I know that in many cases where the juiges are appealed to and these hallots. are reconnted. justice is done, but many men lose their seats becanse they hal not the means of following up a case of that kimd. In many cases the declaration has heen postponed from time to time, and the result has heen that the grazetting hats been post poned, and thas one party hits hal it greater arlvantage than the other in reference to appealing those cases. I am glan to say that there is now a change in that respect ; but, while the Aet permits the appointment of the returning officers and the deputy returning officers farourahle to hon. gentlemen opposite, and while the voters list is pronlucen under the eye and in the interest of hon. gentemen opmosite, giving them a deciden alvantage, I venture to say that there is not a constituene: in the Dominion in which the list is now a fair list and in which an equitable contest is held. I venture to say that on every list as tinally revised there are many names whieh should not be printed there at all. That is a condition of things which is to be deplored. However we may differ politically and on the great questions which separate us on the floor of the House, we should be really to go before the electorate of this country on a fair and eduitable lonsis. We only ask a fair tield and
no favomr. hut now injustice is done and we only ask to have the Act amembed in orler to see that equal justice shall be clone, and that we may wo before the electors without being handicappeil as we now are. There is another diftienlty in regard to the Act. It is very well known from our experience that the comaty juiges differ very seriomsly in regaril to the provisions of the Act. We know very well what an exhiintion we had in the lombon election case. The revising harrister held that at notice containing simply the words $"$ not qualified $"$ was vague and was not sutticient in itself to lead him to strike off the name of the voter. On the other hamd, other jndges held that sath a mutice was quite sufficient. I think the Aet should phainly and umistakeably outline the notice which is necessiry to be given, so that there shombl mot he any technical allvantage given to any party to adel or take from the list. In my own riding the revising barrister atecepted notices marked ${ }^{*}$ not qualitied ${ }^{\prime}$ withont repuiring the reason tol be given. and I think he was quite right. I think the man sw, referred to should be present and should show that he is entitled to exercise his framelise, if he he entitled wdosso. But in the anjoining comstitueney, in the south riding of ares, the julge held that son must specify the gromuls om which the man was nut qualifiel. though the juige on the wher side of the comaty line held that the words " not qualifieal" were sutficient. These are some peculiarities of the det Which shonld be removed if the Aet is to be comtinued. But 1 camot see why hon. wentlemen will not accept the provincial lists. The eorurt of last resort is the same in each. If anyone is nut satistien, he can appeal to the erounty julge and have it settled whether he is entitled to vote or not. In our rinling the judges generally take these cases when they are on their division court sircuit. and the cases are so few that the work is casily performeal. If appeals condal be made in such it way for the veritication of the municipal lists. I do not see why we should lot use the municipal lists and save all the trouble and annoyance and copense which we now experience. Now. with regard to the franchise in the United states, it is well known. ats has lueen statend hy the hom. member for Norfolk, that eacli state makes its own framelise, and in England the franchise is produced in a difficent way from what it is here. There it is done entirely under the direction of the court. The courts appoint the revising harrister, who performs his work independent of and outside of prolitical inthaence. If that course werealopted in this comatry. it would he very much better, because, howerer honest and well disposed the revising harristers may ln , hecause our county judges, with very few excep. tions, have emdeavoured to discharge their daties fairly well and withont showing any partisianship-. still we find that we are sabjecten to a risk which we should not be suljected to, as hon. gentlemen thought they were subjected to risks when the sherifts aul registrars were appointed returning othicers. We have the same fear an they had, and we fear that sometimes injustice may be done in the preparation of the voters' lists. Hom. gentlemen opposite should be on an equality with us in this matter, and therefore we claim that the lists should be prepared lyy men who are elected loy the people themselves outside of political parties, men who have no interest in holding ottices or in lede stowing oftice. If yon take these men, you will find
that, as a rule. they are not in any comuty all Conservatives or all Refomers. I know the strongest (onservative township in my riding elects a Reformer ats meminer of the county conncila and rion risen : even the strongest Reform township elects two (onservatives as members of the comatil, that shows that polities ate mot the suiding influence in municipal elections. and that men are ather elected for their ahility. for their uprighteness, for their homesty and capability of perf noming etficiently the duties of municipail officers. Now, these men wond he in a hetter pristion to move the voters list, to prouluee at hetter and faiter list, a list that wombld he aceepted with more comtion one of ju:tice by louth parties of this Homse. than a list prepareal be any other buly of men that you can possibly whanin. For instance take a julise who does not live in the riding wher he is calle:1 upon th discharge the duties of revising oftioer more than rnce a gear. how can he tell whether a man has a right tio he on or not: He has to ha suided solely hy the eximener that is othered. and it may take at great deal of time ame at arat deal of expunse io satisty that juelere that at man hats at right to he om. Xow. in order to a waid all the expelne: anl ditticulties commerted with the revision of the list. my opinion is that it should be catirely malateed to the municipalities to produre the list themselves or, if we are: thate a revision at atl. we should chateatour to make it as free from partisall colour, amd just ats fair as we can posisibly make it, so that neither party will feel : leedn prombecol. Now. Itm quite sure that in the recent hye clections, many of the eanstimencies have heen carried against the Refomers simply because the lists have nut heen properly attemded to. Lufurtmately, the duty of revising the list derolves mpon the members, fremently, when they are here in their plateres and in many cases the revision was wor male with that care and attention that it shomble receive. and the result was that in many cases men were brought in to wote who never should have voted and had bil right to vote. Now, I know that during the last revision there were many caves. some in my own rilling. where leeds were matle ont for the pripmese of giving men votes. I know of some notahle instances. on the homatary of ridings, deeds were mave ont of portions of farms on one side amil then on the other for the purposes of getting mein enrollen on the list as electors. I know it was painfully expment in one catse where at man actually went sin far as to make the neceessary declaration that he was the owner and got his name put upon the list, but after he went liefore the court he had to alluit that it was only for the parpose of roting. Now, that is reverting to the old faggot system of Eugland, arainst which we should protect ourselves. While it is right that a state should make provivion that every man who is entitlen to exercise the franchise. may be curolled and has a right to don so, it should not open the door to fraud and imprsition, so that hy a little mandorring a man might be placel upon the voters lists inseveraltownships, andlo allowed to vote in them all. Howerer, if we had the principle of one man one vote, that would largely he done away with. It would not open the door for any injustice of that kind, and I do lope that the law will be altered so as virtually to give to each manthat one vote. If weare not going toabanlon our
present liww and alopt the provincial lists, I say we shomh hate a revision each year and keep a perfect list at atl times. What right have the diovernment of at countey to pat off a revision of the lists: I understand it has heen anmonced today that it wats not the intention to revise the lists during the present year. Some great political citastrophe might ocear in this comntry which would necessitate an election next fall. Hon. genthemen oprosite dor wat control eversthing, they cammot pessilhy answer for thinge that may transpire in the comse of three or six months: such changes might take phate as would necessitate an election. Sow. would it not te a hardship if people who were entitleal to sote cond not be plineed on the list, and if many men were on the list who, mught not whe there? If there is any thing that should be a sated trust in the hathels of the biosermment. it is the right of people to exercise their frathelise on ath aceatsions when it is mecessary they should do so: and no (iovermment have a right to say that men shall mot lue emrolled if they are otherwise entitled to be cerrolled. The lists should le kept complete ats far at possible. of that at any moment, if necessity arises for an cleation. the names of men who ite entitled to vote shombld he unon the list, so that they cam exercise their framchise and not be deprived of that satered privilege. In order to do that we have mo right to put off the revision from year to year, and rum the risk that we ridil at the last generai election. At the last eleetions the lists were three years old : many men in this comatry were left off who hath a right to exercise their fratuchise and they were deprived of that right. Many yomg men who had arrived at the age of 21 sears and were residents of this comentry, were not allowed tor rote, but from any fant of their own, hecaluse they had heen put on in the municipal voters lists, they had taken erery step tu secure their franchise, lint owing to the fat that the biovermmemt hat assumed the responsibility of making mo revision, the result was that these men were nut promitted to vote. Now, the diovermant were responsihle for that unforthate state of things, and the prostponement from year to year of the revision of the list was the callese of many men being deprived of their franchise at the last weneral clection. I hope we will not have a repetition of that injustice again. and in order to protect ourselves against it. if we are to have the Act at all, we shoulh have a revision every year.

Mr. siPROLLE. The hon. member for Nom Wellingtom (Mr. Mc.Mullen) has given varions reasomis why the Dominion Franchise Act should be repealed and why we should again resort to the provincial lists for the purpose of our elections. some of his reasons may have a little merit, but many of them have no merit, and if properly analyzed would atford very strong argunents why the present lists should be maintained. The hon. men:her satys that in his expericate, after the revision of last year, maiay names were on the list that should not have been there. I agree with him there. I was told that of the names that were on without any right to be there, at least some were men who had mortgages against farms and had the name of the mortagee put on the list, while the owner's name was left off, becanse it happened to suit their own purpose at the time, and, if $I$ am correctly informed, the hon. member for North

Mr. MoMelden.

Wellington is one of those men. The hon. memher stys that the principle is wrong because the revising officer camot be trusted. Why can they not le trusted: Pecause, he sitys, they are partisans of the (iovernment ; and as the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charltom) says, becalluse they are reatures of the forermment. Why are they ereatures of the doverment? Because they have been appointeal julges loy the (iovernment : but the member for Sorth Wellingtom and the member for North Norfolk forget that for both the provincial and Dominion lists the court of final appeal is the same, they are revised lyy the julge. If a revising officer who is not a juige does the duty for the Dominion lists and there is any ohjection to his decision, there is an appeal from him to the julge. and the julge is invariably the revising onticer and discharges the same daty for the provincial lists. The hom. member for Nonth Wellington asks: How can a julge know, how can he deecide in those cases:" Permaph he only visit, the comoty mue a year. Well. surely he visits the ecominty its frepuently for the one lixt as he Hows for the other: he must kinow just is well alout the Dmminion list as he lones anme the provincial list. or. in other words. he must be ats well ite guainted with the people in the comaty fur which he revises the provincial list as he is with the perple in which he revises the Dominion list. The last court is the situc. Sow. these gentlemen beth naised very strong objeetion ${ }^{6}$ this Act. 1 iask them to come down to partienlars. Has the hom. memher for North Wellingtom any ohjection to the revision of the list in his ridity? He says no: he admits that the revising officer embleavoured fairly to discharge his duty. Now. I womlad ask the hom. member for scuth (ireg (Mr. Lamberkin): Have you any ohjection w the revising onticer there: I will centure to sity that the hom. member for someth harey will almit that the revising otficer in his comstituedey did his duty faithfully and homestly, and that he has mo complaint. bioth li.ets are revised by the julges, but in the sae instance the: juige for the district of North Wellingtom decined that the notice " not qualified." was sulficient in all cases where an effort was mate to strike off a mame whereas the revising officer in somb (irey and in Northitreydecided that that was not a fair interpertation of the Act.and that particulargromals shombla be given in the notice why the person was not gnali. tied. We have had decisions given on looth sides to the same effect as that of Dudge Elliott. I remember that our friends suffereal grat lasses leceanse they gate notice which did nut specity the particulat reasoms why the persinis objectel to were not gualitien : and for this reason they were thrown out. Our friends also were ruled ont on the sume gromuls. Both parties were satistied that this was a proper interpretation of the law, and both parties suffered less or more from it. Bhat hecallse the judge in Lombongives the stane decision, he is to be impeached in this House as a partisan of the (iovermment. The hom. member for Sorth Wellington stated that the juike in his calse held that such a notice wass sufficient. Becallse the julges differ on such a print, is that any reason for saying that any of them are partisans or creatures of the (iovernment, anxions to favour the side to which they belong? The hon. member for North Wellington says :hat we objeet to the revising officers and the returning officers
because they are partisans of the ciovermment appointed by the (iovermment. Does he forget that the sheriffis and registrars are appointed by the Ontario diovermment? He says that it is clatimed on our side that the sherifts an! registrars are partisisns in the provincial elections. Surely, in all faimess, if hom. gentlemen opposite want partisians on their side, they ought to concede the same right to us. I do not adnrit that the revising otheers are partisams, hat if the argument holds gond on one side, it is equally gool on the other side. With regard to the juiges, the same men atot in regard to looth the provincial and the Dominion lists, and if you andmit that they act fairly in the one case, you must surely also almit that they ate fairly in the other case. The judges have to deal hetween the people in many questions, and I think it is andmitted that in all cates, except in one of two in which our Reform frienis have claimed that the judges ate as partisams, there has beem now comphaint that the juiges do their duties other than faitly and equitality. I dor mot think it heecomes hom. gentemen opposite to talk so lomily against the julges. When the julgers rule against them. it is unfortumate that the hom. gentlemen oppesite have to complain of them as heine creat tures of the cisvermment. Who do wor fathfilly and homestly and righternsly decide puestions between the two parties, becalse they happentobe appointed ly the (boverminent. Whein the revising offieer decillesagainst them, tham hatmay disecharge the same duties in provincial atfaits, they complain that he is a creature of the dovernment. Then, it is held that the Franchise Aet is a baul Act heecanse one man has more than one vote, and the hon. member for North Welliagtom expatiated a long time on the great injustice of men coming from the states to tike part in an election. Did he or his friends refuse the biol men who ame over ty the (iam Trunk Railway to wote for them: If the principhe is wrong did they combem it lig their actions: No: they were as ansions as our friends to poll every vote Sot only were they realy to loring in persons qualified to cote, but they brought men to persomate other men who had no right either to be on the list or to appear at the polls. Then. it is sitid that the Dominimen list is a bad one and the provincial list a gowl one, and that we maght to have mamhond sutfrage. ls it not strame. howerer, that if you compare the provincial list when revised with the Dominion list when revised for the same locality, you will tind the largest. mumber of names on the Dominion list? It was so in our part of the comutry, where everyone almits that the Doninion list, when properly revised, is a mach fairer one than the provincial list. The hon. member for North Wellington says that a young man should go, on the list when he makes it statutory dechanation that he will be of age when the list is revisen, whereas the Act requires him to be twenty one years of age when he makes the application.

Mr. Memullea. The hon. gentleman is mistaken. What I stated was that the oath now sequires a young man to swear that he is 21 years of age on the tinal revision of the list.

Mr. SPROULE. The only difference is a difference of a few months, whether he is of age at the time he applies or at the time the list is revised. It does not make the Act a bad one, lecause the
oath provides that he shatl be 21 years of age when he applies insteal of at the final revision. The Dominion Act requires a declaration that he is 01 years of age, but the Provincial Act refuires no declaration whatever.

Mr. MoMULLEN. The hom. gentleman is stating what is not true. It does not reguire a declayation by a would-he voter that he is 21 years of age. Any out cats put a man on the list by stating that he has a right to vote moler the Franchise Act without making any declanation as to his age.
Mr. sprocile. I think he hats to state that he is a British suljeect, that he is $\leq 1$ years of atge and that he is prossessed of the necessary qualifications: and then the opposite sile can object that he is not ol years, and they can make him prove that he is. This has lneen cone in several instances in our part of the cometry: The hom. gentleman for Sirth Sorfolk (Mr. Charlton) said dhat now complaints had been marle against the provinesal list. Is the hom. members memory su shor that he does not remember there were many valid and strong e:omplaints against this list: Dhes he not remember that complaints were made against the dispgualitication of emplosis of the Drominion dionernment, and that under the provincial law a larese momber of peeple who were owners of property were deprived of wotin!: Does the hon semternam not rememiner that a later mumber of lindians were displatitied, although they hand a perfect right te wote: Bues he not rememher that the provinetial assensoms were chaimed to be, mamy of them, stroms partisams, and made their lists more fitvomathle to their fricank tham to their apments: He does mot recollect these matters. but I may remind him that these furnished very strong reasoms in farour of it Dominion franchise and why the list shomble te controlled by the Dominion itself. The next propesition put forward ly the hon. gentleman is that the: list is printed liy the Priming Burean, which is under the control of the corverment, and that, fursometh. they are the ereatures of the lowernment. Does the hom. semteman forget that atter the tirst revision of the list it was printerl at the newspaper oftices throughat the comitry, and the comention then put forward was that it was most objectionalle that the subsidizeel press should print the voters lists. It was then held that surh a list cond not he correct. It was asked how we comill imanine that we conld get a true list made out when it was prepared hy a partisall revising officer and printed by the subsidized press. Now, when the subsidized press nos longer prints the list, objection is taken because the work is lone at the fovermment printing hurean. In order to do away with any danger it was decided to print the list at the Printing Barean. Now the contention is mised, and it appears to be a curious one, that the list prepared at the Printing Bureau camot be a correct one hecanse it happens to le printed at that hureau. This whole transatstion reminds me of the old fable of the wolf and the lamb--an excuse must be male. The wolf said to the lamb: You did so and so at such at time, iand therefore I will eat you up. The reply is: It could not lee so, because I was not born at the time. The wolf then said: Yon disturbed the water in the stream where I was driuking. The lamb, replied: that conld not be the case as I was standing below,
aull the water was rmang from you to me. Then the wolf said: fion have done something, and 1 atm hound to eat you up. That is about the size of this case. Hom. gentlemen opposite are lurum toobject to the bominion list no matter whether their oljections are fommed or unfomaded, whe the the arguments are legitimate or illegitimate.

Mr. MII.L.N (Bothwell). The womlerful sheep frem Fiast direy.
Mr. sprovele. I shomblike to revise the pimphlet in which the hom. zentemen opposite plate themselves in the prosition of goats on the left of the Speaker. 1 desire specially to point ont that the names are moremameromsom the bominion tham on the provincial list in our part of the esomtry. and even frients of the Cpposition admit that it was a fiair list. These are sume of the strong ob juetions mised to the buminion Franchise Aet. In were single instance. 1 helieve the same argments would aphly with eynal. and greater force to the provinetial liaw. itul it might be combemed on "rery eromel on which the Dominion list comald he susceptible of combemation. The provincial list is at must mifair ome. It is a list which, in our part of the comery, turns out to be anything hut a correct one. Latre moniners of names are left aff the list and at mumber of names that :hondid he on it are onittel, as heing umber age or pat hodling the Gualitications the were said to hod muth they come down to manhonil sulfige. Even the manhonel suffizuse list dones mot contain so many names as the Domiliom list. The trouble was diamed to be that hon. gentemen appresite went to the election On an imperfere list. and were defeated. Then the list was revisen, and they were again defeaten. It is our interest that the list shomblit to revised every year. becanse four times out of tive with bur present leader amd present policy we would he vietorions and we could hate ne object ion to the list being revised. In almont every case the same argmonts that have heen adlucel against the Dominion Act e:ond he used agrainst the provinctial list.

Mr. MACONALI) (Hurmi, 1 am satistied that if political feeling were alowished you combla nut find two opinioms in this Honse with reppect to the cumbersome chatacter and expense of the borminion Franchise Act. I am satistied that hom. gentlemen who will quietly sit down and discuss the matter will come wo me opinion, I never met a Comservative who diseussed it in a friendly way with another: person who comblimport the Act lis any arsument. The hon. member for arey (Slr. Sipoule) is as well aware as $I$ am that it is an Act which entails large expense not only on the cinvermment bat on borth political parties in the revision of the list. I have been frepuently told hy canmidates supporiting hom. gentlemen on the Treasury benches that they would like to see some other plan in operition in this country by which they would be relieved of this heary expense. The system hats cost the dovermment in round figures $\mathrm{Sl}(\mathbf{( K X )},(\mathrm{KK})$ since the Act was passed in 18s.). It has const the conntry as many hoore dollars through the candidates on both sides. No less than from $\mathbb{S i n}(\mathrm{K})$ to $\mathbf{S i d}(0)$ is required every time the list is revised from each of the respective parties in the riding. A further expense of $\leqslant 4,(1)(x)$ is required by the fiovermment in order to defray the expenges of the printing and other costs. In
view of these facts there was never any necessityfor a change from the old system. The hon. meniher for (irey (Mr. Spronle) saill that the local lists were revised ly the same parties as revised the provincial lists. The hon. gentleman knows very well that this is not the case. The comanty judge has very little to do with the leval list. In nine cases out of ten it is settled without any reference to him. Then we have reasom to helieve. that the provincial list is properly revisel becanse rertain partics are interested in it who are not animated ly any prolitical feelings. T:ustees are clected on that list, and special attention is given to these clections. This list is also used with respect to passing li-laws, and erery ratepayer, irrespective of puifitical feelings is in fateor of only thone heing placed on the list who are properly platitited to vorte. In the elections of munieinat comucils this list is nseel, and it is made as perient as pussible. The result is that the diferent interests comtribute to make the provincial list more complete han the Dominion list can exer he mate. Then. it is well known that cauch provinee has different views as to the persons whe should he enframehised. In Gutario, we hate allanced st fat. and have herome sa liheral, that we think exery yome man on attaining his majority hass a right to bee clocheol in the full power of citizenshifp and hoth parties have heot vienge with eath other as to which should give manhorel suthage. If this list wats left in the hamds of the provinces they wombl decide who shomld hee voters, and whether manhernd suffrige: Was the proper gualitication or mot. In Quelece Province, howerer, the peopleare opposeal tomanhenol sutfinge and that province shombly have the right to deecide what yatitication should be latid down as regards young men. Culer the presemt tet one province is handicapped on one side and another province on another. Then. again, in Prince Elward Islamh and british Cohunhia, they have practically manhool suffirage, and they are not able, on aceomit of this Franchise Act. to extemil the stane privileges that they believe to be right and proper in these provinces, to those who vote in beminion elections. I believe it would lie far het. ter in the interests of all parties concerned, that these lists should be placed in the hands of the pros. vinces to be lealt with ats they were previous to 18S. . We hat the local lists in Dominion elections for eighteen years, and I do not believe there was as much complaint of the lecal lists for eighteen years as there has been in regard to the Dominion lists for the last five years. It is well-known also that in some parts of the country the preparation of the Dominion lists are in the hambs of the determined opponents of the Liberal party. I have no complaint to make in rugarle to my own riding. I helieve that owr revising lairister is an honest man, and we have not much tromble in revising our lists ontside of the expense which is attendant upon it ; lut in some cases where there is a strong political partisan as a county court judge or deputy comity conrt judge, we know that there are strong complaints every year from this side of the Honse. I need not give you an illustration. but you have one in the city of London, and I might give youother instances to show the strong party leanings $\mathbf{w}$-hich guide and direct the opinions and principles of some gentlemen holding that office. An hon gentleman who supports the
Mr. Sprocise.
(iovermment stated that we find fanlt with the lists hecause we are beaten ate the polls. That hon. gentleman must remember that there has not been an eleation since Confenleration at which some side issuc was not raised which gave the Conservative party an influence in the comatry. Vou will rememher that at the very first election in 1 sio the mom-political ery was raised. in 1 sise the National Policy ery was ratisen, and in 1 sse the ( onservative party wats afiadid to go to the country Without the liergmamer Act. by which they hived the firits ats they sain, and eat the province into shreds amd patches amil in such a manmer did they carve ap the municipalities, so that they could not be empareal with anything in the heatems above or on the eath beneath. In 1ssi), ihe (onservatives resorted to the Franchise A A in order for give them ath intluence in the country so that they might have an aldantage over the liliceals.

Mr. SPROLiLE: Lawh at the provincial lists.
Mr. MA(IMONALI) (Harom). The hom. gentlematl sats: Look at the porincial lists. When we are disiussing lominion ynestions upon the flem of this Honse it is only hegsing the question to print to the ate ion of the Lacial licgishatures. The guestion before coery member of this House, (ionsempative and lilurat. is whether or mot such a latw ats the Jominion Franchise Act is in the interests of the commtry, rather tham in the interests of the party. If it is nom in the interests of the comotry, it does not matter tos me what the lanal Legislatures of this porince or the other provinces may do. I hold that the Franchise Aet has not heen in the interests of the comotry, and that it is not fatir th the Liberal pitty. It hats not been equitable, and if the principle upon which we contest the various constituencies of the comatry are not fair to both. then I hold that the conservative party is responsible. Fiven many of the sime political creeds as hom. gentlemen opposite have said that it was not rifht to place: the revision of the lists wholly and entirely in the hands of the supporters of the dinvermment. and under the control of persons hohling their otlices from the dovermment. Again, I hold that it is not in the interests of the comutry to spend such large sums of money ats we have spent for the tarrying out of this latw. Last year Slisi, (006) was requirei, but I time that in this year's estimates that sum is to le supplemented by Stin, (HN) which makes sol(0,(NO) taken out of the cotfers of this country this year for the purpose of revising the lists. In adilition to that we maty addatenst of simofereachpolitical party in the varions comstituencies, whith makes altogether sisis!),(KN) which it eosts us every time the lists are reviserl. I hohl, Mr. Speaker', that this is altorether too much money to sperm for the carrying ont of such a law. louring the last tive years we have only hat three revisions, and a large number of the byeelections, and one general election, were run on the old lists without their heing revised. This Act has cost us about $\$ 1$, (6),0(0), from the (iovernment and about Sl , (KM), (KN) from both parties who have taken part in ti, e revision during its operation. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite in all serionsmess if they believe that such a system is to the advantuge of our country. I helieve that if hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House put their heads together, they could get up a Framehise Act, perhips a Dominion one, much purer, much more
equitahle and less expensive than the one at present on the statute-hook. I hope that strong intinence will be brought to bear upon the liovernment by their own friends, as well as by members on this side of the Honse, sw that they will levote their hest attention ambl julgment to arriving at some comelnsion in placing the Franchise latw either in the hambs of the provincial Legislatures, or hy enacting at new and hetter measine themselves. It is more in the interests of the preople of this comatry, amd more equitable amol just, that we shomid have the satue chance before the people as the conselvatives hate. I trust that some steps will he? taken he the diovernment tor repeal if they will or otherwise tumend this Aet.
 the hom. member for (irey i. Mr. Sproule that the same aththrities dor revise the list for the bomitnion elections, ans revise the lists for the provineial elecetions. Sueh is not the asse. In Dilation it is the municipal comucils who propare the lists, theomes their township clerks. and the julfere has mothing at all to saly it it. Jhhough my hom. friond hats spoken ahout partisath assossors. I play saty that 1 helieve that in the Provine of diltaria ihere are
 prsition.

Mr. NPROLILE. In, tat the julars revise the lists in aןpeal:
. Mr. Mr.MII.LAN (Hamm. Iust sit still athile: and prossess your little sond in pationce: it serms to he sos smallithat it is alluatys in form month. The revising officers apponted be the diovamment have in the end to tatio the lists prepareal he the mani-
 get out the list in the proper way the peophe hatve full power to turn them ont of juwer at the next elections. It matters not what kind of a Dominion list is gotout be the revising harristers, for so longits it antisfies the forvermment they retain these ofticials. Fien after the lamallistsame the assessment mollhave been prepatred hy the township comacil, the revising barristers of the lominion fiovermment have to take these lists ats the fommlation for their lists. Not only that, int the revising harristers in many townships employ the township clerk to get up the lists : why, then, mot take the lists he hats grot out in the first instance, and hate them all revised att one time. In my own ribling, in the eleetion of 1s!e: I have mo hesitation in saying that there were two humbed or three hmmirel farmers disfranchised on atecont of the lists mot being revised for a comple of years before, and a very large mumher who had no right to vote canne into the riding and voted. I hold this is one of the great evils. and we should have the law remedied by all means son as to have only one man one vote, and thereby do away with a great amomit of this trouble. Why, we find at every polling place stamgers coming to vote whose names hatd been put on the lists liy some means, alout whom moboly knows anything, and who declare that they are the individuals mentioned. If we ham, as in Ontario, one man one vote, aml allow a man to vote only in the riding in which he resides, that would do away with a great deal of the personation now carried on. Apart from everything else, the large amount of money spent onght certainly to be a consideration by any fovernment which wishes to govern the country economically. I hold that the voters'
lists under this Act cannot be got up as efficiently by a revising officer as by a township clerk; and if there be anything wrong, a judge is more likely to give an independent revision in revising the lists of a court below, made up by another individual, than he would be when he got up the list himself, especially if he is a strong partisan.
Mr. CASEY. The hon. member for Grey has stated that the oftener the lists were revised, the better it was for the Conservative party. That is exactly my opinion. That is exactly what we objec:t to in the Franchise Act, that it is so arranged that the oftener the lists are revised the better it is for the fovermment. Now I happen to know something alout the lists in East Elgin during the late byeelection.

## Mr. Mgram. Sodo I.

Mr. CASEY. No doulbt the hon. gentleman does, inecanse his lrother sat with the revising officer all the time the lists were being revised, and supplied him with the necessary information. Not only that, but I have it on good authority, from the agents of both parties in two districts, at leist in the township of Bayham in that riding. that after the lists had been tinally revised by the judge and it had gone back from the Printing Bureau, and after the proofs were rean by the judge, names were left off and put on before it was tinally printed. That is a matter which will require thorough investigation ; I merely refer to it now to show what is possible under the Act. The hon. member's brother, not only gave his whole time to the revision of the list in that riding, but sat with the juige at the reading of the proof, and saw the whole thing through. Of course the other side was represented also, and I do not make a charge that the hon. member or his brother did anything unfair, but merely wish to point out that he had special sources of information with regard to the working of the Act. With regard, however, to the other, point, as to names being left off after the list was fimally revised, after it was printed and the proof read, I think there is room for suspicion.
Mr. IngRAM. The hon. gentleman has insinuatell that myself or my brother had undueadvantage in the preparing of the lists. I beg to say that at the time, in the city of St. Thomas, the representatives of my opponent complimented my brother for the fairness with which he had done his work and ulso the revising ofticer for the very fair mamer in which he had carried out his duty. With regard to the township of Bayham and the two divisions referred to by the hon. gentleman, in comnection with which he said that after the proof-sheets came to Ottawa certain names which were on the list were removed and others substituted, I deny that statement and I challenge the hon. gentleman to prove it. Objections have been made also that certain names did not appear on the list after they returned from Ottawi. The revising officer, when he received the proof-sheets from the Printing Bureau, called my brother who represented me and called also the representative of my opponent, and they both went deliberately over the list. My brother, in my interests and that of the party I represented, took care that none of our friends were omitted, as it was his right and his duty to do. But the gentlemen on the other side, not having atteaded the revision, as my brother had,

Mr. McMillan (Huron).
from the commencement to the end, but having, on the other hand, sent a certain representative to one court and another to another, thus rendering themselves unable to say truthfully that such a name should be left off and such another one should be put on, were at a disadvantage in this respect.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say he is now speaking of a period after the list had been revised and printed?

Mr. INGRAM. I say that when the lists were sent to Ottawa, as revised by the revising off. cer---

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Finally revised ?

Mr. INGRAM. No. Then the proof-sheets were sent back in case any corrections respuired to be made, and after the corrections were made they were to be returned to the Printing Bureau.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) And that is the time the non. gentleman says his brother took care no Conservatives were omitted.

Mr. INGRAM. When those sheets were returned to the revising officer, he called the representatives of both parties to court, mind both went over the list with the officer, comparing the proof with it copy of the list sent to the Bureau, and that comparison was made in the presence of representatives of both parties-also from their notes, which, I believe, was quite right. Any names omitted or left on the list by error of the printers, were corrected by the revising otficer in the presence of the representatives of both sides. Now, with reference to the dissatisfaction my hon. friend spoke of, I have heard on many occasions friends of the hon. gentleman charge the Conservative party in the East Riding of Elgin with having stuffed the voters list, but I will tell my hon. friend that by systematic work, by careful attention to the preparation of the lists, we succeeded doing justice to ourselves. I have the names in every polling sub-division, Conservative and Reform. This is prepared systematically. We keep a correct note of every name omitterland added, whetherConservative or Reform, it is not a fact that we stuffed the list or did anything of the kind. With respect to the expense of the voters' list, I quite agree it is expensive, but I do not see that the preparation of the provincial voters' list is any less expensive, while on the other hand much has been said about having the lists prepared by partisans of the Government. I remember a few years ago, when I ran as a candidate for the Local Legislature, I dill my best to get as many of the young men put on the list as I could, but I found some of the frienls of hon. gentlemen opposite trying to prevent those young men from getting on the list, and yet they pretend to be liberal in their views, and to wish to have every one who ought to be on the list placed upon it. As to manhood suffrage, I remember some years ago, when the Conservatives in the Local Legislature of Ontario advocated manhood suffrage and the friends of hon. gentlemen opposite opposed that measure, but finally they were compelled to grant it. The hon. member for Huron(Mr. Macdonald) stated that he believed in the one-man-one-vote principle. I take the other ground. As long as we have a property qualification, I believe that it is not right, but, if we adopt manhood suffrage, I would be in favour of the principle of one man one vote. I trust this will be the last we shall hear in reference
to the Elgin lists, because it is not correct to say that the revising officer in that county acted with partiality.

Mr. CASEI. I din not say that he acted with partiality. I simply pointed out the peculiar process which was followed, that one of the candidates was able to see the provfs of the lists, and that. after those proofs were sent down for printing, they were corrected hare.

Mr. (illl Mor. I an very glad to hear that the Government contemplate amending the Frimchise Act. Nearly every one who has to do with politics is pretty well acçuainted with the Eramchise Act of Canalda. I would not like to say ail I think of it. hecause I am afraid I would be offensive and I do not wish to be offensive, hecanse I muderstand the (iovermment are going to amend that Act. I have heard hom. gentlemen opposite say they want to have a fair Act, so that every one who ought to lee on the list should be on it. The whole thing is that everyboly on the Liberal side wants to get erery one bolongige to that party on the list, and every one on the Thry side wants to get every Liheral on the list put off. This is a partisan messure from leginning to end-- there is no donht alout it-and it gives more premiums for party tighting than any measure ever intronduced into the Parlianent of Canaia. I have heen thinking alont this party spirit. Party is the curse of Ganala. Political feeling to-lay is the curse of Canalla. I do. not say that hecanse $l$ happen to be in the minority, but 1 sity it from the experience we all have. that this party feeling blinds us to the best interests of this country, and it muzales us with regard to our duty in these matters. 1 think this Franchise Act is a most imperfect Act. In the first place, the authorities yon appoint of make up the lists are the least qualitied you can possibly imacgine. Vou camot find it revising barrister who knows anything alonit the persons who should go on the list exepet in the locality where he resiles. The only way to get at that is from local knowledge, and that lecal know lelge extends over a very small area. Take the County of Charlotie, which I have represented for many years. I can tell who ought to sote in the parish in which I live, but I camot tell that in the 15 or 16 other parishes where I do not know anything as to the qualification of the voters. We have a very good revising barrister in that connty. He is the county judge. But, when he goes into a part of the connty in which he does not live, he does not know the people there, their sons or their daughters. He has to get the information from the people who are there. When he goes into the parish of St. Gieorge, he has to get the information from somebody living there, and so in regard to every polling subb-division in the county. It is the same thing all over the Dominion. These revising officers are the least qualified persons who could be found, and you could not get anybody to perform that woik properly except some one living in the locality. The best way is the English way, that is to adopt the assessment list. Everyone of 21 years of age who pays the county rates is put on the list, and no one escapes unless he is disqualified for some reason. I am glad to know the Government intend to improve this Act. They can do a great service.to the country if they make this Act
uhat it ought to be. It gives the party in power the advantage. I do not mean to say that every revising onticer who is appointed does an injustice. Perhaps the majority are disposed to do what is right, hut the (iovermment can select any villain they choose-it is in their power to do it-but, no matter how honest a man may be, when you find is or'en polling sub-divisions and find that your opponent does not want you to succeed, thought the officers may be honest, they do not want to take a distinct course in your favour. Ithink the Government can afford to be honcst and fair in this matter now. They have a large majority, and they will continue th have it during this parliament, and this Act works hard both ways. The idea that two camblidates should have: to spend hundreds of dollars each in order to get the proper lists male is a prepusterons one. We have heard of sone castes where young people of $16,18,19$ and 20 years of age have been put on the lists. Weil. hunan nature is the same all the way through. Jom will hear the Tories and Liberals alike talking this way-one sass: We got the allumtage: anl then yon will hear the other say : We got the adsantage." There shomblie mon such alvatage given to either side, and there shouth be we such harilen put on any people. If there is anything that ought of be simple. if there is anything thit mught to he cheap, if there is anything that ought $t$, he pare, it is the ooters list, and it ought of le male on the cheapest and simplest and the fairest system that can le aldoptel. I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is a party measure. I was here during the long wecks and monthe that it was being discussenl; it was a party measure from beginuing to emb. I helieve that a gool deal can be said in favour of it Dominion franchise, and I would not find so much finut with it, although I think a provincial franchise is the lest. upon the whole, and the cheapest. If we had manhood suffriage and no other qualification at all as the hasis of registration of roters, then very little hamm conald be done. One party could not take advantare of the other to any great extent. One man one vote is the true priniciple, in my humble npinion. I said, when I commenced my remarks, that party was the curse of this country. It does not require much intelligence to be a goom party man. It does not require any moral principle at all to be a gool party min, and this country is getting tilled up with party men. I do not mein to say that some of them are not intelligent; but I mean that partyism is cursing Canade, and it is making politics a game, not a game of chance, but a game of bluff and of cheek, from one end of Canada to the other. Men are blinded by party; our legislation takes too much the form of party legislation. Of conrse, we all want to succeed, there is no doubt about that; but in this age of the world, and in a country calling itself christianized and civilized, there ought to he fair-play, and when we start out in the race, we ought to be men enough on both sides of politics to let every man start fair and equal in the race. We talk that way, but we do not act that way. We are so blinded by party that we do not give expression to our opinion, the electors do not, and party feeling has gone on until Canada is rotten to the core.

Mr. MURRAY. I desire to express my disapprobation of this Franchise Act. 1 felt the first time
it was placed on the statutes, that it was an umecessary piece of legislation. I felt it would be expensive. aun experience must have comvinced everyboly in Canadia that such has heen the result. Now, to say that it has heen fair amd that it has enableal the people of Canalat to exercise their framelise fully, is going leyond the truth. 1 know in my comenty during the past election. the list of 1ss 9 was usel, and a gron many electors were disframehisel. Sow, I do not see why, if we are to have a Dominion Frathehise Act, we should wot have one that would be simplitied in sone way. that would he less expensive, and give everylowly the right to exercise his framehise. There is no, fuestion that is the fet now stamis. and as the lists are now revised, the people are umber the impression that there is too much party comnected with it, becanse these men who are appointed as revising officers ate not only paid high salaties for their semices hut they are supposen to be active partisams. But whether they are partisams or not. such is the opinion of the electors wenerally. As has been remarked here to-night there are many Conservatives who are honest enough to admit that the Act should be aholished. Many imdependent papers, asen (onservative papers, think that the Act should lie abolishei. I am elat that the dovermment intem to change the det, and I trust they will make it more fair and less expensive. The hom. member for Charlote (Mr. (iillmor) made a sery practical speech. He sait that the (iovernment are now pretty strong, they have a large majority in the House and they can afford to be just to their opponents. I am of the opinion that this Act is used as a lever to maintain the present party in power. I take the position that it dues not enable the people to express their opinion freely upon the National Policy or any other guestion. I say that it should be removel from the Statute-hook as speedily as possible, and we should either revert to the provincial list, or alopt some Dominion Fanchise Act that would be more simple and less expensive. There is no yuestion that the Provincial Franchise Act of Ontario is a grood one: it is broad and liberal, and it gives young men. farmers sons and mechanics solis. a right to wote umber a property gualification of $s(1)$ ). Whereas the Dominion Act refuires io property qualitication of slon. I know that in the Connty of Renfrew alone there are humatreds of men who are gualitied umber the provincial lists, that are disyualitied on the lominion lists. It is impossible to say that an clection on the present Dominion list fairly represents the opinions of the people of this country. as many men are disf:anchised lay what I call this infamous Franchise Act. At pres. ent, candidates or mumbers are put to the expense of going round to attend the revision of these lists. Take the county I represent. One of the gentlemen whon I defeated ine the last election, took the trouble to engage men in the different municipal. ities to go aroum and see that all his supporters were placed on the list. I had not the time to go and bother with it. I would like to see every man in the country on the voters' list :-I do not care whether he is a political opponent or not, as long as everybody is on, I would be perfectly satisfied. You can put a man on the list, but the next question is, how is he going to vote? As the saying is, you can lead a horse to water, but you camnot make him drink. I would be cquite willing to leave
it tr. the gool sense of the electors how to rote, if only they could all be placed upon the list : I would be satistied with the result, either as a candidate myself, or for the party with which I am in sympathy.

Mr. IHVILE (P.E.I.) I hat mo intention in taking any part in this delate, hecause, although I feel the expense attached to the revision of these lists very much, I never felt any great injustice from the revising officer who, in my county, is the county court julse. I do not think that in those abuties where the county court julge is appointed revising barrister, injustice is done, as a rule. But I could not help rising after the explamation made ly the hon. member for Last Elgin (Mr. Ingram). I have never been able to mulerstand, when hon. gentlemen hehinl me spoke of the grierons injustice which was perpetrated on them from time to time lay the revising officers, how it could he done: I could not believe it possible that a revising ofticer would tly right in face of the statute and act in a mamer which would make him amemable almost. of the criminal law. That man is a swomoficer, and if I minlerstand the hon. gentleman aright anil the explanations he has made to the Honse, the conduct of his revising officer is such that I do not think the (iovernment ever should reappoint him again. Siir, the law provides that there shall be at preliminary list, and that, after certain formalities are gone through, that list shall ine finally revised. That list has to be tinally revisel after the revising othicer has gone the romuls of his district, and it is to be revised in open court, and when it is tinally revised in open contr. where parties on hoth sides have the opportunity of seeing that no injustice is lone, then the revising officer makes his complete list sut and forwards is copy to the (leerk of the Crown in Chanery, keeping a duplicate copy himself : and from that moment his judicial function ceases. I understomi from the hon. memher for Elgin (Mr. Ingram) that this is only ly play, anact in the drama, and that the real revision takes place in secret, long after the proceedings in open court are closed.

## Mr. INifan. No. no.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) The hom. gentleman need not say " no." I followed him very closely, and I was astomished at his remark : and indeed I asked him whether I understoon him correctly or not. The section provides that the revision of the list shall take place by the revising officer in open court at a time and place amomed. Having tinally revised the list the revising officer is to make duplicate copies. In Last Elgin the farce is gome through of sitting in open court and the revising ofticer mak. ing a duplicate copy, which is sent to the Queen's Printer. Then comes in the real work. My brother, says the hon. gentleman, attends every one of the revision courts, and he ketps his notes-- not the notes of the revising officer-anl when the list comes back from the Queen's Printer, it is amended, altered and added to according to my brother's notes.
Mr. INGRAM. I did not make that statement or anything like it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The leader of the House acted very wrongly in telling the hon. gentleman to sit doyn.

Mr. Merkay.

Nir JOHN THOMP':ON. I did not tell him to sit down.

Mr. D.AVIEs (P.E.I.) Will the Minister of Justice leny that he told the hon. gentleman to sit down, and not to anewer:

## Sir JOHN 'THOMPSON. I din mot.

Mr. 1)AVIEN (P.E.I.) 1 most distinetly heard the hon. gentleman intermupt ind tell him to say nothing further.
sir oUOHN THOMl'SON. I sibl : that will do.
Mr. I)AVIEN (P.E.I.I Iasked the hom. gentle man whether that was correct, and he was about to answer me. The hon. gentleman is afraid to let him reply.

Mr. INi:RAM. I ann fuite prepareal to take aare of myself in the matter of the voters list or anything else. If the hon. gentleman loos mot think so, and if he will come to the next revision of onr coters list, I will teach him a lesson.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not doulst that the hon. gentleman is capable of teaching me a lesson I never imagined for a moment that I conld go to a revising officer and alter, amemd and and to the list finally settled by him. The hon. gentleman could teach a great many lawyers a lesson evidently. We imagined that when this list was finally settlen. all the revising officer had to do, when the printed copy was sent to him, was to have a duplicate copy made, but it appeared that the list was not verified hy the cluplicate copies but by his brother's notes. The alvantage that his bother had was said to bee due to the fact that he attemled all of the revision courts, while his opponent had different lawyers at different courts, and they conld not amend the list as well by those notes. That is the statement of the hon. gentleman, and when he reads Ifansard he will find it to be so. So I do not wonder at the occurences that rake place every year when the revision is mate. If the hon. gentleman's views are brought to the notice of the head of the fiovernment that revising officer will not have the rluty of revising the list at another time.

Nir JOHN THOMPNON. What the hon. wember for Elgin said was exactly the reverse of what the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) stated. What the hon. member for Elgin said was, that When the revising officer has made his revision, a copy of it, in so far as that statement was concemed, was sent to the Queen's Printer. It was printed; and sent back for correction, and the relising officer corrected that proof in the presence of both parties : but the brother of the hon. memher for Elgin (Mr. Ingram), representing the party to which the hon. gentleman belongs, and some one representing the other side, were present and that proof was corrected in the presence of both parties. Out of that language the hon. member for Queen's made the statement that the hon. member for Elgin had represented that the revision was mere by-play, that his brother did all after the proof was revised.

- Mr. LAVIES (P.E.I.) From his notes.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Upon that the hon. member for Elgin rose to contradict the hon. memher for Queen's. I thought it sufficient for the time, that my hon. friend Mr. Ingram should say that he had been misunderstoon on this point and misrepresented, or whatever else suggestel itself
to him: and 1 thourht a lengthy explanation would be better later on in the dehate. So the hom. gentleman's imputation that 1 interfered with the hon. member for Elgin is entirely incorrect.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) It will now be in order for the hon. gentleman to rise ant explain in what way 1 misrepresented him.
Sir JOHE THOMPSON. The hom. gentleman will find it in Haniserol.

Mr. ISLIXT. I lesire $w$ offer a few remarks before the debate closes. When I moved for an Order of the House for this return I did not anticipate the discussion would take wo wile ${ }^{\circ}$ a range is it has fone, and I considered that when the report was lirought down anopportmity would be afforded to discuss the matter with the return before us. I think the few observations I mate in opening this discussion have been justitied by the remarks that hiare fallen from members on hoth sides of the Honse. It has been clearly shown that the Fianchise Act is exceelingly combersome and very inconveniont, that it places the camdidates of leoth parties at great and minecessary expense, and then it opens the door widely to epportunities for partisanship wherever it may exist. I have heen gratified, as many members of the House have been gratitien, in listening to the statements male with respect to the manner in which the revising officers discharge their cluty, especially the county juiges, against whom ion serious combplaints have heen made. amb, as regards the revising officer of my district. I can cawarl the same praise to him. But, at the same time, we are aware that where the revising otticer is a strong partisan, and where parties are pretty equally divided in a constituency, there is too much litiga. tion over the placing of names on the list. Each name becomes the subject of a separate piece of litigation: subprenas have to be served, witnesses have to he procured and examined, and there is much contention and delay hefore a name is placed on the list. The late election in the city of Loudon is only a flagrant instance of what can be done when partisanship has reached a particular stage, and where, owing to technicalities, it must always be almitted on lonth sides of the House, at all erents it is almitted by the indepemlent press, that great and flagrant injustice has been committed in connection with that election. There is one matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Honse, and it is one to which I referred last session, and one in regard to which, I think. in the event of any revision of the Franchise Act, the (iovernment should take some steps to see that a state of things to which I am about to refer, does not take place. The hon. member for shelbiune (Mr. White) is aware that I charge that in his ow'n constituency the revising officer is his legal partner, and although I know nothing whatever against the uprightness or capacity of the hon. gentleman'spartuer, yetasa matter of public principleor policy it is not wise either for him, or the hon. gentleman himself, or his constituents, that the revising officer shoull he a partner in business and it close personal ally of the iovemment candidate, or any other candilate. I'he Minister of Justice informed me that the law made no provision either for elismissing or retaining as returning officer the partner of a member of Parliament or of any candidate, I think that in any revision of the Franchise Act there shoull be a
distinct proviso that where the revising otheer is a partuer in the hasiness of the cambliate, or of the person who proproses to be a camlinate, that it shomh dispualify the camlidate from romning in that election, lecanse it leares the officer open to very grave suspicion, and leaves the constitnency open to he very serionsly injured in case the feeling, not only of partnership, hut of professional hasiness relation should influence the revising officer to any extent. 1 am aware that the hon. member for thelburne (Mr. White) informed the Honse that in this particular case the relation of partner did mot exist: but I have in my hamds ample proof that it does exist, and I should like to heat from that hom. gentleman what explanation he would make of the open and public business relat tion which is known tosulosist between himself and the erevising harrister. I do not make this complaint from any personal reason, hat I lo so becanse it has been represented to me by gentlemen in that constituency that they do not deem it fair or right that the partuer of the sitting member and of the probable candidate should be the revising barrister. That gentleman is the partner of the present member for the electoral district aljoining my own. Ithink this can scarcely be doubten, hecanse I have moder my hand a copy of an afficlavit made ly that hom. gentleman in litigation in the Province of Nova Scotia, in which he states that this gentleman is his partner. The atfidarit begins in this way:
"I, Nathaniel W. White, of the town and county of Shelburne, barrister-at-law and nember of the firm of White it Blanchari, attornes: for the lefendants, make cuth, de., de.
I have also husiness letters in the hambriting of the hon. member for shelburne (Mr. White) in which the name of the firm of White Blanchard is lithographed at the heal, and the name of the hon. gentleman himself is signed at the lootom. I have also letter heads of the professional firm to which the hon. gentleman helongs, and in which these gentlemen are both stated to lie partners in that firm. I have also a copy of the stamling advertisement of that firm published in the newspaser of the town in which the hon. gentleman resides, and in which both these gentlemen are held out to the world as leeing professional partners. Although perhaps my hon. friend may say he is not to blame in this matter, and that he became a candidate after the partnership existed, yet I say that in justice to him, to his constituency, and to the revising barrister, there shoulh be an amend ment inacle in the law which wouk prevent any relationship of that kind existing between a member of Parliament and the revising barrister of the county which he represents. The great obstacle as has been said by my hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. (illmor) in regard to our elections is that there seems to be no place in which the strongest partisanshipdoes not existand that from the making up of the electoral lists to the declaration of the poll, the whole machinery is in the hands of violent partisans on one side or the other. I think that it is the duty of the Giovernment of this country, if they wish to pose before the people as genuine statesmen, guided by an honourable desire to see that the will of the people is erfuitably registered, that they should amend this Act on the lines pointed out by some of my hon. friends on this side of the House. It is not for us to indicate the details on which this

Mr. Filint.
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Act shoulal be amemed, although many hon. gentlemen have endeavoured to indicate their indiviclual preferences on that point. I think it would le very easy for the diovernment, if they gave attention to the sulbject. to frame a Franchise Act which should le fair to hoth sides, and which would not he open to the charges male against it of being partisan and one-sided, and capahle of leing made an instrument of tyanny in the hands of those who occupy the Treasury benches. Let us have one place in the widerlomain of our political life where partisanship may be excluded. We loast to a certain degree that partisanship is excluded from the bench in this comitry, but we find that owing to the intimate relations lietween the electorateand the judiciary, that charges are made with more or less reason affecting high dignitaries. This must le inevitable, considering their relations to the election law. When we register the will of the people we should have that will registered free from partisan bias. In this particular I have called the attention of the liovermment to the improper relations which some of the revising larristers wecupy with reference to elections. I helieve that when this return is lrought clown it will give the House information which will afford hon. gentlemen further ford for thought. In opening my remarks I said that the great expense of the operation of this Act has resulted in serions injury to goosl govermment. No one can doult that the enormons expense in revising the electoral lists was the reason we had not a perfect list at the last general election. It was estimated ly some statisticia:l, and not serionsly denied, that 100,000 voters whoought to have lreen legally qualified were not able to vote at that election, hecause the list had not been revisel for three years. I know that in one polling section of my county there were 35 names upon the list of elector: who were either dead or who hal removed permanently from the county, and in that small polling section of about 200 votes 3 3in or 40 properly qualified electors were denied the privilege of voting. This unfortunate result, as admitted by the Govermment, is owing to the enormous expense of simb. 000 that would be entailed on the country by the revision of the list. I believe that it is high time that this unfair and expensive law should be wiped from the Statute-look, or greatly amended in the direction of fairness, cheapness and simplicity.

Mr. WHITE (Nhelburne). I should not have risen this evening to say anything upon the question of the Franchise Act had it not been for the attack which has leen male upon me, and upon the revising officer in my county by the hon. member for larmouth (Mr. Flint). It would have been quite unnecessary for me to say anything upon the franchise, because the arguments we have heard to-night, and the statements to which we have listened from the other side, were only it repetition and a rehash of what we heard last session. Notwithstanding the charge made by the hon. member for Yarmouth (Mr. Flint), I have but little to udd now to the truthful statement which I made last session when the same guestion was put to me and to which I still adhere. After that answer was made by me, not withstanding that the Morwin!, Chrouicle, the Liberal organ in the Province of Nova Scotia, day fter day and week after week, hal articles in its columns of the most ahusive character,
doing everything prssible to induce some of my constituents to follow up the slander, I am prond to say that not a single Liberal belonging to the comenty put anything into the newspaper either over his own signature or over an anonymous one, critioising the statement I made or finding fanlt with the revising barrister in the County of Shelburne. More thatn that, sir, I hold in my hand a letter written to the revising officer by one of the principal Liberal organizers in the county and an uncle of the late candidate against me. Mr. Thomas Robertson. In it he swys:
$\because$ I have to suy that while I am not at all in sympathy with the expensive and complicated machinery known as the Franchise Act, $I$, at the same time, have no fault to find with the treatment I received at your hands as revising officer during the last revision, either with regurd to the applications sent forward by me for others. or in the two courts I attended at Barrington and Cape Island. In both of these courts I think your ruling was the same, and carried out impartially towards each side. In this, Mr. Andrew Robertson, who attended both courts, concurs with me.'
Mr. Andrew Robertsom is another prominent Lib. cral, and a near relative of the defeated candidate. I have another letter from Mr. T. W. Covert, a Liberal councillor in Barrington, who expresses his perfect satisfaction with the revision, and his astonishment that any one should find fault with the revising officer or the revision. I may say further, with respect to the county, that not only has the revising ofticer done his duty there, not only is the voters list sitisfactory to both sides, lut the returning ofticer has discharged his duties satisfactory. so much so that resolutions have leen passed at public meetings, moved by the candidates of one party and seconded by the candidates of the other party, expressing their eatire satisfac. tion with the manner in which he discharged his duties. I may say more. One-half of the deputy returning officers in the county during the elections were Liberals and one-half Conservatives. and noboly has found fault with the manner in which those gentlemen performed their duties under the Franchise Act.

Mr. DAWSON. I think that all hon. gentlemen who have had anything to do personally with the revision of the lists must agree with much that has been said on this side of the House as to the expensiveness and clumsiness of the present Franchise Act, the difficulty in securing a just list, and the enormous expense attending the revision. Now, this opinion is not confined wholly to hon. members on this side. During the revision in the county which I have the honour to represent, the Conservatives were represeuted by a young barrister from Kingston named R. W. Shanon, who is now the editor of the Ottawa Cifi=e", the Government organ at the capital. After the revision, he wrote aletter to the local Conservative piper, which, with the permission of the House, I will read. The letter expressed his viens of the Franchise Act, and I suppose they are his views to-day. He writes from Kingston on the 23 rrl of October, 1891, to the Kingston Jaily Nons:

[^37]- There is redson in the contention that the basis of the franchise should he identified for every part of the Pominion, otherwise a representative might be sent to Parliament from untario by the rotes of inen who in Quebec or Prince Edward Island would be disqualifien were it not for this difficulty. Were Quebec possessed of a municipal system similsr to ours, and were the qualifications demanded of voters in municipal elections the same in every province, it would undoubtedly be a measure of wisdom and economy to adopt for federal purposes the voters' lists prepared by the municipal authorities.

Muny Conservatives fear the results which might How from leaving their rights as electors to the tender merey of the Grit assessors. They believe that their opponents are inore bigotted and unscrupulous than themselves, that they carry party spirit into all the concerns of social and civic life, and that when appointed to public office they use their position tu furward party ends. This beliefmay not be altogether without foundation: enough instances might probably be found to point a moral or adorn a tale. Yet there is a sense of fair-play in the best of the average man which may be confidently addressed, and may be depended upon to prevent him from becoming incorrigibly dishonest. If every one who desires to see impartial justice practised be public servants will commence by himself taking his stand upon high principle when occupvint a public office, and will make it his own concern to treat friend and foe, Grit and Tors, alike, a sentiment must arise under which a partial and dishonest official will become rare. At all events it would be much easier to watch and prosecute conscienceless assessors, and take the necessary procecding for having their mistakes corrected by the county judge, than it is to operate the present Franchise Act.
"The statute has, it is true, furnished an approximately uniform franchise, but it has failed to secure two other qualities not less important, namely, simplicity and cheapness. The amount of time, labour and expense: demanded for the revision of the lists can scarcely be estimated by those who hare not been actively engaged in the work, and this cost is but poorly repaid by the uncertain, hurried and haphazard manner in which, at the final revision, the business of the court is despatched with:out being transacted.

- If the chastacies to the adoption of the municipal voters' lists are found to be insuperable, it will not, in my opinion, be long before Parliament will supersede the present system by the introduction of universal suffrage, with an easy and inexpensive system of registration.
" R. W. SHANNON."
Now, I camnot agree with Mr. Shamnon's evident distrust of the municipal assessons. He seems to lose sight of the fact that the Iiberals are willing to place their lists at the mercy of the Conservative assessors. The difference between Liberals and Conservatives appears to be this: that while the Conservative principle is a distrust of the people tempered with fear, the Liberal principle is a trust of the people tempered with discretion. Now, we are willing to trust a revision of the list in the hands of the Conservative assessors, and our friends on the opposite sille of the House ought to le willing to trust such assessors as may differ from them in political faith. At any rate, I think Mr. Shamon voices the opinion of all on this side of the House, and I am sure, if they would speak up honestly about it, many on the other side who have had actual experience in the working of the Franchise Act. It is clumsy, it is expensive; the net result of it is inaccurate lists: it fails to enfranchise all those entitled to vote. As a matter of fact it enfranchises noborly whose interests are not looked after by his political friends. Young men especially, knowing the intricote machinery which they must use in order to get their names placed on the list, will not take the initiative step themselves; and unless some friend looks after their interests, they will not be on the list as it now stands. I think some amendment ought to be made, and the most practical one is to abolisls the present Franchise Act.

Mr. FORBES. I had not intemled to make any remarks on this subject. hat I have heard so many members on the fioverument side of the Honse express pride in the revising barristers of their seceral districts that I wish for a few moments, to call the attention of the House to the possibility of unfair practices leeing carried on by these offícials. In the Comity of Gueens, N.N.. We have a perfect daisy for a revising harrister. He not omly revised the lists to suit himself and hasted of it, but after he had finished he terok the public platform amil stumped the county agrainst his opponents, my friends and myself. During this last campaign he met the frients of the Liberal patty on six or seven public platforms in public discussion. I helieve as a whole the Act may le fairly worken, but if you put its working into the hands of improper and unfair men, they may make trememionsly had use of it. and I believe some of them have done so in the County of Queen's. The lists were made up by the revising barrister, and for the first amd only time I know of, great use was made of that section of the law providing that the revising harrister may give " reasonable notice." After the list is made up firom the assessment roll of the comnty, additional names are adhed under the Act. Then the revising officer gets these preliminary lists printed and posts up notice of the holding of the final courts of revision. It then lecomes the cluty of any elector who lesires to have names struck off to give two weeks notice to the revising barrister and also to the elector whose name he wishes to have removed. I was the only person in Queen's County who got the fortuight's notice. My oppment, the unforthanate petitioner, tried to strike my name off but failed. I ambound to say the revising harrister took allantage of the section of the Act allowing him to give reasonable notice and struck off twenty or thirty names in this way. A man gave him a list of names to be added. No objection was made to the applicants and they did not necessarily attempt to prove their yualification, but their names hat leen put upon that list by virtue of a declaration solemnly made by their agents on their lehalf, they being men engaged in mining and lumbering generally. Within twelve hours and even less time of the holding of his court by means of a henchman of the Tory party, the revising officer cansed notices to he server upon those gentlemen who had made the cleclarations, advising them that exception was taken to these fifteen or more names, and that unless proof was given to-morrow morning at 10 oblock they would lee struck from the list. He gase notice that the court would be held at a certain house and then adjourned the court without notice to another place, where he opened the court sharp at 10 oclock. The man on whom the notice had been served appeared, and asked for time to enable him to see those persons and obtain the necessary proofs, and issue his subponas, but the revising barrister refused to allow him any lelay or to accept any excuse, and struck off the names. He clamed this right under the section giving him power to serve reasonable notice. Again, the revising barrister would require extraordinary proof. In one or two cases, men who were on the list on income qualification, and who could not attemi in person, sent witnesses to prove their fualification. One or two of the men whose evidence proved the qualification were struck off, because their witnesses were mable to swear they

Were present at the hirth of these mename the oftiver contended that, although the witnesses could swear they halknown the men from infancy toharealways resided in Nova Sorotia, still that was not sufficient to make them proper witnesses to prove the applicants to le British subjects. Sow, 1 hold that the revising harrister of the comnty of shelburne acted minustly in his prosition, and I take evecption to the remarks of the hon. member for shelhmote tonight. Last year that hon. gentleman said: $\because$ He was not a partner of that revising harrister," but this year he justifies the action of the revising otficer. liy saying he has flone it fainly. How can a man do fairly and honestly when he has committed a thagrant breach of the law. looth in spinit and letter ? I clam that the hon. member has mo right to justify the action of the revising officer in the way he has. Clanse 11 of the tet reads an follows:

[^38]Those two sections taken together must surely carry the implication that Parliament intended that in' person who could possibly exercise any control wer the electoral list should have the right to $l_{\text {e }}$ a canclidate for a seat in the House of Commons. I claim that the revising barrister of the County of shelburne is a duly gualitied partner of the member for that county. I hold in my hand an atfidarit sworn to ly the hon. memiter on the gith March, 188is, in which he seys he is a member of the firm of White \& Blamelaril. I may say here that Mr. Blanchard is the revising barrister. I have here a copy of an advertisement in a newspapersigned 11 . © Blancharrl, revising barrister. I have alsora leter signed hy the hon. member for Shelburne himself on a paper healed by himself and the revising larrister for that comity as a firm of lawgers. I have further the atfidacit of the sheriff of the comuty, dieo. W. McLean, of Shellurne, making oath, " that Framk Blancharil, the defendant in this cause and the partner in law of N. W. White," called on me, kc. That was after the lists had leen revised and at the time the lists were leing revised the same condition of things existed. I do not hesitate to say that it was yuite possible and rery likely the revising barrister acted fairly and justly in the ulministration of his duty, and I have no hesitation in alling that I welieve the hon. member for Shelburne would be above exercising influence on his partner in his position of revising barrister: hut I lossy this, that the man himself is capable of teing easily influencerl, not only in conseguence of his position hut owing to the gifts nature has given him. He is a man susceptible to the slighest degree of influence and is a perfect slave of party. He must know that his association with the hon. member for Shellurne would tend to give and could not fail to influence his judgment, no matter how inclined he might be to act impartially, because it was almost impossible for a man to stand in a position like that and act in an unbiassed mamer. When the Act
was put on the Statute－book the intention was to have a fair revision：All those who could possibly We lenctited by the action of the revising office： were purposely excluded，not only by the spirit of the Act but its letter as well from leing can didates，amd I claim that the hom．memike for shelhurne should call upon his partner． lefore amother revision is male，to resign his pusition．and if the hom．gentleman does not，it is the duty of the（iovermment to ask that revis． ing ofticer to step down and out．Likewise I would ask the fiovermment to call on the return－ ing otticer for Queen＇s to step downam out of his pesition，though I am bouml to say I think he offset the injury he slid me on the list by the injury he did his party on the platform．I think that the Framohise Act itself is capable of great possibilities of being improperly and unjustly used hy an unfair math．and it is against these things that the lion－ ermment should suard．They shomble see that， when the spirit and the letter of the Act are broken，it is their duty to prevent my repetition of such action．Some hom．gentlemen have spoken in favour of ameming this Act aml preventing these things leing done hy partisum re－ vising ofticers．For my part，I would like to see this whole thing wiped chit．It is a combersome and uselessly expensive Act．In the election of Isal．many joung men who were desirous of casting their wotes were disfanchised．I think the lerad lists at present are carefully mande up hy the moni－ cipal comacils，who are more directly in contat with the people and who know leetter who are qualitied to wote or mot than any revising officer． amd I think they would be better qualitien tomake the lists．I woull also like to see mamhool suff－ rage adopted．I nould like to see every man of twenty one years of age have a right to vote，amb， muler the graml system of ellucation we have in Nova Scotia．every jobug man molerstands the questions of the day，and would be richitly entitled to exercise properiy the franchise．

Motion agreed to．

## RFTURES ORDERED．

Copies of all reports and correspondence between the Department of Kailrays and Canals and the Superin－ tendents of the different services of the Intercolonial Railway，in reference to an aceident to a train at Truro． in charge of Conductor $H$ ．D．Archibald，and his subse－ puent dismissul．－（Mr．Patterson，Colchester．）
Return showing the number of men euployed on and in counection with the Intercolonial Railway during the last year ending the 30th June．1891，as follows：－The number employed in manufacturing and repair shops． on or in connection with the line，and the amount of wages paid ；the number of officials employed on or in connection with the line，including all salaried officers． as well as siation masters and assistants，telegraph opera－ turs，baggagemen，porters，and all other officials of erery kinil．and the amount of wages paid ：the number of labourers emplosed，including all trackmen and switeh－ nen emploged therenn，and the wages paid．－Mr． McMullen．）

Heturn showing the tutal anount of liabilities incurred by the Dominion under any statutes or Votes of Parlia－ nient．whether for unpaid railway subsidies，unfinished public works，or other purposes．－（Mr．Fraser．）

Copy of all correspondence between the Returning Offis cers and the President of the council or other member of the Government，or auy Departmental Officer in rela tion to the elections of Members to the House of Comunons or to the conduct of the elections in 1891 and 1892．－（Mr． Sutheriand．）

Sir JoHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the Honse．
Motion agreed to ：and Honse aljourned at 10．3is p．in．

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Frasma，ith April，Intre．
The Niethter took the（hair at Three odock．
Plenteles．

## HETITIONS FOR PRIV ATE BILAN．

## Mr．MILIs（Ammatis）mosed：

That the tine tior reviving petitions for Private Bills be extended to Friday．the exthinst．in accorilance with the recommendation contained in the ninth renort of the Select ミitanting Committere mismding Orders．

Notion agreed to．

## FIRST RFAHMN：

Bill（No ion to incorporate the（Ottawa Vatley Ralway（ompany．（Mr．Mc．Millan．Vandreuil．）

## WにECKIN゙；IN（CANADIAN WATERS．

Mr．Bollotil．moved secome reading of Bill （No．8）respecting ail he Cuited states wreckers in （anadian waters．

Mr．MlLLA．Exphain．
Mr．Bowfil．I explained the Bill when I intronduced it，hat I have no ohjection to repeat it． I wonld suggest that if any hon．gentleman wishes further delay we will wot go into committee．

Mr．（HAKITON．If the Minister has mo objection．I hope he will delay going intocommittee for another day．

Mr．Bowl．EL．I have mo ohjection．I know the hom．gentleman takes an interest in this suliject． amil that is why I threw ont the suggestion of postponing the stecoml stagre．

Mr．（＇HARLTON．I have received at commanical． tion from a gentleman interested in this sulject．I hate just returned after an absence of some days， and I Was looking into the matter a moment ago． If it makes no lifference I would have the case better in haml after a day or two than at this monent．

Motion agreed to，ami Bill real the secoml time．

## THE：ILIOTAIFEACT．

House resolved itself into Committee on Biil （No．10）to ameml the Pilotage Act．．．（Mr．Tupper．）

## （In the Committee．）

Mr．（HARITON．Perhaps the hom．gentleman will explain the object of section 1.

Mr．TCPPFR．It simply exempts ressels up to 121 tons，whereas the ohl fit exempted vessels up to only so tons．

Bill reported．

## くじいい」

Honse again resolved itself into（ommmittee of cupply．

> (In the (Ommittee.)
> supreme Court of Canada-Aditional third-elase clerk. Three months..............
sir JoHS THOMPN（）N．This amomat is tu
 ammal salary was passed in the main Fistmates．

> Exchequer Court-Amount required to complete the payment of printing and
> binding and distributing Vol \& of the Exchequer Cuurt Reports................iou

Sir IOH．N THOMPSON．In the matin Estimates ＂e reduced the usual item of sl，bon for the Fixche－ yuer（ onurt Reports to Sl，Mn）．limt I find that the state of the printing is such that the other sions will he neterl．The item of seis is to put the Re－ Eistrat of the Excheruer Conrt on the footing of a chief clerk．His salary was tixed hy statute at
 having elatpeed which would entisle him to at sitary of $S$ ，（KM $)$ if he had entered at $\leqslant i . N(x)$ a lear，we propense to let himgo on as chief clerk until he reaches a salary of SD． $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ ．

Mr．DAVIFN（P．E．I．）The wther day I hrought Io the attention of the leater of the Honse the comblition in which the pullication of the supreme Cont Reports is．I find in the statement hrought fown to the Honse，that it is impersible for the reporters to sty when the work in commection with the report will be orertaken．It states that the rate of progress which is now going on，aml with the new material going into the hamis of the printers．it will take a long time lefore the print－ ing is disposed of． 1 do not think this delay is rery creditable to the Printing Burean，and the Minister of Iustice will see that it is a matter of very great importance that the supreme Court Reports shouhl，within reasonahle delay．Ie placeai in the hands of the profession throughout the Dominion．I trust that the matter will le brought to the attention of the members of the foremment who have special charge of the department，and that we will be informed why it is they are so hack． Ward in publishing this report．I do not know whether the Government have considerel whether it would le desirable to take the printing out of the hands of the Burean and give it to private parties， hut，on the face of it，it cloes stem undesirable that we shouhl withlraw any part of the printing from the Bureau which has cost so much money． The existing combition of things is by no means creditable to the Bureau．
sir JOHN THOMIPNON．The attention of the Secretary of State was attracted to the matter hy the remarks made in the Honse a few days ago． and the result has been that the Queen＇s Printer has promised to give his personal attention to the subject of experliting these reports．I have reason to believe，knowing his energy and disposition to advance the interests under his care，that he will lee successfal in completing them at an earlier date than the reporters supposed when they wrote the memorandun to which the hon．gentleman has referred．

## Miscellaneons Expenditure－Govemor <br> General＇s Warrant ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．36．000

Sir JOHN THOMPSON．It is a mistake to call it a dovernor lieneral＇s warrant，hecanse we
reframed from issaing the warrant，although the money was very mach neeted in consequence of the large anomuts that had to lex paid in comection with the investigations which torsk place last session，anl the sulserpuent prosecutions in the courts．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Salary of Instructor leclair.St. Vincent } \\
& \text { de Panl Penitentiars (to recon! erontin- } \\
& \text { gent fund) .................................... } 600 \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

sir RICHARI）（ARTWRIBHT．What dones ＂recouping the comtingent fimm＂mean？There is no contingent fund．

Sir JOHN THOMPSiN．That is evilently a mistake，as there is no ontingen：fumi．It mist have lreen charged to minoreseen expenses．An anditional trade instractor wate regnired，annl I ohtained permission from（omm－il to appoint him．
sir RICHARI）（ARTW PIAHTV．If it is charged to unforeseen expenses．I shomh！think it would le reatsomathe ellomegh．

Mr．Mo．MCLIAFN．I notice that there was a commission of empuiry held list year in connection with this penitentiary for which the inspector of prisons was patid seron extma．What was the nature of that investigation？

Sir JOHN THOMPSON．There was noempury last year．That S20x wats a payment woted by Par－ liament for an investigation which took place $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}$ or －years ago，and for which the inspector hat not beon puil．The other commissioner was Mr．Bail－ lairge，who received sinh．The inspector＇s claim to be paid for his services was left in suspense，amal tinally it was decided that he should be paid half the amount paid to the other commissioner．The investigation torok place before latrived in（）ttawat．

Mr．HAVIE．C（P．E．I．）Why w：s it left in sus－ peuse？

Sir JoHN THOMPSON．He clamed the same amoment as the other commissioner．That was not thongit reasonable．in view of the fact that he was partially engaged in the duties of his oftice，and he was conceded half his claim．
Mr．MaMULLEN．It is too much the case with civil servants，when asked to do something outside of the line of their regular luties，to make a demand for extra pay．We should most persistently put our foot down on such attempts on the part of our civil servants，who are well paid，to get adolitions to their salaries．Vir．Moylan gets $\mathbf{S H} 3,2(x)$ a year and his travelling expenses．He is not stinted in any way， and when be is asked to step outside of the line of his regular duties，he makes a demand for sind more， and is allowed send．I notice by the Anditor $s$ Report that the number of those in receipt of extra pay for extra services is rapidly increasing．We have now $f(x)$ or ing of them．I think we should resist votes of money for this purpose．

Dorchester Penitentiary－To provide for maximum salary of Instructors Godsoe and Hogan．．．

sir JOHN THONPSON．The other trade in structors have all reached their maximum．These men were appointed umber circamstances which deferred the statutory increase for nearly two years after their appointnient，the Penitentiaries Act pros． viding that it shall not take effect until one year after the lst of buly following an appointment．
Mr. Tipien.

As these men are faithfin officers, amd ats the maximum is rery small. I thonght it well to ask the Honse to vote the sum necesciry to place their salarv at the maximum.
Manitoba Penitentiary-To provide for
the salary of an assistant aceountant
alid storekeeper from 1st February.

Sir .JOHE THOMPSON. The semices of an assistant accommtant and storekeeper are very necessary. In aldition to the convicts thereare a considerable mumber of hanaties there, whose aroounts are all moler the care of the accomitant of the penitentiary. For years he han the assistance of a convict, hut this was fommery molesiable: in fact, the convict, although a very fair assistant accountant, mate his escatpe: anil as the accountant acts alon as storekeeper. We have thought it proper to give him an assistant at sim) a Sear.

Mr. Mo.MLLLFN. How many atcomatants are there in the Kingston Penitentiary?

Sir JOHN THONPSON. There is one aceorumtant, hut there is also a storekeeper amd a stewand. At Manitolst one man attembs the doties of looth arcountant and storekeeper.

Mr. MCMLILEEN. The Kingston Penitentiary hats two or three times the number of comviets that Manitolia has, amd I think that one man ought to he sufficient at the latter place. It may lee that the number of hmaties there would necessitate the extra appointment.

Sit JOHS THOMPSON. There is a geme deal more work for the ofticers at Nitony Monntain than those at Kingston. hecanse of the distance of the place from any town. Supplies have to le obtained in latge quantities anme from a comsiderable distance, looth for the officers and the eomricts. The accountant hat considerable training ats an accountant before he went there. bat all the reports I have received from the oftheers show that he needed help.

Mr. Mr.MCLLEN. Who is the akcomatant
Sir JoHN THOMPSON. His mame is Mctowam. He was removed from larchester Penitentiary to Manitolat about tive yeats atjo.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I. 1 Whoisappointed in Mr. Berlson's place?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Vhr. Foster is still acting.

Mr. DAVIEN (I'.F.I.) Have the fiovermment mande up their minhs whom they are going to appoint? Lisat year we had some discussion about the expenditure on the Manitobis Penitentiary, which was found to exceed very greatly that of other penitentiaries. I lo not know whether the hon. gentleman intends to take any measures to reduce that expenditure in any way.
sir JOHN THOMPNON. The estimates prepared hy the acting warclen for next year show at great refluction.

> Regina Gaol-To provide for sulary of the de-
> puty gaoler from lst March, 1892, at 3.i.0
> per annam.
> 3250

Nir IOHN THOMPSON. As I mentioned the other evening, the provisions mate in the Fistimates of last year for this prison were purely experi-
mental, lecause we did not know what the mumber of prisoners woull le. Very somon after the gaol wiss opened, however, we fomall it crowided with prisoners who were formerly sent ko, the garal. rakins. The result was that the staff was found insutficient : the reports which 1 receivel showed that it was very desirable that a person should be put on the staff well acyuainterl with prison cluty; and I sent out at once from the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, a guard who was reported to be one of the most efticient otficers there, fo act as leputy gater, amd this is his salary.

Mr. Mr.MClLLEN. What is the average nomlner of inmates there:

Sir JoHE THOMPNON. The current year is the first cear that the prison hastwen in operation. We have. I think, or prisoners, which is all the prison holds. That number inchules two or three lunatics. for whon there is at present no, other place of continement.

> semate-Further amount required sor
> P:ages . ..................................... S! (Mx)

Mr. Mc.MCIIIFS. How many piges are kept in the Nenate?

Mr. NPFAKKR. My impression is there ate five, but 1 am not quite sure. I aminformed there are six.

Sir RICHARI) (CARTWRI:HT. Is that money Ineing paid. or is it in arrear:

Mr. NPFAKER. This is in consequence of the length of last year's session. We hath three months' session last year in this financial year, and therefore these allitional amomests are reduired to paty the expenses of this session. We had pratetically a whole session in the finameial year is!l-92 last year.

Mr. Mr.MULD.F.N. What is the pay in the Senate:

Mr. Boll El.l. The explatation is. given in the main Fstimates, pitge ex. There ate six pages at Sl. Wh each. They are paid liy silary instead of by the dity.

Reporting In inates in the semate...... sinomo
Mr. CANEX. Wits this callsed by the extrat length of the session:

Mr. SPEAK ER. It is practically the same explat nation as regarls the oher matters.

Mr. SOMERVHLLF. As I unlerstomel it. the reporters in the senatr are pail so much a session for reporting.

Mr. SP'AKKK. In any catse, any payments after lst of Anly, 1s!), woull have to le taken out of the appropriation for the financial year 1s91-4?

Mr. SOMFRVILILE. Is this siogro in allition (w) the amonnt appropriated for the reporting:

Mr. SPEAKFR. No, it is not an mhlitional amonnt.

Mr. CANFN. The estimate says it is an adir tional amount. Ikes that cover this session?

Mr. SPEAKFP. It is intended to coser this session.

> Deputy Speaker-Silary (rerote)........ S1,4n!

Mr. MidULIEFS. Is this atn excess of the ordinary sum last year?

Mr．SlPFAKFR．The session lasted tive mont hs last veat．sith of the appropriation for the salary of beputy Speaker was taken out of the vote of
 we revaire to hate that Sl．f（x）reappropriated this beat．so that the full salary of the lheputy


Mr．M．MCLI．F．N．If we are whate as a revote St．tWN of the deputy selary，that is Sion out of last lears appropriation．Is the sime proportion toln vorted in commection with everything else． pages．mesisengers，athl son on？

Mr．Sl＇EAKFR．I can hatrlly saty that the same proportions will le maintaned throughout．for this reason．that the propurtions for extra mesem－ gers．and pages．and neher otficers of that nature． Wege latised upent the estimate that the length of the sesion would only tre I（M）days，amd it extended a great many more than that．The Auritor iemeral refuseol tir allow us．althongh we hat a－very latge sum son the cre⿻lit of this department at the end of the
 paid for any services after Ist Iuly．1s：91．out of the Palance we had on hame at that time ：and as a ernserpuence that balance lapsed to the Receiver deneral．and we were obliged to paty for all the serviet remberel in commertion with the Honse after the lat July out of the rote of 1 N：11．As the seswion latsted three months after list buly，it is perfectly ohvious that a rers lage propertion of the ammont intemled for this session was expented duringlast session，and these andonts were intended to cover the lapeed propertion．

Mr．CASF．Then a part of these sums are revotes，ant a part represent increased expenditure cansed hy the extra length of the session？

Mr．si＇EAKEF：I can hatally sigy that the hom． pemteman is alsolutely corrent．

Mr．（ANFI．Take the sessional employes the Sllonan item．A part of that is to lie revoted lue－ canse it came out of the appropriation this year， lecalle the messengers and others were given a lmons．were they mot：

Mr．Sl＇E．DKER．Not at all．
Promanemt Sessional Clerks $\qquad$
Mr．Mr－MCLLEF．Are those paid ly the month ？
Mr．SPPAKFR．Hy the day，except Mr． Stewart．the chicf，and Mr．Tache：who are paid Sian per session．The others are paid at the rate of st per day during the sessiom．

$$
\text { Eessioual Clerks, House of Cummons .. slo, } 10 \text { in }
$$

Mr．Mo．MLLLEN．How many of these sessional clerks are on the list this sear？

Mr．SPEAKER．Twenty－nine，including the permanent clerks．

Expreses between the House and the
Government Printing Office．．．．．．．．．． Stiri
Mr．Mr．MCLLES．Is any part of this for the service of the present year？

Mr．©PEAKER．Les，this sion is to pay for the service daring this session．There are two mes－ sengen who get Si a day for a arrying the express between the House of Commons and the lrinting Office．The assumption is that the session will last $1(M)$ ，lays．hut，if not．the full amount will not be praid．

Mr．Mr．Mraras．

Sessional Mresengers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．inig40
Mr．Mr．MCLLEEN．Hou many acosinal mes－ sehgers are kept？

Mr．SPEAKER FOHEDive．
Mr．Mr．MULLE．N．Has the experience of past gears shown that there is a necessity for that inmilxer ？

Mr．slek．thfR．Ves：the information I hate is that they are fully occupied．that the business of the session revpures thena all．

## Sessional Messensere in the Library．．．．S．Sis

Mr．MulloldfiN．Why was it comsidered necessary to make this inerease grant？

Mr．SPEAKKR．I atm inclined to think that this was on aceormut of the lengeth of last session． These messengers were on the sime lasis ats the other messengers of the Honse，aml．while they were to receive $\leqslant-2 y$ for the session，they weme given the option of taking sis． $\sin$ a day：and I pre． smme that this amomat is to make the same allow． ance to these men that was mate to the other forts－tive messengers of the Hense．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Priming paper, printing ami biuding }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr．CAski．（ian the Minister well us from whom this paper was inolght ？

Mr．Bow EI．L．It was from the eontractens．I think from biatere Ellis．but 1 ath mot sure．
 pilliy ：

Mr．Bowlili．I will timl out．
Further expenditure in commection with the Frathehice Act－Printing voter：lists．de．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Etin！．ran
Mr．NOMERVILILE．Is this for the printing of the preliminary lists，or the printine of the tinal lists by the Printing Burcall：

Mr．Boll EI．I．It must le：the final lists．hiti I will not spatk pesitively on that．

Mr．soll ERVILLEF．Where would we find the cost of printing the preliminary list ？

Mr．fillifil．．That would le taken out of the general vote．The vote is taken in loulk，and the cinst of printing the preliminary list woulh $\mathrm{In}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ． patiol ont of that vote．

## Jamaica Exposition（revote）．．．．．．．．．Sib，ぶi＂

Mr．Mr．MULILEN．How much hats this Jamaica Exposition cost us altogether ？

Mr．（ARLINti．The total is a tritle less than S $21,(\mathrm{MN})$ ，not including the homorarime given to Mr． Alam Brown．
Mr．ClNEN．How much wats that：
Mr．（ARIINI：SZ，（MW）．
Mr．Mo．MLILI．F．N．How much has Mr．liown lrawn in connection with these serrices？

Mr．CARIINI：I camot give the exact amount． hut I think the total amount that he received for services out of the original vote，Was hetween two and three thousaml．for all his travelling ant other expenses．

Mr．（＇AsFiv．And there is two thomsimel hesides．

Mr. ('AKLIMt: les. Two thousimi was roted lazt sixoion.
 four amd tive thomatmel altogether.

Mr. ('ARISN: Inclulinge all the travelling expenses.

Mr. Mo.MCLLIF.S. (Hut of the total sum reterl of $\operatorname{sig}$ (ank in connettion with the Jamaica Fxhitition. he has ancomuted for some $\mathfrak{*} 3,(M n)$. That
 Where has the rest $\underset{\text { Whe? }}{ }$ How has that leren distihuterl?

Mr. eARIINi: Topaty the whole expenses of the experlition from legining to ent. ineluding freights of $\boldsymbol{o}^{\text {a }}$ mathan exhibits to Damaica. expenses of the (iommissioner and assistants at lamaica, With their travelling expenses going and coming. their living expenses, alll rathering the exhibits from the different purts of the Dominion. The freight is a rery large purtion of the expense. amounting (o) alxut Sī(Mx) altogether.

Mr. Me.MCLILEN. Wits amy orher persom sent fimm (anala with Mr. Brown?

Mr. (…RLINA. Ves. he had an assistatht. Mr. Dimosk. of Halifax. a gentleman who had at great deal of experience in exhibitions: he wats at the Lomblon Expasition, amt. I melieve, the Philadelphia Exhibition, and is a rery ermperent man. He atcermpanied Mr. Brown to damaica, amd remaimerl there mitil the evhibition closed.

Mr. Me.MEl.l.EN. What wats he allowed for this service?

Mr. (OARINI: Five dollams at day amblhis livine amd tavelling expenses.

Mr. BOWEILL. If the hom. gentleman will turn to page endi-h, he will time the particulars mimitely set down, the cost of the experlition mutil the lst of July last, amominting to $\leq 13,0 \mathrm{MW}$

Mr. LANI:Fil.IER. 1 umlerstand that a certain mumber of copies of newspapers were bought and distrihnted at the damaica Exhihition. I wouhd like to know whether it is a fact. how many coples were lxoght, and how much was paid for them?

Mr. CARLINi: I really camont give the hom. gentleman the information asked for just mow. hint I will le glad te get it for him.

Mr. LANI:ELIERE I have information from jarties who went to the damaica Fixposition. that they sial a large number of coppies of the Eimpion distributed there. Of course they conhl not tell whether these papers hiad luen luringht amil paid for by the dovermment: and 1 think it would be of great interest to the comuntry to know whether it is af fact that these coppies of the Fimpion were bought and paid for be the Govermment amd listributerl bromelcast in Jaimaica.

Mr. SOMERVILI.E. On page B-थIt. Mr. Brown

 mentioned.

Mr. CARLINA: No. I think I stated to the hon. gentleman that his expenses. all told, except the honorarium that was given, was something letween two and three thonsamd dollars. The honorarimm was voteal hy Parliament last session. These payments were taken out of the vote of sim, (Mn).

Mr. sompRCILI.E. I dos mot exactly milerstamel how Mr. Brown couht Ix petill for his services in comnection with the lamaica Fixhihitien when hewats a member of this Hanse.

Mr. (CARLIN: He was mot paid for his services. but his expenses were paid in comnection with the expmation. and the rote that was given last year was the reward for his services.
Mr. Casfy. He eoullil mot posibly have ex-
 is put down as all allowance for services and expenses. There is mo doubtr that it is to paty looth servies and expemses, and we afterwarels maile him apresent of siguni which the hom. gentleman calls an honoratimm. Now we timl that Mr. Dimorek: services cons st, di!. his living allowances are only a matter of şot. I do not suppase Mr. Bmon:s living expelnses, therefore, conlil have lefen more that st, (Mn). The rest of this S3.(Mn) mast hate beenfor Mr. Brownis services.

Mr. CARLISt: The allowance Wat manle for expenses, amd he frew money from time to time for his expeluses in connection with the exhibition.

Mr. (ANEX. Persenal expenses?
Mr. ©ARLINi: Ves : he travelled from onte part of the lhminion to the other, and this was to pay his tavelling expenses. malway expenses, the expenses of going to datmaica, ond also his expernses while there.

Mr. ('ANF. It would It much more satisfac tory if the some course hat heenfollowed with Mr. Brown as in the aase of Mr. Dinnek. Ihetails are given of Mr. Diments expenses: living allowance. so much : fates, so much : pullmans. su much : calks, so mich: liverg, so mbeh ietails are given of all these expenses, amb then he is paid sit a day for so many days. In the case of Mr. Bromn his services and expenses are all lmmped tugether, and vou cammot tell. on the face of this statement, bow much of this has been phid for services amil how much for expenses, and so ons. But it is an undosubted fatet that on the face of these atcomints he was paid for his services. The Auditor dieneral certainly would not put it in that way muless the wouchers showed that some of the chergues were drawn for services as well as for expenses. I hopre the Minister will explain how it is that he came to le patil this sum.

Mr. CARLIN: 1 camunt explain any further. The late member for Hamilton was a very etticient mam. he was employed over 3 (x) days, and his total expenses was :omething like S3.(M) . That wouhl include: his travelling expenses. living expenses. and expenses at lamaioa, and of course, anything that accurred there for which he was responsille as the head Commissioner for Camada.

Mr. CANE:. I No not ask the hom. Minister to give us the details now : I ask him to explain how it was that Mr. Brown came to lex paid for his services while a member of this Honse? That is the way it is entereal here.

Mr. (ARLINi: I stated to the hon. gentleman that he was not paid for his serviees.

Mr. CANEX. The aecounts sily he was.
Mr. (CARLINE: I can only sily that he uatspaid i his expernses for the exhibition.

Mr. Bowlill The hon. sentleman inom West Figin (Mr. (asey) maxt be awate that sometimes errors creep into the Atulitor dieneral's Report. Dne was brought under our notice the other night, which statend that a man had leven superamuated threeyeats inefore he was appointerl. There is mo conolt that it was all moror of the printer.

## Mr. ('ANF. That wats a misprint.

Mr: Bollel.l. It might lx. still it wat si worved, and the attention of the Honse wats called to it, and fanlt was foum with the diovermment, although it was a palpable printer'servor. I think the Minister of Agrieulture will sete, on reflection. that this wom " services" should not be there, le. caluse I have a very distinct recollection that when Mr. Brown acepteal the prosition he was given to umlerstam that omly his expenses wete to te paid. and the cote of $S_{2}(\mathrm{~m} M$ ) was asked for hy parliament after he hat ceatised to low a member of partiament.

Mr. (Clisk . It was a very neat arrangement.
Sir JOHN THOMPSiN: les. it pleased all purties.

Sir RlCHARI)(`ARTIRIUHY: I would like to have adetailetl acerume of this revote of sios.

Mr. ('ARLISI: It was chiefly for Intereohonial Railway freight in commerion with the steambeat lines.
 stamd it detes mot inchele amy persomal expenses of the sort we have leten dise hising?
sir JohN THOMPSOS. No.
Sin RICHARD (CARTIVRIEHT. What were the reasoms? I see some charges here for customs -luties an? whariage. I molerstomel that goonls semt to the exhibition were wix atmitted free hy the . Jimbaica anthorities.

Mr. Boll Ei.I. I will empire ame tell wor later ©ll.

Mr. LA.ANiELIER. I Wo not think that the
 Brown. is a misprint. If gon evompare it with the expenses of Mr. Dimock, Jou will find that Mr. Browns, expenses come tis a great deal more, and I presume that what wats sutficient for Mr. Dimock would be sutticient for Mr. Beown. is they hoth probally livel at the same hotel. The sis, (nn) to Mr. Briwn must le for personal expenses, levanse I see that cablegrams aml cab-hire are charget extra.

Mr. CASEL. It is certainly impossible for his living expenses aml travelling expenses to amommt
 this was a lump, sum which was given to Mr. Brown to cover these expenses and to have a little change in his pocket lesides. I do not understand how the liovernment gave Mr. Brown this lump sum when he was still a member of Parliament. It appears to me to le very like a liveach of the privileges of Parliament.

Mr. BOWVELI. The hon. member for Queleet (Mr. Langelier) will, fromhisownexperience, know that there is a difference between a man who is seut to take charge of an exhibition of this kind, and the position of the Commissioner who tas :o receire ami in many cuases entertain gentlemen coming there. In achlition to that it must lue understome that Mr. Biown was travelling all over
this Dhminion for months lufore he proceteried to lamaica. in order to make arrangements from Halifax to Vameouver for the mansportation of the articles which were sent there. whereas Mr. Dimork proveeledfrom his home at Truro. I think, (w. Jamaica. A gentleman in Mr. Brown's pasition wonh have to spend more than $\mathbf{x i}^{5}$ aclay: When it is mblerstonal that Mr. Bhown was exiupied in (amadafor months inaking arrangements for the exhibition, and travelling from one emi of the Imminion to the other, it will Ine seen that the sum of $\leqslant 3,(M M)$ Was net $t(x)$ mueh.

Mr. SOMERVILLLF. I think weought to know whether Mr. Bhowis sent in a detailed actrmut, or whether it was a lump sum given to him.

Mr. ('ARLINi. There Wins mo lump sum given to him. He drew different sums of money from time to time for his expenses, and it was hilanceel at $\mathbf{S 3},(6 \mathrm{n})$. Considering that Mr. Rrown was at work for several months in the fominion luefore going to. lamaicat amilue pavition which he cmapien in liamaica. I think that the Honse will sete that the sum is a rery molerate one.

Mr. SOMFRVIL.LF. I think we ought to hate an understambing as to whether an aterount was remered for these expenses. In the Public Accomits Ciommittee we can set the eletails of the expenses of the leputy Ministersamh other ofticials: the omly exerption to that rule leeine in the cose of the Ministers of the Crown and the High Commissioner in Landon. I would like to know if Mr: Bivern has sent in a detabled ateonmt, levaluse. if he- is pur on the sime fonatimg as the Dlimisters atml the High Commissioner, we ought to know it. I have mothing to say agamet Mr. Romums qualititations as Commissioner to the damaita Exhibition. lectunse 1 think he was a rety ethicient sentleman for that pesition, hut, at the sime time, we onght to le put in presession of the facts in regrand on this expenditure.

Mr: Bollfill. 1 have just mevived an explam ation of the customs duties which the hom. member for sonth Uxforl (Sir Richand (artwright) called attention to. It will be remembered that there were a mumber of millers who sent over a larse quantity of form, which was laketi into bread and distributed in the exhihition gratuitously by our Commisiomer. There was also liynor sent by Dr. Walker ami some other distillers. That was also clistrihuted and went inte consumption.

Sir RICHARD (CARTIWR1汭T, limatuitously :
Mr. BOWELL.. I think sa. However. 1 am: speaking from a customs stamlpoint, not in regarel to the generosity of the Commissioner or Mr: Walker: On all articles that went into consumption the damaica fiorernment insisted on the duty being pail. I am informed by the aceomitant of the department that ont of this S6ik4. Ht one humired poumls sterling was paid for wharfage. I am also informed that the adrance mate to Vr. Bivown was $23,2(x)$, of which he returneel sivn to the Receiver lieneral, and the rommilsum of $\mathbf{\$ 3}, 1 \times 4$, was allowed him to cover his expenses.

Mr. CANEI. I Was not aware that this Commissioner eronceived such a stroke of senius for the parpose of securing a large attenclance at the Canaclian exhibit. Certainly he couli not have struck on a better attraction than free whiskey. | That part of the exhihition must have heren crowided
irom the time it was opened matil it thoerd. But 1 home noluxly will tell the Finume Minister alout it. I understamd that the hous. sentleman is not very well at present, and if he heand that the Cimadian exhibit had been the seene of free whiskey, 1 am sure that he would betome much worse. But the hon. Mimister of Agrienture has not answered the question yet whether Mr. Krown has put in a detailed account of his expenses We do not expect him to remember that detailed accombt, but we wish to know whether or not it was put in: 1 also wamt him to tell us, if he can. with sume appresech to detail. what lenetits have aterved to our commerce with the West lndies on atevomt of this exhibition, which chet ussio, (乍m enld:

Mr. CARLIN:. A detailed acomant was mot seme in, nor wats it pasible for Mr. Brown to ketp a detaiked accom of his expenses from the time he commencel metil the exhbition was arte. He is a genteman in whom we had great enor. tidence and he made an excellent Commisioner. We did not tie him down to a detailed account of avey dollar he spent. but we allowed him to draw money ats he needed it to carry out the work entrusted of him. A very excellent report was made to this House by Nir. Bioma last session, and if the hon. genteman will take the trouble to read that report, he will sete that the damaica Exhibition will result very andimtagenesty to the Exminion of Canada.
Mr. CASEL, Of course, we have ahwas hippai considerable quantities of younds to damaica. but 1 anm enguing of the Minister whether. of his knowletge. any increase in the trade has arisen from this exhilitions The report merely paints out how Camada was adrertiset, and what sowel prospects there are for trade. 1 am ashing the Minister whether those prospets have materialized: As is the expenses, it is a most mosual thing not oo require a detailed list of expenses from any commissioner who is sent out at the public expense. The hon. Minister says it would le have for the commisioner to keep an accomut. Why, Mr. Dimock has given a detailed accome of everything paid for him in comuetion with the exhibition, and there are entries in the genemal list even for amomuts as low as sexto. Thy should mot Mr. Brown have kept a detailed accome of his expenses : He has simply heen allowed to draw sexu or (30) from thate to time, saling that it was for expenses, and has benalloweyl, himally, to hamp them all at $\leqslant 3,(0)$ ) to the end of his job, and he has mot luen called upon to tell what he did with the money: This is a most extraorlimary, umcommon anid irregular monle of dealing with a commissioner. experially when that commisioner is a member of this Honse. He has leen allowed to swe whatever he could for himself out of this money, and 1 have no doubt he was able to save a considerable sum ont of it, 1 have every respect for Mr. Brown, but the temptation of save something, when treated that way, would be almost toe much for the virtue of any one of us, if we were allowed to draw on the treasury whenever we wisheel, withont giving any aceome of what we did with the money. 1 think that before he rot the present of s2,0以u he should have beth reyuired to tell what he did with the $\mathbb{*}$,,$(x)$ which he hat already got.

Mr. sOMERVILLE Ithink this is a hati precerleut to establish, experially in veew of the lact that a commisioner will skin be appminted for the Columbia Exhibition at Chicaste lle ousht to know whether the ciovernment intemi to paraue this system in the foture. 1 de mot charge Mr. Brown with leing guity of appropriating say of this money for his own fenctit : hat it is well known that the liovermment require a detailed ater sum of all expenses of this chamater tromath their othicers: and 1 madenstamd. from the whidenve siven lefore the Phble Acymats Committex. that the Aubitor feneral would not sumetion the payment of axpenses without leing furmished with a detailed : tecomar of them. If the dioneroment bave atopped the principle with resard of Mr, Alam Rexnow, the Commissioner to the damaica Exhehiton. that he may be at bikery to spend just what he setes tit one his personal expenses withent rembering an acrumbt. Why should mot the comminsobets to be sent to Chienso he pur on the sime fosetimy ? 1 think it woud le well for the dionermathe in future to insist on a detained ancome of allexpenses In fiete. 1 thank it is the duty of the Amaitor denetal to serthat no such atrwints arv paill withore detaik being furmisheyl.

Mr. MAMCLLLES. I do mot wish to utter at womlagainst Mr. Brown : probelhy ne ketter mate combl have leen cheven to attem that exhbinion on hehalf of Canala. The only thing to te object. eal to is the primiple of allowing expenses of this kind without reymixims a proper acoumat. White 1 Ao not for a monemt impute to Mr. Brownamy improper action, while lam quites sure be is alkive it. as far as 1 know, ambl hatennown him for twentytive vears, it would he very mach thetter in comestion with matters of this kimi that a detailed state-
 taken to the expenditure amd sn that an expemhture
 similar outhay in future sears With regand to the remarks of the hom. Minister of Agriculture with resam to Comadian whisker we sent wer there. 1 am not surprised at it. These perple have a perfeet right to semel their liguor to any part of the work, hut that a commision of that himd shoma le used for the parpose of sevuriag a market in that particuker commentity is not. 1 think, in acesond with the genemal sentiment of the commry, sund 1 am certainly astomished that the Minister of Finames. who is imdebed in a srat measume to his temper. :ance principhes for his pasition befome the comers. shonhi acymester in ampthiny of the kind. I womid like in this commection to ask the hom. gentleman if there was any exhibition of ale or lextr abs:

Mr. SomERTILLE. As 1 melentamd the whiskey was given as a gratuity by the distillers.

Mr. CARLING: Thetionernment paid the dury:
Mr. SOMERVILIE. Ami 1 suppane the pehbidrank the whishey:

Mr. M.MILILFN. Was there any exhbition of ale or angthing of that kime:

Mr. CARLNC: 1 ammot prepered to aly. If the hom. gentleman will look at the provedare ino.k. he will ser a list of the articles. Prokably there Nas

Nr. CAski. They were givell us iner, fow:
Mr: CARLINE. I lare sig.

Mr. Mr.MULLFN. I am mot making any reflection on the hon. rentleman, hut I have not read all the report, and thonght the Minister would know whether there was an exhibition of ale or not.
Mr. (ARLING. If the hon. gentleman will reat the report he will get all the information.

Mr. Mr.MULLLF. No, he will mot get it all.
Mr. (ANEY. I will just call attention to the fact that Mr. Brownis predecessor as member for Hamilton, Mr. Witton, wats sent to the Vienna Exhibition in $1 s_{i}: 3$, while a member of the Honse. and was paid nothing hut his hare expenses. That was a precedent which the foremment should have followed in this case, instead of allowing Mr. Brown to draw without limit, amd not call upon him to give an aceount of what he did with the money. That is a precedent which shoull not lee allowed, and I think it would be proper for the Public Accounts Committee to denami from the Giovermment, or from Mr. Brown if the diommant have not got it, an account of his expenser.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To emplete the Census-(liaremor } \\
& \text { (ieneral's warrant, sia, } 0 \text { (0) . ......... } \$ 95,000
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr. Mr.MCLILEN. What was the original estimate of the estimated cost of the cemsus?

Mr. CARLISt: It is very difficult to makean estimate of what world be the cost. We expected it would cost fully or about the amome we are asking now. The total amount will be about Sien, (N0 0 , inchuling this rote. I expect this will complete the census, anl that all the information will he realy in the comse of a month or two, certainly lefore the lst of luly.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworthi. How som will the first volume of the census, in its completed form, be out:

Mr. (ARLINI:. I think there are alreaty four or five halletins issued, and two more will he published in the course of a few days. I cannot say When the first volume will be coit. The last time the densus was taken it lasted two or three years.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). I suppose it will be issued in the same form as lefore, in volumes, from time todime, with the different sections:

Mr. CARLING. Jes.
Mr. CAsFiV. It seems strange that while the popalation tumed ont so much less than expected, the expense shonll turn out so mach more than the estimate, although the payment for taking the census is so much per head.

Mr. CHARLTON. How many volunes will be issued, and are the statistics to he placed hefore the public in the same form as before:

Mr. CARLING. The table will he made alphabetically this time, and the number of volames will he about the same.

## World's Columbian Exposition........ $\$ 5,000$

Nir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. This is an important item as regards the possible effect that may be produced on our trade. What plan is it proposed to adopt, aml what sum will be ultimately required :

Mr. ('ARLING. It will be difticult at present to give the actual sum required. Sin, (MO) of this sum is reguired now for preliminary steps. l'ro.
fessor Nammers, who is chief director of the Experimental Fiam and has charge of all the experimental farms we have now, has been appointerl Commissioner. He was thought to be the mast suitable man for the position, as he has had to clo with nearly all the exhibitions that have taken place. He has had to do with the Plilatelphia and the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions, and is thoroughly up in agricultural matters. He is appointed without salary. He already receives a salary as chief director of the farm and no addition will he made to his satary as commissioner for the work he performs as chief commissioner. He hats already applied to the board of directors for space and has secured a certain quantity, and weare now in communication with the different provinces to get their assistance in making our exhibits a success. I know that it is the desire of the fovernment, and I am sure it will he the lesire of the House, that the Canadian exhibit shall be the best we can possibly make. Our exhihits at Philarielphia were creditable to the Dominion of (auada, and the exhibits at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition did Canala great credit, and I amsure that, under the management of Professor samoders and with the support that will he given to him, the exhihition at (Chicago will lec a credit to the Dominion.

Mr. CHARITON. The hon. gentleman is perfectly eonrect in saying that our exhibition in Philadelphiat in 18 gif was a creditable one. but I doubt whether the exhibition to be made in Chicago will place before the world much evidence of onir pros gress in mandactures since that time. 1 worlal ask if it is the intention of the (iovermment to erect a building in (Chicago as most of the southen states and European powers are doing, or whether it is intended to use the buildings ereeted hy the exhibition authorities:

Mr. (ARLING. It is not the intention of the diovernment to erect a huilding, as I understand sufficient space has heen given us for all the articles that we may desire to exhibit. I think at Philatdelphia we had something like If; (KK) feet, and we have now from (hicago the refusal of I 1 (M), (KN) square fect.

Mr. (HARLTON. . Sin the expense of erecting huildings will not he necessary :

Mr. CARLIN(i. No.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Does the hon. gentleman intend to pursme the same course in regard to Pro. fessor Saunders that he has pursued in reference to Mr. Brown : Is Professor Saunders to draw on the Govermment for what he thinks fit, or is he to receive a fixed sum, or give an account of his expenses: I mblerstand from the Minister that he is not to receive any salary other than that he now receives, and I think we ought to know whether he will hate to give a detailed account of hisexpenses or not.

Mr. (ARLIN(: I think, under the rule of the Civil Service, and Mr. Saunders being a civil servant, he will have to give a detailed account.

Mr. CASET. The erection of buildings maty be a little extra expense, but it tends to advertise the country a great deal more than a mere exhibit in the interior of the general building. If people see a building with the name of Chili or Peru over it, they lecome interested, and if they saw a buik. ing with the Dominion flag over it as distinguished

Mr. Cablive.
from the British ensign, they would take more interest in that than if the exhibits were placed in the main hoikling. 1 simply throw this out as a conversational suggestion. I know that in any exhibitions which 1 have heen present at, these exhibits which were kept apart from the main buililing attacted more attention than the others.

Nr. (HARLTON: Has the (iovermment made any estimate as to the probable cost that will he incurred in connection with the exhibition in (hicacra? We have here a vote of Sithon, but of conuse that is only a mere item.

Mr. CARLIN(i. The Supplementary Estimates for 18!2 93 will show what we expect in addition to this vote.

Mr. FFATHERSTON. I should like to know What encomagement the fovermment propose to offer for the exhilition of live stock at Chicagos?

Mr. (ARILN:. The intention is to pay the freight chatges on the cattle that go to Chicago. The question of insurance has heen discussen with the live Stock Association, and I have promised to consider and liscuss that with my colleagues.

Mr. EEATHERNTON. I would like to know What system the ciovermment will adopt in the selection of stock which is to be sent from Canala to Chicago :

Mr. (ARLINi. That question has not been settled. I met a deputation from the Ontario Live Ntock Association in reference to that question, and whether we shall make the selection or whether it shall he mate by the Provincial fovermments is yet to hee conisidered.

Mr. CASEI. Another point is in reference to the appointment of Mr. Saunlers as commissioner to this exhibition. No doubt. Mr. Saunders will be an excellent commissioner, but he has to look after the experimental farms, and who will perform that duty while he is looking after the exhibition ? It will take him nearly a year, if not a whole year. It appears from the statement of the Minister that it took Mr. Brown a year to look after the small exhibition in Jamaica, and certainly it must take Mr. Saunders a year to look after this very important exhibition in Chicago. During that time, he will not be able to give his attention to the experimental farms. It seems to me that this shows the inadvisability of appointing any one connected with the public service to perform any rluty outside of his own position. Let every one stick to his own business. No donlit Mr. Saunders would make a good commissioner, but he cannot be an efficient director of these farms and an efficient commissioner at the same time. I think the fiovernment should have appointed as commissioner some gentleman who had no other duties to conflict with this. There are many gentlemen who are as well acquainted with agriculture as Mr. Saunders, or even more so, because Mr. Saunders has heen more a horticulturist abl a fruit-grower than anything else, and there are others who are acpuainted with the manufacturing interests who might have made as good commissioners as Mr. Saunders. Now Mr. Saunders is to be paid for one thing while he is away performing other duties. He is to be paid for doing duties that he cimnot possibly perform while he is doing other cluties which do not belong to his office. This mixture of responsibilities will certainly involve a
loss in one direction or the other. Fither he will neglect his duties as commissioner to attend to the farms, which I think is not likely--bectuse the commissioner's cluties will he the Giore pleasant of the two--or he will neglect his duty as director of the experimental farms to attend ta his commissionership, which is, probahly, the shape the affair will take. I think that the (iovernment have made a great mistake in taking it man who has such important duties to perform in Canada, to represent us at Chicago.

Mr: PATERSON (Brant). Is the Minister aware whether any or all the provinees are taking an interest in this matter, as provinces, and have voted a sum towads it: Has there been any communication, informal or otherwise. with the provinces on this point?

Mr. (ARLINEi. The Necretary of State hats communicated with the different Provincial Governments, informing them that we have been invited by the United States anthorities to take part in the exhibition, and that we have accepted that invitation, and we ask the Provincial (iovernments to join with us in making that exhibition a success. Professor Saunders has been instructed by me to visit the different provinces and consult with the members of the Local Govermments as to what part they will take, and how much they will contribute. It is intended to work in unison with the different Provincial Governments. The exhibition does not come off till May, 1893, aml we are already taking the preliminary steps to see what the Locai fovernments are prepared to do, ạnd I hope to know detinitely in a very few days.

Mr. DALS. I have not been able to hear all that the Minister of Agriculture has said; but I may mention that the (iovernment of Manitobit have already made a grant towards representing that province at the Worlds Fair, and the Legislature of British Columbia have also made a grant. The two provinces united together for the purpose of getting space and erecting a building at Chicago, lut, unfortunately, they were told that they conld not erect a building as they were provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and that Canada alone could erect a building. I sincerely hope that the fovernment will not le niggardly in making the expenditure that will be required in order that Caiada may make a good showing at the Chicago World's Fair. I am satisfied that the position Canadia takes at the fair will do more to promote her welfare than anything that has happene:l since the exhibition of 1876 . I think the Government expended $\$(10), 100$ at the Philatelphia Exhibition, and i hope they will give even a larger sum for the Chicago Exhibition, because it will be a larger exhibition than that of Philadelphia, and Canada is a greater country now than she was in 1876, and we ought to make a greater effort than we did in 1876 to place the resources of this great country before the people of the world who will attend the exhibition in Chicago in 1893.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I do not fully endorse the remarks dropped by the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey). 1 do not think a letter man could be found than Mr. Saunders to discharge the duty of chief in connection with this exhibition. I quite agree with the remarks of the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Inaly). I think we should make every effort to make a creditable exhibition on the part
of C'anada. My opinion is that it is in good hands. At Chicago our country will come into competition with every state in the Union, as well as with the South Americam Rtates. We should spare no effort to make an exhihition that will reflect credit upon Canala, and be the means of bringing before the eyes of the world the commodities we are able to probluce, and the alvancement that our country has made.

Mr. (ASES', I did not say that a hetter commissioner could he foum than Mr. Saumlers, but I wid as goon a one could have been got who had no other duties to perform at home. What I oh, jected to was the appointment of a man as commissioner who had a rery important duty here which he must negrlect in orier to perform the duties of commissioner.

## Quarantine-Cattle disease............ $\$ \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{MN}$

Mr. ('ARLING: The item voted last year for puarantine purposes was really less than it should have heen, and was less than was asked for by the department. It was thought prossible that we might get along with the amount that was roted. In addition to that, we have had cattle disease in Pictou, N.S., that we were determined to stamp out, and a large mumber have been slaughterel.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I would like to ask if the dovermment inspectors had to slaughter a great many hogs last year since the returns were made last Iuly:

Mr. CARLINi. Ves. I think a larger number than usual of hogs have leen slaughtered in the west on accomit of hog cholera. We have taken a larger sum this year than we did in previous years.

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Kailways und Canals-Canadian Pacitic
Railway-Construction - Governor
General's Warrant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 24,050\)
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Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGH'T. Is this the cost of the resent arlitration?

Mr. HAGGART. The cost of the arbitration, to make up the award of the arbitrators.
sir RICHARI) CARTIVRI(iHT. What was the total cost of that arlitration :

Mr. HAGGART. The total amomit of the cost of arbitration that is paid up to date. is $\$ 160,044.665$.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. With or without this $\$ 24,0(0)$ "

Mr. HAgGART. No, that is inclusive of the amount paid by Governor General's warrant.

Sir RICHARD CAR'TWRIGHT. What was the total amount of the awarl :

Mr. HA(XGART. Sin9, $2 \pi \mathrm{~m}$.
Sir RICHARD CAPTURICHT. As a matter of interesting information to the non-legal memhers of the House, perhaps the Minister can tell us what the Canadian Pacific Railway had to pay their lawyers?

## Mr. HAGGART. I lo not know.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Supposing that they paid as much, or a little more than we paid, and I rather think they paid a good deal more, it would appear, and it is interesting to know, that the total cost pretty nearly equals the total amount of the award.

Intercolonial Railway -Increased accommodation at St. John.... ..........S1, 1 , $8:$
Mr. Mcallene. Is the trale at St. Iohn increasing so that there is a necessity for this expenditure:

Sit JOHN THOMPSON. This amomit is to compensate a propriter that was expropriated some time ago. The department was alliseal to pay the money into court.

Cape Breton Railway:
. 48.5 (M)
Mr. Ma MULLEN. Is this line nearly finished ?
Mr. HAdiliAR'T. I think this about finishes it.
Mr. (AASEV. How near is the milway completed:

Mr. HAtidiAPT. lt is completerl.
Mr. (ASE). This is the last?
Mr. HAGilaR'T. Jes.
Ridean Canal-Exuenses of valuator, settlement of claims, icc.. .................. \&ic( $(x)$

Mr. McDULLEN. My recollection is that since I came into Parliament we have always had a claim for the Ridean Camal fooding lands. I do not notice it in commection with other canals, and I think we ought to make an emd of it here.

Sir RI(HARD) CARTWPI:HT. I should like to know how it came to flood in that locality, because that is a locality in which I think the land danages must have been settled forty years ago:

Mr. HAGidA'T. It does seem to me there should be an end to these claims, hat they seem interminahle.

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. I an: surprised that there should be claims of this kind. hecause I happen to know that the water has been very low in the Rideau (anal for the last 3 years.

> St. John Custom House-Clenring away debris of burut edifice, fencing ground; renting, fitting up sndfurnishing temp.orary quarters for public offices, \&cp. $\ldots \$, 100$

Mr. FLINT. Has there been an official encpuiry into the cause of that disastrons fire"

Mr. OUIMET. Immediately after the fire took place, Mr. Eurart, one of the architects of the department, was sent down there to make in enquiry as to the origin of the fire, and the extent of the damage done, and also to look for accommodation for the different officers who were engaged in the building. He only returned yesterday and I am waiting for his full report. In the meantime a building has been found to. uccommodate the different departments, for a rental of $\$ 3,000$ a year. Immediate steps will be taken to clear away the debris, and 1 am very glad to sty that; according to the summary report before nie, we will be able to restore the building at a cost of alout $\$ 100,000$. It originally cost about $\$ 338,000$ ). This sum of $\$ 4,000$ is 9 reyuired to pay for the enquiry, the clearing of the debris, the purchase of furniture for the different offices in the temporary building, and also to pay the rental to the 1st of July.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTY I suppose the building is not entirely destroyed?

Mr. OUIMETT. No: the walls will he utilized.

Sir RICHARDCARTWRIGHT. We have hat under discussion once or twice in old times of this House, theexperliency, in view of the large amomes we have lost by fires, of doing one of two things: Either to insure these miscellaneous buildings of ours all over the Dominaon, which I think could he done on reasonably morlerate terms probably in a way that would save a great deal of money: or else make all the more expensive buildings sul)stantially fire-proof. I lo not think nowadays that the rifference in cost would be very great. Hias the Minister given any attention to that suliject?

Mr. OUIMET. Thequestion was brought to my attention, and I was toll that it had been decided that we had so many buildings, that it would be better for the Government to insure themselves. As to the suggestion of the hon. gentleman that all the important buildings to he erected by the Govarmment are to be male fire-proof, the suggestion has already receivel due attention from the department and in fuiure will be followed as much as possible.

Mr. FRASER. I might ask if the dovermment, in insuring their own huildings, placed the amount of the insurance money as a fund to meet losses on such fires as this:

Mr: OUIMET. It might le done in that way, but it would only be a matter of book-keeping after all. There is no special fund provided now.

Mr. BORI)EN. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he can give us any informationas to the origin of the fire in the custom-house at St. .John.

Mr. OUIMET'. I cammot as yet.
Mr. BORDEN. Wias there any night watchman in charge of that building?

Mr. OUIMFT. There was, and the building was planned to le fire-proof when huilt in $185^{\circ}$.

Mr. BORDEN. I happened to be at St. John a day or two after the fire oecurren, and it was common rumour on the street that there was no one in charge of the builling, but that the most reckless carelessness prevailed in regard to it : and it was thought that the matter ought to be very carefully investigater. I was also told that although the building was fire-proof, the iron doors dividing the rlifferent sets of offices were not closed, and not the slightest precaution had been taken against fire on the night before the fire occurred. If these statements are true, and I heard them on very reliable authority, some one must have bhundered or have been guilty of extreme carelessness and inattention to iluty.

## Quebec Drill Hall-To complete payments to coutractors and architects. $\$ 332$ in

Sir RICHARD (:ARTWRIGH'T. What is the total cost of this deill hall ?

Mr. OUIMET. This rote is reguired to pay the contractors the balance which the department acknowledges to le due to them on the contract and on the award that was made to them for extras. The amount claimed by them for extras and damages was $\$ 28,000$; the amount recognized by the Government was $\$ 1,5(00$, and this amount, added to the moneys now in the hands of the department, will make that up. When this balance is paid, the total cost of the building will have heen 966,722.

> St. Vincent de Paul PenitentiaryAdditional amount required....... $\$ 14$, ory

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. What is this for:

Mr. OUIMET'. This amount is necessary to pay for the materials furnished during the year, for which we have no money left from the vote of last year, which. from some oversight, was very limited. It was only sif,(KN) when it ought to have leen $52 x,(x N)$.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGH'T. Does this complete all the repairs which the Department of Justice hare askel for at that penitentiary, so far as the stonework is concerned?

Mr: OUIMET. The main building is all completerl now. This is towards the construction of the lxumdary wall, the completion of which will tinish the woik on the penitentiary.

> Otawa Pust Office. Custom house. dee.To make good damage by fire.............ow

Sir RICHARD (ARTWRlGHT. How was that fire calased:

Mr. OLIMET. The fire acemed on the lith of January last in the upper part of the builling, probalily through the negligence of some emplove. Very fortunately the whole builling was not ilestroyed, and this amount will he sufficient to repair it.

Sir RI(:HARD (ARTTWRIGHT. I suppose all empuiry was male. Wias the employi identitied:

Mr. OUIMET'. No: our euquiry could not go any further after we found that the fire originated in a special rom occupied by several employes.

Sir ADOLPHF CARON. I may siy that there was no negligence. We investigated the canses of the fire, and no negligence on the part of any of the employés conld he traced. The fire originated in a room, ind it is impossible to discover how it occurred.

Sir RICHARJ) (AKTWRI(iHT. Is the build. ing supposed to be fire-proof:

Mr. UUIMETS. No.
Harbours and Rivers-General repairs
and improvements, Maritime Pro-
vinces..................................... 3 , 3 , (nn

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. How is this to be expeniled:

Mr. OUIMET'. The amount of $\$ 4,(M X)$ was voted last year for genemal repairs and improvements to harhours and rivers. Of that amount, $\$ 1,32(6$ have already been expended, and to complete the year a further amount of $\$ 3,(X N)$ is required.

Mr. BORDEN. Will the hom. gentleman state the places at which this expenditure is to take place?

Mr. OUIMETS. I could not state exactly. There is St. Mary's, West Morden, anl a number of other places.

Mr. PERRE. I would ask the hon. gentleman if the Government intend going on hlasting the rock in Cascumpec Harbour? They spent already $\$ 16$,000 there, and do not seem inclined to do anything further. As I said in this House years ago, the plan the Government adopted for blasting the rock was not a proper plan, as after blasting it they allowed it to remain on the lottom. There is a
great deal mone work to be shone there, and it is not fair that this harlonur should he nerelected.

Mr. OUIMFET. Since the hom. gentleman has drawn my attention to the harkour of ('ascmmpes 1. have given instructions to the chief engineer to make a repent. athel in a sery few days I will be in a position to tell the hom. gentleman what the de:partment propose to do.

## (ienemal repairs and improvements-

 Harbour and River Works, Quebec.81 (MN)
Mr. HEVLIN. Hats anything leeen lome in connection with the deepening of the Lieve River between Buckingham townand High Rapids: I luring the last few years trattic has developed considerahly on this partion of the river. A short time aron a latige sum was expended in constructing locks, but it Was said, I know not whether on the hest anthority or mot. that the locks would not prove as usefulas they might be if the river be not deepened between the town and the locks to enable larger ressels to pass through. I trust that an engineer will be sent to report on the work proposed to he: constructed last rear, and that his report will be acted 1 m .

Mr. OC゙IMFAT. I ann promise the hom. gentleman that I will take a note of his enyuiry and give the reguired information as som as possible.
Nova scotia, Prince bdward Islaml
and New Brunswick- idditional
:imonnt required for dredging.......

Mr. PERKI. On referring to the retum which I asked for a few days ago, whiel is now on my
 ! 11 , S10. 114 are allowed tolse expended on piers and wharves in Prince (ounty. Out of that we have but the small anomit of $\operatorname{Sin}\left(\mathrm{ONO}_{\mathrm{N}}\right.$ expemded. That is what 1 complain of : I belice that the whole of that will not lee expemled. In fact. in Prince Edward Island we have only one drealge, ant it can only do half of what is reguired. I think El. $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ (x) would cover all the expenses of that irealge. I am not going to blame the present Minister of Public Works for this. I believe that he will do what is right. but I have knawn that crealge not to commence work until June and even later, though it should commence early in May. The Minister of Public: Works must remember that we are paying the captain of that dredge son a month, whether the dredge is working or not. When the ice is away from the straits, he should he ordered to go there at once. I have known the dredge not to commence until the ISth.July, and even in one year not until Octoleer, while the captain was strutting alout the streets of Charlottetown working for the (iovernment candidates. I hope the present Minister of P'ublic Works will not allow such injustice as this to be done to the people of Prince Edward Island. I hope the Govermment will order this dredge to go there as early as possible, and will also senl another dredge there. Perhaps the harbours in Prince Eilward Island reguire more dredg. ing than the harbours elsewhere, but we cannot help that. The Island was not made under our control, and the Dominion of Canada was very glad to get the Island. The Dominion swallowerl Prince Edward Island, and they should do what is fair to it, and I hope the Minister of Public Works will do justice to the people of that province.

Mr. Perry.

> Manitoba-Adiitic al amount fordredg-
> ing.. ...... ................................ 33.006

Sir RICHARI)('ARTWRIAHT. Where is that to he expenterl:

Mr. OLIME:T. At the month of the Red River where it comes into Lake 1 Fimmipeg .

Nir RI('HARI) (ARTWRIGHT. What is the combition of that just mow: What depth of chamel have we got:

Mr. OUIMFT. The dreapes were used from ome. 1891, to improve the chammel at the west ent of the river. This amount is refuired to keep the dreiges at work and complete the work they have alrually commenced.

> 3ridge over the Ohl Nans River at Fort Macleod (revote of hapsedamuant) ... $\$ 10,100$
 to complete the bridge:

Mr. OLIMET. The bringe was completed last fall. The total cost was $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{-1}$.s(k). This is to pray the contratere the balance.

> salaries and rent of utfive in comection with the insection of catte shifment: in England.
sir RICHARD (ARTWRIAHT. Will yon give us a little detail in regirel to this:

Mr. TUPIPER. This is tamler the Aet of last year by which two inspectors were appointed at the port of Montreal, and these inspectors were given a salary of Sl.(MN) each, and the amome we expect to collect from the 2 cents a head rate which has been imposel on the cartle will vover the cost. This is practically to pay for the expenses of the inspectors and the ottice rent for this year.

Sir RICHARD) (ARTWRIGH'T. What are their duties to le:?

Mr. TUPPER. They are inspectors under the Act of last session, to examine amb see that the ship is fit and is properly arranged in order to carry cattle from : Cinatian port to an English port. In this anatter, we are working in accord with the Board of Agriculture in England, and thus we are able to keep up the shipment of live cattle, which was at one time seriously threatened. This provision is intended to make sure that proper stalls are made and that the fittings are all right in order to stand tempestuous weather.

Mr. Mc:MILLAN (Huron). Has a plan lreen alopted by which each stall is male sufficiently wide for the animal, according to the regulations. 0 feet X inches:

Mr. TUPPER. We were not in a position ${ }^{\text {a }}$ apply the law until almost the end of last seasom, but, from the time these inspectors were appointed, I do not think any ships went out without coniplying with the regulations. At all events those were the instructions given, and no complaints have reached me since.

## Fisheries Intelligence Burean - Certain persons rt $\$ 15$ each for services in comparing and forwarding daily reports.. 3420

Sir RICHAR1) CARTWRI(iHT. What is the precise cluty these men perform:

Mr. IUPPPER. They are alrearly in the service, and that is why their names appear here, in order
that we may have authority to pay them. They are nearly all customs officers, and they are on the coast where the movements of the fish occur. They pursue the sime service as is performed in Norway, where they send to the central office daily statements as to the appearance of the mackerel on the coast, and bulletins are published so that the tishermen can govern themselves accordingly. As the hon. gentleman knows, the movement of the fish is variable along the coast. This system has been in force now for two years and has been found to be more valuable each year.

> Fisheries-To provide for allowances and expenses to commissioners............ $\$ 1,100$

Sir RI(.HARD) CARTWRIGHT. Who are the commissioners. and what allowances have they been in the habit of receiving?

Mr. TUPPER. They are the commissioners who have lately been holding a very exhaustive enguiry into the fisheries of British Columbia. The nankes of these commissioners are Mr. Higgins, Speaker of the Lacal Assembly. 1 believe, of the Province of British Columbia: Mr. Armstrong, the Sheriff of New Vestminster; and Mr. Wilmot, Superintendent of Fishery Culture, of the Fisheries Department. The tisheries of that province are exceedingly important, and at the instance of people there, this diovermment, a year ago, alopted a system of reanlations. But there has been a great deal of friction in connection with these regulations, and the chief puint that has been raised by those interested in the fishing industry in British (Columbia, was that the experience of alunst all the officers who advised the Government in commection with these matters, was gained in the castern provinces where the habits of the -tish were different. and where the circumstances were unlike those on the Pacific coast. After enleavouring, so far as possible, to obtain full information, the fiovermment deemed it expedient to appoint this Commission of two local gentlemen of high stamding. associated with an otficer upon whose views the liorermment had, to a large extent, depended in connection with the regulations. They have been oceupied about sixty days, and a very large amount of testimony has been taken, which, I have no doult, will be vituable, and is now ready for consideration. This amount is taken to cover the expenses of this Commision.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Government of North-West Territories } \\
& - \text { Schools } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\
& \hline 26,700
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr. DEWIDNES'. This is to complete the cost of education in the North-West. and to pay expenses in connection therewith up to the end of the year. Last year the sum asked for was $\$ 119,000$. S100,000 only was roted, and it is found that we shall require this amount in order to carry out the obligations of the present Assembly in regard to their schools. List year I stated that we were under the impression that the amounts paid to the teachers in the North-West were excessive, and that was intimated to the authorities in the North-West during the course of last session. When they received the information it was so late that they were unable to advise the trustees who had engaged their teachers, and therefore could take no means to reduce the salaries. However, during the last session of the Legislative Assembly they passed an amendment to their school ordinance
which has reduced the salaries some 20 or 20 per cent. But they were under obligation to pay the indebtedness they had incurred under their former engagement with the teachers, and this is to pay the balance.

Mr. LaNDERKIN. Is this to pay the teachers in public schools ?

Mr. DEWINNEY. Yes.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Are the schools denominational?

Mr. DEWIDNEY. These are public schools, and union and separate schools.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Are all the public school teachers in the North-West paid ly this Government?

Mr. DENWDNEY. Yes.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). What system of inspection is there for these schools?

Mr. DEIVDNEX. These schools are very closely inspecterl.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Is there no revenue mised in the North-West for the purpose of defraying the expenses of public schools other than that provided by this Government?

Mr. DEWWNES. They have got a general revenue, but the whole of their revenue does not exceed $\$ 40,000$, although they expect to raise a larger amount in the future. Conserguently, this House has to make up the balance which this revenue is insutficient to meet.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. In that case we are paying alout $\$ 140 .(100)$ or $\$ 1: 01.000$, against $\$ 40.000$ raised in the Territories, as 1 understand the hon. gentleman. Now, that seems altogether out of the way to saddle on the people of Canala. What is the number of pupils in the schools the hon. gentleman has under his control?

Mr. DEWDNEY. The number of pupils, according to last return, is 3,700 .

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGH']. And the total cost is about $\$ 200,000$ ) ?

Mr. DEWVDNEY. The estimate of this year will be $\$ 123,000$.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. But this is an addition.

Mr. DEWDNEY. It is an addition to the $\$ 100,000$.

It being six oclock, the Committee rose, and the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.
(In the Committee.)
Mr. LANDERKIN. I notice that the Minister informs us that there are 3,700 pupils in the NorthWest and that we spent on them last year nearly $\$ 170,000$. That would be an average of a littile over $\$ 45$ per heal for every pupil in the NorthWest. Can the Minister explain how we spend so much as this?
Mr. DEWDNEY. I cannot understand how the hon. gentleman makes the amount $\$ 170,000$; it was only $\$ 100,000$ last year.

Mr. MoMULLEN. What are the number of school inspectors in the North-West ?

Mr. DEWDNEY. At present there are but four, but previous to the last meeting of the Assembly there were two permanent inspectors at a fixed salary of $\mathbf{S i n} 0$ a year and travelling expenses, and others were appointedtemporarily and paid so much for inspecting each school in the outlying districts.

Mr. McMLLLEN. Are the salaries paid by the Dominion, or do the Territories contribute a portion?
Mr. DEWDNFI. In the vote for the NorthWest Government is included the expenses for the schnols, teachers salaries, expenses of Board of Education, and inspectors travelling expenses. The teachers are engaged by the trustees of different school districts, and formerly we paid $7 \overline{\mathrm{j}}$ per cent of their salaries, and the schooldistrictspay the balance. In some districts large and expensive schools have been built by the trustees of the school districts.
Mr. MoMULLEN. Are the inspectors required to hold a certificate of qualitication ?
Mr. DEWDNEY. They are experienced men and hold a very high class certificate. Very great care is taken in their selection, and I think nearly all of them held similar positions in Ontario before they went to the North. West. The teachers have to holl certificates similar to those in Ontario.
Mr. MoMULLEN. Suppose a man is up there and has no certiticate, how does he ol,tain one?
Mr. DEWDNEY. There is a board of examiners to examine and issue certifiates in the North-West Territories.
Mr. Memulles. Is the average attendance at the schools increasing?

Mr. DENDDEY. It is increasing so rapidly that it is difficult to get school house accommodation. The average allowed under the school ordinance of the North.West Territories is very low, and as it has lirought about a very large number of schools, I believe they propose to increase it. It is very clear that the low average of five, as at present in a school district, would be a very great burden on the people of the Territories, and they have heen toll, and I think they appreciate it, that they will be expected to help themselves in that respect more than they did before.
Mr. McMULLEN. I desire that every facility should be given to secure education for settlers going in there, but I think the Government should be very careful in the establishment of schools where there are not sutficient inhabitants to warrant them. Are the schools in Calgary, for instance, under the Dominion Government?
Mr. DEWDNEY. They are under the school ordinance of the North-West. There are public schools, and I think union schools in Calgary. They have one large school with four or five firstclass teachers and some three or four hundred children.
Mr. Mcmullen. What proportion of the sum expended in Calgary do the teachers contribute to the schools?
Mr. DEWDNEX. Hertofore it has been about 25 per cent of the salaries.
Mr. McMULLEN. I think that in a place like Calgary, with a school population as large as they
must have now, some change should be made in order to call upon these people to pay more for the elucation of their children than 25 per cent. In Ontario the people have got to pay at least 75 per cent. for their schools. On what principle can you ask the people of the older procinces, who are educating their children out of their own pockets. to contribute all hut $\frac{0}{5}$ per cent of the cost of education in a place like Calgary" I think the Act should he amended to require the people in such a place to contribute more than they do at present.

Mr. DEWDNES. I concur in a great deal of what the hon. gentleman has said. But it is very difficult to make different procision for different localities, as they are all under the same ordinance. I may state that the Legislative Assembly, at its last meeting, reduced the expenditure ilont $\mathrm{Kn}_{1}$ per cent, which means that in future the people will pay 4 , per cent of the cost.

Mr. Mc.MULLEN. I think that wherever the population is sufficiently dense to secure a fair school attemlance, the amount contributed ly the Government should be proportionately diminished. I am glad that the North-West Council has taken a step in the right direction. hat I think they should le asked to go further still.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. I understond the Minister to sity that the total mumber of scholars was 3.7(0). Now, it does appear to me
 out of the revenue of the country for the education of 3.700 children is altogether out of proportion and reguires further explanation. St0 per child does seem excessive, wholly irrespective of the proportion we pay.

Mr. DEWDNET. As I said lefore, this matter has been debated in the House on prerious oceasions, and the dovermment have explained that in the early days of the North-West it is necessary to grant more assistance than can lee expected when the country becones more settled and the people more prosperous. We also stated that this assistance to education has a very good effect in the North-West, and has done more than anything else that I know of to make the people content with the country. There is hardly a district or township having any settlement at all which is not able to have a school within reach of the settlers. They have not only contributed about 25 per cent of the salaries, but have taxed themselves for the building of school honses, and in some cases for the sites.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I do not object to a very hamdsome allowance for the purpose of educating children in the North. West, but $\$ 40$ per head seems to be out of all reasomable proportion. What are the average salaries pail and the average attendance at these schools?

Mr. DEWDNEY. The average salaries have been admittedly very much larger in proportion than the salaries in the older provinces. The school ordinance allowed the salaries to be paid according to the certificates. Some instances were brought to the notice of the Assembly where firstclass teachers were attached to small country schools and getting 8700 or $\$ 800$ a year. That, however, has been altered. The last report of the Board of Education shows that there were 163
schools with an average attendance varying from six to seven up to 156 . The present ordinance allows a school district to le formed in a locality where there are five children of school age; so that under it, it is possible for a large number of school districts to be formed. There are now an applications for new districts.

Mr. MeMULLEN. I tind, on reference to page D- -2 I of the Auditor (ieneral's Report, that the school grant at Moose Jaw was $\leqslant 2,104$; at Prince Alhert, 83,148 ; at Regina, 83,041 : at Moosomin S2. 6 bit ; and at Calgary, ©3,680-making 515,140 which this lominion contributed last year to these five schools, while the people of the older provinces are struggling to pay for the education of their children almost entirely out of their own prockets. It seems to me unjust that this system should be allowed to continue.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Where are the hearlguarters of the Board of Ellucation in the NorthWest?
Mr. DEWDNFY. It mects at stated intervals at Reginaz.

Mr. IANTDERKIN. What is the annual const of that board?

Mr. DEWDNES. The members of the hoard get their travelling expenses. which I fancy is all they get. They may get a daily allowance also.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. Some of them must travel a considerable distance, because their travelling expenses are very high. Is it desirable to have them so far removed from the centre?

Mr. DEWDNEES. I think so. One lives at Calgary and ont at Moosomin: these are the most distant. Two of the judges of the supreme Court are on the board, Judge Wetmore and Judge Fiouleau.

Mr. LANDERKIN. On looking at the Auditor (ieneral's Report I find that that board costs Sill.. (Mn) a year. It appears to me a very large sum to pay for that purpose, about Sl0,000 for the Board of Inspectors. Those who conduct the examinations, iand, I presume, make the regulations, seem to have different grades of inspectors. Some are paid $\$ 20$ and some are paid 510 . I notice William Rothwell is down on the Auditor ( Beneral's Report as inspecting 61 schools at $\$ 10$ each, 5610 ; expenses, $\$ 396.41$, and on account of services and travelling Sto0 : so that he gets nearly $\$ 1,000$. How long does it take an inspector to inspect a school where there are five children? Do they get $\mathbf{\Sigma} 10$ or $\mathbf{S} 20$ for such schools?

## Mr. DEWDNEY. I do not know.

Mr. LANDERKIN. It does appear strange - that we should have to pay these amounts. They have the power to tax themselves in the NorthWest for school purposes, and I do not think we have public schools anywhere but in the NorthWest. Have we any in British Columbia?

## Mr. DEWDNEY. No.

Mr. LANIDERKIN. We have heard our eloquent friend describe the riches, fertility and great producing powers of the North-West, but reading this, you would think that the people up there are in a state of pauperdom. Iunderstand it is one of the richest and most fertile provinces in the Dominion, and those who havegone there have gone with a great
deal of wealth, like my hon. friend, and are quite able to educate their children without drawing on the resources of the Dominion. If they are not. they should draw more than they do on their own province, and not come to the Dominion, because if they have a right to claim public money from the Dominion, there is no other province which has not the stane right, and the other provinces will exercise that right. For the number of schools out there, it appears to me this outlay is very extratagant. Certainly some economy could be exercised in this matter without diminution to the public serviceor to the public lenefits to the perple of the NorthWest. It appears to me this board which sits five or six days in the year, have taken something in the neighlourhood of $S 1(1,(16)$ from this service. Here is a teacher who enjoys a salary of $\$ 1, \$(x)$ a year. In a public school in Ontario, or anywhere else. I do not know of any teacher getting that salary. I notice that the travelling expenses of the hoard are something enormous. En doubt they have good men on the hoard, but their travelling expenses are exceedingly heary. Here is one inspector whoonly got \$20) for the whole year, the Rev. A. H. Bigonesse. I wonder what church he lelongs to. J. A. Blair gets $\$_{2} 20$ for each school : I. A. Costello gets S20) each school: the Rer. P. Dommean gets sent each: the Kev. James Flett gets $\mathbf{s i n}$ each: the Rev. D. (illies gets sinl each : the Rev. D. (iraton gets Sed each : Mohn Hewgill gets 520 each, and so on. That does appear an enormous sum to pay for inspecting a school, particularly if it has only five children. They would have to make an inspection last a long time to earn that amoint of money. I think it is aloout time that a province like that, a rapidly growing and wealthy province, should have a spirit of independence inculcated among its people by the Government and should assume the functions of government among themselves. The time has arrived when responsible government in every form should be given the North-West, and one of the first functions of responsible govermment is the education of their own childreu.

Mr. MoMULLEN. On looking over the expenses of inspection, I find it amounts to $510,521.42$. I find, also, that there are eleven schools in the North-West, supported by the Govermment at an areage expense of $3,2 \pi 5$. I do think, that seeing the North-West have, under the Act passed last session, got power to tax themselves for school purposes, they should not call upon the people of this Jominion to continue this expensive service. While, of course, it is right of the Government to aid schools that have passed a certain distance, it is an imposition upon the older provinces to ask them to contribute such an enormous sum to schools in towns and villages of the dimensions of those mentioned in the list here, and I hope that the Minister will find it his ainty to stop this drain on the Dominion treasury to the extent now existing for the support of schools in places like Calgary, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and other such places, which have large populations. whose people are doing well. As the hon. member for South Grey has intimated, that country should be in a position to at least educate their children proportionately well as the other provinces. These eleven schools cost the country 20,325 a year, while the people themselves contribute a mere pittance towards them, and I am surprised the Goverument have in-
timaterl their intention, as they have by this cote, we continue this system. As I lelieve this is now the last year. I would like to know if it is the intention of the diovernment during this session to alter the: law sor as to cut down these schools?

Mr. DEWWNES. We do not make the laws with reference to the schools. The North-West Territories Aet gives the Legislative Assembly power (1) legislate with regard to their schools, which they have done. and in ateordance with the ordinances they puy the eorst of the teachers and other expenses entailed hy the ordinances, and we vote the money evely veat. Mr. Hatultain, the leader of the House. is in Ottalla, and is in connection with the fiovermment on the subject of what provision we thall make in the future and what changes we shall make with reference to the grant of sums for the North-West Territories, and after the 30th of Ime the matter will be in a better position. The Leegislative Assembly themselies will then heresponsible for the expenilit tre on the schools, and will have to cut their coat accoreling to their cloth, and I know they are sulficiently alive to see that those large expenlitures camost be continued.

Mr. Me.MLCLLEN In Ontario, I think. a school is to be for every six miles spuare or less. I think, when there is a pepulation in the North. West in any particnlar place sufficient to support a school, say withablwys, the foremment should withdraw any aill umkes it is granted on the school system of Ontario. If they adopted that system, when towns and villates were settled, we would not be called upon to contribute so6. $\overline{\mathrm{y}}$ (k). I think it is an injustice.

Mr. DAVIN. I mather think that my hon. friends are umber a complete misconception as to the merits of the guestion they are presuming to discuss. My hon. friend from Wellington (Mr. M( Mullentalks indignantly as though some wrong was done to the other provinces hy the amount that is paid for schools in the North-West. Now, Sir, in the Forth. West, as it happens, if you take the population and make a calculation on the basis on which money is paid by the Dominion to other provinces, we are entitled to about $\$\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (on) (on) more }\end{array}\right.$ thath we get.

## An hon. MEMBFP. Bosh :

Mr. DAVIN. My hon. friend says "hosh," but it is a fact. and. if the people of the NorthWest wish to spend the money they are entitled to on schools. that is their business, but the fact is that in the past you could not have established the school system, the most efficient school system we have in the North-West, without the Government of those Territories paying a large percentage of the cost. Yon had to establish schools in sparsely-settlel districts, at a distance from the centres of population, and it was only by assistance from the Government that you could get teachers to go there. When letters from Europe come to us asking about the advantages to be found in the Territories, we always find that questions are asked as to what religious advantages and what school advantages are to be found there, and it has been of great value to the settlement of the North-West that we have been able to show that in every place where a population has gone in, there was the schoolmaster. My hon. friend from Wellington (Mr. McMullen) points to Moose Jaw,
he points to Calgary, and he points to Regina. In both Moose Jaw and Regina the Government own half the town site, and from the increment of value, from the increase in the value of the property of the Giovernment in consefpuence of the improvements mate in these towns by the people, the people cammot get any advantage. We cannot tax the property of the fovernment. What we get now is but a fraction of what the NorthWest is entitled to. and in no letter way could this money be spent properly than in aiding schools. My hon. friend from (irey (Mr. Landerkin) and my hon. friend from Wellington (Mr. McMullen) are taking, in regard to this question, the same attitule that they have taken in respect to other matters. They forget that the money they are roting is money which, if we had full responsible government in the North-West, the Iacal Government would deal with. suppose the Loval forermment of Ontario, out of its own funds, were to give, instead of what it now gives in aill of schools, 30 per cent more, what would that be to this. Honses? It would lee the money of the people of this province, as it would in the Province of Quebee, or New Brunswick, or Nora Scotia, as the case may lee. We do not, in the North-West, arlminister our lands. hat this diovernment administers them, and I say we are getting less by about .0) per cent than we are entitled to, and I do not think the money can be spent in a more fruitful way, or one more calculated to attract immigrants, than in its expembliture upon schools.

Mr. Mr.MULLEN. Fiver since it has herome the hon. gentleman's privilege to sit in this House, he hat lreen a pronounced adrocate of the expenditure of any money in the North-West. no matter for what. If it were for the purpose of boring wells or for any other purpose, my hom. friemiladvocates the expentiture, and speaks so that you would imagine that this Dominion was living on the bounties supplien by the North. West. I think the trend has been all the other way and that the North- West owes the Dominion at least one hundred millions of money.

## Mr. WAVIN. Not one cent.

Mr. McMULLEN. I challenge the hon. gentleman to show that. Money has been lavishly spent there, and it is absurd to hear any hon. gentleman say that the North-West is not receiving fair treatment from the Dominion treasury. Eiery man on each side of the House, who has any thought of his home and his family, will say that it is alsurd for us to expend $\$ 2,(N O)$ in order to support eleven schools in districts in the North-West where they are duite as capathle of supporting these schools is we are in any of the older provinces. The hon. gentleman speaks very loully, hut his speech, when it is pricked, is shown to be nothing but wind.

Mr. DEVLIN. (Translation.) I believe that my hon. friend at my left (Mr. Mc.Mullen) is in error with regard to this question of pubiic instruction in the North West Territories. We have discussed this question lefore, and many times. I can say to my hon. friend that I agree with him when he says that certain amounts, even large amounts, have been spent for the North-West. That is not to be denied. This money has been spent on material interests; for we nave built at
Mr. McMullen.
immense cost. as you know, that great railway called the Cauadian Pacific. The Parliament of Canada has voted millions for its construction
Mr. DAVIN. Who gave the land?
Mr. CEVLIN. (Translation.) I think that the hon. member did not fully understand what 1 just said, for I am adrocating as much as it is in my power to do so, the cause he so devotedly pleaded himself a few moments ago. When it is clamed that extraorlinary sacrifices have not been made for the North-West, it is a mistake. Those who like my hon. friend for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) have gone to the North- West, have made heary sacrifices; they have left countries already settled, and enjoying all the advantagesof civilization: full of courage, and moved by a feeling of patriotism, they have turned their steps towards that new land, and I have no doubt that they often found in their path difticulties hard to overcome; but they manfully met those ohstacles, and happily succeeded in surmonnting them. My hon. friend the member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) was one of those brave pioneers, and already his efforts and his merits have been recognized ly the whole country, since he, a settler, has come back as a member of this House for the North-West. Mr. Chairman, you will allow me to say that I consider it as judicious to authorize the expenditure of money now proposed. And why? Because this money is intended to help educational institutions, both Catholic and Protestant; and we see that in the past, it was distributed in proportion to the population. It is just and right that we help those who have gone and settled in the North-West, because they need our help more than any. We spend money, Mr. Chairman, for ports and harbours in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; for objects much less important than that of the present rote, in all parts of Canada; and it is claimed that we should reduce the little money allotted to an object as noble as that of education! Would the Dominion be the poorer for this expenditure? Not at all. I therefore approve the remarks of the hou. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin), and I regret not to to le able to share the opinion of my hon. friend at my left (Mr. McMullen). I most cordially approve the expenditure which is now under discussion, for 1 regard it as in the public interest, for the general good, for the noblest cause which can occupy the attention of a country-that of the education of its children.
Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to make some enquiries of the Minister with regard to the character of those schools aided by the Government of the North-West ; to what extent these schools are denominational, whether the Government uses public funds in aiding schools of a strictly sectarian and denominational character?
Mr. DEWDNFI. According to the report I hold in my hands, which is the latest I have, there are 162 public schools, 27 Roman Catholic public schools, and 11 Roman Catholic separate schools.

Mr. CHARLTON. I notice on page 228-D of the Auditor General's Report, that the grants to schools, Protestant special, are put down at $\$ 833$; that grants to the amount of $\$ 16,740$ are given to Catholic public schools; that grants, in round numbers, to the amount of $\$ 10,000$ are gives to Catholic
separate schools, and grants to the extent of $\mathbf{3} 3,(\mathrm{nn})$ are given to Catholic schools special. Now, it would seem that the dispropertion of grants to Catholic schools is very great, and that a very small sum has been gransed to Protestant special schools, and a very large sum to (Gatholic separate schools, to Catholic special schools and to (atholic public schools. Now. I do not know to what extent the dovernment pursues its policy of giving: grants to denominational schools, but iflould very much whether their policy is a wise one. I do not think the Government should take the respomsibility of making large grants to sectarian schools, if it is to aid schools in the Nurth. West at atl. The position the Govermment wught to take. if it is to aid education at all in the Sorth-West, is to atil public schools, without taking the responsibility of establishing and maintaining separate sehools of any character whatever.

Mr. LANIERKIN. The hom. memine for Assinilmia (Mr. Davin) did me injustice in suving that I opposel everything that was for the lenefit of the North-West. On the contary, every wellconsidered measure teming to develop the North West has always had my hearty consideration and support. I do :aot criticise these items in reference to the schools in the North- West. with any ill-will towards the North-West, Inecause in the North. West I have many of my best friemols, aml 1 am as anxious to make the North-West prosperous and flourishing as 1 am any other portion of the lhominion. My criticisms were made in the interest of the North-West, and I believe in the interest of the whole Dominion. I think the policy of the Government in reference to these schools is calculated to sow disaster amb discontent. and emmities in the different, provinces. I wish my hon. friend would rise alove parish politics when dealine with these public questions.

Mr. somerville. The hom. Minister ought to explain these payments made to inspectors. As the hon. member for (ires (Mr. Landerkin) mentioned, one inspector gets selua year, others get $\$ 10$ for each shool, and others set $\leqslant$ sh for each sthool.

Mr. DEWDNFY. All these sabaries and remunerations are fixed by the Board of Education under the ordinance of the North-West Territories, and we have nothing to do with them. We give them a lump sum, and they expend it as they please.

Mr. Somerville. How mamy times are these schools inspected each year?

Mr. DEWDDNEY. I think obly once each year.
To refund to the legal representative: of the late Hou. J. (i. Ross the amount paid by him for timber berth "B," on the Bow River, in the District of Albert:a, this berth being situated in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada
\$4,050
Mr. DEWDNEY. This was a timber license obtained by the late Hon. J. (i. Rass, by competition. in the year 1883, for which he paid the sum of $\$ 4,050$. Subsequently legislation took place which covered a portion of the license, and in 1887 the whole of this limit was covered by the Banff Park. He never cut a stick of timber on this liceuse, either before or after the legislation declaring it a public park. Before he died he made application for a refund, and the subject was under the consideration
of the dovermment when he diel. Subsequently the heirs applied for it, and this is to repay the amount.

Mr. LANDERKIN. How along ago was this right acquired?
Mr. DEWDNEX. In Iss3.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Why was it not settled before:

Mr. DEWINNES. He never mate application until a short time lefore his death, and after he died. it was sometime lefore the executors came to see us athont it.
Mr. Me.MLLLFS. Is the Minister able to say that the purchase was worth the money that was paid for it:

Mr. DFWDNES. I think it was a very good limit. The Auclair Lumber Company paill a larger amome for a limit alongside of the park.
To pay Dr. A. Jukes for medical ser-
vices in comnection with prisoners
and lunatics confine in in the guaril
rom at Regina, N.W.T., from list
July, 1s9n, to 3uth June, 1 sos.

Mr. CHARLTON. How large a number of prisoners and lunatics were contined at this place?

Mr. DEWDNES. I am some to sy a great number. A great number of lunatics are brought there, and after remaining a short time, are transferred to the Lunatic Asylum in Manitola. I cannot say the exact number, but a larger number than people have any idea of.

Mr. somer illate. Dr. Jukes is the chief surgeom of the Xorth-West Mounted Police. for which he gets a pretty stiff salary and why should he get this extrat amome? It is just carrying out the system that is wrowing every year. of giving an otticer, having regolar duties to perform with a salary attached thereto, ther duties to perform and paying him a secomb salary.

Mr. DEWINEEY. It has always been considered extra work. He has previous to this received sico a year for several years. His salary is $\$ 1,4(x)$.

Mr. CHARLTON. Are there any extra allowances to Dr. Jukes lesides this extra sel(o)?

Mr. DEWIDNET. No.
Mr. MoMULLEN. This is another item of the number which I have drawn the attention of the committee to where it is entirely wrong that salaried otticers of the Crown receiving good sums annually for their services, should be paill extra for some little duties they discharge. Ir. Jukes has $\mathbf{\Sigma 1} 1,4(0)$ a year and his travelling expenses, and I believe a residence at Regina, and the country should not the called upon to pay him sevo extra for some little services performed by him outside of the ordinary routine of his duty. I am sure that the Minister, if he had a servant in his employ who did a few little chores for him outside of the ordinary routine, would not pay him touble wages for that. Why should we do with the money of the country what we would not do with our own money? This system is growing worse every year, and we have now four or five hundred salaried officers throughout the loominion drawing extra pay in addition to the comfortable salaries they receive. Here is Dr. Jukes drawing it comfortable salary, doing little or nothing, living as he is at the expense of the
(iovernment, and simply because he is asked to perform a little service in connection with Regina gaol he asks $s=2(4)$ extra, and it is sanctioned by the ciovernment.
Mr. NoMERVILLE. Is there $a-\mathrm{v}$ regular physician puid for attending prisoners in $t$ : Regina gatel:

## Mr. DEITDNEL. No.

Amount required to meet expenditure of Civil Service Commission. (Authority is hereby kiven to pay members of the Civil Service for services in connection with this Commission, not withstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.).............................. sinimi
Mr. somerville. What are the particuiars in regard to this vote?
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The work oi that Commission has been proceding during the last two or three months, and will he finished. and the report laid before Parliament before the enl of the financial year. Some of the persons connected with it in one way or ancther are in the Civil Service. One of the commissioners is a member of the Civil Service, and without the authority of Parliament it would lee impossible to make any allowance io him. The vote is taken in orier to provide ior the expenses attending the Commission and the printing of the report and evidence. The evidence is now in the Printing Bureau, and part of it has now alrealy been printed.

Mr. CHARLTON. Does the sum include any allowance to sitaried officers of the Crown:

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. The leputy Minister of Finance is a member of the Commission, and there may be one or two employed in inferior capacities. such as reporting and matters of that kind.

## Mr. CHARLTON. What is the leputy Minister of Finance to get ?

Sir JOHX THOMPSON. The amount is mit fixed yet.

Mr. CASEY. There are two objections to the plan of employing civil servants in this capacity, and paying them extra salaries. In the first place, to obtain an impartial review of the condition of the Civil Service at the present time, you ought to have commissioners who are not connected with it, who have none of its prejudices, and who have not red tape on the brain. I do not say that this particular commissioner has, but when a civil servant has been in office for a long time, he generally comes to regard matters connectel with the service from a Civil Service standpoint. What we ought to have is an impartial investigation by gentlemen totally disconnected with this service. In the second place, I hold that all of a civil servant's time belongs to the Government, and it does not matter whether he employs that time in the duties of his office, or in some other duties, he should not be paid extra for such service. I would like the Minister to tell us what points this Commission particularly investigated, whether they have been taking simply the evidence of hearls of departments, or examining clerks and suborlinate members of the Civil Service apart from their superior ofictrs. I would ask the hon. gentleman to give us a résume of the methodemployed by the

Commission. I suppose that when the evidence is printed the report will be laid on the Tible?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The evidence will not le latid on the Table until the report is made; the report will be mate when the evidence is printed.

Mr. (ANEI. Surely the Commissioners who have hearl the evilence are in a prosition to write a report of any kind. I would like the hon. gentheman to wive me the particulars in regard to the monle in which the evidence was taken.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. As regards the appointment of Mr. Courney on the Commission, I think that the greatest possible advantages are to be derived from his knowledge of the Civil Service. dranting all that the hon. gentleman has said in fatrour of the impartiality of those who are to make an enguiry of this kind, it is important that they shouhd hring to their dhties athorough knowledge of the matters they are going to investigate. Mr. Courtney has not only had that knowlenge from his long experience as deputy head in one of the most important departments, but his comnection with the Treasury board in which he has more or less shpervision over all appoint ments, and over the theoretical organization of the departments, has given him a knowledge which is very complete and thorongh in each department, in reference to the financial interests which are connected with the (ivil service, and which is one of the most important considerations involved. The Commissioners proceeded in the first place by propounding in writing to deputy heals a series of questions. going wer mearly the whole of the subject embraced in the enguiry, searching into the sutficiency of the theoretical organizations of each department, and the over-manning of the departments, if such should be found to exist anywhere: also questions calculated to elicit any suggestions the deputy heals might le in a position to give in reference to the service. They also held a number of sittings at which the deputy heads were examined in pursuance of their answers to these questions, and examined at large on any other points that might suggest themselies in connection with the work of the repartments or otherwise. I understand that evidence was sought for atud ohtained as well from other employes in the Civil service. In addition, the Commissioners themselves visited every depiatment of the service for the purpose of ascertaining, as well as they could by personal olservation, the mode in which the work was conducted, the classitication of the clerks, and the necessity which might exist for the number of clerks they found there. In every way I think, they have made a very complete anil efficient empuiry.
Mr. CASEF. Only in respect to the inside serrice?

## Nir JOHN THOMPSON. That is all.

Mr. ARMSTRON(i. I do not want to say a single word against Mr: Courtney, who is in all probability the best um who could be got for the performance of those duties. But I submit that the hon. Minister of Justice has not noticed the point raised by the hon. member for West Elgin. A man who aceepts a position in the Civil Service of Canala is paid liberally on the understanding that his salary is given for all the work that he can do for the country. I understami that Mr. Courtney
will be paid his salary as Deputy Minister during all the time that he is engaged is a Civil Service Commissioner. Now, it is utterly impossible that he can perform the duties of the office of Deputy Minister of Finance and the duties of a commissioner at the same time, and I ask if it is fair to the country that he should be paid his salary for work that he does not do, and le paid another salary for work that he does do? It seems to me that this system is creeping into the (ivil service too much. In the investigation held last session, we found that men were shirking their regular work in order to do work for which they were paid extra. Such a state of things is demoralising to the service and unjust to the country.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I agree with the hon. gentleman so far as the mere increase of the cluties of a man's office is concerned: hut I am not able to agree with him in so far as his remarks relate to asking an ofticer to discharge duties entirely beyond the seope of the oftice which he holds. Mr. Courtney receives his silary as lleputy Minister of Finance during the time he is engaged on the Commission : but he discharges the cluties of that othice likewise. The Civil Service Commission has added very largely to his laloours, and I do not think we should be justitied in asking him to perform that work. which is entirely heyond the seope of his duties as Deputy Minister of Finance, without remunerating him for it.

## Grant to the International Education

Association..........................
sir RICHARD CARTWRI;HT. What is this for ?

Mr. BOWELL. The Intemational Educational Association is to meet in Toronto during the coming summer, and in connection with it a large number of people interested in educational pursuits are expected to visit this country: Some of those interested in educational pursuits in Canala made application to the Govermment to grant a small sum to assist in paying the expenses which will be incurred in entertaining those people when they arrive in Toronto, and other expenses which will attend their visit. I am under the impression, but I speak under correction, that the Ontario Government have also given some aid to the same object, as has also the city of Toronto. The object of the association being of such a general character, and a wisit of elucationists of this character being expected to result adiantageously to the country, the Government thought they would be justified in appropriating this small sum for the purpose stated.

## Further amount for the International <br> Customs Bureau at Brıssels... .......... . 8500

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What is the purpose of this small amount?

Mr. BOWELL. An international customs burean ineets annually at Brussels to consider the tariffs of the different countries which contribute towards its support, and these tariffs are printed in the different languages and are distributed to the Governments of the contributing countries. Two or three years ago we were asked for one hundred pounds sterling as our proportion of the expenses, and the House voted 3500 . The association was not formed in the first year for which the appropriation was taken, and we find that $\$ 50$ is needed in addicion
to the sum we have paid for the last year. We do not propose to give amy more, but the broken periml neresitates the payment of this much in order that we may keep faith with those interested.
Mr. somfirilles. What benefits do we derive from this expenditure ?

Mr. BOWELL. The only benefit we can expect to derive is to be furnished amnually with the tariffs of the different countries, or whenever any changes are made in them, we in return supplying our tariti, so that merchants exporting to this countye or our merchants importing from other come tries or exporting to them will know what duties will have to be paid. I think, however, that the one hundred pounds sterling will be very well spent when we consider that we are so often called on to give information in reference to the tariff of almost evers country in the world.
Mr. ARMSTRON(i. Do they publish a table of the tarifts of the different countries?
Mr. BOWELL. Yes, and in the different lamghages. Those sent to us are printed in Euglish, Dnt in some cases they send us the foreign tarittis in foreign languages.
To provide for the parment of a gra-
thity to George Craven. heretofore a
warehouseman in Her Majesty's
Customsat Montreal, ou his retire-
ment from the service on the list
August. 1801, as per terms of Order
in Council of the 21 st June, 1891..... S338 10

Mr. Me:MLLLEN. On what basis is this sum: arrived at?
Mr. Bowell. Mr. Craven has been in the service for seven ami one-third years at a salary of sinit. His age is it. He has not been in the service long enough to be superammated, neither is he old enough, but on account of his lecoming nearly blind and otherwise physically unfit-I am now rea-ling the report of the inspactor-for the performance of his duties, he should be replaced by some ative member of the staff. In fact there was another member of the staff doing the duties which he would have performel had he been able. A new appointment being unnecessary, it was thought in the interests of the service and economy that he should be retired on the payment of one month's salary for each year he had served. If the hon. gentleman will took at the Superanmuation Act he will tind a provision for cases of this kind. The man had lecome useless as an otticial, and io was thought, under the circumstances, he was justly entitled to the gratuity proviled.
Mr. McMLLLLEN. I notice he is mentioned as having been retired under the provisions of the Superammation Act, and of course, under the cir cumstances mentioned by the Minister of Customs, no exce,stion can be taken.

> Excise-further amount required for tobacco stamps owins to taking orer stock of the British Amerioan Bank Note Company at expirution of contract.

Mr. COSTIGAN. This was taken over by the department because the contract was about expiring. Tenders had been called for and received, and the question of awarding the contract was under consideration-whether it should be awarded to the old firm or a new one ; and the Finance Departinent advised us to secure these stamps in case
of the contract groing to some other persom ami our finding ourselves short. These stamps are available, though of course the amount is larger than required for immediate use, but we did this to protect the service against being taken short, and to prevent the business of the conntry lewing hlex-ked through want of stamps.

Mr. SoMERVILIE. Who hohis the contrate now?

Mr. COSTIGAN. The same parties who han it before, but we could not tell that at the time the tenders were being considered. We were not then in a prosition, nor was anyluoly else, wsiy to whom the contract would lee given. A new contract has however, been entered into with the sime parties. and the stamps we have will all come mino use, amel in the regular Estimates for nest vear a reduction will be made on account of this item.

Mr. somervilde. When wat the stank taken over and the new contritet let?
Mr. COSTIGAN. The stork was taken orer in November or becember, amb the new comtant was signed quite recently.
Mr. Paterson (brant). How hag will these stamps last?

Mr. COSTHiAN. The §li, (ex) woull represent, perhaps, a nine months* supply, hut of comse these: stamps are of different chases, aml each chass will be used acoording to the demand. Some of the stamps may last through a year while other portions will be exhatusted in two or three months. amd in fact some of them are exhansted alrealy.

Mr. SOMERVILI.E. When the contrate was, originally let, did not the contmetors rum the risk of having the stamps left on their hamls which were not required by the dovernment at the expiration of the contract? It appears to me ats if the stamps were taken from the company just tocleam up their ohl stock.

Mr. COSTItiA.N. We diel not cate torm any risk in case the contract went so another company. In such an event, hal we not a stock on ham, they could make us pay any price they asked, layause we could not carry on business without the stamps, and it would take months before a supply combl he furnished by the new company.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. 1 fancy wherer sot the contract would have been able to supply the stamps in a week.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Not for three months.
Mr PATERSON (Brant). Still it strikes me that an arrangement might have been made with the parties that, provided they got the contract. they would wait for their pay for these stamps until they were required, or take them laick. Tlis would prevent the Govermment having a large stock on hand which they do not at present needi, and for which they have to pay ciash.
Mr. Costigan. We did not know who was likely to get the contract at all, and the stock in hand is not excessive, though of course some of the stamps may last a whole year. The regular Estimates will be reduced proportionately.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Was the contract let to the lowest teaderer?

Mr. CONTIGAN. Ies. I speak from memory, but am quite siotistied the cheapest temer was ancepterl.

Mr. Mr.MLLL.F.E. It appears to me a very prowhar proceding that the lowance of an oh storek of stamps should have been taken off the hamels of those contractors. In some cases. I furey, from the little information 1 have gatherent, certain ditsies of these stamps may not be used for five vears

Mr. COSTlGiAN. 1 do not know of any that may not la used for tive vears. I have stated that theire was not the sume demami for some clases as for others, ami that some may rum over the whole year, and as for the stamps leing ohl, you might as well eall hank bills ohl bills. These are the stamps struck oft for next years business, and we secured them before the expiration of the contract mather than wait after the list of July.

Mr. Mr.MllLLEN. What I gather is that they were virmally the fage end of the old erontract. or the siok-in-trade that remained on hame. These stamps are supplied the diovermment from Sear to year, ami it was necessary to keep lines on hame : bui in some of the lines the company had quantities alsogether in excess of the demani, and the tovermment, by taking the balance of their ohd stanch, put this compme in a position to tender at a very great adrantage for the new contract. Of course by completely straightening up the oit storek, taking stamps that may not le used for two or three veas, and paying over Sl: (OX) for that ohd stock. these people were put in a rery advantageous position to tender for the new eontract.

Mr. CosicIGAN. The hon. gentleman has not all the information. Before the stamps were taken over. We male an investigation in regard to them, *aw that they were correct, anil then they were transferred io my department. There was no alvantage given to the contractor by this tramsac. tion. lereause the instructious to take them over were given long lefore the contract was made.

Mr. SOMERVILLES. But the Government knew the momber of stamps that would be required for one or twoor thre months. If the Government did not Want to give the alrantage to the old contractor. Why diel they not take as many as they required for that time, instead of purchasing SiT,000 worth of stamps, most of which may not be reyuired for four or tive years? It is not a business transaction, and it is not the maner in which any business man would attemi to his uwn business. It is just another instance of the fiovernment favouring some of their own anticular friemds. It is a paralfel case to that which occurred not long ago when the Minister of Agriculture purchased $\leq 2,(0)(x)$ of ohd newspapers from a gentleman in Montreal, and sent them to the old conntry to assist immigration-old newspapers, pictures and poetry, and so on. It is another jol similar to that. The Minister of Agriculture threw away $\$ 2,000$ in that expenditure, and the Minister of Inland Revenue has given these contractors a great adrantage, and has saddlod the country with the cost of $817,(w)$ worth of stamps which wete not necessary at the time, and many of which will not be used for four or five years. I think every head of a clepartment should manage the department in the same way as if he was managing his own business.

Mr. CONTliA.N. I camnot allow the statement (t) Ero on cerord that this was a job, or that ミla, (un) worth of stamps were purchased which could not Ine used for tive yevars

## Mr. NOMERVILLE. I did not say that.

Mr. COsTlitaN. What I stated was that the bulk of these stamps were in common use, though some might not le reyuired for some time. There has not been any farouritism in this mater, amil if the department is not comincted acoording to the common-sense views my hon, friend thinks it ought to be, it is much to le regretted that those commonsense views hase not prevailed before and that my hon. friend is still sitting where he is.
Mr. Mr.MLLI.E.N. Did you takeover the whole of these stamps from the previons contractor?

Mr. CONTliAN. Yes.
Mr. Mr.allhb.N. Then there was me selection mate as to what were suitable amd what were not. suitable.

Mr. (ONTliAN. None were taken over but these that were suitable.

Mr. MeNULI.FN. Were any stamps left on the hamels of the contractor?

Mr. COSTliA.N. If there were any that were not suitable they were left.

Mr. MaMLLAES. Was it lefore or after the contraet was let that the stamps were taken over?

Mr. CONTILAN. It was before the contract was signed.

Mr. Mr.MUILLE.S. Was it before the temder was received!

Mr. COSTlliAN. As 1 said before, it was long after the tembers were received.

Mr. MoMULIEEN. The Minister stated that the object was to protect the liovermment against the chance of ruming our of stamps. Now he says it was after the temiers were received, and when they might aceept a temier at any moment that the stamps were taken orer.

Mr. Costlean. No.
Mr. Mc.MULILEN. When Was it:
Mr. COSTliAN. All I ask the hon. gentleman is that he will not use his own words and say that those were the wonls which I used. I said the temderer had no adrantage, becuase he had no knowletge in regand to this. I said the stamps were taken over before the contract was awarded, bectuase we could not be placed at a disadrantage. If the eontract had been awarded to the higher temderer, the hon, gentleman would have been the first to complain.

Mr. Me:MCLLEN. We do not deny that the Bovernment tiol right in accepting the lowest tender, but the committee were lei to believe in the first place that the Government took these stamps because they thought they might run out of stamps, and then the hon. gentleman admits that tenders were asked for and received before the Government took over these stamps. Why was it necessary to take over 817,000 ) worth of stamps, which would be sutficient for nine months, when the contract was about to be let?

Sir RICHARD CARTURRIGHT. I really think my hon. friend's question should be answered. It has not been answermi in such a way as to make
this appear a very clear transaction. As I understand, this $\mathrm{S} 17,(\mathrm{MN})$ worth of stamps was not taken over until the tenders were in the hands of the Govermment and the Government knew that the oli company would be the contractors. I must say that, if the dovernment had the tenders in their hands, and then paid this $S 17,0 \times 0$, it is a very peculiar transaction.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I hat some knowledge of the negotiations which preceded this transaction, and possilily more knowledge than my colleague the Minister of Inland Revenue, becatuse he was not in the city at that time. When the call for tenders was mate within two or three months of the expiration of the contract, an enquiry was made in the different departments as to the quantity of stamps which were available in case the contract should suddenly come to a conclusion, as it might, at the end of the term. There was the Inland Revenue Department, there was the Post Office Department, and there was the Finance Department with regard to its treasury notes. Before the tenders were received, the departments concerned were adrised of the call for new tenders, they were advised that the old contracts were not to he continued in force unless the old contractor succeerled in getting it by competition, notwithstanding that he desired it should be contimued without competition. The departments, therefore, were alvised that it would be necessary for them to order a supply of stamps from the contractor, lest, at the expiration of the contract, some delay should take place before the new contract was entered into. It. Was under these circumstances that the Commissioner of Inland Revenue thought it necessary to order a liberal supply, and the precaution was not wholly unnecessary, for this state of things actually transpired. When the call for tenders terminated, and the tenders came in, the old contractor was not the lowest tenderer. At the period of which my hon. colleague speaks as to tenders having been received, the probabilities were that he would not receive the new contract ; but when the person who had made the lowest tender came to realize what was required of him, and the amount of preparation that would be necessary to carry on the work of the contract, he practically withdrew his tender. It was absolutely necessary, under the terms of the old contract, and would be under the new, that he should provide all the cuts and engravings for the bank notes, for all the different stamps required, and that in iddition he should perform the work in the city of Ottawa, in a fire-proof building, with vaults made amply secure to prevent any robbery or theft, and that he should carry it on under proper supervision here. He ascertained that the Inland Revenue Department had a great variety of stamps which were not contemplated when he put in his tender, and on making enquiries as to where he could get the work executed best and most promptly, and how he could meet our requirements as regards a fire-proof and safe building, he put himself practically at our discretion and declared that, as regards the stamps at least, he might need extra compensation ; and he claimed, if I remember aright, that some months ought to be allowed him to make preparations for entering on the work of the new contract. Although we had in view the fact that delay might possibly occur by a new company taking possession of the work, under the circumstances, rather
than fall back on the former contractor at what we thought was a high tender, we made a new call for tenders, and stipulated that a certain length of time should be given from the acceptance of the tender, for preparation for commencing work. On a new call for tenders the former contractor got the contract, and at a very much reduced rate. In that way there was a considerable lapse of time, so much so that although, as my colleague says, the contract terminated in October or November, the new contract has only heen signed during the last three or four days. There was that delay, and there was a still greater delay to be feared and to be guarded againist of a new contractor, totally without equipment, without even a building in which to carry on the work, possibly being mable to meet our requirements, and unable to complete the preparations for the beginning of the work within the stipulated time, in the mean time we should he at the mercy of the former contractor. To guard against that, the depart ments were all warned to lay in an ample stock to last them for two or three months if possible.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I think it must be obvious to the committee that the liovernment have not looked after the lest interests of the country in the letting of the contract. They must have been aware that this contract was about to expire : they knew this a year ago, six months ago, and they knew the ditficulties that would arise with regard to a new contractor taking hold of the work. Under these circumstances it was the duty of the Govermment. looking after the interest of the comntry, to give timely notice to the contractor, to ask for tenders for that work at least one year before they expected to call upon the contractor to perform the work.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. In other words, before it was signed.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. You knew when the contract was going to expire, youknew all the circumstances attending the performance of that work, and it was the duty of the fiovernment to ask for tenders a considerable period before the contract expired, so that all these contingencies might not arise, and that every person might have the same opportunity of tendering for the work. As it was, the fovernment waited till the last monent, when a new contractor would have no opportunity of getting his building ready, or getting the plant necessary to perform the work. Practically, the Govermment decided by their action that the contract must fall into the hands of the old contractor. There was no other course to pursue, because no other man had an opportunity of tendering for this work, for the simple reason that he could not get prepared in time to perform it.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. member is mistaken. There was ample time given, something like four months. But the hon. member will see that a year would not have been sufficient to meet the object he has in his mind. The contractor would not make his preparations, until he knew whether his tender was accepted. If you give him twelve months to consider whether he might put in a tender or not, he is not going to put up the building in that time, or to rent or lease one, or to get his machinery or have his cuts made. The whole question was as to the time required to get ready for the work after his tender was ac-
Sir Richamd Cariwright.
cepted. The facts will show that instead of heing taken at any disadvantage, we have let the contract at the lowest price, and have procured a very considerable retrenchment in the expense of getting this work done.

Mr. Somerville. The Minister does not understand the point I was making. Suppose the contract now existed and was to expire a year from now. In order that fair competition might be secured for that work, if the (iovernment, knowing that to be the case, would ask for tenders now, and in the course of a month decided upon who should receive the contract a year from now, then the contractor, whoever he might be, would have ample opportunity to prepare to do the work. I think the Minister will see that by pursuing a course of that kind, the public interest would be guarded. If this system is pursued, it must be evident that the present contractors are to be the contractors for all time to come. The moment tenders are awardel, then the new contractor would have an opportunity to prepare to do the work, say six months, or eight months, or a year hence. Then every one would be put on the same footing. But as the matter stands now, the old contractor has the advantage over every one, he has the whip hand in this matter, and unless the Government pursue some such course as I indicate when they want to make another contract, they will be in the same position they are in now, the present contractor will have the advantage, and will undoubtedly secure the contract. I think the Minister will see that my position is correct.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I camnot see yet that it is correct. Any contractor competing is allowed ample time. Three or four months ought to be sufficient, to enable him to get all his plans and to lease his building. Ample time was given to this contractor. If that time is allowed, it by no means follows that the one contractor must go on in perpetuity. As the facts turned out the persons who were competing had not the equipment, had not the building, had not the means, and they conld not find the necessary workmen in the country.
Mr. somerville. Who were the competing contractors?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON, I cannot mention the names. It is not under the alministration of my department at all. It is not for want of time that this stock of stamps had to be laid in in the different departments, but it was in consequence of our apprehension that the person getting the contract might perhaps not undertake to make an arrangement within three or four months which was the time allowed him. We wanted ample margin to be perfectly safe in awarding a new contract.
Mr. McMULLEN. If the course indicated by my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) had been taken, the Government would be in a better position. If they had advertized eight or nine months prior to the expiration of the contract and decided who should get it, they would accomplish two objects. They would give the man who took the new contract ample time to fill the order for stamps, and protect themselves against a shortage of stamps, and they would not have been called upon to have paid out $\$ 17,000$, for the balance of the stock in hand. In place of that, the Government gave such a short notice for the tender that
they precluded the possibility of any new contractor complying with the terms hy providing a building necessary to do the work.

## Further amount required for duty paid to Excise officers, so that both may include payments to 30 th June, $1892 . \$ 2,500$

Mr. Costican. This wote is proposel for the same reasons that a somewhat similar vote was given two or three years ago, and according to the worling of the estimate then, and the supply Act afterwards, it was limited to the chief officers in the larger distilleries and did not apply to officers similarly situated, and having equal claims to it, in large tolateco manufactories. For instance, any one acyuainted with the tobaceo manufactory belonging to Mr. Mcl)onald, of Montreal, one of the largest of the Dominion, will know that hours are fully as long for onticers there as they are in distilleries. The receipts are very great and the reason for giving this extra pay for longer hours are just the same as those in which the House thought fit to vote an amomit to pay the officers in the distilleries. It is not a guestion of finding additional employment and giving extrat pay to comstruct a salary for a civil servant: but the other civil servants of the country have regular hours in which to perform their duty. These men, and they are few in number in the whole Dominion, and contined to this department chiefly, have to be at the distilleries from $70^{\circ}$ clock in the moming until 6 in the evening, and as they have to work during these extra hours, Parliament thought fit to vote the money on a former occasion.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Is this for the aceommodia. tion of the proprictors of the tolnateo manufactories?

Mr. COsTIGAN. The otticers are there you may say for the acommontation of the manufacturer although he does not look upon it in that light. When I visited Mr. McDonalds factory, and when I complimented him upon the large amount of capital invested and the employment given, he sitid: Yes, I have investen millions, but I do not own anything here, your officer takes the key amd locks ot all up, and I can only get in when your ofticer wishes to let me. It is to accommodate the revenue of the country and to keep a strict guard over it that we keep these officers there from the time the doors are open in the morning until they are closed in the evening, and they follow every stage of the process of the manufacture of tobacco.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). How much did we rote for this in the main Estimates:
Mr. COSTIGAN. This will bring the amome to about sis, 000 altogether.

Preventive service-To repay Mr. W. W.
W. Paige costs in re the Queen $v \%$.
Paige................................... $\$ 83.10$
Mr. Costigan. This was a case where an illicit still was found on the premises of a man named Paige. Of course the committee will understand that in our regulations and law affecting the manufacture of tobaceo, cigars, \&c., we have a good many cases of the violation of our regulations, and while it is necessary and wise to enforce the law reasonably, we have not enforced it very severely in any case except so far as illicit distilling is concernel. There we make a difference.

The temptation is so great, and it affects so directly the revenue that, in all such cases, we have ordered prosecutions and allowed the courts to decide. In this particular case a representation was mate to the department that this man was imocent, and that he could prove, that although the still was found upon his premises, that it was put there by an enemy of his for the sake of getting him into trouble. I combl not accept that, of course, but I stated that sooner than give an onder to keep up the principle of prosecution in all these cases I would sooner proceed against the man. even if I had douists about his violating the liw, and if he established his imoncence that I would recommend the payment of the costs. I thought this would be better in the interests of the administration of the law than if I dropped the case. I have an extract from the report of the magistrate who tried the case, who says that he is satistied that this man was innocent and that the still was. put there to get him into trouble. The course which I alopted had, I think, a beetter effect than if I recommended that the proceelings shouh be dropperl.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I don mot know Whether the Minister could drop the case under the law, because the tinding of the still on the place brings the person within the law.

Mr. COSTIGAN. There is mocloulit of that, but if the evidence shows that it is put there ly a thind party he would le the one to be prosecuted.

Commission to Customs officers-further amount required........................ $\$ 488$ is
Mr. MemCLLEN. What is this:
Mr. CONTIGAN. This is one of those items which looks to my hon. friem ats if they were paid for extra services. As I have already explained, under our law we have authority to ask the services of a customs ofticer, or any other public officer in some of the outports where we have no otficer appointed, and where the receipts would not justify us in appointing a man at a salary, paying the man we thus employ hy a percentage of the collections. We require this much more than we have taken in order to imeet these percentages.

Mr. NuMULLEN. In some of these outports we have collectors of customs receiving salaries of $\$ 1,200$ or $\$ 1,5(M)$ a year. in some cases more.

Mr. COSTIGAN. If the hon. gentleman will consider for a moment, he will see that in the large and important places where Customs otticers are paid large salaries, we are likely to have officers too. These percentages are allowed in the smaller ports where the customs officers are paid very small salaries.

Mr. McMULLEN. Any person who takes up, the Auditor (ieneral's Report will find in it a list of officers numbering fontr or tive humlred, some receiving as much as $\leqslant 2,3(0)$ or $\$ 2,400$ a year. who have collected sums of money for some service performed ont of the routine of their duties. I think this is a system which should be stopped.

Mr. PATERGON (Brant). At Wimipeg, where Mr. Hesson is, you have your own otficer?'

Mr. COSTIGAN. Yes.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). In New Westminster, you have your own officer also"

Mr. COSTIGAN. Yes.
Mr. Costigas.

Mr. BoWELL. Mr. Hesson is at Brandon, which is an outport of Winnipeg. The only place that would come in the category is New Westminster, where Mr. Clute received a percentage before the husiness of the place justified an increase in his salary. Uutside of New Westminster the highest salary paial to any of these men is $\$ 1,200$, most of them receiving not more than about, $\$ 700$.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. When the Government deserve credit they should get it, and I think they are rleserving of credit for this expenditure, which is in the interest of econony.

> Weights and Measures-further anount reguired for contingencies.............. $\$ 2,0,00$

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I would like to ask the Minister of Inlami Revenne if it is the intention of the 1 iovernment to comply with the prayer of the petition presented from the milk dealers of Toronto asking for a certain size of milk can for delivering milk in the city?

Mr. (OSTlliAN. The hon. gentleman, I think, refers to the memorial asking for legislation to fix the size or dimensions of the cans used in the purchate aml carrying of milk. A delegation came here with that object in view, and had an interview with the Commissioner in my department. He is of opinion that the act as it now stands covers the case, and the inspectors have been notified by the department to deal with these cans, not merely as packiages hat as means of measuring the contents, and as such they are under the Weights and Measures Act. I may state that the reason for this vote is that the vote of last year was reduced by a little over $\leq 2,000$ with a view to meet the wishes of the Finance Minister, who is always very lesirous to keep the estimates down. We find that we are short that amount, and this vote will keep us within the ordinary expenditure of other years.

Mr. PA'l'ERSON (Brant). What was the object of arlvertising in these different papers ?

Mr. CoSTIIAN. The only advertising we had in the department within the last few years is confined to fertilizers and weights and measures. Outside of that, the only advertising we have consists of small advertisements calling for tenders for ferries, and they are confined to three or four insertions in two or three local papers.

Mr. McNULLLEN. We spent \$5006 last year in adrertising.

Mr. COSTIGiAN. Well, it runs up pretty quick, I suppose.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I put the question rather to find out whether the Government intend taking any action with reference to a petition sent in last week from the farmers in the vicinity of Toronto. The milk dealers send out cans supposed to hold eight gallons, hut they have enlarged them to nine gallon cans, and whe:e they find the old cans are good and sound, but a little battered and punched in the centre, they cut them through the centre and put an iron band around, and stretch them in the middle, se that they will hold a half gallon miore, and the milk dealers are only paid for eight gallons, although the cans hold a gallon or half a gallon more. They ask that the cans come under the Inspection Act.

Mr. COSTIGAN. A delegation came here which represented the case to the department. and went away perfectly satisfied that their interests would be looked to. One of the members of this House introduced the delegates.

Mr. HENDERSON. A few days ago I hat the pleasure of accompanying the deputation to interview the Minister of Inland Revenue, and my hon. friend the Minister gave them a very strong assurance that this matter would be attended to. The deputation went away thoroughly satisfied their riews would receive every consideration, and in a very short time I feel contident they will have no grievance whatever.

## Prince Edward Island Railway. <br> $\qquad$ sinl,(ink)

Mr. HAGGART. There is a very large deficit this year for the last eight months. The expemeliture has been for those eight months 5 as agrainst $8184,808.22$ last year. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the steamer bringing rails which were to be laid in $1891-92$ was lost, and consequently the rails could not le laid that year. and double work had to be done last year.

Sir RICHARI) CARTIVRI(iHT. Were the mils nsured?

## Mr. HAGGART. Yes.

## Lachine Canal.

 S19, (m)Mr. HAGGART. When the estimates of IsGI. 02 were prepared, these repairs were not foreseen. They consist of repairs to lock walls, bridge abutments. Humes, banks, \&c. There is a long list of details amounting to a total of $\$ 18,640$ ).

Sir RIC:HAR1) CARTWRIGHT. What will be the total expenviture for canals altogether in 1s 9.2 :

Mr. HAGiliART. I have a statement made and I will he able to give a full statement on the main Fstimates.
sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It appears to me that this will bring the cost of the canal up to an enorn:ous amount and the percentage will be very large according to the returns which we receive.

Mr. HAGGART. The amount of Slo,(0K) for the Cornwall Canal is to be struck out. That will come into the next Supplementary Estimates.

## Esquimalt Graving Dock, additional amount for working expenses........... $\$ 5,000$

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). How does this account stand:

Mr. OUIMET. This is required in consequence of an increase in the maintenance of the dock. The dock has been used much more than we expected, and this iofditional amount is required to provide for a second engineer who has to work during the night, and for the coal which is necessary, and the increased amount of pumping that is occitsioned by the additional use of the dock. It has been used by Her Majesty's ships especially, which were in dock for 94 days, and by other vessels to a larger extent than we anticipated. The amount of revenue last year was $\$ 29,000$, and this year we expect it will be about $\$ 35,000$. Our expenditure on the dock is about $\$ 18,000$.

North-West Rebellion-Militia claims.... $\$ 2,100$
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What claimants are required to be paid under this vote? Have you a list of their names?

Mr. BOWELL. I have not a list here, but I know that claims are constantly coming in for losses during the rebellion. This item refers to sums that have been paid on this account. These claims are investigated in the department and are then submitted to the Justice Department to see that they come within the provisions of the law.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Vou do not pleal the statute of limitations.

Mr. BOWELL I do not think that applies. There is scalcely a week that dhalus are not coming in.
sir RI('HARD('ARTWRIGHT. But this is a specitic vote. and we ollght to have the names.

Mr. Boll flil. Nome of these claims came in since I have leen in charge of the department. If the House will allow this to pass, I will get the names and submit them later.

## Amount required to cover Limprovided Items of $1890-91$.............. $8294,10 \mathrm{~S} 91$

Mr. Me.MULLEN. Will the Minister of Publie Works explain why such a large amoant as $\mathbf{S i n 9 , ( 0 0 )}$ wats left over from last year in his lepartment?

Mr. oUIMFT. It is for general services. These payments were not providerl for, although some of them were alssolutely reifuired.

Mr. MrMULLEN. I think they are mostly lapsed balances.

Mr. OUIMET. Probahly so.

> Pensions-Miss Harriet Friser. $\$ 20$ : Mr.
> Roderick Fraser.......................... 150

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTS. I have forgoten the circumstances under which these payments are made to Mr. and Miss Fraser.

Mr. DEWWDNEL. These items were placed in the Estimates about three years ago. This lady was the daughter of Mr. Fraser, who, I think, lived in Cornuall, and was the discoverer of the Fraser River in British Columbia. The particulars were placed before the House at the time this item was placed in the Fistimates, and I think the House manimously approved of it.

Probable amount required tor Veterans of War of 1812

3610
sir RICHARI) CARTWRICHTY. How many of these old gentlemen are now on the list?

Mr. BoWblaL. We are providing this year for only 30 . If you will turn to the Auditor General's Report, page $24 \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{B}$, you will find the list of names. One of them I see is 10 years old, and another 104.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I see that the pensioner who is $10-7$ years old lives in Massachusetts. Do you get some ofticial there to certify that he is alive?

Mr. BOW ELL. Fes. I believe the practice is, before we pay out anything, that a certificate shall be produced that they are living.

## Board of Customs and outside protective service-to meet expenditure in connection therewith, including $\$ 400$, salary of Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board. . $\$ 23,600$

Mr. BOWELL. Before the rearrangement of the officers in the department the salary for Chairman of this Board was $\$ 800$; we reduced it to $\$ 400$.

Sir RICHARI) ('ARTIVRICHT. The Minister might give us an explanation of how he proposes to use this money. A considerable increase is applied for.

Mr. BOW ELLL. The principal increase in the Poard of Customs, arises from the fact of our having adopted the plan of paying bounties to beetroot sugar makers, and this necessitates the employment of two or three stficials during the whole time that they are working in the factories. The contingencies have also been materially increased, from the fact that we have had to pay our proportion of the expense of the steamer Cruiser on the lakes in the West. I expect that our expenses in connection with the steamer in the East will he much larger during the present year. As hon. gentlemen are aware, with the sif( $M$ ( $)$ that was voted last year, we have purchased a new vessel that was constructed for the Varine and Fisheries service in Lake Huron. It was found after it was built, that it drew too much water, and it was purchased hy the Customs Department to be used is: the protective service in the St. Lawrence; and that will necessitate a larger sum in the way of expenditure to be paid out of this particular vote than has been expenderl in the past. In fact I am inclined to think that in the Supplementary Estimates an additional sum will have to be taken in order to cover that service.
sir RICHARD CARTWRI(iHT. Where is that steamer to be employed that you are going to use?

Mr. BOWFELL. She is to be used in the Lower St. Lawrence for the purpose of trying to prevent the enormous smuggling that has been carried ont for the last few years,

Mr. BAIN (Wentworih). Is it proposed to replace that Cimiser you speak of on the upper lakes:

Mr. BOWELL. Ies, that will be replaced by another steamer which is being built at Owen Sound for the Marine and Fisheries Department. I do not think there will be any expenses attending that ressel so far as the Customs Department is concerned.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). Will the (:ustoms lepartment be able to utilize that vessel in any way for their purposes?

Mr. BOWELL. Yes, by making the captain of the vessel a preventive officer of customs.

Mr. BAN (Wentworth). I understood the other vessel drew altogether too much water to be serviceable for the fishing service, the one that was used last year.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Is Mr. Wolfe clead:
Mr. BOWELL. Yes.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Was he replaced?
Mr. BOWELL. No new appointment was made. The office was placed under the charge and management of Mr. McMichael, who was the financial inspector.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. With respect to this detective service, the Minister is aware that there are a good many complaints made as to the mode in which the office is conducted. Has the department altered in any shape the system by which these men are remunerated for seizures, or

Mr. Bowell.
do they still continue to receive as before the greater part of the sums paid by way of forfeiture? What was the percentage received by ofticers last year, and how much did the Govermment receive?

Mr. BOWFELL. There has been no change in the regulations affecting the distribution of proceeds of seizures. The stme rule prevails, and the same divisions are made under the Order in Council. whicin was passed in 187.5 by the Government of which the hon. gentleman was a member. The question has been discussed repeatedly as to the propriety of changing the whole system, lut from experience, I have great doubts as to the advisability of so doing. I am aware that a great many complaints have been made from different parts of the country, but they have principally come from those who have heen violating the law. There is not a case that $I$ am aware of where the officers have been complained of, except by those who have hal to pay large penalties. There have been cases in which grave suspicion has existed as to improper importations by certain people. The law is inguisitorial. to say the least of it, and where these investigations have lreen made and no wrong has been found to exist, I have failed to tind an instance in which the merchants who have been conducting their husiness honestly, have found any fault. I need scarcely say to the hon. gentleman how easy it is for a person who has violated the law and is pumished, to raise a lace aiad cry against the ofticers for, as they would say, having levied blackmail upon them. All kinds of charges have heen mate in various parte: of the country: and in the investigations which I have ordered, and I caused a number of them to be institutel. I have never yet been able: to find that they have been in a single case enabled to establish the fact that improper actions have been taken by any of the regular officers. Occasionally some of the minor officers in an excess of zeal to perform their duty will do many things that they probably should not have done, but they have generally been reprimanded, and those who took offence at their actions have expressed themselves as quite satisfied. I might tell the hon. gentleman that I have numerous letters from merchants doing business in all sections of the country complimenting in the highest possible manner the officers for the zeal which they displayed, and the energy they have exhibited in putting a stop to smuggling. It is a lisagreeable duty for otticers to perform, and unless they receire some remuneration, and I may add large remuneration, it is not at all likely they would expose themselves to the dangers that leset them in endeavouring to enforce the law against smugglers.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTURIGHT. What wits the total percentage last year, and how was it divided?

Mr. BOWELL. The law gives the power to the Governor in Council to establish regulations for the distribution of seizure money, ani the regulation that was adopted in 18\%\%, gives one-third of the seizure to the informer, one-third to the seizing officer, and the other third goes to the revenue. In looking at the Auditor General's Report you will see the total amount received, and the total amount paid out, but that does not give you a correct view of the amount earned last year, because many of these seizures remain unsettled,
and the distribution is not male for two or three years. This arises in many cases from repeated applications from the party who has been fined, and from his friends, for reconsideration; and in other cases we have to go into court in order to confirm the decision of the department. Conse quently there is a very large amount which appears in the Auditor General's Report as having been paid this year which runs over three or four years.
Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not approve of the system of offering a bribe to customs officers to do their duty. I believe that every officer should be made to perform the duty devolving upon him without being bribed to go to a man's place, and hunt through his books to see whether he has been riolating the law or not. I find in looking over the Auditor General's Report that some of these men have been making enormous sums of money for many years. For instance here is Mr. T. J. Watters, of Ottawa, who has a salary of $\$ 2,200$ which is a very good salary for him, and with that salary he should perform the duties devolving upon him without any further compensation, yet his share of the customs seizures last year amounts to not less than $\$ 6,889$ in addition to his salary. Then we find again another gentleman by the name of Mr. Me Michael who has figured in the Auditor General's Report for many years as drawing $\$ 1,(610)$ a year salary, and his share of the customs seizures amounts to not less than $85,248.18$ in addition to his salary. Then we find Mr. O Hara, another gentleman with a salary of $\$ 2,000$ and he figures for the little sum of $\$ 579.74$ in addition to his salary, and so on through the Auditor (ienerals Report, we find these gentlemen receiving large sums from customs seizures in addition to their already good salaries. I do not believe in that system atall. If these men will not perform the duties devolving upon them without heing paid extra, then there are $10,000 \mathrm{men}$ in this country who would be very glad to have their place, and the Minister of Customs ought to discharge these men ai once and give some other men a chance. Besides all that the Minister of Customs may not be aware of the fact that business men are very sensitive on a matter of that kind. Any business man would rather pay a good deal in the way of blackmail than have his books and private papers and invoices gone over by some shark from the custom-house. The system is a most pernicious one and should be abolished altogether. There is no earthly reason for continuing it, and it is simply levying a toll upon the business men of the country. If Mr. McMichael and the other gentlemen I have mentioned desire to prevent smuggling and will not do it for the salaries they get, turn them out and give others a chance. There has not been a year during the last four or five years in which this man Mr. McMichael has not been figuring for $\$ 5,000$ or 86,000 in addition to his salary. I think it is time the system was changed.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I would like to ask the Minister how Mr. Trudel, of Quebce, comes to be down for so large a sum as $\$ 9,880$.

Mr. BOWELL. Mr. Trudel is one of the principal detective officers. For the last two or three years he has been on the Lower St. Lawrence, and I can only account for this large sum being paid to him by the fact that he has had an interest in the large seizures of liquors made during that period. This
item, however. is not evidence that Mr. Trudel has put all this money into his pocket. The officer makes the seizure, but the department never enquires who the informer is, and we never know who he is unless there is some dispute between the seizing officer and the person giving the information as to the division of the money.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). There is $\mathbf{\$ 9 , 0 0 0}$ for the informer as well as for Mr. Trudel.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman will remember that I stated last year that liquors had been seized to the value of $\$(10),(10)$, and when sold one-third of the proceeds would go to the informer and one-third to the seizing officer. But it must be remembered that these parties are not paid for the expenses they incur in connection with these seizures. In many cases in the Lower St. Lawrence they have perhaps to charter a tug to take them down to make the seizure, the expense of which they have themselves to pay. I do not know that it would le profitable to enter into a discussion of the question raised by the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Camplell). I yuite agree with him when he says that he is opposed to paying a bribe to any one ; but I repudiate in toto the sug. gestion that any bribe is paid by the department to any of its officers to induce them to do their duty. They may be given a premium in the way I have indicated after making the seizures. It is all very well for the hon. gentleman to say that if these men will not do their duty, they should be dischargent. I should like the hon. gentleman to be placed in a position to decide when a customs officer does his duty and when he does not. If he attends to his office during oftice hours strictly he does his duty; and if in addition to that he spends the night watching on the St. Lawrence, I suppose that is not a part of his duty as a custcms officer. As I have explained, this sum is no indication of the amount received or earned by these officers last year. It covers seizures made two or three years ago, in some cases years ago. I am aware that if a man violates the law, if he has been systematically cheating the revenue for years by false invoices, and the customs officials go into his establishment and demand an examination of his books, and ascertain that he has been committing frauds and has perhaps run away to the States, he is very likely to make complaints and use the language repeated by the honmember for Kent, that the officers are blackmail ers, thieves and everything else that is wrong. But where the books of honest men have been investi gated, it being explained to them why this is done, and where no wrong is found, they have written letters, which are in my possession, complimenting the officers on the courteous manner in which their work was performed, and thanking them also for going through the books of other establishments where frauds had been committed and discovered. The Opposition newspapers and those opposed to the system repeat the very language used by the men who have to pay dearly for the wrongs they commit-blaming the officers as blackmailers, thieves and everything else that is vile.

Mr. GIBSON. I have heard complaints in different parts of the Province, from respectable merchants who are doing business in the country and do not require to go to the United States, that though in every custom-house there are appraisers
who value goods, merchants are allowed to pass their gools at certain values, and the customs authorities receive duties therem: and yet a day or two afterwards an officer from the custom house comes to the merchant who has entered his gools in good faith and tells him that the valuation is wrong. fii that way tines are imposed upon legitimate merchants. Now, why should not the correct valuations he put on the goods when they are lieing passed through the custom-house:
Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman is quite correct in stating that this complaint is very often male : but the values change so rapidly that it is impossible for an appraiser, no matter how industrious or studions he may he. to keep pace with those changes. Therefore it cery oftell oceurs that goonls have been entered and passed at a lower price than the market value in the comntry from whence they are exported, and it is only in such cases that the appraisers, after discovering that fact. call on the imperters to amend their entries.
Mr. Albson. There is one particular instance I know of, when a very large quantity of sugar was imported at its true valuation.

## Mr. BOWELL. Reel's case:

Mr. Gilbson. Yes. A higher valuation was put upon it afterwards, and the customs authorities had to acknowledge their error. but they had no redress at all, because the Government camnt be fined for the acts of their ofticers. They were relieved, however, of the extra duty.
Mr. Bowell. The hom. gentleman is in error. They were not relieved from the luty. There was one case in which the officers put it higher value upon the sugar, and after full investigation that value was reduced, but the price on which duty was paid was greater than that at which the sugar was entered. I have a distinct recollection of the circumstances, becanse the New York agent, who exported it to Canada, visited me once or twice, and threatened to bring the whole force of the army and navy of the United States to exterminate this little colutry, if he did not get his redress. After fuller investigation, it was shown that the islands from which that sugar was imported had no market value, because the plantations were owned by two or three Scotch firms, who would sell no sugar to any one, but sent it to their agent in the United States or Canada. Under such circumstances, the law provides that the correct value shall be arrived at as near as possible by the price in the surrounding country whence the sugar was imported, and the most liberal interpretation was put upon that invoice, but they were compelled to pay the full duty.
Mr. Gibson. But what redress had the importer for the time the sugar was held by the customs officer? After all was said and done, the customs authorities had to reduce, as the hon. gentleman admits, the valuation back to the proper amount.
Mr. BOWELL. His redress was to pay the duty and sell his goods, and then enter an action if he was improperly used.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). With reference to these seizures, are all the expenses taken out of the public fund or deducted from the penalty before division? For instance, there are the expenses of

Mr. Belton, special agent, $\$ 436.23$, and Mr. Watters, sich 6.95.

Mr. Bow ElLL. When a seizure is made the expenses are deducted, and the balance is paid to the seizing ofticer and to the Receiver fieneral. Take the case of Mr. Belton. In one case I sent him to Baltimore to examine into the books of manufacturers of duck there, the Mount Vernon Dack Company, who send large consignments of duck to Halifax. The gentleman representing the firm had a long interview with me, and said that if 1 would senci an otticer to Baltimore he would place the looks of the company at his disposal, so that the otticer could see exactly what his business was, and the prices at which he had invericed the duck to Canatia. At the same time, he almitted that he was maty uainted with the provisions of our law, and had been seming duck to Canalla, not at the price at which it was sold, but at a iower price, but he was quite willing to pay the expenses of the trip and also the extra duty it imposed, objecting only to paying any penalty. The expenses would be adranced to Mr. Belton and charged in the account, but the amome would le refunded to the Receiver General out of the seizure male. It is done in the sime way as in the case of the officers in Chicago, st. Pitul, Tacoma and some other places in the United states to whom I referred the other night. These expenses are all charged, but when the railway companies pay ower the money, it is credited to the Receiver (ieneral; and although the expenses appear as a charge on the revenue, the comntry is mot at the expense of a dollar.

Mr. SCRIVER. I have listened to what the hom. gentleman has said with regard to the manner in which the custom-honse officers do their duty in investigating cases of supposed smuggling, and 1 agree with him that, as a rule, their duties are performed judiciously and with proper regard for the rights of the parties affected. While this is true as regards the collectors of customs and the regular officers of the department, it is not always true in the case of detectives. I have known of instances where these men acted in a mamer very arhitrary to say the least, and I think I might appeal to my confrere from Missisyuoi who like myself represents a border county, to endorse what I say. I have known of instances where they have acted in a most arbitrary and unjust manner. Acting upon information they have gone, not to the business places of traders, but to the houses of phor farmers, and told them that because at some time in the past they may have brought a gallon of coai oil across the border or a few bushels of potatoes for seed, and had at that time a horse and waggon or a team worth so much, the officers placing their own valuation on the property, they will have to pay so much for violating the law or be reported to the department. This was done in a number of instances, and I am glad to say that had it not been for the strong sense of justice of my hon. friend opposite, some of my constituents would have suffered wrong. If my hon. friend were in the position which he once occupied, and which I regret to see he has left, I would appeal very strongly to him to exercise his supervision over the conduct of these detectives, and not allow them to pursue the course in the future which they have pursued in the past.

Mr. Gibson.

Mr. BOWELL. Perhaps it will gratify my hon. friend when I tell him, in regard to the detective to whom he referred, that I issued an order that he should be no longer in our service.

Mr. SCRIVER. I am ghad to hear that statement. and I should have expected no less from my hon. friend, because I can say from my place in this House that, whenever I have appeated to him to do what was right, I have always found him ready to listen to reason and to do what was right in the premises.

Mr. CAMPBELL. No donbt we can all speak in the highest terns of the hon. gentleman who was lately the Minister of Customs, but I do not think that the answer he gave me is a sutficient answer to the charges I l, rought. I stated, and I repeat, that a great many of these men are simply wharks--pirates, which, is an hon. gentleman suggests, is perhaps a hetter word-who are going simply for phamer. The more seizures they make the more money they make, and they often gointo the offices of men who are honest traders, who are men who would not be gnilty of a dishonest transaction and deal with them as if they were the dishonest tralers. guilty of smugeling, to when the hon. gentleman has referred.

Mr. Boll ELL. I did not sity that. 1 drew the distinction between the two classes.

Mr. CAMPBLLL. Bat the complaints often come in regard to homest tremers, whis enter their gronls at what they cost, ind you can sec that the whole temdency is to lery blackmail. There is no business man, however honest and pure he may be, who eares to have a person from the Customs Department come in and put his hand on lis hooks and papers and say: These are ours for the present. The very name of it injures his credit, ami he often does give $\$ 100$ to hush the matter up and have the man go away. There is no donlt that has oceured orer and over again, and it will oecur as long as this system is carried on. The statement of the Minister that these amounts which appear in the Aulitor General's Report were not for this year is no sign that they were not received this year.

Mr. BUW'ELL. I said they were not earned this year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Take the case of Mr. Me Michael, who has been receiving $\$ 3,(x)(0)$ to siti,(uk) every year. last year I thiuk he received SH,(ONO accoeding to the Anditor Cieneral's Report. In many other cases this occurs, and this is a fair eriterion as to what these men have earned. Then the hon: gentleman proposes that they shall bonus officers in order to induce them to do their daty. These men may be lying along the biaks of the lakes or the rivers and may not be doing their duty, but it is for the department to see that they do their duty. They have inspectors, and if those they have are not sufficient, they should put on a few more, and see that those men perform their duty.
Mr. BOWELL. The duty of the inspectors is to inspect the offices, not to see what the detectives are doing.

Mr. CAMPBELL. If things are being simuggled, you can soon find it out, and can see what your officers are doing. I believe that many of the otticers do not earn their pay. In the town of Chat-
ham we have three men: the late collector of customs who was receiving $\$ 1.2(1)$ a year, another at salo, and the third it simio. The third man did the work and the others drew the pay. There is no necessity for keeping three men there, and Mr. Eberts, the thiri man, who receives only Stion, really does all the work of the oftice. If the department looked intos that, they wonld fiml that there is no uecessity for three men there, aml. if that system prevails in other otfices, the reason for the enormons expenditures can be easily seen in regard to the collection of revemae for constoms. I believe the proper system is to do avay with the sharing of spoils, anil, if the otticers do not perform their work. tum them out and put other men in their places.

Mr. MariREGOR. I asree with the hon member for Kent (Mr. Camphell) and the hen. member for Huntinghon (Mr. Sicriver) ats to these detectives or spies who go the rombls of the comery and lery haekmail on the people.

Mr. !:OWELLL. Can the hom. gentleman sustain or prove his assertion that any of these men levy hackmail?

Mr. MctiREiof. I am cone pretry near it.
Mr. BowELLL. I donot think it is fair to acense any man of levying hackmail. which is practically stealing, without heing able to pornluce the prowf. If the hon. gentleman can prove ome case of that kind, I will see that the man concerned shatl hee pmisheal.

Mr. ModRE:GOR. I will give the hom. genteman a case in point. Mr. Alhert Dronillari, who is retting a sthary of shin), seized the scow Mary Ahire on Lake sit. Clair in 1s so1. it heing allegeil that the scow had heen smagegling. It was proved liy four persons who were on the hoat that she took nothing over to the Ganadian sile at alll. Then they stid, we will let her goo on the case of smar. gling, but she had some repairs done in letroit. It seems that she crossed orer to the slry dock there. We produced all the receipts from legiming to end, and then the department said they had very little claim aggainst the beat. Yet this boat wais held over froun some time in August until the fill, and then ran down to Windsor. A mam wats placed on her at the time she was seized, whose wages amomatei to over sit. She rall into at bay near Wimbsor, and \$83 more expenses were plated upon her for a caretaker : and yet this poor man, who is not worth 3300 in the worht, is reprived of. his ressel. 1 an prepared to prove that that otficer has gone to one place and saicl: "You had harness brought over here a few years ago, unless you pay me sit I will make you tronble." In the case of Mr. Hackett, in my hon. friemd's comaty, he gave him the sil. He went into another place, Mr. Kumble's store, and said: :"Cnless you gire me $s+100$ I will seize the whole establishment." and the Methodist minister and several other men in the neighbourhooi had to raise the $\mathbf{\$ 4 0 0}$ and give it to him. And so he has been going the rounds. He gets from this country sisio. and from seizures last year he got 5750 more, and the year before $I$ understand a still larger sum. Now, we are prepared to pay these men well, to deal with them as they should be dealt with, but the practice of giving them half of what they seize is an incentive to them to do great injustice to many people; espe-
cially along the shores. In our town there is no scarcity of castoms officers, men of as high character as any other men in the Dominion. Those are the men who should have charge of that basiness, instead of emploving special detectives for doing such dirty work. I am free to say that the common constailees or the police ofticers would he aboveating atsome of these detectives have done.

Mr. S(TTHERLASI). I am not prepared to take the pasition of some members and comblem the whole systein adoptel by ine department. I know some of the ditheathies that exist, amb I agree wa large extent with the Minister that the system does prevent disinnest dealers from smusgling and defrathing the remace. Howerer. without approving of the strong language nsed hy stme hom. members. 1 still think that the law. ite at perent administered lye these officers, does ereat injustice to manufacturess and merchants.

Mr. Bowfll. Have yon any experience:
 that the Minister is referving to. hut whiners. I will give an instance, withnt mentioning names. to show how the authority placed in the hambs of these men is sometimesused in :moppresive manner. 1 know a case where in officer genes to a hasiness man and satys to him that he has been guilty of an infraction of the law. The mansays he is notguilty. Now, very few men who are not business men can realize what it means to a husiness man to have his factory or shopl placed under seizure. It means injury or ruin to his eredit. An ordinary business man cumot atford to risk the $\mathbf{1}^{\prime \prime}$ sition in which he nasy stamb with the banks and the merehants with whom he deals, by having his eredit questioned throngh a seizare In the instance I refer to. the othicer. after disenssing the matter, said to him: $\because$ If yon will make a deposit of $\$ 2$, (нn) I will have this matter investigated." That may appear fair enough for the $\backslash$ aister, but it is a very serious matter to a husi uss man who may not have that amount on hand. But eren if he diees. as the Minister well knows, these matters hecome known to the pulbic almost immediately. In the instance I speak of the mamafacturer refinged to make this deposit. and after in investigation the whole matter fell through. There is no toubt in my mind that the man wats perfectly innceent, and that the ofticer hat? no case against him. I think this authority in the hands of the officers is sometimes employed to do great harm to merchants and mamafacturers, and it subjects the Govermment to some very strong statements athd charges being made against them. It may be well to give some preminm to the ofticers in order to make them more active and energetic in their work, hat I must say that under the present system many people have a just cause of complaint. I ann avare that the late Minister of Customs has acequired, after a long experience, rather a hardened view of the chatacter of the masiness men of the comutry. However, I acknow ledge that in cases hrought to his attention he has listened to arguments and reason. But this is the point I wish to make: Although it may be decided, after investigation, that this manufacturer or merchant has not been guilty of an infraction of the law, still he has no remedy for the injustice that has been done him loy the injury to his credit. I know personally that some merchants have a grievance in this respect, and I thiuk the depart-
ment ought serinusly to consiler whether some other system might he aulopted to prevent fraud, or at least whether the authority given to these ofticers should not be curtailed. At present the fines inHictel upon merchants by seizures appear to them as nothing more or less tham blackmaii. Before the officers are allowed to threaten a husiness man and compel him to make a deposit. a report should be nate to the head of the lepartment. who should decide whether there is evidence suticient to justify action heing taken.

Mr. PATERSON (Bramt). There is ome point Ithink the Minister might explain. Are these epreial letectives authorized hy the depastment to goto an individual and threaten him in the Way we have heard of, and that persom, whether guilty or not, must pay him at certain amount of money to asoid fowther tromble? Are they at liberty to settle cases in that ways amd if they do so, do they make a return of the mener to the department: In the case my hon. frient who sits hesite me referred to. where that has been done. and where the ofticer was disehared and a refund male to the party of the money that this ofticer had taken from him. did that ofticer pay the money into the treasury. or did the eomutry lose the monery?

Mr. Bow ELLL I think the hon. gentleman hats answered his own question. We crould starcely have refundel moncy that we never received. The department has not heen comducted in such a lonse manner as that : no refunt of money has been made: out of the treasmry muless it has first leen paid into the treasury: I know of no case in which ofticens have received money and have not deposited it to the crealit of the Receiver deneral. There may have heen cases of that kind. as there are thefte and frated committed, but we never allow such almse to oecur with the approval of the department. The officers have never received any instructions, either directly or indirectly, nor was permission given them to threaten any man. They have been cautioned against that over and over againa and they have been threatened with dismissal where any case of that kind has come to the knowlenge of the department. As detectives receiving information that certain smuggling has taken place, they very often go to the party who is acensed, and they may say, as the hon. gentleman has alleged: "You have been chargell with doing so-and-so, and it is my duty to seize your horse and carriage or your stock, but if you wish to make a deposit pending the investigation, that will he the casiest way of doing it." Such deposits if matle are at once credited to the Receiver General, and a report made to the department and an investigiation takes place. In many cases where it has been foumd that there has been an infraction of the law of the character indicatel by the hon. member for Huntingion (Mr. Scriver), which would justify the Minister in remitting portions of the duty, it is done. A man may have smuggled coal oil, amb that is a very common ching on the frontier, and the horse or the sleigh or waggon may have heen seized and a deposit made, in order to prevent its being taken away. He makes a deposit of $\mathbf{8 5 0}$ or SiOH , and that is credited at once to the Receiver General. The officers have no authority to keep it, and then when we investigate any such case we punish them sometimes with a
Mr. McGregor.
penalty of Si or sio in accorlance with the nagnitude of the offence. That is the course which has loeen pursued: lut to suppose that the department would give authority to any officer to threaten merchants or any one clse wouhd he to suppose a system of carrying on Government that would be scarcely justifiable. I do not know the case to which my hon. frient from Oxford (Mr. sutherlani) referred to just now. although I know that I have had some little dealings with the hon. gentleman where he has heen very persistem in trying to get men onf, and afterwards ackuowledged himself that they were not punished as mueh as they ought to be. I think he could tell rou that I used some strong expletives, and, perhaps. unjustifiable ones. in reference to these men, and they were not political friends of the hom. genthenam either. but politieal frients of our own. There maty be cases where an ofticer will he justified in going to the merchant and telling him that he is informeat that he has been smuggling, and ask him to allow his books to he investigatel, to see if the information which he has received is correet. If an informer states that he believes Mr. So-ant-so has beensmugering, it is the duty of the collector at once, either to go himself. or to seme an officer w make an investigat ion. Merchants who have not leen guilty may feel amoyed, as the hon. member for Sorth Oxford (Mr. Sutherlaud) stys, but in many cases where the facts have leea explained to then they expressed themselves quite satisfied. because other people ham riolated the law and had loen punished, and the honest importer is always ghal to know that his guilty neighbour who has Feen taking adrantage of hiim has leen prevented from doing su in future. I do not remember the case of this scow, but I am inclined to think that if the piplers were laid hefore the Honse the facts wrould het he exactly as stated by the member for Essex (Mir. Metiregrer). I have no doult that the hion. gentleman received the complaint, but 1 think he wats incorrectly informed.
Mr. MrCREGOR. Ihave atfidavits on everypoint reguired in reference to that particular case.
Mr. BowliLL. Were there not just as many athilavits on the other side?
Mr. MaRRE:OR. I suppose there were I saw them, hat they were not as strong or as numerous as the ones I got.
Mr. SUTHERLAND. Theremedy 1 would offer to the department is this: A distinction should be male, and the authority given to the officer who makes seizares only to get deposits from partics who may he suspected of hreaches of the law in such calses as he mentions of a horse or a waggon that cond easily be removed in a few hours or days unless they were placel under seizure. But there is certainly no justitication at all for an officer naking a seizure upon mere suspicion, to ask adeposit from a merchant or manufacturer with a large place of business or a large stock of goorls. I would ask the Minister's attention to that, but perhaps as he has given up the department he does not take any interest in it.

## Mr. Bowell. Yes : I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. So far as honest traders are concerned, this asking of a deposit from reliable men is a certain grievance, and if a change were made in the direction I have indicated it would be
a remely that would give great satisfaction. I have alrealy said that it is difficult to offer a mone of procedure that would he an improvement on the present one, although irregularities do exist under it. I think it is of the mode of enforcing the system that we have reasom to complain. I would ask the Minister to point ont where can be found the total amount which is divided amongst the officers, and what expenliture is charged to the combtry, or where a recorl is to le found of the money deporited with the Receiver fieneral:
Mr. BoW EILL. I do not know of any special entry.

Mr. SCTHERLAND. The Minister will see that it is impertant in disenssing this subject that we shouhl know where to finl whether the anome is deducted from the seizure or pail hy the comatry:
Mr. Bowtill. I hatre explaned that half a dozen times.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not understand that the Minister was satistied himself that this money had heen paid in. although he said that the instractions were given to do so.

Mr. BowtLL. If the lom. genteman will look at the Auditor dencrals Report he will see four or tive pages of refunts, which can only be pitid out of deposits.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I refer to the expenses.
Mr. BOWELL. If an oticer is going on oluty he will get an adrance to pay his expenses, and if he did not spend it all he would have to refund it. and that would le re-depmited to the credit of the Reveiver (ieneral.

Mr. FRASER. 1 malerstame that certain judgments against ofticiats of the (iovermment have been paid liy the dovernment.

Mr. BOWFLL. There have leeen judgments rembered agsinst the depirtment which hate been pain. but not ageinst officers.

Mr. FRASER. I think there was a case in Nora Scotia in emmection with in officer, Mr. Curless, who was doing a good deal of basiness with the department.

Mr. BoWELL. I have nothing to do with that ; that is in the Excise Department.

Mr. FRASER. I think perhaps there are cases in which the Government do not receive all that is collected. But I only rose to saty that the discussion to-night and the evidence given by the Minister are only further illustrations of the wretched system we have, and I hope that the Minister will take them to heart by sweeping away this whole system, which shonld have no place in a free country.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Do I understand that in all cases where these deposits are made the matter is fully investigated by the Minister or the department:

Mr. BowELL. All cases are investigated by the department. The moment the deposit is made the duty of the otticer is to make a return of the seizure, and the seizure paper shows the amount that is deposited. Then the party from whom the seizure is made is notified, and he has a month within which to put in his defenicé, and if within that month he puts in no defence, then
julgment is remlered. either remitting or reducing : the amount or confiscating the whole.

Mr. Metiresior. This pour man's luat was seized in August or Neptember last year, and if my statement is correct, I wish to know why it hat not heen sold or returnel?

Mr. Bow ELL. I camot tell. fif the hom. sentleman will give me the name of the vessel. I will ohtain the information for him to-morrow.

Mr. MetiREGOR. The seow Mrecy A/ire. seized in September in Belle River. Lake st. Clair.

Mr. Mavllden. Have wot some of the Inaris of trade promomeed against the system:

Mr. bowell. Not that 1 am aware of.
Mr. Membliden. Has not the Toronto Board of Trade hand the question hefore it and pronounced against the system of seizure?

Mr. BOWELL. Not that 1 am aware of. I do not know that it would change matters if they did. The Batarls of Trate of Toronto and Montreal have pitsised resolutions asking for a hetter system of appraisements in order that the difficulties which arise in tixing values may be arvided.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHS THOMPSON moved the aljournment of the House.

Montion agreed to : and House alljourned at 14.4.: p.in.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

> Wemsesmar, bth April, 1son.

The spenken took the (hair at Three oclock.
Pbayers.

## FIRST READNG:

Bill (No. (ion) respecting the direat Northern Railway Compuyy--(Mr. Taylor.)

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILIAY PROPERTY AT ST. IOHN.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) asked, Whether the Government has purchased or expropriated the property in St. John, N.B., known as the Harris property, for the purpoise of the Intercolonial Railway or any other, and what purpose, and what number of square feet are there in the property so purchased or expropriated! If so, has any and what sum been agreed upon or fixed as the parchase money? Wias the property valued ! If so, hy whom, and when, and what was the valuation? Does the valuation or amount agreed to be paid for the property, ambrace the lots known as the De Veber lot and the McIntyre lot? Who was the solicitor employed on behalf of the Government in conducting the negotiations for the purchase of the
"Harris Property" proper"
Mr. HAGGART. Yes, the Government have purchased the property at St. John known as the "Harris Property" for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway, containing about 216,000 square feet ; the purchase price is $\$ 200,000$. The property was valued by Mr. C. R. Fairweather, and also by

Mr. Charles F. Everett, as to the land, and by Mr. J. T. (: Mckeani, architect. and Mr. Eilward Bates. lmilder. as to buildings. in October, 1891. Fialuation of fairweather, Mckean and Bates.
 Si49, (iitio. Yes, it ines include the De Veler and Nelntyre lots. So solicitor wast employed.

## STATIONERY FOR THE LNTERCOLONIAL RAILINA.

Mr. MrMCLLLEN asken. The amonnt in value of stationery supplied to the Interecolonial Railway daring the fiscal year ending 30th June, $1891:$ Also the amome in value used hy the railway during the same time.

Mr: HAtidiART. The amome in value of stationery supplied to the Intercolonial Railway during the fiseal year eming the :Oth June; 1s:9i. was $\$ 45, \underline{2} 3 \mathrm{sim}$. The amment in value used liy the railway during the stme time was s.ī. s.in. 46 .

## Shbet harbole N.s.

Mr. BORIDEN asked. Who is harimor maste: at Sheet Hathour. Nova suotial. What amomuts were collected by him for the calembar years 1 s!n and 1 s!n serpectivels, and what remuneration did le receive:
Mr. TCPPER. Makoh. McFantane is harbem master. (oblections, calendan year 1s:00. Ssa. it) :
 athowed. sem of fees cellected in any one year. He got all the fees he collecterl.

Mr. BORDEN askea. What is the total cons of the two dovernment wharves at sheet Hartom: Who was the iremseer of the work during comstruction, what was his allowance per day, ame for how many days?
 Mofarlane was the overseer. He was paill si.no per day for was days from the 11 th Fehruary. 1sss. to the ith of Feminary INs9.

## ENPORT DETY ON SAII-LOCS.

Mr. RiloER asked, When was the export dasy removed from salw-logs aml other unmanufacturedi lumber exportel from Camada to the United states: What are the diifferent, kimls of lumber that hare heen exported from Camiala to the United states. since the removal of the export duty upon the same, up to lst January, 1892, aud how many feet in loard measure of each kimd of lumber in the loy have been so exported?
Mr. BOWELL. The export duty on pine and spruce logs, shingle lonts and cedar logs, was repealed on the 11th of Octuber. 1890, as per circular and proclamation issucd at that time. which I hold in my hand, and which the hon. gentleman can bave if he desires. The exports of lumber, which formerly paill export duty, have been as follows:-From the 13th of October. 1800, to the lst of January, 1892: pine logs, 43,032, thonsind feet : spruce logs, $2 \pi, 9 t i$ thousami feet; celar logs, mil ; shingle bolts, mil.

CHARGES AGAINST SIR ADOLPHE CARON.
Mr. EDGAR. I suppose it will be the umanimous desire of the House that the motion which I
put on the Notice l'aper last Wednesilav should he proceeded with, with the utmost dispatch : and if that is the case, I will, with the leave of the House. take this motion out of its omler ami move it now.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON, I cammot see why it shonhl he the manimons wish of the Honse to take any motion out of its conrse.

Mr. ElMiAR. Very well : I shall make the following statement in ming place in this Honse :-

That I am credihy informedand believe that I can coialhish by satisfactory evidence:

1. That during the years $18 \mathbf{S}^{2}$ to 1801 inclasive, the Quebee and lake Sl. Johin haiway Compang receivel hy way of Lonns from the Domininn of Canada, subsidies amomet ing to upwateds of one million dollats, which subsidies were voled by Parianment on the recommendation of the Minsters of the Crown.
2. Aramzements were entered into by the sain railway compaby wherely the expemiture of sidid sulsidies was made by a constration eompany throtigh or in conjunction with oae H. J. Beemer, a eontractor- and the said becurer atul these who asisted him in timancing for the said railway works, received the benetit of the said suhsidles.
3. Buring the whole of the sail period from 15S: in 1 son . the llonourable 'ir Aholphe l'. Caron wizs.and siall is, a member of the H10nse of Commons of Canala, a member of the Canadian Cioverament and one oi ller Majesis's Prive Cuncillors for Canalia.
4. That the said Sir A.? Caron Was, durine the whoie. or the greater part of the salid period, one of the members of the suid construetion emmpanys and thus hat means of knowledge of. and did know of the deathings sith the saill :ubsidies atal their destination afier dey were pata over by the dovermment tos ine sad rahway company.
5. That during the said period and while the said rail way wats being const rusicd in part ly means of said sub) sidies. the said Sir A. P. Caron corriptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and from money: raised umon the credit of the same. athd frum parties bemericialls interesied in the same.
o. That during the said period ont of stid sumsidies. and out of moneys raised upon the crellit of the same, and from parties beneficially interesied in the same, larye sums of mosers were trom time io time corruptly paid ant contribued, at the reque-t and with the knowledge of sal. Sir A. P. Garou, for election parpuses. and to atid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and oiler members and suppurters of the soverument of which he was a member, and that atfer sume of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and coutributions were made, fuxther and wher subsidies were granted and paid tu the said rationy company by the Govermment of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member.
-. That the Temisconata Railway Company was given incorporation be Letters patent issued by the Canadiam diovernment on bith Oetober. $1 \$ 85$, and since that dite the said railway company has receivel from the pominion of Canadat subsidias to tine extent of sitig.ant-which subsidies were voted by Partiament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.
s. That since the 5 th of Oetober. 1885, and while the said Temiseruata Railway was being constructed in part liy means of the said subsidies. the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money from the persons who from time to fime controlled the said Temisconata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were bencficially interested in the said subsidies:
 who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railv:ty Company and the said subsidies, or who were heneficinlly interested in the saill snbsidies; paid and conributed large sums at the request. and with the knowledge of the saill Sir A. P. Citron, for election purposes to aid in the election to the Honse of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Govermment of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were unade, further and other subsidies were granted und paid to the said ruilway company by the Government of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member.
6. That the said sums of money hereinbefore mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 9 , as paid and contributed for election purposes, were so used. together with other sums conr ributed by public contractors with the Dominion Goverument, and were controlled and distributed by the direct menthority and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P.

Caron, in lavish and illegal amounts for the purpose of corrupty influencing the elector:s and in the general
 contributed were so used for the purpose of corrnpily influencing the electors in the following electoral districts, that is to say : The Counties of St. Maurice. Champlain, Lévis. Montmorence. Charleveix, Kimburaska, Témisconata, L'Islet. Dorehoster. Berthier, Portneuf. Quebee Gisné. Rimouski. Monimagny, Dellechasec, Demuce ani Megantic. and in Quebee West. Quebec Centre, Quebe East and Three Rivers.
Sow, Mr. Speaker, having male that statement, I propose to fomat on it the motien of which 1 hate given notice, and I would like your ruling whether it is so far a d inestion of privilege that I can take it ont of itsordinary place on the Paper. On that print 1 would refer goil to the cases guoted in Bhorinot.
 case which was hrought up in this Honse out oif its order in 1s:ab, upern untice hating heen given by the moner of the resiontion aross the Honse previonsly. I hatre given notice in the most formal presilile way ing pacins my motion in the Votes and Prowedinas iwn days iger. Then. Sir, there wats the Prince Alhert (oolonizationt ompany ease in the yen lsist. in whidh a notice of motion like this Was given, and the hon. gentleman whor is now Minister of Militia immediately took the first wecat sion to call upon the Honse to lave the mitter eomsidereng. Wi comse that wats ilone by the mamimons comsent of the Honse, aml. therfiore. 1 suppose it is mot a precedent on the quesian of privilege. $^{\text {and }}$ thongh it shows what the House has fone. Ihar. ing the same session there was the catse of Mr. Hector Cameron, of licemia, in which the charge made agsainst hian was taken tipasa matter of privilege. Then, there is Mr. Rykerts case in Is!ut. the Tarte-Mcireery ease in 1s! 1 , and the Eatst Northumbertam caise in kion. Then, in May, at
 cases mentioned where precedence was given to motions on thee gromm of their privilege. He mbutions a case relating to a corrupt agrecment between Mr. OComell and Mr. Raphael in eonnection with the Carlow election. He also mentions the case of Mr. Roeloucks motion for a combittee to empuire into election eompromises. Then, in Mr. Plimsolls case, even an aljonned debate had precerlence over oiner motions, and a little furtheron, where the conluet of a member in ermenection with a joint stock company was in question, though the speaker held that it was clouhiful whether it was a question of privilege, yet, as it affected the character of a member, it wastakenupby consent of the House. In 185!), May says: "Other questions comnected withelectioncompromises wereallowed precedence.: I wish to state, as an ahlitional reason why this shouhl have precedence, that, at the first possible moment I had the information in my possession which satistied me I could prove these charges, I gave the notice. There was not a day's delay. I did it in the shortest possible time, becanse there are some considerations whichatfect thequestion of urgency, apart altogether from the serious character of the chatges. There is, for instance, the length of the session, which is a matter affecting the convenience of members of the House, and if there lo any delay in referring this question to a committee, the session may lee prolonged. I desire to show to the House that when I made these charges, I wanted to have an investigation at the carliest possible opportunity, and I submit the motion can be male hy me, of which I have given notice.

Sil IOHS THOMPSON. 1 presume. Mr. Speaker, the decision you gave the other day, when you laid down the principle soverning matters of urgency which would justify a departure from the rules of the Honse in dealing with matters of privilese, and which cleats the gromed in all these cases. sorerns this. The hon. gentlemam had the choide whether he would comsider it a matter of priviluge and urgency, or whether it shombl he taken up in to usual course, amd decided in favomr of the bater. bey puting it on the Paper to be dealt with in the oridinary way, and mot mutil this moment. when he can only do so miler claim of its being a mater of privilege, amid as he mande a statement on the suloject to the Homse, has he attempted to treat it as a matter of privilege and of urgenes. I suhmit there is nomatter of privilege or urgeney in the motion: and the aguments the hon. gentemian has alvancel as to the convenience of the Honse and the length of the session, ate not argments which can lee used to suppore the plea of urgenes. With regatel to proce dings in former sessions of Parliament, they took phace on matters which were dealt with by the manimuns comsent of the Homse.
Mr. LAt:RIER. The first guestion to be lookeni into is whether this is a matter of pricilege. 1 sub. mit that ally thing affeeting the chatacter or stambing of a meinler of this Honse is a matter of privileye thl the books are manimous on this sulpect. If this is a matter atfecting the chatacter and inde-
 of privilege, and it is of mo consedmener whether nutice was given or not. 1 will call attention to the words of May, page elll :
" It has beensaid that a question of privilege is. properly, one not admitting of notive : but where the circomstances have bern such as to enable the member to pive notice, aud the matter was, nevertheless, buina fill: a guestion of privilere, precedence has still been conceded to it."
We have had a series of prevedents on this question since the year 1 Nas, showing that similar yuestions have lacen treated as a matter of privilege. without any motice, and it is in the interests of all that this motion should be heard at the earliest possible opportunity.
Mr. SPEAKER. We have to consider this question in the light of the rules lated down the other day. In the statement 1 made to the Honse on the Qlst of Match, it will be found that I said: "posimet jarif, a question affecting a seat of a member of the Honse is a question of privilege." We have to consider, first, whether the allegations made by the hon. gentleman atfect the seat of the hon. member in question: amd, from my point of view. I think it is very dombtful whether it comes miler that category, or can be considered a guestion of privilege justifying the immediate interposition of the House. With regard to the precelents which the hon. member for West Ontario has guoted, I think it will be found that in every one of these cuses they were brought up withont notice, with the unanimons consent of the House; and while 1 do not preteid to say that this question could not be brought up with the unamimous consent of the Honse, yet, I think, having been put upon the Notice Paper and not partaking, to my mind, of the element of urgency, it camiot be taken out of its ordinary place except with the manimous consent of the House.

Mr. Ediak.

## FINHERIKN DRIPARTMFNT AND F. (CHAR-

 I.FBOIS.
## Mr. LALCRIER moved for:

Copy of all correspobidence between F. Charlebois. of Byny Inlet, Jorth (1ntario), and the Fisheries Department eoneerning the mament of a cham for services performed by the said Charlebois for the sid department.
He stid: I would like spewially to call the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to this motion. Mr. Charlebois repsesents to me that ahmut a yar aso he dici some work for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and that he wats employed bey a person of the name of Fraser, who was an oretser of fisheries at Byng Inlet. He was enploved he him to draw sme nets which Fraser had seized for an infraction of the law. For this he matle a charge of sidi. in). The amonat is ant large, hut is important to this man. He never received his moner. but he applied several times to the department, and 1 tian from the papers phaced in my hamls that the departurent commanicated with the werseer, Mr. Fiaser. who at tirst, when applied of ly this department. stated that he had paid Charlehois, but the department afterwards. I believe, became combinced that this was not true, aud that the man had not heen paill. I do mot know what took place after this, but I umberstamd that Fraser has since not only: left the service of the department but has left the
 whether the department hoh themselses respansible for the expense which was ineurred hy Mr. Fraser. I would sulbuit this to the consideration of the hon. gentlemam. This man has acted in gool faith. amil if he has acted umber an order of in ofticer of the department. I think he wonh have not only a monal ciom hai a legal claim. It would not be worth his while to go inte a court of law for such a small amomt, but. if he has a momal claim, it should be for the Minister to see that this puor man should not lose the money he is entited to.

Mr. TLIPLRR. On the statement of facts placerd lefore the Homse by the hon. gentlenam, I iquite atree in his conclusion that a clain of that kinal should le paid. The memoramhum plateed in my hands is to the effeet that this man was employed by Fraser, aml, after examimation of his charges, a cheque for the amoment was sent to the officer to pay the man he hail employen. After that Mr. Charlebois wrote to the department saying he hat not received the cheque, and the last conmmication we have is one from Fraser written to the department in Octoler, 1891, in which he states that he had stetled with Charlelmis. From that time down. I believe we have had! no word from Mr. Charlebois. However, from what the hom. gentleman says, it would appear that Mr. Charlebois has not reeeived the money. I will examine into the case, and will see that justice is done.

Mr. LAURIER. Probably, if the hon. gentleman looks into it. he will timil that the cheyue has come back, and that Charlebois has not been pail. I will semd him a letter which will give him some further information on the sulject.
Motion agreed to.

## Titic toNinON ELECTION.

Mr. SUTHFRLSAN). In the absence of the hom. member for Essex (Alr. Lister), I would ask that the motion I have on the paper :

That a copy of che petition of Thomas S . Holles and ot thers, ov the eity of Lomdon, read and receivedon Friday. the list of April. lised. hy this Mouse, praying that justice may he done with reterence to cerroin judements rendered by Comaty Conrt Judge Eiliont under the Electomat Franchise Aef, and ia relation to certainates of partisanship allegedi thave beca comnited by the satid hadre, be communicated for:hwith to Ilis Ilonour Judge Eilliott.
lex alluwe it to staml.

Motion dropped.

## SABBATH GBNFRVANCE AT THE (OH.CMBAAN E.MHBBTMON.

Mr. ('H.AKITON. One or twosentlemenon the opposite side of the House desire bele prese:at and participate in the disenssion of the motion which 1 hate on the Paper, aml, if the Minister of Justice has monderetion, 1 will let it staml: otherwise 1 will proced.

Sir JoHD THOMBSON. I thimk the hon. wemteman han better procest.

Mr. (HARISON. Then I Kens to more:
That this lhows expreses the ophinom, in the interest of morality, sond sonrmment and religion, it is of importance to the civilized wartd and of sperial importance to Camada, that the Comandian lepartment of the Cohmbian
 clesed un Simalay.
As I saill ateross the House to the Minister of. Itas tice that, if he did not permit this motion to stame 1 womh gom with it. I will prowed. althongh perhatps on secomel thonght 1 shouhh have let it elrop for the present. I think it is a matter of impiortance to the people of timanda that the atorom contemplated be this resolutions shomble taken. The question as whether the Columbian Wxhinition at (hicagos shatl be closed of opened on the Land's bay has not vot heen settled hy the Conited States diovermment. If it hat heen settled. amd the decision had been that the exhibition shouh be closed on the Lords Dhy, then any action by the ('analian l'arliament would in. superthons, bint. in the alsence of such action and in view of the possibility that the decision of the V"nited States maty be alverse th the elosing of the exhibition on the Sibluath, I think it is important that the (iosermment of (ianalat should take action in the matter. Cireat Britain, it is unnecessary to sity, is comsidered a Christian mation. There are carions stacutes upon the statute-hooks of Fagham providing fore the observance, under various eiremmstances and to rarious extents, of the hards Day. Amost all the provinces of this bo. minion lave statutes of a similar character, and the permission for the opening of the Canalian portion of the Cohmohan Fxposition on the hord's Dity would be eontraty to the Canalian record on that sulbject, and I am sure would be arainst the feelings amb desires of the great bulk of the (ianalian population. I lo not intend to detain the Honse long upon this question, amd shall refrain from urging at length the reasons why this is contrany to the interests of morality, gooll govermment and religion. That this motion is a step in the interests of religion it is not necessary
to argue. That it is a step in the interests of morallity atl experience shows, becallse the ohservamee of the Lord's Dity has proved that it is necessary to the preservation of foond momals, amd it is alsor a step in the best interevis of gexol govermment. Wie know that in the (lhristian home, the observance of the Silhath is the halwark of our public institutions, and forr the sake of the example which our action in this matter womh exert upen the word and it wombl be no slight or mimportant example
for the sible of the inthemer it womhe exert upan our own commanity for the sake at taking a position which wombl he detensible before the worhl. I beys to move this resolution.

Sir JOHIX THOMlPBON. Without emering into a eritiocism of the reasoms which are given in the motion itself, in support of the propusition which it puts forwatal for the apponation of the Honse. I think we must all recognize that there are reatsons which might make it flesitable that the spirit of the resiblation shond he araried ont. I think that the comme which hats alreatly beren pursued hedireat Britain at the exhibitions in which she has taken pat comeurrenty with (imanda, Wouhd leal us to suppurt the proposition that our portion of the Clinatyo Fhhibition, in so far at this coomery is comeerne if, shomble if posible, lie elomed on Sunday. That wats the courser which was purslew with regard to the british exhibits at the laris Exhibition. The whibition itself was open, hat the exhibits that rame from liveat britatio, from ('iblada, aml probably fora other liritish colonies, Were covered on sumbay. The same comese was pursued subsegnemty on another oreasion of a like kimul. I shall ask the Honse, however, not to alope the motion as pledging the dovernment on mat partienlar comser, for this reason : that while that is the dispusition of the : one manent, there may In considerations which woblel erevent its being carried ont, amd those consideratoms we are mot jet awate of. Gur exhihits will he, of ateat extent, umiter the coutrol of the mamaging anthorities of the exhihition, and our exhilits are, I helieve, to be in the main hoiding. and we must conform omrselves to such regulations as we timi imperative in that comatry to which ome exhihits atre sent. and in which the exhibition is heing comducted. Suljeect to any unforescern and overriding necessity of that kini, the primeiple to which the resolution refers is one that the forermanent desires to carry ont. I hope that, after this amomerement, the Honse will not. comsider it necessary tosnlopt the resolution, which Womh bimd the fiovermment to amy particular course, althourh we are willing so follow that course, if $p^{m s s i l i b e . ~}$

Mr. (CHARLTON. 1 am quite willings in view of the statement made hy the Minister of .Instice, not to press the motion, although 1 am of the opinion that it would be leeter for this Honse to give an expression of opinion in the matter. I do not think it wonld emikurass the fovermment.

## CHARGES AGAMSET SIR ADOLIPHE CARON.

Mr. EDC:AR. I beeg leave to move:
That James 1. Fakar, the member representing the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Ontario in this House, having stated from his place in this House, that he is eredibly informed mad believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence:

1. That durine each of the years $185 s^{2}$ to 1891 inclusive. the Quebec and Iake St. John Railway Company received
ly way of homa- from the Ihominion of Canadat. subsidies
 lars: which =alsidies were voted by larliament on the reconametalition of the Hinisters of the crown

- Aramisements were euterel motoly the said railway contriny whorely the exbenditure of sad subsidies was made lax atonsiruction eompany through or in conjunetion witi ente II. .J. lieemer. at contractur-and the salid Jendmer and hlore whonssisted him in finane ing fur the abil ratinay works. receivel the lemefit ol the satid subinire
 the llomourahle sir Arlolphe l'. Caron was, athd still is. at member of the Honse of Conmmons of Comadit. a member
 frive (:onncillors lior callinla.

4. 'That the sat sir A. I' ' 'atron was, dating the whole,

 know:edge of. and din know of the dealiars with the satil



That daring the said perion and while the sad rait-
 dies. the said Sir A. P. (arua eorrupily received hara
 ratised uloh ithe revii of the sime amd trom parties hereflicially ibierveird in the same.
6. That dariner the said perion cial of said sulsinlies. and
 from parties bencticially interesiod in ille same large
 omutibnterl, it the request and with the bluwledge ot
 the election to the Ifonse of Gommans of the said Eir A. $\mathbf{P}^{\prime}$. Citron. and vihur memhers and suphreers of the (invernment of which he was a member, and that afiter somme ot such lasi--thentioncel corrup! fasments abme conatributions were mate. fur her anil o:her sulisilies were wranted abil baill :o the salid milway company lige itte sovermment of which sir A. J' (jarm Was a member.
-. That the Temiscouatal lailway (ompany was riven incorporation ligy defters Patemt issued loy the Canadian
 said railway company has received from the Jominion
 sidies were vored by Parliament on the recomunembation of Ministers of the frown.
 misconataldailway was heinar eonstructedingar: hy means of the sid subsilhes. the sidil Sir A. I'. Carm cortuptiy received large sams of money from the persons who from fiute totime comtrolleal the salid lemisconata Rallway Gompatix and the s:a i! subsidies.or who were beneticially interested in the said subsinlies.
 who from ime totime eontrolled the satid 'remiseonata Mailway Company and the salid subsilies, we who were bencticialy marested in the satid subsidies, patad and eontributed larire shms at the request, and with tile kunwledge of the sith sir A. 1'. Garom, for edection purposes to aid in the eiertion tu the Howse of Commons of the siaid Sif A. P. C:aron, and wiber members and supporters of the Guremment of which he was al member, athd that after sonme ot such last-mentioned corvopt payments and cont ributions were made. further and ather subsidies were rranted and patid:o the said rainw:y company by the fioverament al wheh the sain sir A. P. Caron was a member.
10. That the siail sums of mones hereinhefore mentioned ju parasran phs ij and !!. as paid and contributed for election purposes. Wure so usen, lugetaer with other sums eontributed by pablic comatactors with the Lominion diovernment, aind were coni rolled and distributed by the direct aththurity and with the knowledre of the said sir A. P. Caron. in larishamd illegal amomes for the parpose of corruptly inthencing ihte elecors. and in the ceneral election of lissialone, unwarde of glon, (inn of monexs su contributed were s." nsed for the purpue of eorriptly influencing the eleciorsin the following electoral districts, that is tos say: The Gomuties of St. Maurice. Champhan, Levis. Montmoreaty, Charlevuix, Kamonraska, Temisconata, Lislet, Durehester. Berthier, Portncuf, Quebec. Gasié, Mimouski, Dontmagny. Bellechasse, Beauce and Alegintic:and in Quebee West, Queber Centre, Quebee East and Three Rivers.
That the abore statements be referred to the Select Standing Committec on Privileges und Elections to enquire fully into the said allegations, with power to send for persons. pajers and records, and to examine witnesses upon onth or affirmation. and that the Committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all

Mr. Finials.
their proceelings on the ruference, athel the result of their emuiries.
He sidil : In making this motion I have proposed that the reference shonidler made to the (iommittec on lrivileges and lilections, as that seems to he the (committee which has heen favoured by the: (iovermment to make e:mpuirics of this kind. (Ha ather oxa:asions whenspecial ('mmmittees have been mentionerl, amendments hive leesm mover of approver, the referene has heen to the (ommittee on l'rivileges and lilections. Howorer, I assume that the eharges are su serions and distinctly mate that the Homse will. as it mater of comers. stant a ermmattere of enpuing. amd assumbing that to be the ease l will simply malit: the: motion without malkin!e any comancmi on tile chaters at present.
 in answer to the chatrees which hato heenn matele hy the lion. memher for the We:t Riding of Dutabio (Nr. Fikerar). on make at stitement to the Honse. The statement which I intemil to make will le shore. I take this. the first opportmaty which has heen orivell me, lo state to the House thas in every
 arre false. I maty aidel that, Mas!!iciterl. Withont akking for then 1 have received hetters and tele-
 tionerl in the charges ats marde lis ile honn. gentlemam, ricelaming that the ehatrge of morereiving menney form thene eomplathies is athsolutely false. At this periond of the promerelinos. I comsiler the emphatice renial which 1 have given to the eharges is all thite I shoull siay it purse:nt.
 is at propular impression. that at wentlemath in this Honse wha makes aceusations of misenmlact, impropricty. lishomesty. or ollere :haroces of that Chatacter against another membere of this Honse inewrs a serious respomsihility, mul maty. if the charge is propen unsustained. lee expelled from this Chamber: In view of the gronnid which I shatl ask the Homse to take with regatrel to this resolution. I lerg tocill the attention oif hons. fentle uen to the fatet. Lhat that is ant entire misatpprehtasion. A memher makinger a charere atgainst another in this Honse maty of course, sulbject himself, as he loses in pursuing any line of comoluct on any piece of hasimess hefone: the Honse: to the censure of the Honse: lout.sof fir ats his own seat is comeremed he mat make false chariges against other members of the Honse with perfect impunity. It hehowsers the House, therefore, to eomsiiler with great car't how far it shall accerle to the reguest of a member making eharges agrinist the persomal character of another. to entertain and investigite such charges. The Honse hias heen reminded on etheer occasions. When guestions like this canne hefore it. of the fact, that in ateceding to such a reumest we atre unlertalining to sit in at juli cial capacity and to comoluct a jumicial infuiry upon it fellow member. I ann sure that every ne:nber will anree with me, that apart from tirst principles, even, and considering merely Views of convenience and ordinary propriety, the House ought to be very carcful, indeed, as to the character and the class of charges with respect to which it will umlertake to exercise such julicial functions and to pronounce oue of its mambers gruilty of miscomluct, or not guilty of miscomluct. The House will at all tinses have regard. I an sure
to the general prineiples which are necessary, not only to the independence and security of members in this House as regards their seats. but likewise to principles which are biccessary, with a view to the dignity of the House ami the rights of the constituencies which members represent. I think. Sir, there can be mo donlt of the general pranciples which should guife us upom meeasions of this kime. Obvionsly, to state the ahstract principle as well as one cain, the House has a perfect right to cuguire at any time with regard to the manner in which palite moneys have heen expended by the departments of Covermment. or bey others to whom they have entrusted pulific noneys tor expenditure. That clase of eases in which charges may le mate as to the proper expenditure of public ingene to those to whom it has leern voted to indminister. or who may have heell apporinted liy the Fecentive to andminister it : that clats of cases is altogether aside from the present one. Either of the branches of Parliament which have appropriatel the money, has at all times the right, irrespective of any charge of persomal misecomduct. to enpuire into the manner in which its votes of moner have been administered from time to time. There is in these present charges, of eomrse, no reference to any combplaint of that charracter. There is me allegation of any public momey having been misappropriated or maladministered. I am mentioning that classof cases ats one as to which there would be little doubt as to the course which the Homse wortd be disprosed to take. In the secomd place, Mr. Speaker. the precedents which have heen established, show that the Honse from time to time will take cognizance of an offence allergel to hatre heen commitied hy a member of this House in his capacity as a member of this Honse. Xow. Sir, the listinction letweell a charge of that charateer and the charge which has leen preferred ly the hom. member for Ontatio (Mr. Bidgar), is mot only. I think, a pretty plainone. lout is one which I sulanit this House cught ever most carefully to bear in mind. We have not heen charged here hy the eonstitution with any right. eren, to juilge upou the connluct and the private charater of any member of the Honse. I ammon arguing the question in the alnstract and not making particular reference to any of the charges which are before us. But, speaking of the general principle, we are not charged he the constitution with any right or any power to investigate the personal capasity or the private chanacter of any member of this Honse. (Gi the contrary, the constitution hats provided that the chone of members shall rest, not with this House, hat with the eomstituencies who send members here: and it is omly when a member hetratys his trust by a lreach of his duty as a member of this Honse, Hat the Honse has any right to coruire into his conduct, or any right or any power to iffect his status in the House, liy any resolution affecting his seat and his right to be here. Let us now enguire, Mr. Speaker, how far the charges which the hon. member desires to have submitted to the Committee of Privilerges and Flections come within either of the rules which I have laid down. It is clear they do not come within the tirst, as regarts the administration of public money : beratse the allegations, grouping them tegether, and interproting them as read together. or taking them singly, amount to this: that two companies to which moneys were roted ly Parliament on meveral necasions, and amother company which
had ohtained possession of the money given them for the purpose of expenditure, appropriatel a portion of the moneys which bad thus been voted, not for the purposes of their own enterprises, but for the purpose of aiding the hom. the Postmaster (ieneral in his own electiom. and in others in which he was interested and in which supporters of the dovermment were comblidates. Now. Sir. Defore considering in letail what these charges are, or whether they come up to the standard of mathing an aceusation of misconduct ly a member of this Homse in his capacity as a member of this Honse. I wish partienlarly to direct the attention of the Homse to the imiontance of seeing that that rule is strictly complied with by any person who desires this Honse to exercise its jumbial functions. ami to sit and ieliberate upon the conduct of a member. It will not don at all to say that sone charre is implied, that sone charge is put forward which may he capable of one enstruction, anl equally capahe of another construction. The Honse hais to see specially. when charges atre deliberately framed as these have bero. that they bear that plain construction unom the ir face, and that the member who makes them shath not atterwards ine in a prosition of say that he did not inteni to make snelh at charge. hit that he intended to charge some persomal aind private impopriets. or some breath of the clection laws upon the member whon: he acenses. Another ohervation which 1 womil venture to take is. that when aceusations of improper eombluct are made, even agrinst members of Parliament as such, we ought th consider most carefully whether it is imperative upm the Honse to exercise its julicial functions. which we so marely like to exercise. anl which we so marely exercise weil. considering the diersity of feelings, of interests, and even of political passions. which are apt to prevail in an assembly like this. We hate to comsider whether the acensations which are brought forward are accusatioms which some hetter qualitieal tribunal in this cometry is not clothed with powers to determine. If the constitution has ereeted in tribumal in the ewontry which hats jurisidiction wer such matters. and if the lawe which govern us all, ns as well ats our constitnents, give ti, these trihunals a right and a procelure te cary on the investigation, it is most proper that the House should. if possible, decline to exerese any judicial functions on its part. and leave to the tribumal which is quali. fied loy the constituiom and the statutes of this comntry. the power, the right and the duty to determine and investigate the complaint, whether it he of a member who desires to make an aceusation here. :r of any person outside of this House. Now. I shall ask the House to consider carefully what these charges and allegrations are which the hom. member for West Ontario has asked to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Flections, prefacing what I have to say on that subject by a re-statement of the position which I assume, that if charges ate made involving an iaquiry into the expenditure of moncy voted by this Parliament for public purposes, or if charges are specitically made against a member, of misconduct in his capacity as a member of this House, which would affect his seat or his privileges in this House, I admit that it may be the dinty of the House to undertake such an investigation. Now, the hon. member has stated, in the assertions which he has
male to the House, that he is credibly informed and belieres that he can establish ly satisfatory evidence that between the years 188.2 and 1891 the Guebecam Lake St. Iohn Railway Company received subsidies, imoming in the acregegate to upwards of Sl, (x), onn), and that thesesubsidies were coted by this Parliament : that arrandements were mate by that railway company wherely the expenditure of such subsidies was mate by it construction company, and that the construction eompany and one Beemer, and those who assisted him in tinancing these matway works, rece:ived the hencfit of the subsidies: that during the whole of the perion from 1sses to 1891, sir Aholphe Caron was. and still is, a member of the House of commons, a member of the Cinadian (iovermment, aml one of Her Majesty's l'rivy Councillors for (cmata. I may mention in passing --although it may appear a very strict olijection now, yet, 1 mention it now, hecatise it will beeome important when we consiler another hanch of the suliject-that that statement is oblomely incorrect. No person hats been a member of this Homse from 1swit to 1sal. There were proiods during which this Honse ceased to have any members, during which it eatsed to exist.
some hom. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
Sir .JOHS THOMPSON. Now, Nir, I can intagine nothing more satisfactory for the arguncot which I :m presemting to this (hamber that the ridicuions amb altogether too previons satirical cheering which has just come from the ather side. I have ventured to summit to the Honse that when it mulertakes to investigate a matter judicially. it does not approach it with feclings which generally inspire great public contidence in the acearacy of the decisions at which it arives, or in the purity or disinterestedness of the considerations which actuate the view of the tribunal: anl when I have drawn the atention of the Honse to the inacemacy of one of the statements which we areasked now to adjudicate upon in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and have told the Honse that the point, although appearing altorether torstrict for the moment, will bear some importance when I conne tostate whyl make it, certain memhers of this lorly who desire the judicial enumiry at the hamds of this House to proceed with great rapidity, are mable to wait until I shall have an opportunity of stating to the House why I consider the point important, but are prepared with a satirical comment hefore I am able to state the argument. Now. Mr. Speaker, let us ro on fora momentand see what the allegrations are further. It is stated :
"That the saidSir A. P. Caron was, daring the whole or the greater part of the said peried.one of the nembers of the said construction company, and thus had means of knowledge of and did know of deatings with the said sub)sidies and thir destination after they were paid orer by the Government to the said railway company.
"That during the said period and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of saill subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidice, and from woneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from paries beneficially interested in the same.
"Ihat during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same, harge sums of money were from time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowlerlge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members und supporters of the (iovernment of which he was a member, and that after some of such lastmentioned corrupt payments und contributions were
male, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said railway company by the Government of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member.
Now, Mr. Speaker, I sulmit to the House a reiteration of the statement I have alrealy made, that, hefore we are asked to appuint a committee to try a member of this House, there ought to be some eharge made against him of misconluct in his capacity as a member of this House. I assert that, howerer improper it may lef for a member to viohate the Acts relating to elections in this country, that is not a matter on which this. House will willingly deliberate. We have delegiated to the comrts of the conntry jurisiliction over these matters, and I repeat that, when the courts of the comitry have jurisoliction over such matters, it is mbecoming and improper from tiery point of view that this Honse should attempt to resume that jurisdiction anlexercise that authority in another way. I know that this House is repeatedly reminded that in giving jurisdiction to the comrts over election cancs, we have simply given these conts concurrent jurisalietion. I know that every time a party alsantage is to lee gained; whenever an attempt can profitably, from a party point of view. he made to take back the jurisoliction we have given the courts, and to under take to exereise the aththrity of this House or a committee of this Honse wer an election case, an election trial, an election ju!gment, or proceeling, some members of the Honse are continnally remind ing us of our latemt power and insisting that we should exeraise it again. In every other atssemhly that 1 know of where such powers have been delegated to the judges. as the days ablvance, the feeling grow: stronger and stronger in these bodies that umper no circomstances ought they to take batek that authority and exercise that power. but that they should leave to the courts the investigation of all such matters. That feeling is so strong that I am sure the disposition in the British Hoolse of Commons is, if it were necessary to do so, to demule itself of this power in order that it may never he excreised again. by a tribunal so unfit, as the Honse of Commous must lie. to exercise the authority such a trihumal ought tos have in trying election cases. I wish to call the attention of the Honse to a point I mentioned a few moments ago. I sulmit that it ought to appear: clear that the hon. member for West Ontarioneant to charge some offence against the Postmaster General in his cupacity as member of the House. lefore he could ask the House to go on with this investigation. And when I remind the House of what I said with regiarl to the dates hetween lss: and 1891, I wish to saty that I had in view the emphaisizing of this position, that the hon. gentleman who made the charges is not in a position to allege now that these charges maty bear the construction of imputing to the Postinaster (ieneral acts of miscominct as a member of landiament, because in paragraphs $\bar{i}$ and 6 , the hon. gentleman makes it plain that the misconduct imputed hy him was practised in the course of an attempt to become a nember of lialiament, and while seeking to aid other gentlemen also striving to oltain election. But irrespective of this inaceuracy, to which I attach no importance whateverasa mere inacenacy, I wish to impress now upon the House that this is an attempt on the part of the hon. memherfor West: Ontario to investigate bygonce elections which have taken place in this country, and nothing
more. Although in the tirst part of his motion, where he mentions the dates 1882 and 1891 , he alleges that the P'ostmaster (ieneral was during all thatt period a member of the House, when he comes on to paragraphs $\bar{a}$ and 6 , it lecomes transparent that what he is endeavouring to clo is, not to issail the conduct of a member of the House as such, hut to investigate proceedings which took place at elections in 18s:2, 1887 and 1801 and the comluct of the Postmaster (iencral during those elections, including his own elections. The charge in paratgraph (i) goes on to saty :
"6. 'That at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P'. Ciaron, for deetion purposes, and to aid in the clection to the llonse of Cummuns of the said Sir A.P. ('aron, and other members and sumporters of the diovernment of which he was a member, and that atter some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said railway company by the Government of which sir A. l'. Garon wis a member
$\because$. That the Temiscouatat Railway Company was given incorperation by Letters Patent issued hy the Ganadian Government on bih Ootober, 1ssis, anl since that diate the said railwaty eompany has received from the Dominion of Catad:a subsidies to the extent of sbt!, 2ixu-which subsidios were voted by Dialianent on the recomurndition of Ministersot the Cruwn.
"S. That since the (ith October, 1855, and while the said Temiscouatai railway was being eonstructed in part by means of the saif subsitlies, the satid Sir A. 1?. Caron corruptly rueeived large sums ut munes from the persons Whor tron ime torime controlled the shid Temiseouata Kailway Company and the salad suhsidies, or who were beneficially interested in tho sad subsidies.
-9. That also since the said tith Uetober, 18s5. the persons who from time to time cuntrolled the said Temiscouata Ratway Cumpany and the silid subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies, pmid and comtributed 1 arge sums at the request, and with the knowledye of the sis di Sir i. P. Ciron, for elecion purposes to aind in the election to the Honise of Commons of the satid sir A. P:Caron, and other inembers and supmorters of the (iorermment of which he was a member. amb that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments ami eont ributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and baid to the said railwaty company by the govermment of which the said Sir A. P. Carrun was a member.
Now, I have to repeat again that if these gentlemen have any charge whatever to make against the Govermment with regard tos the propriety of granting these subsidies, we are here to meet them, amb this is the place to meet them. If they or inylurly else have accusations to make against the way in which clections have been carrien, or attempteil to he carried, the conarts are open to them, and this House ought not to le open to them, and the House will see the importance and significance of that statement, when 1 come, as I do now, to paragratph 10, where the statemenis made are of so vague a character that I malertake to say no representative assemibly in the world would entertain them. I saly more, I say that if the Act had not leen passed giving the julges jurisiliction to try election cases, this House would not adopt any resolution such as that, and entrust to this Committet the power and duty of trying two general elections. That is what it mmomits to. Why, sir, before the proceclure was alopted of sending these matters to the courts, we had some decorum, we had some regulations as to the way we would try any member's seat, or conduct. We had formalities for trial by an election committee, a petition had to le presented with specitic charges, particulars had to be given, and the members charged with the duty of inguiring into an election, sat as a court trying a specific charge. But here we come to a sweeping allegation with
reference to transactions extending over nine years and two general elections:
" 10 . That the said sums of money hereinbefore mentioned in paragraphstiand 9 , as paid and contributed for election purposes, were so used, together with other sums contributed by public contractors with the bouninion Government., and were controlled and dist ributed by the direct authority and with the knowledge of the sail Sir A. P. Caron, in lavisla and illegal ammunts for the purpose of corruptly intluencing the electors, and in the general elec-
 tributed were so used for the purpose of corruptiy influencing the electors in the following electoral ilistricts, that is to say : The Counties ot St. Milurice. Ohamplain, Léris, Montmoreney, Charlevoix, Kamouraska. I'misenuata, LIslet, Dorchester, Berthier, Purtneuf, Quebec, Gaspe, Rimonski, Montmagny, Bellechasee, tseance amid Megantic, and in (Quebec West, Quebec Centre, Quebee least and Three Rivers."
Then comes the proposition that we shall refer to a committee thase assertions, not even framed with the regularity, with the eare, and with the precision which would be repuired in an election petition, if an election petition were to he tried by this Honse. Weare to refer these charges to a committee for the purpose of investigating and trying regularly an allegation of corrupt practices in the elections of some fifteen or twenty enunties. I have already satil enongh to show that the clatiges do not come within the category of charges which I mentionerl, as those in which the Honse conlat properly exereise its authority and jurishliction. I have ahrealy assured the House that if any charges are framed which do come within that caterery, they will be entertained, and there will he no opposition on this side to an investigation. I have already stated, in sa fir as the fonermment is concerned, that they are here to meet any accusations which may be male in that regard, hint the fovermment are not lefore a committee, and it is uneonstitutional that a committee should sit to try the fovernment of the day. I have only to conclucle hy the statement that of all the ateusitions which have heen made in this Honse, even the accusation which the House declinel to entertain at the close of last session, this accusation is the vaguest that I have heen able to find, and it is one which I think the House ought not to entertain in its present shape. I may say, ly way of safegharl, in reference to future action in such cases, that, if such charges shouhl conte up in any form at any future time, the proposal to refer them to the Privileges and Elections committee ought to be refuser!. We hat a long experience of that committees work last session, and I think it was unamimonsly agreed that the committee is tro large for yuick and prompt and acaccurate deliberation, and that, when any charges of this character are to be referred to a committee it would be preferable, with a view to despatch and eonrenience, to have them referred to a smaller committec, as was done in one case last year. I admit that, in making this wowal, I am taking back what I urged before the House on some furmer ocuasions. It was comsidered that the Privilegus and Blections Committee, containing a number of lawyers skilled in investigations would le the best committec to investigate these matters, but, as the number of that committec has been extended to over to, as investigations of this kind require a long time, the examination of a number of witnesses and of masses of papers, they have to le referred to sulbcommittees, and conserguently it is found that the
procedure lefore the Privileges and Eleations Committee recupies a sery long time, ats that committee is too large to deal prouptly with these matters. Howerer, as the resolution now comes lefore the House. I shall ask the Honse not to support it.

Mr. LACRIER. Mr. speaker, there is imileen, as has lneen stated by the hon. gentleman in his opening remarks, an impression throughont the country that, if it member makes at charge against a fellow member, he puts his own seat in peril. The Honse expects from a member who makes a charge against a fellow member that he must have some gronl ant strons reatson for making that charge and it is unguestionable that the common sense of the comitry would expeet that, if any member should be guily of mating such at fom chare against another member, withom having strong reasoms for making it and genal evidence to support it. he would not he fit to assichiate with gentemen and he ousht to he expelled from this Honse. There is an maritien haw of pariament which expects every member of this Honse to at as a sentleman, and that impression has prevale from the year 1 ajo3. when the late sir fobm Mitedemah stated, on the oncasion that Mr. Huntington made his charges, that he womblat hate Mr. Huntingtom expelled from the House. If it that time Mif. Huatington hat mot inen able to prove that the charges he made were trace he would certainly have deservel to tee expelled from this Howse: and I say this in rugard tomy hon. friend lehind me that. if he :ande such a charge as he has made agialnst the Postmaster fieneral without any evidence tor sulstantiate it, if he has been guilty of slamering another member of the Homse, hic is guilty of comluct which sho:3:1 canse him to he expelted from the Honse. and no one in this Honse would aly anything to the enntraty. Pat I was not prepared to hear from the hom. gentleman op posite the langare I have heari from tim. The language of the Minister of Justice is far different when he speaks on the hustings and when he speaks on the floor of this House. Wion the hom. gentleman was lefore the people of this country, and when the dovernment of which he was a nember was assaileal for hriberyaul compuption, for wiming elections by vicious practices, the hom, gentleman was brave. and he stated that he was willing to give a hearing to cerry man who made a change agianst the (iovermment on any of its members, that he was weleome to make that charge and to have it investigatell, that the diovermment was afraid of nothing. When the hom. gentleman is taken at his word, and tharges are naile, how does he answer: He answers by the merest quibbling aul pettifogging ever heard in any court of justice to defend a vicious canse. We have hearl a statement from the hon. gentleman that it is not uur mission to look after the private conduct of members of this Honse. I agree with the hon. gentleman that it is not the duty of any member of this House to look after the private conduct of a fellow member, but the hon. gentlenian will not deny that, if a fellow :nember is clatrged on the Hoor of the House with conduct-not public conduct only, but private conduct-that would disgrace a gentleman, that man should be expelled from this House. Shall I refresh the memory, the defaulting memory of the Minister of Justice, with the example which took place not much more than
two momths ago, the example of Mr. De Cohain who has been expelled from the British Honse of Commons for private comduct of a most scambalous natture: Shall I remind him of the case of Mr. Sadleir who, thinty or forty years ags, was expelled from the liarliament of Great Britain for emberaling pablic money: On this mecasion the charges are not alone of miscombluct of a private charater. but of misemmet of the most grievons kind of a public chataster as well. The hom. gentleman sees bo wrong in the actions which are charred against the Postmaster (iencral. The Postmaster Cieneral is charged with hating reveivel momey from a pullic company which han heen sulseribed to that company for a pmilic ent, for the pablic good, and he is charged with having received a portion of that money for emrnpt purposes and th have so applied it. Fet the hom. gentleman satys there is wis wrons in that. Is that correet? The lathat ment of $\tilde{C}^{\text {andadia }}$ is askeal for a sulsidy to be applied. every cent of it. th the builling of a public mailway: That is the sanction meler which lambament gives the noney, that every cent shall he applied in that way for at empany that has mot cuourh money itself tor construct that rom for the pmblic alvantase. Set the hom rentleman tells as that that urney which wats sulscrine! ly Parliament emb be diverter from its intented purposes, amb that part of it can be hamadel to a Minister of the (rown for corrupt parposes, to corrapt the electors, and this is nothing wrong, this is a thing the Minister of Justice is lumad to acepuiesce in and to defend on the floor of Parliament. I did not molesstand exactly the detence made by the hon. gentleman, whether he defended this on its merits, or whether it wats simply hecallase the Postmester Cencral was not then a member of Parliameni. I ask the Minister of Justice if he ever heard such a statement anywhere: The thing is too pitiful to be thought of. Whether or not the hom. gentlemam was then a member of Parliament, he does inot leny that he was a member of the covermment. that he was an adviser of His Excellency the (iovernor (ieneral. amel yet he pretends that at that time he eoull take money from the public treasury, put it in his pocket, and thenapply it to corrupt purpuses during the elections. Sir. if this is the mature of the alorality to which we have come in this comary, let us know it: let us know whether the party in power are willing to assent to the principle laid down by the Minister of Justice that there is no moral wrong in money which is voted ly this Parliament being used for corrupt purposes.

## An hom. MEMBER. Pacamil.

Mr. LAURIER. I mulerstiand somelonly to shont "Pacaud." This is the last refinge of those hon. gentlemen. Sir, I have to saty, that I am mot here to defend Pacam. Patam has leen julsed hy the people of Guebee : but, Sir, lacand has done nothing which hias not heen defended to-day by the Minister of Justice. Let us know once for all, whether that is to be the doctrine which is to prevail in this comntry; if it is, I take direct issue against it. Perhaps the majority of the House may yield to the appeal of the hon. genteman and endorse that doctrine. Sir, thongh. in my judg. ment, the electorate has not done its duty in the last election, still, perrhaps the day will come when the measure will be filled up by somelooly : and 1 Helieve, whatever may be the result of the vote
which will lot taken to-day, even though this motion he rejected, that Cinalia will be siaved ly the people, if it is to lee satved at all.

Mr. TLPPPER. It is hardly necessary to reply to the speech just delivered liy the hon. leader of the Opposition, ifter he has reserted to the language of the stump to which he refervel, and whith language be apparently had in mind. I would not rise to spatak were it not that I wish to call the attention of this House to the extraorlinary positinn which, so som in these important and scrions proceerlings, the lealer of the (pposition hats ventured to take. Wias his langnage the language of a julve: Did the langnage of the hon. gentleman indicate that he was in a fit and proper state to sit in judement upon the ehamater of a member. Whethei the chatge related to the momal character or the pu!dice chamater of a genteman, who, at at any rate, cilher in this House or ont of it. is entitled to am impartial trial and an impartial investigation? The hom. gentleman so far forgot his position in this Honse and in this comntry, and if I may say so. his claty towards the members of this Honse. that he did not hesitate to sharge the lember of the Honse with having resorted to quibhling and pettiforemin when he venturel :onlissect this charge and the indietment in order to show, as he did show, how far it fell shore of what an indictment and chatre shombe be wen teating with the sul, ject t, which it relates. The learer of the House went wer these varins charges, am the leater of the Opposition wats not able to follow him in reference to the particular eriticism which he mande. except to Hing acooss the House the charge against the lealer of the Howse, of having resorted to yuibhling and pertifogging in order on meet the motion. If there was quibhling athl pettifogering. how is it that the learler of the Opposition sat down without pointing ont to the mentiers of this House wherein that yuibbling consisted:

Mr. (ASED. It was too thin.
Mr. TLPPIER. Hom. gentlemen show by their excitement, and iy their lom jeering, that it woulh have heen a most disgraceful thing, under the circumstances. to remitito them at question as tor the chanacter of any nimber in this Honse: They are not in a fit condition to make the investisation. The spirit displayed by them is most extramolinary. But the hon. gentleman not only assumed the position that members assumed on the smap during the election, lat he ran away to cite at ease which was totally inatplicable to the one umber consinleration. He alluded to the De (obsain case recently before the British Parliament, and I venture to say that mo gentleman who has followed that ciase in the Einglish Honse of Commons, would, on second thought, endorse the position taken by the leader of the Opposition, if he supposes there is a parallel hetween that ciase and the one now before us. The argument in that case tells with terrific effect against the position assumed on the other side, because hon. gentlemen will find, on looking into it, that the case went along for some time outside of the Figlish Parliament, and Parliament took the greatest possible care not to go into the disgraceful and notorious charges against that member of Parliament, until it became evident and indisputable that the member was an outlaw from justice, and fleeing from the courts of the lond. Then the House took up the case of that member as an out-
law from justice, as a man who was afraid to stand his trial in the courts of lat: and the leader of the House troday shows that so far as there are charges contained in the different paragraphs of this motion, the courts of law in Canadia are open to the hom. gentleman and to everyone else, wherein to make their charges. I say that instead of shouting, insteal of jeering, instead of making glib charges acrosis this House, it would he well for hon. gentlemen opposite, since the leater of the Opposition camot do it. to make some show of alefence of the charges coniained in these different paragraphs as a reason why it is right, or proper, or hecoming to this Parlianent that the hon. member should be put on trial. The position taken by the leader of the Wonse to-day is not merely one which concerns the Postmaster (ieneral. The Minister of Justice is stambing up for the privileges of members on losh silles of this Honse, and all that he daimed this Honse shou!d insist upon is that when eharges are lesellal aganst any member, those unlertaking to prefer them and to ask for an incestigation, shall show, first of all, that they are charges which rember impossihle the presence of an bon. gentleman in this Honse, and that those charges are as de:arly ant fully particularized as they wombl he brough hefore any other tribmal in the comatry. The lealer of the Opposition did bot leal. either, with the position taken on this side of the Honse on chis 'puestion, waching the delegation of many of the julicial powers of this Homse to the courts of the comorv. Surely that is mot a matter to put down with eheers aml shouts: surely that is a matier that shombl be deserving, at heast, of all attempt to meet it, hefore any conchasion is drawn upon the question. We know how strong passions atre in this Hotise. we have hal eridence of it today, and for these reasons l'arliament long ago adopied the pratice of semling to the conrts of law to be tried, many of the eases that are involved here. The sting. so to speak, of those resolutions is in the tail. The last paragraph of these resolutions clearly indicaties the object of hon. gentlemen opposite: their object is not to prove on suhstantiate a charge against the Postmaster (ieneral alone, not merely to show that he has beenguilty of conduct unhecoming a member of this House : lent it is a cheap and speedy way of investigating and aseertaining how the Conservative party, all orer the enomous portion of country that is ilefined in pararraph 10 , conducted the elections in $1 \mathrm{SN}^{-}$, and the elections that followed. The secret is disclosed in that paragraph, that is the reason and che object ; and if there was a spinit of fairness on the part of hon. gentlemen, if there was merely a desire to purge this House of the presence of a member who is not fit to sit in it, they would not embanass the case hy bringing a charge forward indicating so much party hias, so many party objects, as are diselosed in the resolutions, and contained in these vague charges. A case has heen handed to me upon the subject to which the leader of the Opposition first directed attention, and it is an important feature of this case, and male more so by the hom. gentleman's attributing so much importince to the supposed respectalility of the member preferring these charges. The hon. gentleman seems to think that, becanse he has assumed a great responsibility, the House therefore should be guilen in the direction which he asks that it should take, and a committee should be
gramten. But the Suprense Court, in the case of charge, and name the man, and there will be an Lambers $\therefore \therefore$. Wiondworth in 185S, laid down this investigation granted. opinion through Chief Justice Richards:
"When the nember miakes his statement he exereises the risht of fredom of suech, and in making eharges against gembemen holding official positions, rery great latitude is allowed in the use of vitupreatire lamguage. If the lancuafe nsed is mparliamentary, it may be taken down, and the llouse deciles upon it. It not called ta urder, and the Jonse considers it necressary for its dignity to empilire into the matter. it takes the initiative and appoints a committee, or institutes anenguiry as the case may be. The member has only exercised his rirht of freedom of spece in bringing the matter the attention of the House. The member of the legishature, exereising his right of speech, makes a complaint. If the subject, matrer of his eomplaint turns out on an enguity nat to be true. we havenot heen shown any anthority or preeselent where a member can be charged with heing guilis of at breach of the privileares of the Honse for so doing."

Now. 1 may state, for the henetit of the hom. gentleman, that this was a case where grave innd serions charges hath heen mate in the Legivlature
 tempted to expel the gentleman who mate those chateges and the eatse went hefore the sumeme Conrt of this conntiy, and the decision was utterly opposed to the position which the hom. leakler of the Opmosition supposes is the prsition of the mover of this resolution to-day. So, whether his position is one of responsibility on not. We must recollect the position and responsibility of the person chargeel, and the position the forermment takes is, that the charges shonld he specific, and be so specitie as to afford exact information ats to what the ohject of the mover is, also as to what the exact chares he desires to prefer are : ant more than that, it must disclose what this resolution ofoes not cliselose that it is an offence against the laws of the !aml, or it is an offence that remers unfit the presence of the member attacken in the larliament of this conntry. If hon. gentlemen opposite are satistied with the way in which the leater of the Opposition has met the lealer of the fiowermment torday. 1 feel guite certain that members on this sile of the Honse are equally satisfied with the prosition taken by the leader of the diovernment. I lownot foreret, either, that the leader of the Gpuesition seens to suppuse that the lealer of the dovernment has justitied a Mr. Pacaud, and the hon. gentleman's answer as to Mr. I'acamel was that the people of the Provinee of Gudiee hatd dealt with him. I should like io know whether the peopple of the Province of puchee have vet dealt with Mr. Pacaud. I mulerstand he remains yet to be dealt with. as perhaps do some others whotigured in that interesting perion of history. But what did hon. gentlemen suppose came from the lips of the lealer of the diovermment to justify Mr. l'acaul or any of his colleagnes in comnection with the great frands and outrageous wrongs perpetrated ly these men, which brought down the denunciation of the Toronto blobe, which, speaking of them, denounced them as public thieves and robbers. Does the hon. gentleman approach the consideration of this case, hy saying there is a charge of public robhery and public thiering in the resolutions:

Some hon. MEMBERs. Yes.
Mr. TUPPER. Then, if he believes that-and this is the point of the whole case-let the hon. gentlemun take the responsibility of making that charge direct. If he desires to make a charge of public robbery and thieving, let him make the

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). We have hat a mather extraordinary line of argument adopted by iwo Ministers of the Crown, in undertaking to burke the investigation into the charges made hy the hom. nember for West Ontario (Mr. Filgary. The Minister of Justice has laid down ecreain docirines hy which the anthority of this Honse is to be limiteil. amd hy which, in the exereise of that limiter aniohority. We ought to he guidel, which, I venture to say, he will not find supported hy any anchority in the Parliament of the Enited Kingolom. The hom. gentleman has umdertaken hy certain propsitions to deprive this House of a lare purtion of that power which it is necessary in the puhlic: interest it shond retain. The hon. gentleman has, in the tirst place, stated that we have mo right whatever. to enpuire into on take any action with respect to the mivate condact of any member of this Honse. My hom. frienl, the lealer of the ( $p$ position. pointer ont that l'arliament had noer and orer againom the other side of the Athantic expelled members in consequence of their private emmhot. It was not simply that the Home had investigated into their private comduct. That was mot the hon. gentleman's proposition. The hom. gentlemin's proposition was that the private character of a member was mot a matter which shotih call for any action on the part of the Homse. My hon. friend met that contention by pointing out that discrealitable comber: comblat that showed that the member was mownthy of being regarded as it gentleman. was combuct which warmented his sexpulsion from the House, amd he cited instances in which that had taken place. But that question shoes not arise in this catse. The hom. Minister of Instice says that the matters contained in the charges mate hy the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Eilgar) are matters which, if investigated at all. onght to be investigated by the election comrts of the eomatry. Sir, I deny that altogether. Tise election courts have nothing whatever to do with the considetation of the matters whichare embraced in these propositions. The election conts are constituted for the purpose of enguiring into irregularities conneretel with the clection of the particular person against whom certain specific charges are malle. The power of the election conts deres not go hevom that. The law with respect to these courts is well understond. Why, I have hefore my mind it ease which enedured nos many years ago. where certain charges of miscomblact in the ahministration of pablic affiatis weremale against the member on the trial of an election petition. What was the position taken by the court: It was that that was a proper matter for investigation by Parliament, that it was not a matter with which the court had anything to do. That was the decision of the judge in an important case in the Province of Guebec, and the riew taken by that court was sustained by the Supreme Court on appeal. So when the leader of the Govermment and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to encuire into the misappropriation of public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of this country, because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election
Mr. Teprer
petitions is one thing. The nse of puinic money for deliberate corruption of the electors hy a menber of the Administration is a proper matter for enguiry by this House, and is not in the smallest degree restricten in any way hy reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts. The Minister of Justice has argued that there is nothing in this petition affecting the conduct of the Postmaster deneral as a member of this H ouse. He says, in effect, that the allegations are wrong. because there are intervals bet ween the dissolution of one House and the election of another, during which there is no Honse at all, an that as he was not a continuous memher withont a moment of time having elapsen, there was mo House in existence. the statement in paragraph three is incorrect. 1 am not disposed to answer a quablule of that sort. further than to say this: that legally, the one Honse is in existence, ats detine d hy the constitution and for certain purpoete, matil the other is elected, and the dissolution of the Honse does not in certain emergencies prevent the dissolved Honse, if these emersencies arise, from again heing called together. But, Sir, that is a matter of no consempence. These charges $p^{\text {wint }}$ to a member of this House in his oflicial capacity as a member of the didministration, rather than to his comber as a member of this Honse. What, in effect, are the charges hore made? They point to the fact that the Crown was adrised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes and that these moneys were diverted from these public purposes and placed in the hambs of at Minister of the (Hown for the purpose of corrupting the electonate in certain portions of the Dominion of Cinada. Is not that a proper matter for enquiry: Is it open to a Minister of the Crown to take moneys from a pmblic contractor, who has received these moneys from the public treasury of this come try upon his adrice, and to apply this money to other purposes than these for which they hate lieen appropriated: Why, Sir, what has the press of the hon. sentlemen opposite said with regard to events in the Province of Quelee where moneys were voted as sulsidies to railways and were taken up not hy a Minister of the Crown. not lig one holding a pulific position, but taken by a private party and applied for election purposes: What was the position taken there by hom. gentlemen opposite, and hy the servant-the obedient servant 1 will say-of these hon. gentlemen in elismissing the Alministration, in dissolving the Parliament and atling into existence another (ooverment? What are there in the events which the hon. member for Centre Toronto \& A r. (ockburn) brought umder the attention of this Honse in resard to the Province of (unchec that are any less important to the whole people of the Diminion of Canada, than these present charges: If a Minister of the Crown can oltain over sion,onvo that has come from the pablic treasury-no matter whether a railway contractor or a railway company has intervened or ant -and used these means in the party interest, and for the promotion of party purposes in elections, why could not half the money of the public treasury he taken the same way? If there is any value in theargnment of the Minister of lustice it is as good ayainst $\$ 10,000,0100$, as it is against $\$ 100,0 \times 10$. There can be no doubt whatever of that. There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster General, is the Minister of the Crown who advised these subsidies leing appropriated to
aid thene companies. There is a charge that he obtained a protion of the sulssidy so roited, or its equivalent, from these companies, and used it for his own purpore in his nwn election. and in the elections in twenty-three constituencies in this Dominion. That chatge isspueticicand clear enough. It is also stated that affer some of these moneys: were received hy him this same rentleman alvised the Crown th grant other subsidies to ot her parties. and that from these other sulisidies, moneys were als, oltaineel. If these matters are not to he inrestigated. what change can yon make against an Alministration which can he investigatel! The Minister of Justice has also said that this is a matter which shomid ger to the courts. I would like to know in what respeet the comets have juristiction over a matter of this sort: Why, sir. from the days of Eilwated the Third down (1) the present hour the dovernment and Parliament of Euyland have adhered strictly to the principle, and hate maintaned the right of parliament to inventigate sueh matters. and they have held that the Honse of Commons is the sole lunly that has a bight to combluet these investigations. This is not a duestion for the comers, but it is a gluestion for this Homse. It is not a question for a (ommission ereated he the donemment, sub. ordinate to the bowernment and responsible to the forermment : but it is al question ior the High Court of Parliament, the cont of the people. This is a misitppropriation of the peoples money, and the peoples representitives in this areat Assembly have a right to knew what use hat been mate of these moneys. and whether these charges are well. or ill-fommer. The Minister of Instiee sase that Parliament is an inconvenient lonly for such an investigation. In that comention. the hon gentleman is at tacking our whole parriamentary system. The hom. gentleman is seeking to destroy the power of this Honse a investigate. to restrain. of ascertain, or to punish acts of sum a chatacter as those which are charged in this resolution. I have said that the Homse of Commons is the only hooly which has a right to investigate this mater. A Commission hats bet. Will the Minister of Instice, or will any hon. grenteman print to a single instance where a sulject of this sort has been mitide a matter of cither jublicial investigation, or of investigation by a commisionn appointed by the Ninisters of the (rown. There is not in the whole history of Eaglam?, from the reign of Henry VII to this hour. an instance where such an incestigation liy such a tribunal hats been had. The hom. gentleman camot tind one. and in the very nature of things it is perfectly ohvious that that must he the case. Let us take the case of a Commission, for example. A Commission is a creature of the Administration. It is appointed, not to investigate the conduct of the Government, hut to investigate the conduct of those who are sulordinate to the fiovermment and who are responsible to the Government. If one of these hon. gentlemen sitting on the Treasury benches is charged with wrong-doing, can it he for a moment said that they themselves are the proper parties to advise the Crown as to who shall he appointel to investigate their conduct? To whom is the report to he made? Why, to themselves. Who is to advise the Crown upon that report ? Why, the very gentlemen who are accused, and nobody else. They are the parties who are
to tell the Crown whether they ought to be dismissed or whether they ought to be retained, upon the evidence that the Commission has taken. Is it not clear that if these hon. gentlemen hate the appointment of the Commission by whom they are to be trien, that they will make it. so far at they are concernen, a very mereiful tribunal. inleed? Let me say this: That the whole phsition taken ly the Minister of instice is an attack upoin our constitutional system: it is an attempt to degrade ihe Honse and to deprive it of one of its chicf functions. Here are serions charges male against a member of the Administration. The hon. gentleman soes on the public platform and ehallenges investigit tion : he tells the priblic that if any party has any alecusation to make, let him make it, and the fullest and mast minute enguiry shall be hatl. Iy hon. frieml states specifically his aceusations, amed instead of having them refertent the proper committee for their insestigation, the hom. gentleman umbertakes to show that they ought not whe investigated at all. He says that this is an attempt to try entroverted elections, which have been relegateal to the courts, that these aceurations ought to have heen mate during the perion allowed hy law for the filing of election petitions, athe that when that perion foes by notial is to be hat. Von may take half a million from the pablic treasurg and if yon conceal it for the time iseing you will enjoy immanity; larliament has no right to try it. Diarliament might listre the right if the chatge related to any other matter in the world than elections. If misappropriations are mate. if at man steals money and puts it into his pocket, possibly you may investigate that. I do not know: there is some doule whether that conld be investigated or not. from the position taken by the Minister of Justice : hut if the man applies the money to election purposes, you cannot enter that sacred precinct at all. Unless men interesterl in the trial of election petitions chonse to file a petition, you have no redress. Parliament is perfectly helpless. A wrong may be clone in twenty constituencies: half a million of the public money may be stolen from the public treasury and so applied; but if you camot find twenty men in thase constitnencies to tile petitions, the other 19a constimencies have no redress. That is the position taken ly the hom. gentleman. We shall ste whether this House supports so unconstitutional and preposterous a proposition as that which the Minister of Justice has put forward. I apprehend that the people of this country will not be prepared to sustain it. They took the Minister of Justice at his worl : they assumed that he meant what he said; when he told them that.the fullest enguiry would be had, that the Government womlal court enguiry, the brilness of the hon. gentleman and the frankiess of his statement were taken by the public as establishing his innocence. And now the hon. gentleman has kicked down the ladiler, climbed into his hole, and he satys: There I am prepared to remain. Well, Sir, I think that is not a very courageous position for the hon. gentleman to take. If the Government have, is I think the Puiblic Accounts show, made these appropriations to these railway companies with the sanction of Parliament, and if a member of the Govermment has olbtained from these railway companies, from time to time, a part of the moneys
so appropriatel, this House is entitled to know it. The country is entitled to know it, intinitely more than it was to know what Mr. Pacaud did with the money he received. If it is right and proper for a committee of the semate to enduire into the concluct of Mr. Pataud amd to ascertain what he did with the money, not from the treasury of the Dominion, lut from that of the Province of Quebec, certainly it is much more right and proper for a committee of this Honse to enquire into what the P'ostmaster General did with the Sillo, (OX) which he received from those railway companies, and which had leeen voted out of the public treasury. Why, Sir. a railway compung gets, 1 suppose, $88,(x)(0$ or
 sily. l'erhaps the next time they will give Soen (NM), if you grant them sol.(nn or sis,(KN) a mile more. Where is twe the limitations Where is tobe the restraint: The Minister of lustice says yon have no right to make an enpuiry here-. this is not the proper trihunal. We are the representatives of the people, who vote the people's money : and the law sity, the constitution sitys, the history of the country for three humbed yeats siys, that this is the sole tribumal to investigate the subject, and to asceltain what is done with the money. This House is the custorlian of the puhlic trasiary. The hom. gentleman who holds the public inomeys of this country is a mere agent of this House : and we have a right, to empuire, even thongh the enguiry should extend back to ISSO. If a charge of misapropriation of public moneys is made agitinst at man in public life, he is not fit to he there in charge of the public treasury. If he atvised the Crown to make these appropriations, and han an umlerstanling with one of the milway companies participating in them that these moneys or a portion of them shoull go to him, we ought to know it : we are entitled to know it: and, Sir, we are entitleid to know it by an investigation condneted hy this Hense, and combucted solely by this House. That leing so, this motion ought to be carried, and it will hee an admission that there is something wrong, that concealment is necessaty, if the proposition is coted lown. Hon. gentlemen opposite may cheer a dealaration that larliament has not a eontrol over these matters. They may undertake to saty that this a matter which onght to gro to the courts: but 1 say that the courts have no jurisiliction and a (ommission hatre no juristliction. The sole tribumal to whom the Ministers of the (rownare responsible is this Fialiament ; and when a charge is mate against a Minister of the Crown, an investigation oughtean he had in this Parliament. and in report made as to whether the charge is well foumbed or not.

Mr. OUIMIET. Mr. Speaker, the question now lefore the House is a rery importint one, and must le approached not with a partisan but with a judicial spirit. Perhaps I am not sutficiently master of the English language to Warrant me in taking part in this important debate. But as an hon. member of this House who is a colleague of mine is involver in the charges which have been made under the pretext of rindicating the dignity of the House, by which I believe it is intended to take away that hon. gentleman's honour, I think it is n:y duty to take part in the debate, and try to answer some of the arguments which have been adducerl. An hon. member of this House cun be
deprived of his seat in the House only for something that would be considered dishonourable, for some act on his part that would canse him to be adjuigerl as unfit to sit with the members of this Honse. In the parliamentary history of England, we see that members have heen expelled from the Honse after, but only after, having been tried aml convicted for something ilishonourable, ow when they were fugitives from justice. Here the only charge made against the Postmaster (ieneral is that, while a member of the House, sabsidies were granted to a certain company, the Guehec:and Lake Ni. John Railway. It is not chatged that he was a member of the company. It is then charged that armagements had been made by that company with another company, aalled the construction company, of which the Postmaster dienemal is alleged to have been a member. It is charsed that he derived some personal protits ont of the money received by that construction company, It is charged then that during the elections of $18 S^{2}, 18 \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{F}}$, and 1801 , he received moneys from that company or from Mr. Beemer to assist him or his party in these elections. This is the whole charge. My contention is this: that to warrant an investigation against the Postmaster (ieneral he must be charged with some offence against the statutes or the unwritten lat of honour. He omedht to have heen charged with having conspiserl. before the sulsinlies were eranted, with the parties applying for then, to eret the subsidies, in onder to derive some benetit for himself. This is not charged. sulsequently, when he is said to have defived some protit out of the operations of that construction company, it ought to have been charged that he was a member of that company against the latw, and that these protits, if he ever made any, were made in an illegal or unlawful way. This is not charged. It is alleged that he received some money during the elections. Where is the offence in law that prevents a member of this Honse- -

## Nome hon. MEMBFRS. Hear, hear.

Sr. OUIMETS Who is igmorat that money is required to carry on elections:
some hom. MFDBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. OUIMEI. I have within the reach of my ege people who know it very well, and who have had a very hitter experience of it, and I know very well that I see before me hon. gentlemen in this House who would be very much embarrassed to explain where they got the bomeys required.

## Some hon. MFMBERS. Name, name.

Mr. OLIMET. It is very well known that there is a legal use to be mate of money cluring elections as well as in any other cireumstances oí life. If the hon. Postmaster (ienemal received some money, it is not charged that he received it by misappropriating public funds of which he hat the disposal and control. As has been said, if that were the proposition, nobody on this side would defend it. It has been silid that we are defending Pacaud's course. What was the charge against him? The charge against Pacaud and the members of the Mercier Administration was that they had all conspired together in order to have the clispostal ot these subsidies, that they might, even lefore anything was done towarts the construction of that road, divite among themselves the money and
apply it to illegal ends. Neither lacaul nor Mercier was condemmed because in this county or the other he was accused of having spent a few dollars. but because it was shown that during that trip to New York everything was arranged between the Premier of (hublec, the contractors ami Pacaud, to appropriate to themselves, in fact to steal, a part of the subsidy. It was because of this that the Liberal; or Nitional, (iovernment of Quebec were wiped out of existence. But here let the hon. member who has made this mastion do as the hon. Minister of Justice has challenged him to do. Let him prefet against the Postmaster General a detinite charge of having misappropriated the public moneys of which he was the trustee ; let him do so in a way as to submit himself to the conseguences which must be incurred by any member whomakes a false charge against a colleague, and we will be realy then to have an enquiry. But we are not going to appoint a committee to do husiness which ought to have heen done in the courts of justice after the elections of 1882,1857 and 1801 . It seems that the experience of hon. members opposite in the court of justice has not been favourable to them, and they ire not inclined to appear again before the courts. They prefer coming here to make a sweeping charge against one of the members of this House, so that they may, if they gret the chance to go before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, fish for evidence, and try to draw the Conservanive party in the mire. Fo sum up, in this long recital of facts there is not a specitic eharge, there is not a charge upon which could be foumled the trial of any citizen of this country, there is not acharge upon which you could bring any one hefore a tribunal of justice. We are ready to defend ourselves and ou: colleagues against accusations of misappropriation of funds : we are ready to defend them against all accusations of ats conilemned by the law, mot only by the law of the land but by the laws of honour, but we are not ready, at the behest of the hon. gentleman opposite. and on rague and general charges, to sulimit the whole party to investigation.
some hon. MEMBFRS. Hear, hear.
Mr. OUINFIT. We are not realy to suhmit to an enpuiry into everything done in the Province of Quelec in about twenty comaties ciuring the elections of 185 : : and I am contident the electors of this comntry will approve our position when we manfully stand up to prevent injustice being done to a member of this House. As I sail, let them come with a specific charge and we will be ready to meet them.

Mr. OBRIFN. I have listened with a very great deal of attention to what has heen said on both sides of the House on this very important matter, and I feel lound to admit that, upon groumds which perhaps it would hardly he fair to call techmical. hut which I think have been fairly sustained on the side of the Govermment and have not been met ly the Opposition, the Minister of Justice is justitied in saying that this motion, as it is now presented. is not one that ought to be sub. mitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; but, if I thought that this matter was to end there. and if I thought that some of the seatiments which have leen expressed on this side of the House were to be limbing upon this majority, I would sweep away all such objections and would say that this matter ought to be taken up in the manner
proposed. Almitting for a moment the truth of the statements which have been made and which, I am happy to say, have heen so explicitly denied by the Postmaster (ieneral, we find this state of affairs existing. I will eall the attention of the Honse to the grounds upon which the Senate entered last year into the case of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. The only justification, as I understand it. for their interference in the matter, was that that company had been supported by Dominion subsidies, and therefore the Dominion authorities had a right to investigate it. If that doctrine was true in that case, certainly this House would be justified in considering whether subsidies which it had given, and over which it had control, had been properly used hy the companies now under consideration. If the statements which have been made are true, there has been a gross and ontrageons violation of trust. Are these subsidies the personal property of these companies or of any persons forming part of these companies? Nothing of the kind. The subsidies were placed in the hands of these persons for a distinct purpose, for the hoilding of railways, and not for carrying elections. I sily that, assuming that this House, following the argument of the hon. the Dinister of Justice, thinks the question should not be referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee in its present form, the House should see that this matter does not end with that, for what conclusion can the comntry come to if they believe, and if experience shows that they are right in believing, that, although the question is refused to be dealt with in the manner proposed and upon grounds which the country' will certainly consider to be largely technical, that is to be the end of the business anl this House is to refuse to consider the matter because of these particular points which have been taken? I understand the distinction which has been made between the case referred to in Quebec and this case. I think the hon. gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Ouimet) put the question very fairly when he said that there wos a corrupt bargain made hetween the members of the (iovernment in Quehee and the parties who received the money before the money was granted; but on the broad and general ground that Parliament has a right to see to the proper appropriation of the money it gives to these persons, unt for their own personal lenetit hut for a public purpose, it is the duty of this House to investigate the matter and to see whether any such violation of a public trust has leen committed. What a commentary it is upon our system of subsidies if the public are led to helieve that subsidies are given to companies, not for the trust for which this Parliament intended to give that money, but in order that individuals, whether in the (iovermment or out of the Government, may use those funds for party purposes. It would certainly lead one to come to the conclusion -a conclusion to which I have come long agothat the sooner this system of railway subsidies is brought to an end the better. But we have been pursuing this system and have voted these moneys for certain purposes, and it is our duty to see that these moneys are properly applied. Now, if hon. gentlemen opposite, after all the lessons they have received to-day from the members of the Government, cannot frame their resolution in such a manner as to avoil the objections of the Minister of

Justice, they are more stupid than I take them to be.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Will the hon. gentleman state what he conceives the objection to be?

Mr. O'BRIFN. One great objection to the re solution, I think, is its ragneness, and I think it may properly be contendel, as it has been by the Minister of Justice, that there is a distinction hetween one who is connected with the company using public funds, and one who is connected with the company simply as an intermediary, that there was a distinction to le drawn between the construction company and the railway company. There is no doubt that there is a distinction, but how much difference there is I do not say. There is a distinction which may justify the House in considering how far it shonld deal with this matter. But this should also be considered, that there is such a thing as an accessory after the fact as well as a conspirator before the fact, and, if it should $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{k}}$. made clear in dealing with the matter as we can deal with it, if some of these particular facts which are alleged are proved, I should see very little dif ference between the gentlemen who previously conspired to ohtain money out of the public fumbs. money which had been granted for a public purpose, and the gentleman who, after the funds had been granted, used his influence, either as a member of the House or as a member of the diovernment, to have these funds used for corrupt purposes.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I would suggest, as the hon. member for south Oxforl is alont to speak, that, with the unanimous consent of the House this delate might he continued after is oclock.
some hon. MEMBERS. No.
Sir JOHN THOMPsON. Of course we cammot do that without unanimous consent.

Sir RICHARD CAR'TWRIAHT. I am afmaid we cannot agree to that. We propose that this matter shall be very fully disenssed. For my own part I could have wished, for the credit of the Parlia ment of Canada, that the hon. Ministers who have delivered their opinions on this subject had preferred, instead of making the pitiable exhibition they have made of themselves, to order their followers to vote down this motion in silence. They would have done infinitely less discredit to the homour of Canada than by the arguments which for the first time in the history of the Canadian Parliament have been advanced by a man holding the responsible position of the Minister of Justice, to strive, in the teeth of every possible rule of law, of every possible principle of common sense, to convince us that the gravest offence which conld be committed by a Minister is one with which Parliament cammot deal. What in the name of wonder is it that $m y$ hon. friend heside me has charged the Postmaster General with? He has charged him in no rague language, but in tems, with being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy, for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canaila, of which any adviser of the Crown can le found guilty. That is the charge, mate not vaguely or indistinctly, but with every possible clearness and after every possible notice had been given :

[^39]sums of moneys were from time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A, P. Camon, for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the fovernment of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt pasments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said railway company by the Government of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member."
Sir, I say if that be not a grave offence and misalemeanour, if that be not an offence of which the high court of Parliament, and no other, is called upon to take cognizance, of which it is the expressed duty of larliament to take cognizance, for taking cognizance of which offences Parliament may be said, in the last degree, to exist, I say there is no such thing as an offence by a Minister against the constitution i" rirum "aturí. For my own gart I atm glad that the present (iovermment have at last threwn off all disguise, that we know now what we have to deal with. We have to deal with a ( iovernment by corruption, existing ly corrupt campaign funds got together by these corrupt means. What was the object for which this whole fraudulent system of railway subsidies was initiated? Sir, the subject has been iliscussed from time to time, and with just reason, by this side of the House: we have pointed out, in the first place, that the vast majority of the humbreds of subsidies which have been granted from year to year under pretense of being for the general benetit of this Dominion, were in terms a violation of the British North America Act, that they were grantel by the fovernment for the purpose either of corruptly intuencing intluential individuals, or particular constituencies, who had no right to be benefited out of the public treasury, or for the purpose of aiding friends of these identical sub. sidies in order to oltain corrupt means whereby to influence the electorate and keep these hon. gentlemen in their places. We know now that it was for that purpose the whole system originated. Now, sir, what is the charge? It is charged that for a number of years a series of corrupt acts have been committed by an influential member of the (iovermment : whether they were committed for his own personal or pecuniary adrantage, or whether they were committed for the advantage of the party of which he was a leabler and member. with the olject, as the Minister of Public Works particularly stated-because no other meaning could be attached to his words-of supplying the necessary funds for election purposes, should be the object of the committer to ascertain. That is the offence charged, amd if my hon. friend can make good his statements, it discloses ample evirlence of the existence of a great system of corruption of which this railway subsidy system is only one solitary branch.

It being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## sECOND READINGS.

Bill (No. $\mathbf{3} 4$ ) to incorporate the Niagara Falls and Queenston Railway and Bridge Company.-(Mr. Macdonell, Algoma.)

Bill (No. iat) to amalgamate the National Matalal Loan and Building Society of Montreal and the Nitional Loan and Buikling Society of Hamilton
under the name of "The National Mutual Loan and Building Society."--(Mr. Langelier.)

Bill (No. a9) to incorporate the Ottawa Vallev Railway Company.-(Mr. Mc.Millan, Vaudreuil.)

## CONTROVERTEID ELEECTON.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have the honour to inform the House that I have received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canalu, a certitied copy of the judgment of sitid court in the election appeal for the Electoral District Eor the County of Welland, by which the appeal was dismissed and the julgment of the trial juiges in the lower court voiding the election and leclating the appellant guilty of a corrupt practice, was contimed. In conformity with chapter ! , section 46 of the Reviserl Statutes, I hare issued my warrant to the Cleak of the Crown in Chancery to make nut a new writ of election for the satid electoral district.

## REPORTS.

Annual Report of the llepartment of Railwats and Camals.--(Mr. Haggatt.)

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canadit, for the calendar vear 1s:01... (Mr. Carling.)

Report of the High Commissioner for Canala, with reports from agents in the United Kinghom, for the year 1s!1. --(Mr. (inling.)

## FIRST READIN:

Bill (No. (il) to amem the North. West Territories Act. - (Mr. Dewiney.)

## OBSERVANCE OF THE LORDS DAY.

Mr. CHARLTON moved that Bill (No. ?) to secure the better observance of the Lordes day, commonly called sumday. le read the second timie. He salid: The Bill now before the House is the same Bill reported ly the special committee last year, with a slight alteration. The hon. member for East Elgin (Mr. Ingram), who is a railroad man, suggested last year, when the Bill as reported from committee was under discussion, that permission to run one mail train a day on Sumblay was not necessary, because no railwiy in Camada was munning a mail train, and that change has been made. Permission to rum a mail train has been withdawn from the Bill, and with that exception the Bill is as it was reported last year from the select committee. The Bill when referred to the select committee and brought under their consideration. was considerably changed. A number of sections were expunged, sections that were held by members of the committee to come more properly under the jurisdiction of provincial anthority, and the Bill as reported by the select committee and now presented to the House for a secomd reading. provides for the closing of canals on Sunday from the hour of 6 in the morning until the hour of 10 in the evening, with the proviso that this provision may be set aside by Order in Council after lith October in each year. Some criticism has heen indulged in by those in favour of the observance of the Sablath in regard to this concession. It has been asserted that the case has been given away by not insisting on closing
the camals for the contire of homs. However, the committer felt that if the canals were closed from (isclock in the morning till 10 ) oclock at night, trattic on the camals would not interfere with the quiet of the Sunday, and with the chance to attend religions ordinances on the part of emploves, and the permission to have the camals open from 10 p.1m. In 6 a.m. Wats one that would not serionsly interfere with the enforcement of the principle of Smmarrest. Amb so thesection withrespect tocanals is dranion in this way. IVith respect to the provision permitting the disiernor in (omncil to set aside the previsions of the Bill after lith Octoler, strong representations were mate as to the injury that misht result the navigation interests of the conntry. near the elose of nivigation, by closing the athals when such might result in disastrous conse. - fuenees to vessels secking winter quarters. It wats the belief of the committee that the Bill with these provisions would prove to be a satisfactory one.

The tirst section is one relating to smmaty newspapers. This. 1 may say is perhapsthempy section of the bill on which members of the committee hats domhts as to its propriety as a part of a latw enacted by the ramathan latliament. The section is as fillow: :
"Wherer thall ow the lards das, "ither as a poprietor, pablisher or manager, engage in the printing, publication or delivery of a newsinaper, journal or periodfual. anll whever shatl on the hords day engage in the sale. distribution or circulation of ans newspaper, journal or periodical shall be deemed to be guilt $y$ of a misdemeanour: Provided, however, that necessary office work may be pertormed after wine oclock in the evening of the hords dias. for the purpose of facilitating the publication of the Monday morning isace of ay daily newspaper."
It was arghed that this matter in regatel to sumday newspapers might more properly he dealt with by leovinctial lagishatures. It was urged, on the other hamel. that the Dominion Patliament hats conten of all questions in regard to the importattion of printed matter into this commery that it has control of the copyright guestion, and the control, in at gencral sense, of the publication yuestion, and it was felt to be in the highest degree desirable that ally brovision with respect to Sumbay news. papers should be a miform provision throughout the Dominion. For that reason this section has been retained, amb is presented to the Honse on its merits, and 1 hope the Holste, in view of all the circumstances, will deem the matter of sufficient inportance to warrant the aloption of this provision. I may sily with regard to this yuestion that in so far as this provision will come in contlict with the importation of American Smaday newspapers. our newspipur puhbishers find the present lativ to he a grievance to themselves, and to be a matter that interferes with their business. That is the case, for instance, at Windsor. There are two newspapers pmblished there. The letroit Sunday newspapers are brought in and sold there, and hesides their demomalizing influence on the commmaty, they have a temdency to depress the business of the newspapers published in that town. Wherever we have towns on the border where newspapers are published, the same ditficulty arises. It is needless to say the publication of the sumday newspapers is a demoratiaing agency of the gravest character. In the United itates, perhaps, nothing has had so potent an influence in the secularization of the Sabhath, amel in the hreating down of religions restraint, amd in making the Sibhath, instead
of being a day of rest, a day with all the characteristies of any other day, as the Sumlay newspaper, which is sent by special steamers, special trains, special coaches all wer the country, which is hawked about the streets, and whicin interferes with the quiet of the day, with religious olservances, and which temds to keep the minds of those who read it in the ordinary rut of week-lay oceupation. The Minsister of Jusilice, last session, I believe, expressed himself as having no doubt its to the power of Parliament to pass this Bill as reported by the committere. I do not know that the hon. genteman save any orimon as to its propriety or alvisability, but, if $1: a$ not mistaken. he expressed himself at leeing of the opinion that poner was vested in the House to pass the bill ats presented.
Section 3 relates $t o$ malway tratfic, and it is a matter in which the Ninister of Railways will be specially interested. I maly say with regard to this section, that lhave insited the opinions and criticisms of ralway manarers thoogrhout the comutry. I have han commmoliattions from various managers. I hate incorporated in this section some suggestions of sir . Ioseph Hicksom. I will real the section ans it stamls in the Bill. and point out the prowisions that were shegrested liy the gentleman for wom I have alluded. The section reats :

- Any railway superintendent, traffic manager or person by virtue of whose authority and command railway ears or traine are on the Inonls day loaded at any ralway station in Camada, or despatehed froms such station when loaded or permitted to continue a journey (excep: in the case of live stock and perishable goods) with Canadian local freight,-or any person as aforesaid whe directs local masenger trains to he run on the Lords day (excent one milk train on each road)."
The following provision in the Bill wats surgested hesir Joseph Hickson:--
" And such special trains as are necessary for the purpose of conceving medical aid and means of relief in case's of accident, or to persons injured or athicted with sichnese or of conveging persons to visit dying relations. or for the purpose of conveving the means for extinguishing fire to places requiring such assistance, or for other ater of necessity and mercy, or directs empty cars to be moved from station tostation within the territory of Canada, shall be deemed to be guilt of a misdemeanour: but through passengers trains each way, with their necessary commections. shall be permitted on any trum line of Camada.

Mr. BoWELLL. What is meant by the works "when londed, or permitted to continue a jommey"? Does it mean that a railway train coming acooss the border will be stopped at the border:

Mr. (HARITON. It does not interfere with through trattic: It refers to local tatfic entirely.

Mr. BOWELL. Then, if a car leaves Windsor Saturday night, it could not continue its journey after twelve odlock?

Mr. (CHARLTON. Ves: if it is a tain tamsported on sumblay across the river.

Mr. BOWELL. I mean a local tram, leaving Wimdsor for Montreal.

Mr. CHARLTON. It would not be permitted to continue its journey. It would have to stop at 12 oclock. The frients of sabhath ohservance are somewhat dissatistied with the provisions of section 3. It is clamed by them that the permission to run through pasienger trains-aml there is no restriction in that matter and necessarily camot be-will interfere withthe etficiency of the measure.

For instance in the case of the Camandian lacific Railway it despatches one train each way from Montreal and laneourer on each day of the week except sunday. But other trains are necessarily proceeding over some part of the line on the lords day. On some part of the line there are probably ten through passenger trains raming on the Lords day. It was fom impossible to regolate this matter, and permision has been given in the bill to despatch and ran through passenger trains with their necessary comections. With regard to through freight, it was found in examining the question that it would be almost imposilhe to prevent the forwarding of such freight, hecause they are necersarily in competition with the Aneriam lines, such as the lake shore road south of Lake Erie, the Pemsylvania system, and the Baltimore and Ohiosystem: and in taking freight at Chicago for delivery in New York or Boston, if our own roads are unable to tramsport the freight on the Siblath, they would be placed at $2 t$ hours disadvantage in the delivery of their freight, aml it would be a rery serions matter to them in com. peting for business.

Mr. BoWELLA. It is nome the less wicket, is it ?

Mr. CHARLTON. I suppone it is none the less wicked, but practical consideration led us to think that we must look upon this matter as a matter of necessity in the case of these roals, and we make a provision in sulbection 2 and throw the onns on the American (iowerment. Subsection 2 says:
"At such time as the lams of the limed states shall make corresmonding provision, no through freight in transit from one point on the frontier of the Enited States to some other puint on the suid "rontier shall be allowed to mass over canadian romde on the Lord's day, except live stock and perishable gomids."
As som at the American Covermment will make a provision to prohibit the tramsportation of freight on the Loml's das, then this bill makes a corresponding provision: but until that is done we felt it wombld place our railroads at such a great disadrantage in competing for business, that it could not in justice to them le done. This is the section with regard to railway transportation, a section which I assume is sitisfactory to the railway managers, becatuse it has been placed hefore thein for criticism, and the sugsestions of Sir boseph Hickson with regard to the matter have been ade cepted and embondied in the Bill.

## Section 4 of the bill says:

"Excusions upon the Lard's day by steamboats plying for bire or by railway, or in part hy stemboat and in part hy milway, and having for their only or principal object the carriage of passengers for amusement or pleasure, and to go and return the same day by the same steambayt or railway or any others owned by the same person or company, shall not be deemed a lawful conveying of passengers within the meaning of this Aet : and the owner, superintendent or person hy virtue of whose authority and direotion such exoursion is permitted or ordered on the Lord's day: shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour: Provided that nothing iu this seotion shall be deemed to prohibit the ordiants, ,arriage of passengers anthorized by provincial statute."
These, Mr. Speaker, are the provisious of the Bill: first, the provision with regard to Smalay newspapers, second the provision with regard to the closing of the camals from 6 in the morning until 10 oclock at night on Sumdays except that an Orter in Comeil may set that provision aside after the 15th of October. Third, the provision with regard to railway tratic which necessarily has been con-
fined, so far as the restrictice chatacter is comentat, to local trattic. It permits the operation of though trathe ats at present and he despatching of through trains on the ground of necessit. The fourd pro. تision of the bill is with regaril to steambonat amb railway excursions om Sumbas. These are the fom stibjects dealt with by this fill ats reported by the committer, with the exception that mat mains which wete permitted in the Bill have heen stricken ont, on the suggestion of the hom. member for Eist Elgin (Mr. Ingram) who is haself a malmand mant.

Mr. Boll Elal. Combl son inform the House what the provincial stathte is in reference to the fourth clatuse
Mr. CHARITON. In Ontario it is the same as the provision in this Bill. The wher sections of the bill which 1 now propose are merely sections introduced for the purpuse of making the Bill oper ative. Sow. Mr. Speaker. 1 suppase there ean lne no question as to the peneer of this House to lagis late in this directim. We wete informed by the Minister of Iustice hast sessim that the prower rested with this Honse. This Pathiament has. of course, pawer to enact that there shall he holidass establisherd. It has establisheid he lat of duly atind the Oth May ats holidays, and it can evtemid that power ly dacting that wery serenth day shath be a civil day of rest. This anihunty taken loy legis. latures to establish the sabhath rest is an anthority which is of course hased on a higher law. It re cognizes religions usages, and the authority rests. upon the devlanation made in fiensis, Pad chapter. Brd verse, when donl set aside the serenth as a diag of rest. It was re-established when the declamation was published on Mormi Sinai he the funath reme mandment, when it was said: "six days shath thon lakner and fore all the work. hin the seventh is the Sablath of the loom thy tion : in it thom shate not do amy work." bint the setting apart of the seventh dey for rest is mot ancted hy dewem. ment umon religions gromme. It is enacted as a civil ortinatuce for the puppose of securing rivil and tempomal athantage to the sulbects of the door. ermment, and while the authority tondserve the day. rests upon a higher commandmeme. the anthority is mot necessurily an anthority exercised for the purpese of securine religions observances. In tant that is not the ohiget of the exercise of this authority, because the state deals with it as a civil question. The lambment of (amata is ankerl by this bill to deal with this guestion ats a civil guestion, and mot as a religgoms matter at all. It is a ciril question, because the Bill proposes to secure a day of rest for samitary reasms. it proposes to secure in day of rest for intellectual amil for moral reasoms. The setting apart of every secouth day as a day of rest has a temdency to leal to intellectual aisancement. It gives the lejswe necessary for stuly, it gives the leisure necessary for attending divine worship, it gives the leisure necessary for attending sunday selowls, it gives the leisure neeessary for securing the adrantages of educational intluences, and so, the day may he set apart as a civil holiday for intellectual and momal reasons as it is. Then it is set apart for the purpose of securing the heath and happiness and the prosperity of the people living under the dovemment by which this provision is made, and it is set apatit to secure protection in the rights of constience, freedom to worship Ciond
and keep his commandments, as the person who enjons the privileges of the day of rest may wish to ik. It does not force religious ohservances upon the people. Int it puts a person who wishes to enjoy religions principles in a position where he call enjoy them. withont heing forced to work, perhaps comtrary to the dictates of his conscience; ats he might be forced un in if no such provision existed on the statute-hook. It is, therefore, in this commection. a civil provision, made for a landable and necessary purpose, in behalf of the best interests of the people.

It would not ilo, Mr. Speaker, to suggest that civil -overmments have nothing to do with that portion of the ohd Mosatic law, the Ten (ommandments. A portion of these commandments relate toman's moral state and religious or moral laty. The first commambment does, in forbidding him to have any other fiod hut the true fiol: the secomb commandment. does. which forbids him to be guilty of idolatry : the thial commenhment relates to his moral state and his duty to his dod in forbideling profanity: the fifth commandment does becanse it inculcates tilab obedience: the tenth commandment does, heciluse it forbinls covetousness. These tive commamments the civil law has nothing to do with: fiey relate to man's duty to a higher power. But there are five others of these eommamhments which lawmakers are obliged to take cosnizance of, and must supplement with human laws. The fourth commandment, providing for at day of rest, although resting on religions atuthority. is one of those commamlments, and the dowermment is the power ordained by the higher power to provide lans to carry it into effect. So with the erommamlment. which forbids murder. It would not do to say that that commamdment must be left for its enforcement to the ecclesiastical allhorities, and that the secular anthority must not step in and supplement it with a law forbidhing murler and providing for its punishment. The steventh commambment forbinds offences against dhastity. hut it would not do to saty that the diovermment must never enforce that law or supplement it. The eighth commandment forbink theft, and what (iovermment would refuse to make provision against stealing and for its punishment. The nintli commandment forbids the crime of perjuy and the civil law steps in and provides the pronishment. All these commandments, the fomblh. the sixth, the seventin, the eighth and the minth forbin practices with regard to which setalat law must step in and supplement ecelesiastical anthority, movilling machinery for the pminhment of infractions of these laws. Amil this fourth commandment strikes me as heing one the rnforement of which, liy the civil authority, is just as essential to man's well-lueing as the provisions on the statute-book with regari to muraler, offences agrainst chastity, theit or perjury.

I may he asked whether we have any precedents in British history for the enactment of a law such as the one presented to this House to-night. I wonhl answer that we have not one only, but a great number of them. As early as b3.it the British Parliament under Edward III, enacted laws for securing Sabbath whertiance. That law was amended and its provisions extended in 135s, again in 1428, again in 1464, again in lioie, again under Elizabeth in loss,
again under Charles I in 1625, again under Charles II in 1661 , and again in 1839 . I doubt whether there is a single English colony which has not laws with regard to sabbath observance. I believe there is only one of the 44 states of the American Union, the State of California, which has not laws with regard to Sumday rest and olsservance. Now, it may he enduired who desires this law, and what classes of individuals are likely to be henefited by it $\%$ I would answer that so far as I have been able to learn, all labour organizations desire this law. Perhaps I may le permitted to give the utterances of some of the leaders of these organizations to back up the assertion 1 make. I gave them last year, and 1 will repeat them from last year's Hansart. Henry (ieorge satys:
"I believe the institution of the Sabbath is one of the greatest benefits that the human race ever had. I believe in the strict enforcement of the law that prevents servile labour being carried on on the seventh das."
P. M. Arthur, the chief of the locomotive engineers, expresses himself thus:

- I am in favour of any movement looking to the abolishment of all Sunday labour other than works of mercy and necessity. It has been repeatedly demonstrated beyond a question or doubt that all Sunday trafic upon railways can be dispensed with without any detriment or injury to the interest of the railway companies. Had I the authority, I would not allow a wheel to be turned between 120'clock Saturday night and 10'clock Sunday night."
Mr. 'I. V. Powderly, chief of the Knights of Labour, makes this observation :
"I believe in Sunday rest. So do the Knights of Tabour." The Committee of the American Federation of Labour, at its session at Sit. Louis in December. 1888, alopted the following resolution:
"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labour is in hearty sympathy with any movement inaugurated by the American Sabbaith Union, the object of which is to lessen the burden of those who toil."
The Brotherhool of Railway Brakesmen and Locomotive Firemen, in July, 188!, passed the following resolution :-
"Whereas the Sabbath was ordained for man; and whereas all history shows the best state of suciety and the highest and best civilization when the hours of the Sabbath were devoted to rest and relief from labour; therefore, be it resolved that we, as railway employes, ask of the general public to forego Sunday travel on railways and the demanding or requiring managers of railways to run Sunday trains for freight traffic. to the end that we, who are willing to give six days and nights of our time to the faithful service of the public and to our employers, may have the hours of the sabbath with our familles at command for the great good and comfort to ourselves from being at home with our families, and for church, Sabbath sehool and other privileges the Sabbath is designed to bring to us."
These expressions show clearly that the labourer is alive to the importance, as regards his own interest, of having secured to him hy law the enjoyment of his sumbay rest. It is needless to say that every Protestant church in Canada, with the possible exception of the Seventh Day Baptists, is in favour of a sumday rest latw. There is a great degree of unanimity on the part of eminent jarists, as to the resirability of the enactment of laws to secure to the labourer the Sunday rest. Daniel Welster made use of this languige:


## "The obscrvance of the Sabbath is the bulwark of iberty, because it is the bulwark of morality."

The Commissioners of the British House of Commons charged with the examination of this sulbject in 1833, in their report. statel as follows:-
"It appears in evidence that in each trade, in proportion to its disregard of the Lord's das, is the immorality of those engraced in it."
Chicf Justice Field, Judge Thurman, Chief Justice Hale, such men as Gladstone, D'Israeli, Shaftsbury, Argyle, Bright, Lincoln and Garfield have pronounced in favour of Sunday Observance and Sunday Rest Bills. Perhaps, I may be permitted to give the deliverance of one or two of the jurists I have named in reference to this matter. I will quote the language of Chief Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, an authority of great respectalility :
". The Sabbath laws ure not so much for those who can choose their time for rest, as for the protection of labour against capital, for the defence of labour's natural right to a freekly rest dus. The Lord's day is also the people's duy:

Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of the Government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physioal and moral debasement which comes from uninterrupted labour. Such laws have always been deemed beneficent and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the.labourers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities; and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the state.'
Julge Thurman, of Ohio, has expressed himself as follows:-
" All igree that to the well-being of society periods of rest are absolutely necessary. To be productive of the required advantage these periods must occur at stated intervals, so that the mass of which the community is composed may enjoy a respite from labour at the same time. They may be established by common consent, or, as is conceded, the legislative power of the State may without impropriety interfere to fix the time of their stated return, and enforce obedience to the direction. When this happens some oue must be selected, and it has been said the round of the week presents none which, being preferred might not be regarded as favouring some one of the mumerous sect. into whieh mankind are divided. In a Christian community, where a very large majority of the people celebrate the first day of the week as their chosen period of rest from labour, it is not surprising that that day should have received the legislative sanction. ind, as it is also devoted to religious services, we are prepared to estimate the reason why the statute should speak of it as the Lord's day, and denominate the infraction of its legalized rest is profanation. Yet this does not change the character of the enactment. It is still essentially but a civil regulation."
Now, I have given here the opinions of the leaders of the latuour orgaizations, the opinions of the jurists, the fact that the Protestant churches of this country and of all cometries where Protestant churches exist, are in favour of Sablath obsersance. Sow, I proceed to present what, perhaps, is the most important of the authorities I have to preseut to-night, and I solicit for the quotations I am ahout tr make the attention of my French-speaking friends, both Literal and Conservative, in this House. I am aware some degree of opposition has been manifested towards this Bill by gentlemen from the Province of Quebec, and I think, perhiops, they may find fool for reflection in the quotations I am about to read. I am sure they will respect the authorities I shall quote. I shail quote n:terances of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Fabre, the Bishop of Buttalo, Cardinal McCloskey and Cardinal (iibbons. Pope Leo XIII says:

[^40]being of human life. This law, we say, touches not only individuals, but also people and nations, which owe to Divine Providence the enjoynent of every benefit and advantage which is derived from civil society. And it is precisely to this tatal tendency, which to-day prevails to desire to lead mankind far away from God, and to order the affairs of kingdoms and nations as if God did not exist, that to-day is to be attributed this contempt and neglect of the day of the Lord. They say, it is true, that they intend in this way to promote industry more actively, and to procure for the people an increase of prosperity and riches. Foolish and lying words! They mean, on the contrary, to take away from the people the comforts, the consolations and the benefits of religion : they wish to weaken in them the sentiment of faith and love for heavenly blessings; and they invoke upon the nations the most tremendous scourges of God, the just avenger of His outraged honour."
If anything could be more emphatically calculated to endorse the position this Bill takes as regards the necessity for Sunday rest than the language of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII, I have not found it in all the range of sabbath literature with regard to the observiance of the Lord's day. The next deliverance I will read is from Cardinal Tascherean, who said on the bith of April, Isso
"We mean, O dearly beloved brethren, those pleasure excursions made on sundays and feasts of obligation, on steamers, on the railway, and sometimes in a long train of rehicles. Experience proves that theygive rise to such disorders of intemperance and immorility that we feel obliged to prohibit absolutely, and under pain of mortal sin, pleasure excursions on Sumdays and feasts of obligation. * * Wherefore having invoked the holy mame of God, we rule and ordain as follows:-1st. We forbid under pain of grievous sin, the faithful of this diocese, to take part, on Sundays or teasts. in pleasure excursions, on railways, on steamers, or in rehicles, even when the profit of those excursions is intended for a good work. It is not our intention. however, to condemn the pilgrimages made on those days, provided recollection, piety, and good order be observed,;
Then Archhishop Fabre has phated himself on record as follows:-
"After mentioning the duty devolving upon him to protect the spiritual interests of his flack, the Arehbishop quotes the commandment which makes the due observance of the Sabbath a divine law and mentions the chastisements referred to in Leviticus for the transgressors of this precept. The letter thengoes on to siay that the Sunday rest dues not mean idleness, but pusitive acts of worship towards God, and adds that it to idleness are added profine and dangerous amusements, then (iod is most seriously offended and His wrath is aroused against man Further on, the Archbishop refers to certain abuses which have been introducing themselves in our midst, and says: We denounce again and absolutely condenn the clandestine liquor traffic on Sundays, the entering of taverns, and the more or less numerous gatherings in which young men and fathers of families, victims of the gambling passion, pass long hours, forgetful of their duties. their souls, their God, and exposing themselves, besides, to lose their peace of conscience and their honour. We forbid, in the same manner, on Sundays, those pic-nics and pleasure excursions, organized for the prblic for speculative purposes, and which, as experience shows, are nearlv always oceasions of debuuchery, drunkenness, altercations and licentious conversations. We particularly deplore that kind of amusement recently introduced into this city of Montreal, in which by announcing inoffensive concerts and promenades, the crowd are invited, by lavish advertisements, to throng to a public place, to witness dances, perilous feats, and performances contrary to morals, in a word, what is seen in the lenst molest circuses. Not only have those sights been unscrupulously given on Sundays and holidays, but eren during divine service hours, so as to keep the people away from churches, and make them lose all spirit of meditation. It is time to oppose these disorders by the check of a formal prohibition, which has for its motive the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the obligation which rests with us to wateh over the preservation of public morals.'
Here are three deliverances, two by prelates of the Province of Quebec and one by His Holiness the Pope. Now I want to quote three atterances from Catholic prelates in the Linited states. The first
is from the Bishop of Buffalo, whogives the follow ing charge :-
-. ' Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day,' is God's own command. * We must not only rest from all umnecessary servile work, but we must hear massand spend the day-or, at least, a goonl part of it-in the service of God and refigions duties. * Ours is not, as we have said. a Jewish or a puritanical Sabbath, nor do we measure its ohligatory observance by a sectarian standard or any American or national idea; yet we wuald be sorry to see the respect in which our separate brethren bold the Lurd's day weakened or discredited. God grant that we may never see the sunday profaned here in our own comintry as we have seen it in other lands."
Cardinal Me('loskey in 1882 said as follows :-
" We wholly denounce and absolutely forbid excursions or pie-nies ousundays. or after dark, all mooulight excursions, athd all Sunday pie-nics.and we exhort our good peonle who love their church to abstain from any participation in such scandalous, unballowed and disgracenul practices, amd to useall their influence to suppress them."
Cardinal ( ibbons, in 1888, mate this deliverance in reply to a letter which was written to him by the Rev. Mr. Crafts:
"Mr. DFar su,-I have to acknowledge vour estemed farour of the lst instant, in reference to the proposed pasarge of a law by Congress against Sunday work in the Ciorernment mail and military services, dic. I am most happy to add my name to those of the millions of others who are contending against the violation of the christian Sabbath by unnecessary labour. and who are endeavouring to promote its decent and proper observance by legitimate legislation. As the late Plenary Council of Baltimore has declared, the due observance of the Lord's day contributes immeasurably to the restriction of vice and immoratity, and to the promotion of peace, religion and social urder, and cannot fatil to draw upon the nation the blessing and protection of an over-ruling Providence. It benevolence to the beasts of buriden sirected one days rest in erery week under the old law, surely humanity to man ought to dictate the same measure of rest under the new law."
Now, Mr. Speaker, if anything can be more convincing, more satisfactory, more ummistakable than those deliverances from the Catholie prelates and from the head of the Catholic church, from the head of that church in Quelee and from the cardinals on this continent, I have failed to tind it, and, if any (atholic can find any groumd for acting contrays to that, his view of hiscluty is different from my view. An hon. gentleman says I am very kiun, but I am justifying this loy the authority of Catholic prelates whose anthority camot be puestioned hy those who believe in their supremacy. The labour organizations are strongly in favour of this measure, the Protestant churches are also in favour of it, the Roman Catholic Chureh, if it is properly voiced by its prelates and cardinals, is in favour of it, eminent jurists favour it, and I think reason farours it.

It may he asked, not withstanding all these authorities, are sunday laws consistent with human liberty and human rights: can you properly pat a law on the Statute-book which will interfere with haman right and human liberty? I answer that laws are necessary to restrain human passion, and that liberty is one thing and license is another. Yoy must restrain license in order to promote liberty. Although a law in regard to the public health may interfere With the license which would otherwise be granted to a man, it is necessary in the inteiests of liberty, and a law for Sabbath observance will promote the public health. Laws which promote pullic morals may interfere with the action of some men, but they will promote morality and will promote human liberty. We have to compare the condition of affairs in lands where the Sabbath is
observed and that in lands where the Sabinath is not ohserved, and we will find that the morals in those lames that observe the Nabbath are far letter than in the lands that do not. Then, the Sabbath rest is an educational agency. It is not in accomdance with liberty that it child should he compelled to go to schobl. In many cases the State steps in and supplements the duty of the parent in this respect, but the Sahbath rest gives anopportumity to elucate the child. aml thus it becomes an educattional agency. The churd ame the Sabbath sehools are educational agencies of the greatest importance, amb, if a law securing the observance of the Lomes day secures these eflucational agencies, it is consisient with every principle of human liberty. Then the sablath liaw is consomant with liberty, hecalluse it protects amd hlesses the home. There is no reason why nations shonh rise and fall or empires should come and go except that morality is not properly olserved and that people fall into licentionsiness and become debased. There is no reason why a nation should mot exist for ever if it obeys dion and keeps his commandments. including that with respect to the sabliath: and and law that proterts the home, that give purity to the home, the reve fromiation of sonciety, the very fomdation of state, is a law that does not interfere with human liberty. Then it is consistent with the principles of human linerty becamse it is calealated to prevent erime. So other atremey is su potent as this in the prevention of crime Ansthing that will prevent erime. that will make society purer, that will lessen the necersity for gaols amd the necessity for criminal legislation. any agency that will ilo this, is an arency workinge in the highest sense for homan liberty and haman well-being. All these things: it law of sahbath observance, a law provinling for the respect of the Sablath, and for a weekly day of rest, will accom. plish. It ministers the highent needs, the highest wants, the highest purposes. allid the highest good of the state and of the nation. Then it is a law comsistent with the principles of human liberty, becanse it promotes the prosperity of the individual and the prosperity of the state. Nothing can be cleaver than that the fiom-fearing. honest. soler, industrions man is more likely to he a prosperous and self-respeeting eitizen than a man who is brought up mater the influence of Sabhath desecration with all the attendant eiremmstances of vicious compray. drinking. $\mathbb{d e}$ : aml in this respect. as well as in others. it is consistent. with the highest principles of human liberty. Ond King David himself has expressed the truth in a few words when he said: "In the keeping of thy statutes there is great reward." There is great reward to a nation, there is great reward to society. there is great reward to every individual in the observance of these commandments that hate come down to us with the authority of (iod. They are calculated to benetit humanity : and the hest momal condition of a people and their inhustrial pros. perity are always found to be inseparable. Compate England, Canaila and United Ntates, with such countries as the Sonth American States, with Mexico, or Italy, or Russia, or Turkey, and this assertion is borne out.

And now, Sir, with regard to the economic conditions surrounding and attending upon this question. Now, labour organizations have striven for the mitigation of the demands of the em-
phoyers in seeking for a ten-hour law, and they have obtained it. They are now demanding that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; 1 suppose they think that would be a boon to the lalourer, and no doubt it will, if it is gramted. Now, 1 would ask if six days out of seven for labour is not a boon to the lahourer, instead of seven days out of seven.

## Mr. AMIOT. What about the Jews?

Mr. (harlton. Well, Moses was the first labour reformer. The Jews went down into the land of Egypt and they had no Sundays there: they had not only to make brick without straw, but to work seven days in every week; and when Moses led them out of the land of Egypt and promulgated the law from sinai, he enacted the first great lahour reform when he said: "Six days shalt thon labour and do all thy work, but the serenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy cion. In it thou shalt not do any work."

Mr. AMYOT. That is not an answer.
Mr. CHARLTON. Yes, it is a perfect answer. Now, sunday labonr, looking at it in its economic aspect, means over-production, and it means lower pay for the labourer. An attack upon Sunday rest is an attack upon labour. Sumlay is the poor mans day. Paley, who is an old authority, says:
"The addition of the seventh day of labour to that of the other six, will have no other effect than to reduce the price.
John stuart Mill, who was not troubled very much with the religions aspect of this question, says:

[^41]There is no doubt about it. Sumday labour proves the employers greed, and it provesthat the labourer is a rassial, because the lahourer never willingly latomes the seventh day, especially if he understants that the result of that system of labour is over-production and a reluction of pay. Now, public sentiment may be all right on the labour question, all right on the Sunday rest question, this sentiment may be all right as we tind it is in this comutry: but this is not sufficient umless it is backed up by legal enactment, because the power of capitail, the tendency of capital, the necessities of the labourers, put in the hands of the capitalist a power that must be restrained by legishative enactments. or the lahourer is placed, in a sense, at his mercy. Now, as regards Sunday railway labour, over 40 railway superintendents of the United States have declared that Sunday railuay labour is umecessary; but the difficulty with them is that one camot act independently of the other, there has got to be concert of action, and as concert of action camot be securen, the only thing that will provide a remedy is legislative enactment. If legislative enactment existed in this respect why, then, the matter could be arranged. Now, I have here the report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States, in 1889, on the Sunday Rest Bill. Various parties were exanined by this committee, and this report furnishes a vast amount of useful information bearing upon this question. The Railway Ale of Chicago, in an editorial with reference to a letter written by Mr. Ledyard, Superintendent of the Michigan Central System, remarks :
" Mr. Ledyard" conviction that he and other railway managers are all commititing a fearful mistake in allowing the continuance and rapid grouth of this Sunday labour is held, we believe, by the great majority of railway officers, and it is to be hoped that in their perusal and public consideration of the great problems of railway management they will give that serious, attention to this subject which its imporance demands."
General A.S. Diven, who has heen superintendent of the Railway Erie System, in Jamary, 1888, said :
" (1.) The traffic will be substantially the same per week Whether moved in one hundred and sixty-eight or one hundred and forty-four hours. ('That is in seven days or six.)
$\therefore$ (2.) It ean be moved in one hundred and fort $y$-four hours.
"(3.) The extra cost will be fully compensated for by the improved service.
" (4, ) There is no public necessity requiring Sunday service.:
In a recent letter this same authority says:
"There is no validexcuse for railroad traffic on Sunday, either for mails, passengers, or freight. Why should not traffic on our railroads rest with all the other business activities? None of the other great interestsare paralyzed by resting one day in seven, nor would any follow the suspension of raitroad traftic. Is the transmission of mails a necessity? The best and most successful business men I have ever known never open their letters on Sumbay. If there ever was a necessity for the Sunday nail service, it ceased with the telegram. If ever there was a necessity for moving perishable articles on Sunday, it has been removed by the refrigerator car. My article in the chrietion Uriom was intended as a challenge to railroad managers to justify their management. When that challenge is accepted thelieve it, ean be successfully met by men of practical experience."
Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who is a very high anthority on the labour question and Commissioner of Lahour Statistics in the United States, says that the only tailroal men who want to have work done on sunday are those who do not the work but only pocket the dividends. With respect to this question of sumday observance, we all know what is the character of a continental sumday. But it is a remarkable fact that on this subject a reaction has manifested itself in a very marked manner in Europe. There is a reaction in regard to sumday rest in Cermany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Belgimm, Holland, France and even Russia. In 1885, Aus-tro-Hungary enacted a law which emancipated toilers from sumday work. In 1876, after the Swiss commissioners had visited the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, they pointed out, on their return, the great idnantage American labourers derived from alstinence from work one day in seren, as a day of rest, and they attributed to that the adrantage possessel by American lalourers in ingenuity, energy and ability to perform a great amount of work in a given number of hours, and they strongly urged on their fellow-countrymen the propriety of aulopting the sunday rest measure in force in the United States. In 1886, a thousand carpenters petitioned Bismarck in respect to Sunday rest, and an extract from their petition will, I think, be of interest. It is as follows :--

[^42] ingmen have, in order to prevent an infringement
with respect to Sunday rest, opposed the opening of the British museum, or places of amusement. If we are in this country to adopt a free continental Sunday, the result will be disastrous.

Some hon. MFMBFRS. Oh, oh.
Mr. CHARLTON. This may not be a matter of great importance to hom. members in this Honse, but it is a matter of importance to the twiler, and to the future of this country, and the treating of this question with levity by men who are called upon to deal with it in the public interest is not seemly. What is the character of the free continental sunday ! It is free from rest, free from religious influences, free from elevating, moral, social influences, free from mental culture, free for the employer to keep the employe at work like a slave seven days in every week. But so far as true freedom is concerned, the true interests of the people, a free Sunday is in no sense desirable.
I will conclude my remarks by making a brief reference to Sunday excursions, whish are dealt with in clause 2 of the Bill. The argument is presented that under this Bill the poor toiler of the city will he unable to get country air unless permitted to go out on a Sunday excursion, and that it is for his physical well-being that he be permitted to do so, The truth is that the tendency of Sunday excursions is just the reverse of restful, that they tend to impair the moral and physical well-heing of the labourer. The Sunday excursion in San Francisco has been discontinued by the railways as a nuisance. The California hoodlum pic-nics terrorize the suburbs; men and women in a condition of drankenness return at night on the trains with the lights turned down. This is the character of Sunday excursions in San Francisco. They are dehasing, temoralizing, and in nine cases out of ten. instead of causing Sunday to he a day of rest. Monday is required to recover from the consequences of sumday. The Catholic sugar planters of Louisiana in 1886 petitioned the Legislature for a Sunday Rest Bill, because Sunday excursions deranged their business, for their employés came back and required Monday to recuperate. The sober, church-going man is ready for work on Monday. The pic-nic devotee requires Monday to rest. One of the largest employers of labour in the United States, Mr. Studenbaker, the owner of the great waggon works at Toledo, says :
"My observation is that clerks and mechanics who spend their Sabbaths in church and Sabbath school work are best fitted for, the duties of the shop and office on Monday morning."
Colonel Fairhanks, the owner of the extensive scale works, says :
"Those who attend church and Sunday school on Sunday are the most valuable in our businese. I can tell the difference between them and others by their work in the shop."
The general testimony is that sabbath observers and church-goers, including labourers, mechanies, merchants and professional men, are in better condition for work on Monday than those who spend Suaday even in comparatively innocent pleasure. Then, why should Sunday excursions be prohibited! (1) Because they rob one class of workmen of their Sunday rest, to minister to the leisure of others. (2) Because such excursions are fruitful of disorder, vice and crime. (3) Because such excursions invade the Sabbath quiet and the morality of the places to which they go. (4) Because
they secularize Sunday, and by breaking down its sanctity prepare the way to deprive people of their Sunday rest.

In conclusion, I may point ont to all who may oppose this Sunday movement, that they may consider it a respectable thing to do, hui with whom are they associated? They are associated with the anarchist, they are associated with the infidel, they are associated with loafers, they are associated with the hoodlum, they are associated with the prostitute, they are associated with the drunkard, they are associated with the profane. These are their associates. You find the people of these classes sympathize with the men in this House and the men out of this House who cast a stigma upon this movement. This movement is one that is calculated to benctit labour, to enmoble lahour, and to ennoble the labourer. This is a movement in the interest of the employer and the employe. It is in the interest of the employer to have a clean, intelligent, healthful man to work for him, and it is in the interest of the employe to be that kind of man. It is in the interest of society to have the population of the country lifted up to a higher plane. and this can le done more readily by the influence of Sabbath observance and religious ordinance than by any other agency. This is a Bill amt at movement in the interest of the state, hecause it is in the interest of the State to have a virtuous, industrious, intelligent and sober people, and nothing will produce that result more certainly and more readily, than the enactment by the state of laws securing the observance of the Nabbath as a day of rest, and the honouring of the ordinamee of God. It is a Bill and a movement in the interests of humanity, and of course it is a Bill in the interests of religion. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker. in helieving this bill to be what I represent it to be. I sulmit it to the favourable consideration and to the favourahle action of this House.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker. I am in favour of the motion that this bill be read the second time, but I would like to call the attention of the Honse, and especially of the hon. gentleman who has moved the Bill, to the observations which I made last session when, at a late period of the session, the House was in Committee of the Whole upon the Bill. The House thought proper during last session to read the Bill a second tine, and to send it to a select committee, the result of which was that a number of provisions which the Bill hat contained were removed from it, I think with the approval of the hon. gentleman himself, is heing provisions of doubtful utility, and in consequence of their being to a great extent almost icientical with provisions adopted by some of the lrovincial Legislatures. The observations which I then male upon the Bill are equally applicable to the measure now before us, in its present shape, aml I do think it would be very desirable that the Bill should again have the care and attention of a select committee for the purpose of considering the manner in which it is framed, as well as some of the particular provisions for it. The hon, memher for North Norfolk (M:. Charlton) is quite right in saying that I expressed the opinion that this Parliament has jurisdiction to enact the provisions which are found here. Although the opinion is not entertained by some members of the House of eminence in their profes-
sion I have no doult that we have power to deal so amply with all matters selating to the criminal law, that when we undertake to make anything eriminal we have jurisdiction to do so. When the House was considering the matter last year, the first clause of the Bill relating to the publication of Sunday newspapers was one which we might with great propriety and safety, we thought, leave to the Local Legislatures to adopt if they saw fit. It is a matter relating peculiarly to the convenienceof the inhabitants of the provinces themselves, and the legislatures no doubt will adopt restrictive laws whenever they think the time has arrived for cloing so. In connection with matters of that kind, I think it is going too far for this Parliament to step in and say, that nowhere in Canada shall work be allowed on newspapers within certain hours. I callen the attention of the committee last year, to the fact of the camals being entirely open to regulation by the Governor in Council, without a statute at all, if the pleasure of the House should be signified in that way. I presume that remark hodds yool now. There are restrictions imposed by Order in Conncil and if the public convenience will not be interfered with materially, these provisions may le extended : but it is never necessary in relation to any public work which is under the control of this Parliament to passis a statute restricting the tinte and manuer in which it shall be operated. If the hon. gentleman refers to sub-section? of sextion 3 . in regard to railway trains. he will notice that it is entirely indefinite in this bill at what time its provisions will come into operation. The time when the provisions will come into operation as regards the ruming of freight trains, is such tin:e "as the laws of the United States shall make corresponding provision." It would he impossible for an ordinary individual to ascertain whether the law of that conntry had made comresponding provision or not. I suppose that what the hom. gentleman had in view in drafting the Bill was more complete than he had expressed. The expression "the laws of the United States " would only apply to some federal enactment, and I presume it is the hon. gentleman's wish that if the ruming of freight trains through a state that borters on Canada were prohibited hy state authority, that should likewise be prohilited in Canala.

Mr. CHARLTON. That would all have leen regulated by the Inter-State Conmerce Latw.
Sir JOHN THOMP:ON. Not necessarily. That could be regulated no doubt by the linter-state Commerce Act, and the subject could be legislated on by the federal authority I admit, in so far as trains passing from one state to another is concerned ; but even if the liter-State Commerce Act should he repoalen, as we sometimes hear it may be, the subject could lef fully dealt with ly state authority. Besides that, I presume that the hon. gentleman had in view trains which might not come under the provisions of the Inter-Ntate Commerce Law, but which would lee passing from some part of, for instance, the State of New York into Canada on Sunday. If the hon. gentleman's wish and the wish of the House is, that it should only come into force when there is a felcral statute on that subject, well and good. The Bill, however, is framed in such a way that a person, to be affected by the provisions of it, must enguire what the federal laws of the United States are, before he knows whether
he is breaking the laws of our cominry. It would be better. 1 think, if that part of the Act should only come into operation ly proclamation when such legislation is alopted by the United states. I merely speak now as to the way in which the Bill is drafted, and I mal leaving entirely open the question of the principle of the measure, for the Honse itself. It seems to me that the provisions of the thh section. which prevents excursions ly steamboat or railway or hoat on sumday, are to a great extent very materially weakened by the proviso at the end which practically allows that which we declare to he a misidemeanour. to be authorized by provincial enactment at any time. If I have comprelended the provision, the bill goes on to declare that excursions on the Lord's day hy steambeats, and so on. -
"Shall he unlawful and the owner, superintendent or
person, by cirtuc of whose authority such excursions are
permitted or ordered. shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
There is a proviso that nothing in the section shall he deemed to prohibit the ordinary carriage of passengers authorized by provincial statute. So that if, for example, at any time a provincial charter should authorize the daily carriage of passengers hetween certain points, that would be valid, notwithstanding that a previous Act of this Parliament his declared it to be a misdeneanour.

Mr. (HARLTON. I may explain, in reference to that point, that the question was raisel as to the transporting of passengers over such routes as from Toronto to the Island. Regular lines of ferry boats run on the sablath, and they carry passengers who might be considered excursionists. It was considered it would harilly do to prohibit ferry loats making regular trips, aren though excursionists might go upon those boats. That is the reason this provision was inserted.
Sir JOHN THOMPNON. 1 am speaking of the mode in which the Bill is frameal. I call attention to these matters, not for the purpose of interfering with the secom reading of the Bill, which the House indicated on the former occasion it preferred to have read a second time, but in order that lefore we proceed to another stage, these matters may le considered. In the mean time I have no oljection to the second reading being taken tonight : and the Bill may then he allowed to stand till to-morrow so that we may consider whether it would not be well to send it to a special committee.
Mr. MeMLLl.EN. I am very glat that the hon. leader of the House has expressell his willingness to have this Bill read a seemed time and sent to a committee. 1 think it well that this House should take a step in the direction indicated by the Bill. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), in my hamble opinion, deserves the thanks of this Honse, and I am sure he will receive the thanks of the christian denomimations outside of this House, for the very able manner in which he has introduced the Bill into this House. He introluced it last session, and although it went through one or two stages it did not become law, and his persistency in again lringing it hefore the Honse is creditable to him. We live on the border of a country which is not $(x)$ ready to respect the salcredness of the Lord's day. The unfortunate war in that country some years ago was the occasion of the introduction of Sunday papers and the rumning of trains on that day, and the people have never leen able to get rid
of them from that time th the present. I think our legislation should he in the direction of strictly observing the Lomel's day ats a mation as far as possille. I quite atgree with one of the remarks mate ly the hom. Minister of Justice. It is hard to say where the line is to be drawn, bat if this Bill is sent to a committee and that committee tries to put it into a shatpe to meet the necessities of the catse and the general approval of this Homse, I an quite sure it will secme the mitel thanks of the christian peeple of this bominions and be legislition in the right livection.

Mr. CHRISTIE. It gives me great pleasure to see that the hom. member for North Norfolk (Nr. (hartom) has again introdnced this bill to secure the hetter observance of the sabbath. I believe that this question of sablath observance is one of vital importance to the wellifeing and prosperity of the Dominion: and this Bill, if enacted, will be a great hom to thonsands of employs who ate now deprivel of their smolays rest, that rest which is necessary to restore their wasted and exibansted encrgies and to the them for the elliciemt distharge of their daties during the remaning six days of the week. That is not atl : this lat is necessary in order that they may eujoy the privilege of attending divine worship, and receivang religions instruction. We were toh last session that this Bill was manecessaty. that the Lacal Legislatures hand dealt with the question. amb that seme prowi. sions of this Bill encroacheal on the domain of provincial rights. Sow. I think we have not to look far to see that not withstanding all that has heen done by the Pronincial (a, ermments, aul all that hat heen lome ley this dovermment, there is still a great deal of uniecessary ablbath lahour and a sreat deal of sabhath desectation. There is still ample room for sabhath reform, I do not care whether we look to our railways, our canals orf our Post Ottice Department. It is true, this Bill in some particulars does wot wop yuite sof far as I couled wish. I would like to see the sanctity of the whole day preservel. I think we have a right to ask that the employes of the diovermanent in every department of the public serviee shombl be protected in the enjoyment, not of a half salhath. or any portion of the sablatio. but the whole twent four hours rest : and trust that this House and the mover of the bill will see that it is amend al in that directiom. The tirst section of the Bill is, I think, one of very great importance, prohihiting the publishing and delivering of newspapers on sumbay. It is true, the evil hats not spread very far in Canadia. but it has olltained a foothold, anil modoult it will spreal unless prevented by timely legislation. From what I have seen in the United States, I believe it is impossible to orerestimate the amount of eril which results f:om sumdiay news. papers, and I trust that this section will lee enacted. With reference to the last clanse of the section, I am not quite satisfied that there is any ahsolute necessity why the printers should be permitted to hegin their work at nine aclock on sumbay evening. I think the printers and publishers would be all the better for the whole sundays rest, and I would like to see the Bill amended in that particular. The same remarks apply to the second sectiom, which has reference to the closing of our camals from 6 in the morning till 10 at night. No doubt that would be a great loon, but it would be
still better to close them for the whole $\mathbf{2} 4$ hours. I will not further trespass on the time of the House, but simply express the hope that this bill, amended in the direction which I have indicated, will he enacted by the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Before the motion is passed, 1 wish to say two or three worls upon it. I am not going to oppose the second reading of the Bill; in fact, I am very glad that the hon. leader of the Honse has consented to its being read a second time. Howerer, I wish to put in a saving clause. I wish to say that there are certain amendments which I deem necessary in the Bill before $I$, for one, can vote for it. I indicated a year ago to the hon. mover of the bill what these were. I toh him that unless the Bill was changed in that respect, I could not support it. The hon. gentleman has not seen fit to change it, and I now say that unless these changes are made, I do not see how I can support the Bill. I listened very carefully to the hon. gentleman's speech to-night, and I must sity I harilly think he siowed his usual candour. He insisted very strongly that the Bill is simply and solely in order to protect men in their civil rights, anid that it hats no religions :aspect. I take up the Bill, and the first thing which catches my eye shows that is not a correct interpretation. The hon. gentleman may say that is only the preamble of the Bill. Weil, we all kuow from experience that the hom. gentleman is strong on preambles, in fact we had his opinion once that the preamble is the strongest part of the Bill. Does the preamble of the Bill say a word about protecting men in their civil rights? No; it gives as the reasons for which the Bill is introduced: "Whereas it is desirable in the interests of religion, and morality, and the public welfare that this Bill should he passed." I need not tell this. House that the public welfare can be promoted in the best way l,y religion and morality, so that the whole motive of the Bill is religions and moral: it is to force men to become religious and moral. If you ask me why I object to that, 1 say that, as a legislator, I have no mandate to legislate in any such way. I have tried carefully to examine into the matter. aml I have nowhere found that it is my duty to seek to promote and pass laws to compel men to be religions. I read the command, as it was given by the Master, to have been given to the church and not to Parliament: "Co ye into atl the world and disciple all nations;" and until the hon. gentleman can show me his manlate, until he can show to me that the charch has declined to carry out her commission, until the chureh declares herself powerless to do it, until she declares she has no faith in the promise of her Master. "I am with you" always to the enl," until she does that I, for one, object to attempting to compel men to hecome religions ly act of parliament. It seems to me that the history of the christian church ought to convince any men of ordinary enlightenment and intelligence of the utter futility, not only futility, but the disastrous consequences, of trying to promote religion by legislation or by the sword of the civil magistrate. I need not tell hon. gentlemen who are familiar with the facts of history, that the palmy days of christianity were during the first three centuries, when the religion of the cross was not only not promoted by legislation, was not only not protected by the sword
Mr. MeMris.f:
of the civil legislature, but when every effort of these was made to destroy it. And it was only at the end of three centuries, when the church had become strong enough for governments to patronize it and try to make use of it, that the civil power stepped in and passed laws for its protection. What was the effect of that procedure? I need not tell you: it was disastrous to the church. Why, for long years after that there was no end of legislation, there was no end of edicts and ordinances, and of penalties to enforce these edicts and ordinances and to compel men to be religious. And what was the result: It was the en slavement of the human mind: it was the depriving of men, not only of their civil rights, lint their religious liberties. And if that view of the case be correct. if it be correct that the state is houm to promote religion hy legislation, the state has alsio the authority to preseribe a penalty to enforce obedience to its mandates. The result was that the human conscience wastrampled down. the civil and religious rights of men were tratapled upon, until we find the culmination in the inquisition of spain. Now, the promoter of the Bill will perhaps tell me that wats before the Reformation. How much hetter was it after! Is not the fact known to everyme in this House that if the same things were not perpetrated, it was lwecause men would not sulmit to them: There was just the same disposition to tyramize over the human conscience and compel men to conform to the State's religion by Act of Parliament. Ihave only to refer to that law we heard a great neal about luring the last two years, the first of Elizabeth, which we heard lauled to the skies. with its acempanying Act of Eniformity, and the infamous Star Chamber, molelled on the Spanish inyuisition, to carry out their desires and enfore their penalties. What was the ohject of these and to what nee were they put : Simply to compel Catholies and dissenting Protestants to becone religions according to the iteas of the state aml Act of Parliament. In view of all these facts, 1 think $I$ am justified in insisting leforehand that the preamble of this bill shall be changel. I have no intention whatever of imposing upon my fellow-comutrymen a yoke which neither we nor our forefathers were able to bear. Let me ask the hom. gentleman to be logical. A principle camot he right if you cannot carry it out to its logical conclusion. He says it is in the interests of religion and morality that Sahbath legislation should be passel. In other worls, that men should be compelled to observe the sabbath. Will the hon. gentlenam tike the next logical step? We all know he is a man who keeps the Sabbath strictly. He is a dev cut church-goer, and I have no doubt he believes it is in the interests of religion and morality that men should attend church. If he has the right tolegislate that they shall olserve the Sablath in the interest of religion and morality, he has the right to legislate that they shall attend church on Sumdia. Not only that, but we all know that the hon. gentleman who proposes this Bill is a derout Presbyterian, and no doubt believes in his imermost soul that it is in the interests of religion and morality, thaterery man, woman and child should attend the Presbyterian church. I submit that if we have the power and right to legislate that a man should keep the Sablath, we have the right to legislate that he shall attend
church, and my hom. friem has the right to we the third step and see that they attend the Preshy. terian church. Now. if you ask me why I support the Bill. I can tell you in a few words. We know that science, and experience, and olservation, all teach that it is absobilely necessary for every human being to have one diay of rest in seren. I believe there are no two opinions on that point. Now it follows, ats a necessary comsequence, that if it is a matter of necessity, every man, woman and chilh shath ber protected in the enjoyment of that right, amb, mutil we have laws to protect them in that sablath right, those rights will most certainly be infringed upon. That is the sole reason why I support this Bill, and the only ground on whith 1 will support any such legislation. liom may say there are certain kinds of labour in which the sablath camot be observed. Railway thathe has heen instanced, and yet it is a fact that some of the monst influential, some of the most skilfal railway men on this continent amb all over the world have declarel that sumblay labour, as far as the railways are concernet, is not at all necessary. but that in the other hand it is a positive disalsantage. I have here in my hand evidence taken before the senate of the United states on the sulpect of sal, hath legislation and among other eriflence was that given by Mr. Ledyard, the pesilent of the Michigan Cental Railway system, me of the largest railway systems on this continem. He declares positively that a compreny would lone nothing either in trattic or in profit ly ceasing to work on sumday. Hegives it as his firm comviction that it is a great loss to a railway company to compel its empluys to work on the sablath day. He wrote a longs letter to the Railmay A!re and that paper satys editorially in reference to Mr. Ledyards letter:
" Mr. Ledsard's comviction that he and other railway managers are all committing a fearful mistake in allowing the continuance and rapid growth of this sunday labour is held we believe. by the great majority of railway oticers and it is to be hoped that in their perisal and publice cunsideration of the great problems of ralway management they will give that serious attention to this subject which its importance dewands.
Some may say, you have mo right to anere the employes of a railway compamy. that it is a matter of bargain and sale hetween them and their masters, that, if they do mot chonse work wo sumdays, they may leave their position. They camot leave. The livelihood of thenselves and of their families depents upon their work, and, if they ho not conform to the rules of the company, they will have to leave their empleyment. There wat a petition of 4.01 engincers of the New lork Central presented to Congress pleanling for a sum. day rest. They say:
"This never-ending lahour ruins nur health and prematurely makes us feel worn-out like old men, and we are sensible of our inability to perform our daty as well when we work to an excess."
The discussion all through this book betweem employers of latwor and railway ofticials shows that men will do better work in the six days than they can in the seven, if they are permitted to rest on the seventh day. They point to the customs of all civilized mations, and they pledge themselves that, if this boon is granted, provided they are omly w work six days, they will do more and better work than if they had to work seven lays. For this reason I give the Bill my hearty support except in
regard to those clatuses which I shall try to have amended. I saty to the leader of the House that I hope this time he will not allow this Bill to he burked, because, if it is the right of every man. woman and child tohave a day of rest, if the sabbath right is interfered with, this House is hound to protect the individuals in the enjoyment of that right. Another amendment which I intend to propose is of a different kind. Youknow very well, Mr. Speaker, that thereare some people whosay that we donot keep the right day. that the Divine command was that "six ilays thou shalt labour and on the seventh day thou shalt rest." while we keep the first day of the week instead of the seventh, and they are not satisfied that that is correct. The hon. geutleman may say that, for certain good and sutficient reasons the day was changed. Those reasons satisfy his mind and they sitisfy mine also, hut there are men in this country who are in no way inferior to the hon. gentleman or to me, who hold that there is no warrant and mo reason for the change of the day. I propose to have a saring clause inserted to protect these people, so long as they ilo not interfere with the rights of others, and I think they have a right to be protected.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the secoml time.

## COMPCLSORY VOTIN:.

Mr. AMMOT movel secomd realing of Bill (No. 46) to make voting compulsory:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The House had a discussion upon this Bill after the second reading, last year, and after I had made some observations which I intender to be against the Bill, it was supported in two or three places as deserving of further consideration. I cannot say that I have much changed the opinion I formed upon it at the time : and I thought there was a great deal, also, in the arguments that came from other gentlemen after. I had addressed the House against the principle of the Bill. I recognized the wish of the House as then expressed, that the Bill should he more fully considered ; lut understanding that the hon. gentleman proposes that this Bill should go to a select committee, I think it would be well that it should have its second realing-of course on the unlerstanding that we are not necessarily committing ourselves to the principle of the Bili, but desire to have it further examined.

Mr. LACRIER. I think myself with the hon. gentleman that it is guite proper the Bill should be referred to a select committee. but I do it also with the reservation that $I$ do not, for my part, express approval of the principle of the Bill, lut reserve my judguent upon it for a future occasion after hearing the report of the committee.

Motion asreed to, and Bill read the second time.
Mr. AMYOT moved :
That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Tupper, Wood (Brockville), Flint, Earle, Brodeur, Skinner. Fraser, Weldon. Landerkin, LaRivière, and the mover.

Motion agreed to.

## SUPPLY-CONCURRENCE.

House proceeded to consider resolutions reported from Committee of Supply (list April).
L. C. Pereira
$\$ 183$ 3̄
House divided :
Vigas:

## Messieurs

LaRivière,
Lippe.
Macdonald (King's).
Macdonald (Winnipeg).
Macdonell (Algoma),
Macduwall.
McDougald (Pictou),
McDougall (Cape Bretou).
McKay,
McKeen,
Mclean.
McLennan.
McLeod.
McMillan (Vaudreuil).
Madill,
Mara.
Masson.
Miller.
Mills (Amnapolis),
Northrup.
Unimet.
Patterson (Colchester).
Patterson (Huron).
Pelletier.
Putnain.
Reid,
Roome.
Rosamond,
Ross (Lisgar).
Savard.
Sinard.
Skinner.
Smith (Ontario).
Stairs,
Sterenson.
Thompson (Sir John),
Tupper.
Turcotte,
Wallace,
White (Cardwell),
Wilmot,
Wilsorn, and
Wood (Brockville)-si.
Nays:
Messieurs
Allan.
A rmstroug.
Bain (Wentworth),
Beausoleil.
Béchard.
Beith,
Bernier,
Borden.
Bour:tsia,
Bowman.
Brodeur,
Brown,
Bruneau.
Campbeli,
Carroll,
Cartwright (Sir Richard).
Casey,
Chariton.
Choquette.
Christie,
Dawson,
Derlin,
Edwards.
Faurel,
Featherston,
Flint,
Forbe:,
Fraser.
Frémont,
Gauthier,
Gibson,
Item agreed to
Mr. CAMERON. The hon. member for south Leeds (Mr. Taylor) hits not voted.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am paired with the chief I whip on the other side. The hon. nember for

Oxford (Mr. Sutherland), the hon. member for Jacuuss Cartier (Mr. Girouard), and the hon. niciliber for Cornwall (Mr. Bergin) have not voted.

Mr. (iIROUARI). I am pairel with the hon. member for Chambly (Mr. Préfontaine), otherwise I would have voted yea.
High Commissioner for Canada-To
meet expenditure for rates, taxes,
insurance, ground rent, dc., of the
official residence and income tax on
the High Commissioner's salary... . $\$ 1,200$

Sir RICHARI) CARTURIGHT. When this item was ander discussion in Supply, the Minister of Finance promised to bring down certain information with respect to it. This item is being voted twice for this particular year, and it is quite evident that the money voted must have been in some way or other improperly pain, otherwise this $\$ 1,210$ would be available for the service of the present year as voted. The Minister of Finance, when the matter was under discussion, declared that he would make full explanation on concurrence as to how the lapse occurred. If the Minister of Justice, or the Minister of Militia, has no explanation for the item, it had better stamid over until the Minister of Finance is here.
Sir JOHS THOMPSON. The Minister of Finance, through illness, is unable to be here tonight, and he alone can give the information. If the information is insisted on the item will have to staml, but the effect will he that we camot pass the Bill. But if the item is allowed to pass now, the information will be given on the Bill, if that is satisfactory to the hon. gentleman.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. In that case I will not press the point, and you can give the information to-morrow. But it is well to understand that we want to know in what year the money was first irregularly appropriated.

## Further amount required for Miscellaneous expenses-fiovernor General's <br> Warrant <br> $\$ 6,(4) 0$

Mr. MULOCK. In this resolution are a numher of items that are the subject of dovernor General's Warrants. At an early stage of the session I obtained an order from the Honse for the production of the reports upon which all these warrants were issued. I have once called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that the reports have not yet lreen laid before the House, and I think they ought to be laid before the House before the Supply bill is passen. At what stage will these reports be forthcoming? Certainly they should be latil before the House.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the return was brought down.
Mr. MULOCK. Then it must have heen within the last day or two.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Three or four days ago. If it has not been brought lown, it will he brought down this week. My colleague the Minister of Militia informs me thiat it has not yet heen brought down.
Mr. MULOCK. Then I am not asking anything unceasonable when I urge that these reports should be brought down before the items are finally passed. I asked for these documents in Supply.

Indeed, tlay were moved for at the commencement of the session.

Mr. BOWELL. I will make enquiry and see how far the Clerk of the Executive Council has succeeded in copying them, and, if possible, lay them on the Table to-morrow.

Mr. MULOCK. I will not press the matter further at this stage, but I shall ask that the Bill be not passed before these reports are forthcoming.

> Further expenditure in connection with Franchise Act, printing Voters' Lists, \&e

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. With respect to the voters' lists, I wish to ask the Minister of Justice, or whoever has that department in charge, who retains custody of the various original documents supplied to the secretary of state hy the various revising officers?
Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has charge of the original documents.
Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. I suppose he retains in all cases the original documents and furnishes a copy to the printer.
Mr. Patterson (Huron). I believe that is the rule.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The hon. gentleman does not know that of his own knowledge?

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). Nut of my own knowledge.
Mr. MULOGK. The Franchise Act only requires the revising officer to send one list, vi\%, the official return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and there is no provision in the Act for the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery sending a copy to the Queen's Printer. Accordingly, the original tevised list signed hy the revising ofticer, is the only document that goes to the Queen's Printer.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the sta anent made by the Secretary of State is correct, because the hon. gentleman will recollect that in the London case the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery immediately proiluced a copy of the list sent up by the revising officer, in obedience to the Order of the House.

Mr. MULOCK. I think on investigation the Minister will fiml that my statement is correct.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It is important that this matter should be determined, because the original list should he carefully preserved, and in the custody of our own officer. I should be glad to learn whether my hon. friend or the Minister of Justice is correct as to the matter of fact, and as to what is the practice, and where the original document is to be had. I suppose the Secretary of State will let me know to morrow?

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). I will give the hon. gentleman this information with other information in connection with the revision of the list.

## St John Custom House Fire ..... ... $\$ 6,000$

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Have tenders been asked for the new public buildings at St. John, New Brunswick ?
Mr. OUIMET. Tenders will be called for, but the plans are not ready yet.
sir RICHARD CARTWRI(iHT. As I understand the custom house is not entirely destroyed and the greater part of it would be available for the new building.

Mr. OUIMET. The "greater part" might be saying too much. When the architect makes his report we will be able to ascertain if the walls ate all right.

> Amonnt required to provide for payment of claims in connection with Militia services, rebellion North-West Terri-

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. With respect to this item no details were given in the Committee of Supply, and the Minister was to give explanations of it now.

Mr. BOWELLL. I think the item ought to be S. , 110.4. The details which I promised the hon. gentleman are as follows:-To pat Lieut.-Col. Jackson for cab-hire at Wimipeg in 1885, while chief pay and supply ofticer and commissioner on war claims. Siti.51): to refund to the same ofticer the amount paid to Brigrade-Major Aylmer, of London, as his allowance at the rate of sison per ammom for performing the duties of beputy AdjutantCieneral of Military District No. 1 , while Lieut. Col. Jacksm was employed on the war claims. Slfs.3n; to pay expenses of the Merlical Boaml of Toronto, in 1sse, in examining pirties who had made clams, slo.!n: : $\mathbf{l}$ '. B. Clelamd, for loss of mules in 18Si, Stia : J. Wilker, for loss of waggon and team hired, $583 \%$. These two clains were submitted to the Department of Justice, which. after examining them, reported that the fiovernment was liable for the amounts. For advertising in the Manitoba Fro Press, 513 : legal expenses, in connection with above clatms, Sino.

Sir RI(HARI) CARTWRIGHT. Were these legal expenses incurred for the two partioular claims mentioned:

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. They are on these claims, some of which were entered in the Fixchequer Court. After investigating them. the department adrised that they should be puinl.

## WAYN AND MEANS

Honse resobed itself into Committee of Witys and Means.

> (In the Committee.)

Mr. BOW ELL moved :
Kesolved, that towards making good the Supply granted to Her Najesty for the financial year ending the wath of June. 1891, the sum of $\$ 887,81 \cdots .74$ be grinted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution reported, and read the first and the second times and concurred in.

## SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. BOWELL moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 6:) for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial year ending the 30 h June, 1892 , and for other purposes relating to the public service.
Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.
Mr. Ounet.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjourmment of the House.

Notion agreed to: and House adjourned at 11.15 p.in.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## Thersday, 7 th April, 1802.

The Sprakfor took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayehes.

## EASTER ADJOURNMENT.

sir . OHHN THOMPSON. The members are, no doubt, anxious to know what adjournment will take place at Laster, amd I think it is desimable that it shouldle settled to-day. I, therefore, more:
That when the House adjourns on Wednesday next, it do stand adjourned until the following Tuesday, at thre o'clock.

Motion agreal to.

## MESSAGE FRON HIS EACELLAKCY.

Mr. TUPPER presented a Message from His Excellency the (iovernor lieneral.

Mr. SPEAKFR read the Message, as follows:-..Sthnify of Preston.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, additional papers respecting the Fisheries on the Athantic Coast. including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the Enited States, and also the enforcement by the dovernment of Newfoudland against Canadian ressels of the Vewfoundland bait Act.
Government Hotse.
Otraw. ith April, 189?.
Mr. DAVIES (P'E.E.) I Wouhl like torast the hon. gentleman if these papers contain the despatches to which I called his attention the wher day:

Mr. TCPl'ER, They do not, although they cover at soon deat of the gromm. I expect som to be able to bring down these papers. -

## POSTTMASTER AT KENTVILLE, N.S.

Mr. FLINT (for Mr. Bomben) asked. When Was the postmaster at Kentville, N. S., suspembed: Has his successor leen appointed: If not, why not, and when will an apointment be made: What is the salary of the Kentville Post Utfice? By whom have the duties been performed, and what is the total cost of the administration of the office in silaries and otherwise since the date of the suspension of the postmaster:

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. The postmaster of Kentville. N.S., was suspended on the 6th of February, 1s91. His successor has not been appointed yet. The salary is 8840 per year, and the duties have been performed by clerks from the Halifax Post Ottice, namely : W. C. Harris, salary $\mathbf{\$ 4 0})$ per year : Miss Eaton, who is paid si per week as assistant ; and si(N) per year is paid for rent of the post office.

## LAND PURCHANE IN $\mathfrak{I}$ UEBEC CITY'

Mr. FREMONT askel, I. For what reasons, and at whose request, did the ciovernment put up for sale a certain piece of land leading from tirande Allée, in the city of Quebec, to the Quelee Skating Rink, dud shown in the plans as forming part of a publie street, the said piece of laml leing situated on the east of lot No. 2. on the south side of Cirande Allée, in the suid city? 2. In what newspapers, and for what length of time was the said sale advertisel! 3. Who was the purchaser? 4. Have the dovernment given a definite title to the purchaser: . . If the (dovernment have not as ret given a title, is it their intention to give it?

Mr. IEN DNET. The strip of lamd, 10 feet in width, referred to by the hom. gentleman, was sold to Ihr. W. A. Verge at the doctor's own reguest. The piece of land adjoins the lot already owned by 1hr. Verge, and was fenced in by him some years ago. The land in question does not form part of a public street. Thongh called First street on the plan prepared by Surveyor Tremblay, it was never opened as a street or given to the city. ‥ The sale in question was advertised six times in the Morwing Chouicle. Lo Matin and LSEriurment, heing the full number of insertions of an advertisement which any department may orler without getting a special Order in Council in that behalf. 3. The parchaser was Dr. Verge, who paid *i82. cash. 4. Patent has not yet issued to the purchaser. .. It is the intention of the ciovernment to issue a patent to Dr. Verge.

## NSSUE OF WRITS.

Mr. MLLLN (Bothwell). Before the Orters of the Day are called, I would like the Minister of Justice to state when we may expect the information which was promised the Honse some time ago: that is, the reason of delay in the issue of writs after the warrants were receivel by the Clerk of the Crown in Chameery.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will hay that on the Table immediately after our vacation.

## LONION ELECTION.

Mr. LINTER. I desire to remind the (ioverument that on the 9 lst of March an Aldress to His Excellency was pessed for papers in commection with the London election. Sixteen days have gone and those papers are not yet on the Trable. It is very desirable they should be placed on the Table at once. The hon. member for South Oxford called the attention of the ciovernment to it the other day, and the Secretary of State informed the House that they were leing prepared. I would like to know when they may be expected.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I know the question was asked the Secretary of State the other day. I do not know what is in the Hansard, but I remem. ber his reply being to this effect : that application had to be made for them to the revising officer and that other papers were in his hands and were being prepared, but there will be no delay after the papers have been received. They will be brought down the next day or two, but if they have not been received the ilelay will be owing to that fact.

## PCBLIC: WORKs.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I would like to ask the Minister of Public Works if that return ordered last session with reference to the expenditure in different constituencies will soon le brought down:

Mr. OUINET. I will take a note of the hom. gentleman's question and look into the matter.

## THIRI) READIN(:

Bill (No. 10) to ameml the Pilotage Act (.Mr. Tupper) reat the third time and passed.

## SUPPLC BHLL.

Mr. BOWELI moved secoml reading of Bill (No. (i2) granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money rejuired for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the 30 th June, 18!2, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service. He sitil: I hare laid upon the Table a return of the warrants and the reports. of the different Ministers upon which the (iovernor dencral's warrants were issued. In answer to the question put at the last sitting of the Honse, as th the final disposition of the voters lists. 1 am informed that the lists are sent by the revising ofticer to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and by him are sent to the printer. The printer semis them to the judge. who revises and corrects the lists. They are then returned to the printing office amb then sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in whose oftice they are filed and where they can be obtained at any time. The Finame Minister will make the explanation he has to make with reference to the $\$ 1,2(0)$ voted for the High Commissioner's othice.

Mr. FOSTER. We had some discussion the other night about the item of $\$ 1,2(x)$ appearing in the Supplementary Estimates this jear for the contingencies of the High Commissioner. I stated at that time that the object of putting this sum in the Supplementary Fstimates this year was to have the appropriation even with the liability, instead of having it one year in arrear. The rote in last year's Estinates was to pay for the preceding year. The first vote was in 1880-88, s1, 2(1) for contingencies for this purpose, and was only purtly expended. The reason why it was not all expended was, that Sir Charles Tupper came out to this country and only spent a part of the year in Lomdom. In 1888-89, \$1, 230) was roted again and expemed. In $\mathbf{1 8 5 9} 90$ that anome was votedand expended : but in 1890.91 it wasleft out of the Estimates ly etror, and the error was only discovered in the latter part of, the year. As I brought in the Estimates last year, the House will find that the vote reads in this way: "To anthorize the puyment of an over-expenditure in 1880).91, on account of contingencies." Having dropped out of the Estimates in 18:M0.91, it was over-expended, and the amount voted last year was to cover this overexpenditure. Last year, also, by error it was not included in the vote for 1891.92 , and this supplementary estimate for 81,200 is to cover that. There is no irregularity in making the payment out of the vote for that year, becaase it was expressly stated that it was to cover the amount for those years. A question wias askell by the hon. gentleiman as to the amount we paid income tax on for
the High (ommonsioner. We moly pay on the sulary he receives, SlO, (Wn).

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRISH'T. Then this is really left as two distinct votes:

Mr. Foster. The vote taken last year. 1891-92. was to paythe over-expenditure of $1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{O} \cdot \mathbf{9 1}$.
sir RIC'HARD ('ARTWRICHTS. Uniler item
 tingencies. N(... evidently intemed for 1891.92. I think the hom. gentleman ought to alter the raining of one of these votes, becatuse it appears to be cloblle for the year 1501-02.

Mr. Fosittir. So: it was mot doubled for 1s: 11 ?

Bill read the thind time athl passed.

## WREOKIN: 1N ('ANADAAN WATRKN.

 s) respecting aid lis Cnited States wreckers in (inamlian waters.--iMr. Bowell.)

> In the (ommittee.)

## On sectionl.

Mr. ('HARLION. Some of the parties who :re interested in Canadian wrecking plant have guestoned whether it will he possible unler the pros. visions of this Bill for the American athorities to restrict the operations of this law by preserving to their own ressels the right of wrecking on the const, while preventing Canadian vessels from wrecking on the American coast. I would ask the Minister whether it is possible that that ditficulty call arise under the piovisions of this Bill:

Mr. BOWVELL. That is not the interpretation which we put "pon the Bill, nor is it the decision arrived at when discussing the matter with the Secretary of State in the United States. The intention of the bill is to give the freest possible latituele to vessels of camadian register in American Waters as well as to those of like chatacter of American register in ( a madian waters. The letters the hon. gentleman did me the honour to seme me from one of the the owners who has wrecking plant in the west, were replied to by my answering that the interpretation we put on the law was that Camalian ressels womh have all the rights and privileges to wreck in American waters that Americam wrecking ressels would have in C!unalian waters. The question was also askel whether Jake Michigan, being an inlamd water of the United States, would have this law applied to it as well. My interpretation of the det. and of the maderstanding we had with Mr. Blaine, was that it would apply to Lake Michigan also. Those who opposed he Bill introluced by my hon. friend from Frontenac last year, and the yearl before, was principally on the gromed that no provision was made for towing wrecks in foreign waters after the wrecks have been raised. When that difficulty was pointed ont to Mr. Blaine, he frankly almitted that, without that right, the privilege of wrecking in foreign waters would le useless : and he promised that, if a Bill similar to that passeal in the United States Congress were passed here, an order would be issued giving the same privilege to Canadian ressels to tow wrecks as was given to Uaited States vessels. Provision is made that this Act shall not go into operation until the Unitel States give the same rights
to (anallian ressels in American waters as are given to American ressels in (anadian waters: amd. if at any time that privilege is withdrawn, we will withdraw the rights and privileges which we are giving. There are one or two words which I propose to add to this measure. suggested hy the letter which was Written to the hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton).
 state to the Hoase some of the oljections which ate considered hy those who own wrecking plant to apply to this bill. At the same time, I frankly confess that the course proposed lis the (iovernment may he satid to hate heen partly forced upon it hy the state of pablic opinion on the subject. It is. howerer. proper to present the objections that those interested in Canadian wrecking plant imge against the measure. It is urged that in making this arrangement. or more properly we might say, this concession, to the fmerican fovermment, we are not gettinge a guid fors quo. hecanse we have execptional anlvantages, as the law has hitherto stoonl. amb it is believed that these alvantages might have: heen used for the purpose of securing further con cessions. The alvantages are brietly these: Ahout nine-tenths of the tomage upon the great lakes is American tomage : prohahly, at least, nine-tenths of the wrecks upon the (ammian eonst ate American wreeks: and under the latw as it existed--and for the combition of that law the Americans themselves are responsible, for they tirst intronluced the policy of restriction-...under the operations of the liw as it existed, Camalian wrecking plant had alrantages over American wrecking plant, in the fact that there were nine times as many American wreeks mpon the Camadian coast, on an average, as there were Canadian wrecks upon the American eckest : and white the American wreck. ers were debarred from nine wrecks, the (amadian wreckers on the American const were debarred from succouring but one. This was an inportant advantage enjoyed by the Cananlian matine companies amd (Gumblian wrecking companies, and that adrantage, of course, this Bill survenders. I donot saty that it is not proper to surremer it, but I do think that the ciovermment might have used the surremer of this great advantage enjoved by the (amatian wrecking companies for the purpose of securing some alditional concession-in fact, they secure no concession in this matter, and they surrender an important privilege. The Canadian wrecking companies, so far from enjoying an advantageous position, will now he placed at a disalvantage.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. What concession do you expect:
Mr. CHARLTON. I had reason to expect the concession of the abrogation of the consting laws entirely upon the great lakes. and the opening up of the coasting trate for the marine of loth countries. That, I think, is something we ought to have insisted upon, because, in the position in which matters stood, we had a decided alvantage over the Americans. Now that the change is to be made the position may be represented as follows: The Canadian wrecking companies will be placed at a disadrantage in their competition with American wrecking companies, for the reason that underwriters and insurance compunies on the great lakes, in ninety-nine cases out of a humdred, will place their
husiness in the hamels of American wrecking companies. Canadian wrecking companies will scarcely stamd a chance to get husiness at all. Then the Camadian wreckeris placed at adisadvantage when the field is open, as it is by this Bill, in the greater cost of much of his wrecking phant, which he is obliged to import ame pay luty upon, aml in the greater cost, in many cances, of his coal, upon which duty must be pain. He is hamdicapped by these extia charges, and he is, I repeat, placed in a position where he will receive scant justice in the matter of fair-play from insurance companies. and will find himself at a disadrantage in securing that business: amb, as a result of this measme, I look for the wiping ont of the Camatian wrecking interest. and the loss of the eapital inrested in this business. With regard to the expression here, " Waters eontigoons to the Uniteal States," I am glad to hear from the Minister who has the bill in charge, an assumance that this will apply to the waters of Latke Michigan. I suppose, of course, if it is hell not to apply to the waters of Lake Michigan, our awn (iovermment would not open the waters of the deorgian Biy to the operattions of American wreckers, becatuse the deorgian Bay is as much a Camalian water as Lake Michigan is an American water. Now, with regare to the policy pursued by the (iovermment hitherto in this matter, my hom. friemt the Ninister kuows as well as I do the entire want of fommation for all charges mate by the American fiovernment or her resel owners that they hal beenoppressive and exacting in their ruling. He knows that there really existed moparticular necessity for this law, and that the (iovernment never olenied American wrecking eompanies the right to operate where Camadian plant was not at hand, and that, so far as the marine interests of the two countries is concerned, it was not placed in jeoparily, and it sufferecholoss from the operation of the law: In fact soliberal were the interpretations of the forernment with regard to the matter, that Canadian wrecking companies, in many instances, deemed themselves angrieved hy the readiness of the dovernment to grant permits to the American wreckers.

These, in brief, are the ohjections urged against this bill hy wrecking companies: they urge that under the operations of the ohd law, for which the American fiovermment was responsible, they were placed in an exceptionally favouralbe position, that nine-tenths of the wrecks upon the Canalian coast were American wrecks, and that in opening up this question and giving reciprocity in wrecking, we are voluntarily giving an important alvantage which we enjoy, amlan mhantage which was thrust upon us, if I may use the term, by the American fiovermment: and I donbt whether it would not have been worth the trial to secure from the United States some concession for this surremter of what was an important alvantage placed in our hands. I do not propose to object to the passage of the Bill, but $I$ am sorry that we have not got a little more to show for what was an important alvantage, that we are having in the provisions of this Bill as presented to the House.

Mr. EIDiAR. I have a distinct recollection that in I888, when a Bill like this was under discussion in the House, Sir Charles Tupper, who then spoke for the Govermsent, opposed the Bill which was
int ronlused by the hom. member for Frontemat (Mr: Kirpatrick), on the gromal that we shouhl hold it back matil we comh get reciprocity in coasting privileges from the L̈nited states. Now, I wonlal he ghal to learn from dhe Minister of Militia, who has eharge of it at present, and who has recently heen visiting Wishington with great effect, how far he has mate progress in secoring reciprocity in coast. ing privileges with the linited states. I remember, too, that the Uinister of Militia then spoke of the lestruction of nur weecking imductry that would $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{s}}$ : callsed by this Bill. I am ghad he hats changed his mind. I did not agree with him then, and I am glat he has come to our way of thinking, aml of course 1 am ghat he supports the Bill. I amsure this is the hour of trimph for the member for Frontenac. This is one of the few things in which he agreed with the majority on this side of the Honse, in poliey, ani he has suceeded in forcing it upon an mwilling fionermment. and I congratulate him. We on this side of the Howse, of conse, not knowing moch about it, have rather ineen looking from time to time to see the hom. member for Frontenat promoted a lite le higher up along the from ministerial henches: and the omly way we can accomit for his great merit not being recognized is that there was a serious difference of opinion between hinn and the (iovermment on an important question of poliey, and this was the only question of policy in regard to which we knew there wats a difference of opinion. Now that that has been removed 1 have and donht we will see the promotion which we have heen long expecting to see on this side of the Homse. Bint, Sit, there is the hon. the secretary of state, what has he gor. to syy to this question: Why. Sir, he hitterly opposed it before, and it appeais that the member for Prontemac, ontside the ( iovermment. has been ahle to impose his poliey upon the fiovermment. and the secretury of state hats had to swallow his policy, and has gnt a sent in the (ioremment in consilleration for it. Sow, this is part of our policy of reciprocity with the Cnited States, and we are athel to congratulate the (iovermment upon taking a step in the right direetion at last, and I hope the Billwill reveive themanimons support of the Honse.

Mr. KIRKPATRICR. 1 am, of course, very glad that this Bill has been brought down and is not only likely to pass the House this year, hut to pass through the other Chamber and receive the Royal assent and become law. For sevemal yeats I have endeavoured to get it placed upon the statute-book. I have given what I thought at the time were goon reasoms for the passuge of the Bill. and I acknowledge that I received hearty support from hom. gentlemen opposite, with the exception of the hon. gentleman from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), who has to-day repeated his oljections to the measure. The measure is practically the same as I introduceil last year. This is practically accepting the ofter of the United States (iovernment for reciprocity in wrecking. It is true that the Minister of Militia, who has charge of the Bill, has introduced a clanse stating that the wrecking and salvage is to include the necessiary towing. Well, it may be necessary for some people to hare that particularly stated in the Bill, but I conceive, if we give American citizens the right to come intomur waters for wrecking and salvage parposes, that implies and covers the necessary towing to
take the vessel to a piace of safety. Those worts are, therefore, put in, I presume, merely to, make it appear different from the Bill I intronduced. 1 must say this, the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) said that when the (iovermment opposed this Bill previously they did so because they said they wanted to endeasour to make some arrangement with the (iovernment of the United States ly which we would secure reciprocity in the coasting twale. But Ministers went to Wiashingtom, and foum there were insuperable objections to securing such concession, and they very properly gave way ami took what they conld get. They helieved this was a proper law to go into effect even ly itself. and even if un) concession was made on the othen side of the line. On the gromil of humanity they held that on the waters of our inland lakes there dhould be ready means for saving life and ample appliances for assisting in wreeking. All this is very desirable, lut it is more desirable that this measure should pass, because our marine interests on the infland waters mamimously askel for it. They said it was necessitry that vessels shomld hatre the right to telegraph to the nearest port, whether in the United States or Canala, and olitain the assistance of wrecking appliances, without incurring the mmesessary delay of telegraphing to Washington or Ottawa to obtain the permit which has hitherto, been needed. The hom. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) said the Minister of Militia knew very well that this permit had never ineen refused by the Camalian covermment. If it has never heen refinsed, what oljection could there be to this Bill being plated on the statute-book: Exen if this permin was always granted, there were delays of hours and sometimes a day was wasted in telegraphing to secure it. And in the same way it wats necessary, hefore Americans canne into Caind dian waters, that they should telegraph to Wiashington and get authority there. The time lost in forwarding these messages was of vital importance, aid the delay often resulted in reath to some lices on board and a disaster to the vessel of which the seamen were in charge A case oceured in which a ressel saw a wreck, but was ohligeel to pass liy on the other side.
Mr. BowthL. Nolives were lost.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Some men were fomel deal on the vessel when the rescuers did go there. All the wrecking companies in this commy except one, that of which the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charltom) hats always hat charge, and in whose welfare he has always shown such an interest, are lesirous of securing the passige of this Bill. From Lake Superior to Lake Ontario all the persons interested in wrecking appliances have asked for this measure. From Lake superior I had a communication stating that if we could not hold our own with the Anericans in this matter. those engaged in the business were ready to go muler. From towns on Lake Ontario there have come communications in favour of the passage of the Bill, and expressing anxiety to engage in the wrecking business in Camalian waters.
Mr. CHARLTON. If the company to which the hon. member refers as the only one that has not desired a change in the law is that at Kingston, he is wistaken.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Will you mame another?

Mr. (HARLTON. The Minister of Militia hats a letier from a firm in Port Collome ; a firmat Amhersthurg has also opponsed this Bill.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. The Board of Trade at Port Arthur, and a Mr. Marks, who is one of a firm owning tugs and wrecking appliances, are in favour of the Bill, and have asked that it be passed. I believe this Bill will be accepted with gratitude by the ship-owners and sailors in the inland waters. When the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) argues so strongly against phacing a Bill of this kind on the statute-book, unless some other concession is granted by the American (iovermment. and when he pleads so anxiously for the interest of this Canalian wrecking company, why does he not at the same time think of persons who have other interests in the comntry, when he argaes and speaks in favour of unrestricted reciprocity! He argues against reciprocity in this matter, but in other matters he wants reciprocity, wo matter whose interests are injured. But this is a case where the trade interests desire the adoption of this measure, where the shipowners desire it. where the mariners desire in. and where in the interests of hamanity it should lee granted. 1 am very glad the dovernment have brought down the measure, and I shall be glad to see it hecome law.

Mr. MoGRE:OR. With respect to the remarks of the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) it is quite true that some years ago it large number of Canadians were in favour of reciprocity in wrecking. But the hon member must remember that some citizens of this Dominion have incurred a heary expense in providing themselves with wreek. ing appliances. At Amhersthury, a very lange amoment of money has been expended on tugs and wher wrecking outit, and the proprietors will lose a large portion of their investment if this Bill should pass. A company has alsi, heen established at Windsor under the belief that the dovermment would retain the law now in force, as they have alopted a stringent policy with respect to wrecking laws. Ther have also incurred a large outlay : and. in fact, they feel they have been very bally usen. It is true it may le asked why should we mot hate reciprocity in this matter when we advocate reciprocity in other matters: But this is only one plank of the reciprocity platform. If we had coasting trade rights in the United states, if we had one ressel as compared with 1,0 MO owned by the Americans, it would be different. They have large insurance companies which control a very large number of vessels, and when wrecking is to le done the work is given to their own wrecking companies. They have the full management of the working of their wrecking companies. Under the present law the Canadians possess the sole right of wrecking in our own waters; and the adoption of this measure will destroy the trade and will canse our companies to lose large sums of money.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The Ministe: of Militia, when this subject was under discussion before, informed the House that he was realy to support a measure of this sort, if it was not a one-sided measure, and he favoured reciprocal free trade in the matter of coasting trade of the two countries. The hon. gentleman went to Washington. It is to be presumed that his siew on the whole subject was presented and discussel, and the House is entitled to information on the sulject. The Minister has
brought down a proposition in his capacity as a Minister which he hats hitherto opposed and litherto regarded as one-sided. I think this is a titting opportunity for the hom. gentleman to tell us what success he has had, and to lay on the Table any papers that may relate to this subjeet, the sulbject as he understosid it, the subject embracing all that he thouglit ought to bee embraced in it, in onder that the House may see how it was that the hon. gentleman did not succeed in attaining his object. Weare entitled to any memomandun or papers upon this subject, and to the report which the hom. yentleman has made, as well as some lefence of the position which the hom. gentleman now takes.

Mr. BOWELL. Mr. Chairman, it would be folly on my part to saty chat I did not anticipate the remarks which have been made by the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), as well as the member for Ontario (Mr. Eilgar), and also by the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills). My ohjection, speaking for myself individually, and speaking on hehalf of the (iovernment, in the past was, because the offer which had heen made was one-sided and impracticable, apart altogether from the principle at stake. We would much mather have entered into mutual arrangements, including the coasting trale buth on the sea coast and on the inland waters. The hom. member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) says that we have made a surrender without asking for any return whatever, and he would like to know whether this question was disenssed or not. It was discossed fally, and one of the first lemands we made upon the secretary of state of the American (ionermment, was that it should be eonsidered. The पuestion was asked us at once: Do you propose to exteml that to the sea coast as well as to the inland waters : and our reply was. that we were guite prepared to give it the fullest possible interpretation to enter into arrangements hy which there would lie free coasting, not only on the sea coast, but also on the inland waters. That was oljected to. Then we proposed to contine it to the inland waters, and the argments for some little time fro and ron were on our part in facour of it, and on theirpart agrainst it : Mr. Blaine give many reasons to show that they did not feel inclined to surrender a right to any other eomentry which they considered to le in the interest of their ship-owners. When we found that it was impossible to obtain the freest reciprocity in this coasting and wrecking, then the suggestion was made to the American secretary of state that they should so change and alter their law as to give the fullest rights and privileges to Canalian wreckers and wrecking plant in ti:eir waters, including towing and other rights, which this Bill gives them : and if that were conceded we were prepared to accept it, although it was not all that. we wanted or all that we should like. In reference to free coasting in the inland waters, it was pointed out to Mr. Blaine, that the United States should not be afraid of Camadia with it small population and its comparatively smail tomage, as compared with a country of $(\mathbf{0} 0,000,000$ ) of people and the enormous tonnage that they have: Notwithstanding that argument they declined to make the concession. The ques. tion then arose as to whether we should enter into mutual arrangements by which life and property should te stred, giving the fullest and freest
intercourse and entry into their waters. as they would have into our waters; and adding to itthat which we contended on this side of the House should he conceded. and which my friend from Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) thinks amennts to nothing, and which remark wats cheered by the: member for (Ontain (Mr. Edgar) --that unless that privilege were given it would render negotiations. mugatory. Mr. Blanc acknowledged that unless these rights and privileges were cenceded the Bill would le of no use. sin far as we cond press the guestion of coasting upon the secretary of State it was pressel, and when we foumi we conld not get it we consented to acept the Bill comtaining the provisions now hefore the House. The hom. member for Norfolk (Mr. Charltom) was, I think, quite correct in the statements he made inexplanation of the remarks of the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirk patrick). There is no wrecking compmy in (analia that han asked for the repeal of the laws as they exist to-lay, wher than that which has its healquarters in Kingston: but on the other hand I do not know of a single ship-owner from Port Arthur to, Montreal, and particnlarly those engaged in the grain trade, who hats not demamded mast earnestly the concessions which we are now giving in this Bill. It is somewhat annsing to those who have given this question any study, to hear members on the other side of the Honse. and particularly the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) and the member for Essex (Nr. Mctiregor), lecturing us upon a change of opinion. when it is known that the first orders to prevent American vessels from assyisting vessels wrecked or in distress in Camadian waters, and that tom of a most restrictive chanater, were issued by the gentlemen now ocenpying the Opposition benches in this Hoase, when they were in pows. The first orter closely restricting wrent:ing in the inlanl waters of cimada, was issued by my predecessor in the Mackengie (iovermment. I have n. doult at the instamee and with the approcal of his colleagues, in 1si... That Order in Comucil had the same force as if it were an Act of Parliament: and han it leen carried out literally, not only the ditficulties. but the dangers to life and property would have acerned, to which my hom. friemd fromis Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) referred. There has not leen a single case of a character, which hasever come to my knowledge, similar to that which was mentioner by the member from Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick), of life and property having. heendestroyed owing to a refusal on the part of the Canadian fovermment to grant the concession to imerican wreckers maler such circumstances.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I did not say it was owing to a refusal.
Mr. BowelL. Because they did not get it.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.
Mr. BOWELL. Well, I will go further and say that during 13 years I have had the management of that matter in my departinent, and consequently every telegram and every letter affecting a wreck. or applications for permission for American vessels to save property, has come under my notice, and I know of no case similar to that which my hon. friend has referred to. I was very glad to hear the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) state that in no instance had there ever been a refusal on the part of the Canalian dovernment :
bat, on the contrary, the ciovernment had lreen so liberal, ats almost to render the law ats it stamds on the statute-look nugatory. There was a calse in 187., if my memory serves me right, in which representations we:e made to the department that owing to a refusal on the part of the late dovernment to permit American vessels to ge to the relief of wrecked ressels, that lives had lreen lost. Cpon full investigation it was found that there wats not one word of truth. or anything pertaining to truth, in the complaint which had lieen made. A vessel had been wreckel, hat those who were alive on lnaral were rescoed hy Mr. Mccallum, now a senator, and there was mothing ilone on the part of the Aclministration of that day which led, either to the loss of one dollar's worth of property, or to the loss of life which osecurreal. I hope that the predictions made ly the hom. member for North Norfolk, that the wrecking companies in this comatry will be wipel ont of existence hy the passige of this Bill, will not be fultilleil. We hear continually from that side of the Honse that Comadians are as enterprising, as poshing, anl as capable of competing with the Americans, at any other people in the world. This measure is an illustration of the truth of this statement : and the hom. gentieman, who has made this declaration wer and over again. and is fuite sure that other Canaitian inlustries would not tre wiped ont ly American competition, will surely not expect us to believe that this is the only case in whish the Canadian people are mable w compete with their neighbours. I have a hetter "pinion of camalian saifors than that, and I sincerely hope that the hom. gentleman's predictions will not be fultilled. I do nut know that I need say anything further on this guestion. If there are any other points on which members desire information, I shall tee happy to give it: l hut 1 wish the House to understami that whatever the opinions of the members of the fiovermment, and my own individually, may have been in the past. I do not helong to that class of perple commonly termed Bourbons, who never change. 1 ann puite willing to adrance: I an. quite willing to surrender opinions which I may have held in the past, if I find on maturer reflection that the interests of the country demand a change; and if any man ocelpying the impertant position of a Minister of state does not do that, the somer he vacates his presition the better.
Dir. CHARLTON. There must be something $q^{\text {uite }}$ seductive in the atmosphere of Wiashington.
Mr. BoWELL. Is that the reasom you go there sor often:
Mr. CHARITON. I do not know that I have been there so often as my hom. friend the Minister of Militia, and if I have been, I have not been put so strongly under sommolent influences. The hon. Minister talks quite differently to-day from the strain in which he has talked on this subject hitherto. The Govermment. I suppose, still profess to protect the interests of Canadians. They adopted a policy with regard to wrecking, which called into existence a large amount of wrecking plant, and caused the investment of a large amomint of capital. under the tacit assurance given by the Government that such investments would be protected. A number of wrecking companies have been formed, which have invested money in tugs, steam pumps, living apparatus, hydraulic jacks and all
the paraphemalia for carrying on wrecking operations; and when the business has developed under the fostering care of the dioiermment, they suddenly withdraw their protection altogether. The action of the Govermment in this matter is ineonsistent with their position in caring for the interests of the Canadian people.

Mr. BOWELLL. I would like the hon. gentleman to explain what inconsistency means, and then apply it to himself?
Mr. (CHARLTON. I maty have been incomsistent, but I do not propase to he inemsistent to-lay. The hom. gentleman gives us a verbal account of his interview and disenssion with the American secretary of state. He tells us that the Canalian Commission discussed this inlestion with the American secretary. They first proposed that the whole coasting trate of the seaberard, and that of the inlanl waters, should be thrown open, inclading wrecking. That heing declined. they next proposed that if the Americans would open the whole consting trale of the inland waters. we would give them reciprocity in wrecking, and the secretary of state declined the proposition.

Mr. BOWFLLL. No: I sid reciprocity in coasting.
Mr. CHAPLTON. I refer to the proposition made first, of coasting on thesea coast and thenon the lakes, lwoth of which were denien. The Minister of Customs tells us that they got all they could get, anll what wat it: If the result of their visit to Wishington was to surremder an important advantase which we had hitherto enjoved. I do not think it is one on which they need phime themselves very greatly. As the hom. gentleman has almitted, we cecupied a position rery adrantageoms to ourselves in regard to wrecking. On the waters of the inland lakes there was a large commercial marine, ninetenths of which helonged to a foreign power: we possessed one-half of the lake coasts where wrecks were liable to oceur. We hand. in the ation of the American (:overmment, done before the hon. gentleman ocecupied the position of Minister of Customs. precelents for the course we pursued. They first aloptel the policy of restriction ; and the order to which the hon. gentleman alludes as having passed moler the Mackenzie Govermment, was in retaliation for the order issued hy the American Govermment, and was, in the line of the policy adopted ly that (iovermment. We were placel in this position, that on our coasts nine-tenths of the wrecks were American vessels; and following the precelent set by the Americandiovernment, we were entitled to enjoy the adrantage of salvage and wreckage on our coasts. The policy of the Govermment has called into existence several wrecking companies, the investment of large sums of money, and a large quantity of plant and material for carrying on this work. The facilities provided 1 y these companies were ample for all the wants on our consts, and if they did not prove to be ample, the (iovermment were at all times ready to grant permits to wrecking companies from the United States to come in and assist. Now, the Govermment through the Ninister of Militia informs us that having disenssed this question at Vagnington, and having been unable to oltain reciprocity in the coasting trade either on the inland waters or on the sea coast, they gave away the wrecking privilege, the very privilege which the Minister time and again has asserted to
be of great adrantage to ( anadia. They could not get anything, so they gave away what we had. They gave away the very leverage we possessed for forcing from the Americans some concession. That is not the kinl of reciprocity which 1 have been advocating. If we have auything in our hands which we can use for the purpose of securing an adrantage fon moselves, it was legitimate on our part to use it. No incorest had suffered in consequence of our enforcing this privilege, and our commissioners in their trip to Washington have stultified their record, they have gone against their own professed principles, and they have surremlereal an import.
 to Wiashingtom and the Yankees outwittel them. The Minister says they got the privilege of towing thrown in : but that is the very thing necessary to any wrecking at all. They went down to Washington, and they simply got reciprocity in wreck ing. They surrenter the adrantage we have in possessing one-half the coist, in possessing one tenth the mercantile marine, in having one-half or more of the wreckage in our own control, and in having createl companies to attend to it. They have stultified their own record, they have gome against their own principles, they have sacrificed an interest created by their own policy. No that, while 1 do not say that this thing they have done is nothing perhaps in the interest of hamanity, it is mot consisient with their previons record. They have sarrendered an adsantage and got no equivalent, an alsantage we ought to have retainel in our hambs until the Americans were willing to give us something. A concession the Americans should have male is the coasting trade on the inland lakes, and they prolably would have given us this if wehad stool out in the matter. The Ministerof Customs says he hasevery confilence in (cimadianability tocompete with the Americams. But, sir, we are hamdicapped. It costs more for us to create wrecking plant, we have to pay huty on steam pumps, hy hraulic jacks and various kinds of plant imported, which the American wrecking company gets free of duty, and we have, in many cases, to pay duty on cral. Then we have the underwriting influence of the great lakes against the Canalian wreeking companies, which camot get fair-play, and the business will go to Amerian companies, whether they do it cheaper or not and whether they have greater facilities or not. Consequently, the Canadian companies which, relying upon the gool faith of the fioverument, inrested their money, supposing the Govermment would protect their interests, are placed in this position, that their capital is completely wiped out and we have secarednoad vantage whatever in return. The Government have always denied that, so far as the interests of humanity and conmerce were concerned, there was anything in the demand made that there should not le protection to wrecking. They have surrendered the rights and advantages they had in their own hands, and they have got nothing in return. I do not think now, in the light of their own report, and their own press, and the position they have taken in this matter, they have anything to congratulate themselves upon in the result of their visit to Washington.

## On section 3,

Mr. BoWELL. There are certain provisious which prevent coasting and also salving goods that are wrecked. This is to provide that the Customs

Act shall not interfere with the operation of this law. It was necessary to do that in order to stop a Customs ofticial from preventing, in the exercise of what he might consider his duty, coasting by American ressels in saving vessels or goods.
On section 4,
Mr. Bow ELL. The section reals in this way: "When the Governor in Comeil is advisel that the privileges of aiding any vessel wrecked or disabled in the United states." I propose to make it read: "Aiding any vessel or property wrecked, disabled or in distress in Auerican waters." That makes it in aceord with clause No. I.

Mr. CHARLTON. I malerstood the hom. gentleman to say that by arrangement with the Secretary of state, this would include the waters of Lake Nichigam. I suppose it will also include the waters of Lake superior, at the head of the lake leyond the Canadian Iwmulary line: How would it lie with Saginaw Bay and lieorgian Bay, also under our own exclusive jurisidiction :

Mr. BOWELL. The hom. gentleman did not real my remarks right. I dicl not say that I discussed the question of Licke Michigim with Mr. Blaine. What I said was that the miderstandiug leetween us was that it should apply to all waters contiguons to either country, and that would include Michigan as well as (ierngian Bay:

## Mr. (HARLTON. Nio.

Mr. BOWELLL. Execpt what might he urmed inliand waters. We have the right, muler the Treaty of Washingtom, to navigate inland waters, and have the same rights in bake Michigan as they themselves.

Mr. MIILS: (Bothwell). For ten years.
Mr. BOWFLLL For alength of time. If these rights were denied hy the United states, muler the interpretation of their Act, we should at once, I take it, repeal the Aet we have passed, authority being given for that purpose miler this Bill to the Governor in (ouncil. I cammet conceive it possible, under the molerstanding we have had, that the Anerican fovermment would attempt to restrict the operations of Canalian wrecking plant in Lake Michigan or any other waters they could reach. I am sure we should not do so under this Bill, with the mulerstanding we have. If they put a stricter interpretation upon the Act, depend upon it the Canadian Cuvernment will, in cluty lomad, pursue the same course.

Mr. CHARLTON. I am sorry to hear the hom. gentleman say that I was under misapprehension in supposing this matter was mulerstood. I doubt very much whether the dimerican fovernment will consider Lake Michigan, or even Saginaw Bay, as waters contiguous to the lxoundary line of Caniada. Lake Michigan is entirely within Americim territory. It does not approach the Camadian line at all ; and if the Government intend to insist upon the right of wrecking for Canadian vessels in Michigan, I apprehend the measure will le wrecked at the ontset. I do not know that their refusil to ahmit our wreeking vessels into Lake Michigan would necessarily be an injustice which would warrant the Government in proposing to take a corresponding step with regard to Georgian Bay and other waters of Canala which are not contiguous to Americain waters. If, however, the Govern-
ment insist upon access to Lake Michigan, I trust they will hear in mind also that in Saginaw Bay, the arm of Late Hurom, at the head of which are situated the large cities of Bay City and Saginaw, with their enormous lumbering interests, is one of the most important points on the lake. and they are justly entitled to possess the right of wrecking and trwing. I am sorry this matter is not more explicitly fefined. I am sorry that in this Bill there is not some definition of what the waters are that shall he covered by the operation of the Bill. I am sorry that the thing is left indefinite, and that there is necessity for interpretation of what is meant hy the phrase contained in the Bill. There may be a great difference of opinion, for I question whether the Americans will considere Lake Michigan a booly of water coming under the operation of the Act. However, under the provisions of the Act, we have simply to leare the protection of Canadian vessels in the hamds of the fiovernment, as they take power to refuse to carry the bill into operation until, I suppose. satisfactory arrangements are male with the American (iovernment.

Mr. Bow ELL. The Bill itself states that.
Mr. CHARLTON. The Bill gives the power on the liovermment, hut we do not know what are the views and the intentions of the Government.

Mr. BoW ELL. It is very haml to satisfy the hom. gentleman. I have given the committec every possible explamation amd have stated that we put the widest possible interpretation on this iangnage. and that, muless these rights are conceded to (Guada and to the (anadian wrecking plant, we will unt give these rights to the Americans, and that includes Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan is a water as contiguous to (amadia as our northem waters, such as the deorgian Bay, are contiguons to the Unitel States, and if this term" contignmis" does not apply to Lake Michigan, it does not apply to our waters on the north shore. This diovermment will look closely after the rights of - allanda in this matter.

Mr. Mecirecior. The word " towing ${ }^{*}$ is of very little use unless you include Saginaw Bity. If our boats cannot go into Saginaw Bay and up to Pay (ity and Superior City, you might as well do withont the law altogether. Lake Michigan is eno miles long and 80 miles broad, and it is mot comtiguous to our country. If we do not have the anvantage of towing up the straits, we might as well do away with this law.

Mr. BOW ELLL. I am afraid the hon. gentleman has not considered the question involved in this Bill. He is discussing the question of towing, which is alout the same thing as coasting. A Canadian boat can go into American waters as an American boat can come into Canadian waters, and can take ressels in tow which are going to the American shores as the American tug can take vessels that are coming to the Canadian shore, but they cannot tow vessels from port to port. This Bill only applies to vessels engagen in wrecking or salving.

Mr. McGREGOR. I do not sec that we are getting any advantage l,y this legislation, but we are simply giving away what we already have.

Mr. BOWELL. I am glad to see there are so many protectionists on the other sile.

Mr. Charlitos.

## On section $\overline{5}$,

Mr. CHARLTON. The assurance given by the Minister in regard to the carrying of this into effect. I think, we are bound to consider sufficiently satisfactory. The difficulty is that he is giving away a very important vantage ground and has not got a consideration for it. I hope the dovermment will watch our interests keenly. If they can secure entrance to Lake Michigan and Naginaw Bay aml can go to Superior ( ity, that will be an adrantage.

Mr. BOW ELL. It might be well for me to read the memorandum and agreement entered into between the United Niates Govermment and those who were negotiating with them. It says:
"It is understood on the part of the fovernment of the United States that under the Act of Congress approved 24 th May. $18: 0$, relating to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters conterminoms to the Linited States and the Dominion of Canada, the aid and assistance provided for in said Act includes all necessary towing incident to said aid and assistance, and that nothing in the cousting and Customs laws restricts the salving operations of such vessels and their appliances. Should the Canadian Government enact legisation similar to the Act cited, the Secretary of the Treasury will issue thenecessary instruetions to secure the privileges above stated."
I think, from the reanding of that memoramolum which was accepted by both parties, it will be seen that all the objections mate to the bill ly the hom. member for Norfolk are covered except in regarl to the general principle.
bill reported.

## SUPPLC-COMMFRCIAI, TREATIES.

Mr. FONTVE movel that the Honse again resolve itself into Committee of supply.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Mr. Speaker, I am ahout to submit to the Horse a motion of very great importance, a motion which, in my opinion, the House would be wanting in its duty to the country if it fails to support. I am almont to ask the House to declare that the time has come when commercial treaties, in the interests of canada, should he negotiated hy persons whore responsible: to the diovermment of (anada and for whose acts the advisers of the Crown in Canada should lee held responsible to the House of Commons. We have often, within these walls, had drawn for us lnight word pictures of our immense area, telling us how we spanned the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and how we stretched from the fertile regions of the temprate zone far into the regions of perpetual frost. We have had presented to us glowing word pictures of the, teeming millions who, at no distant day, are to fill the waste places, and to turn What is now a solitude into fruitful fields, dotted with towns and cities, filled with a busy and prosperous population. But after these delightful anticipations are realized, even our national powers are to remain the same as they are at present : are to remain stationary, our political disabilities are to continue. and our political life and actions are to operate within the limits fixed by the events and by the eonditions of a period long since passed. Though the country may grow to the thought, feeling and stature of manhool, there must le no constitutional growth corresponding with the general progress in wealth and population of the country. I repudiate this doctrine; I maintain that it is one inimical to our progress and opposed to the genius of our institutions. Mr. Speaker, the time has come when the
gentlemen on the Treasury benches ought to deal candidly with the Honse : they ought to make their position on this subject of commercial treaties, perfectly intelligible to the House and to the comntry. If I rightly understand them, it is their contention that our foreign trade relations must, as long ats we remain a part of the Empire. continue in other hands than ours, so in their opinion we must choose between British comnection and self-govermment beyond that measure of self-govemment which we already possess. We must consent to leave for ever the regulation of our foreign trade in other hands, or we must submit to being pat out of the British fannily and left to protect ourselves from foreign encroachment. I do not know whether, if this altemative was the necessary result of the pro. position Which 1 maintain, that it would serionsly menace our future prospects: lut I deny altogether that ainy such alternative is hefore us arising ont of this subject. That such an alternative is involved hats been often asserted, but no attempt has ever leen marle to sustain this contention ly mational argment. When repre sentative govermment was demamled liy the people of this colony half a century ago, the sime assertion was marle, the same kind of argument was used, against the demand which was then thought reasonahle. It was asked, how a governor could be controlled liy the Necretary of State for the Colonies, and at the same time follow the alvice of a (olonial Administration: The demand, it was said, was incompatible with the unity of the Empire. and so the Reformers of that day were stigmatized Republicans in search of a pretext for putting an end to British authority on this continent. Such, Sir, was the contention of that perion. No iloult the connection was endangered, not, howerer, from acquiescence in the proposed reform, but from the resist ance with which that reformi was long met. We had reached a state of maturity when it was no longer possible tokeep the people of the country in leading. strings, it wis no longer possible to persuade them tamely to submit to the perpetuation of the political abuses against which they at that time protested. Our fathers were told, as we have been told, of the greatness of the parent state, the alvantages of its protection, the wisdom of its statesmen, the duty of implicit oberlience, and the wickerness of discontent. They were urged to venerate the oll flag, to uphoh the old system, and to staml by the oll families. The advice sounded amazingly like the adrice which, with equal disinterestedness and with equal patriotic devotion, was, a little more than a year ago, proclaimed from the rostrom and reiterated ly the newspapers of hon. gentlemen who now sit upon your right. But in spite of this defence of the ancient system, it was overthrown. The demands for reform were conceded, and the constitutional changes which were long sought by the leaders of the Reform party, were brought into practical operation. Every one in this country, whether in the House or out of it, knows with what effect these changes were brought into practical operation. None of the evil consequences which were confidently predicted, came to pass. Instead of the disorders such as we were told would arise, there was contentment ; the bonds of union between the colony and the parent state were strengthened, the affections of the people everywhere took the
place of military garrisons. Nothing perished but the ascemlancy of those who had subordinated the general public interest to their own pecuniary of personal advancement. No doult the men who, for a long perion of years, had become açuainted with, or had become habituated to, a certain official routine, to the exercise of a certain kind of authority, were loth to give up that anthority : they hat confoumed themselves with the political institutions of the country. Such men ion not well see how the machine of government is to be worked without them. They are like the hangman in "Barnaly Rudge" who, when he was conclemmed to death, asked that he might le spared for the sake of the constitution. These men did not see how the affairs of the (iovermment could be carried on in their alisence. Now, these gentlemen do not say they are the state, hat they do regard themselves as a necessary part of its governmental mathinery. ( hur trans-athantic officials who, in the progress of the colonies, are from time to time deprived of a portion of their authority, and who are, therefore, opposed to change, do not, nevertheless, exhibit the same ardour or the same fervour in opposing the constitutional reforms that are demanded, that are sometimes exhibited with less excusable reasons hy hom. gentlemen oft this side of the Atlantic. They do not employ very strong arguments in support of the ancient regime : they donnot use the old man, or misuse the ofl flag. nor think they may successfully resist those who are using their lesst embeavoms to aljust the institutions of the country with the reguirements of their time, and who assiduously lahmur to prevent the functions of government from leing perverted to the service of mworthy objects. Now, Mr. Speaker, I atfirm that we have once more outgrown the limits of the athority with which we have for a long tince been content. Communities, like persons, have their perions of infancy, of youth and of manhoorl. Nations are not formed in a day. The attributes which go to make a people into a mation camot he assumed at will. The sovereignty of states is not a matter of legislation, or of official determination. States grow up by slow degrees from the comlition of depenlency to that of a sovereignty. They are not legislative contrivances called into existence hy the unscrupulous ambition of one class of public men or ly the patriotism of another aml a different class: they are borlies of organic growth. From the dawn of their political life they have vital forces operating from within and environing influences operating from without. which, as they progress in wealth and in population, give them an ever-increasing degree of complexity and create an ever-increasing necessity for an extension of their atministrative, their executive and their legislative authority. They enter the society of nations whenever the time comes that they feel the want, and are prepared to undertake the responsibility which international obligations impose. It is not the intellectual capacity of the people, it is not a high degree of intelligence on their part. it is not high culture, it is not the strength of their moral fibre, it is not their industivial habits alone, or all these together, that determine whether a community is entitled to sovereign authority or whether it is not. These are important factors, no doult, in determining the use which a state will make of the authority which it claims, and with which it is invested. But government is
a practical want, and we have no assurance that the powers of government will he wisely used any furt her than the necessity for those powers actually are felt. These powers are limited in various ways: by the pecomiary comlition of the population, ly their physical circmmstances, by their indus. trial progress, by their external relations, political and commercial. Where there is little wealth accumulated necessity compels people whoexereise political power to use their resources in the direction of their most pressing wants. Those which are most severely felt are those which are usually tirst provided for: We do not, nor ought we to seek to clam for a political community power without responsibility. I need not stop to point out the abloses which would lee certain to arise if one govermment were to decide on the measure of expenditure and another govermment were repuired to provide the means hy which these ohligations were to be met. If govermment be matter of growth. it is sutficient that the powers we pos. sess shonhl lie such as to enable us tumeet by pratcical legislation. and by executive anthority, all our wants and all our necessities. It is ont of these phases that a state grows in power, as it grows in the extent of its interest, and that there arises the difference between a territorial and prorincial govermment umder our constitution. It is out of these phases of political glow th that the difference letween a territorial and a state government arises under the constitution of the C'nited States. These distinctions grow out of the eircumstances of the population and are recognized hat are not created hy law. What is proper at one time in a commmity may have been improper at an earlier period, imel it is lecause of this increasing degree of eomplexity, and the corresponding extension of authority which ought to aceompany that complexity, that we sily that one colony of the Empire may rightly claim to lee entrusted with anthority which camiot be fairly clamed by another colony. One of the leest known maxims of the Finglish common law is that a colony of British subjects carry with them into in listant portion of the Queen's lominions somuch of the lat of Fugland as maty be suited to their circamstances. No mater how well informed the members of that community may be, they do not carry with them the whole bolly of the Enghish law. There is much of it they have no use for. There is much of it that is the necessary accinlent of the historical growth of the parent state. There is much of it that grew out of the conlitions of early goverument which do not prevail in the parent state in modern times. So these features, these provisions of the latw, are not carried with the colony. There is no constitutional rule which withholls from a colony of British subjects any particular power or authority which they may reasonably claim, and which they may claim as necessary for the promotion of their interests and the protection of their rights. There may be conditions and circumstances in a new colony of Englishmen or of British subjects so different from anything that exists in the parent state, that there is nothing in the boily of the law which they carry with them, there is nothing in the law which they left behind them, which will adequately meet their wants. But they are not left, under the English constitutional system, helpless. They carry with them not only certain provisions of the law which are suited to their circumstances, but they
carry with them as a part of the common law the power to call into exisrence the machinery by which that law may be amemen, by which it may be supplemented, hy which it may be adjusted to their wants and their circumstances. The common law is said to be the perfection of reason, and it would fall very far short of this if a British subject did not carry with him into a new colony that part of the law which confers on him the rights and privi. leges of a freeman, freedom from taxation without his consent, the right to comsel his Novereign either personally or liy representation, the right to give his consent to any change in the law of the province by which he is to lwe governerl. The common law in the United Kinglom does not comfer on the (rown in the colony by settlement any greater authority than the crown has over the subject in the parent state. What the Crown camot do in the parent state withont the aid of the legishature the (rown cimmot dor in the colony without like aid. The Crown camot innpose a tax alone. It camon do solig the aind of the Legislative (ommeil: it can only do so by consent of the party personally or hy his consent through representation in Parliament in the colony assembly. ed. In the very nature of things there are immense fields within the limits of which the colony cloes not legrislate. It makes no attempt to legislate, not becallse the power has been withheld under the authority of the common law, not becanse power has been taken away by any Imperial enactment, but becanse it is shut out by its local and peculiar circhmstances, by the simple chanacter of its wants and hy the interest of the population. If you look, Sir, at the condition of the colony, you will find that the alministration of civil justice largely relates to matters that are of a simple character and are easily umlerstoon. You will find that the expenlitures on the objects of government are in the first instance mostly municipal. There are roarls and bridges to buili, harbours to protect, the education of the chidiren of the commmity to provide for, courts of justice to establish, the mavigation of rivers toimprove, roads comnecting the different settlements of the interior with each other and with the coast, to make. These are usually the matters which tirst occupy the attention of a colony of Englishmen: not lecanse in a new country their rights are more limited than they are in the parent state ; lut because they have fewer political interests. We see in a colony, the state in the process of formation, and the publiceluties, and the public functions of a higher order are of a later growth. There are a hundred things which the sovereign state is callen upon to deal with, lout with which the colony has for a long series of years no concern. Now, this pouer of government increases with the necessities of the population. Power and responsibility, under the English constitutional system of hand in hand, and the same thing may be atfirmed of power and necessity arising from the growth of a colony towards nationality. The tirst of these is evoked hy the parent state for the purpose of upholl. ing and maintaining its superintemlence over the Empire : the seconl, the power arising from necessity, the colony invokes for the extension of its authority and for the rational aljustment of its freedom in accordance with its wants aml with its interests. Power, at the first age of colonial existence, is often wisely exercised by the parent state, which at a later perion, if serious almses are not to grow ap,
must le transferred to the colony itself, as a part of the power which is necessary to the maintenance of the principles of self-government. The bountary line letween the authority of the parent state and the colony under our constitutional system, is not it fixed limitary line, but a varying line which alters its position in proportion as the wealth and population of the colony increases, and as the circumstances of the colony are altered. The political horizon of a colony in its infancy is necessarily very near, but as the colony advances in civilization, in population, and in wealth. the prititical horizon recedes, the area embraced within the authority of colonial legislation and fiovermment is increased, and the authority of the parent state over the colonies is proportionately diminished. In other words, the Imperial Parliament and the alministrative officers of the parent state, are lyy the necessities of the colony relieved of a part of their trmst. That is the position. Where the colony hate no interest at all in the subject, or where it had no interest distinct from that of the parent state, the parent state may without injury. or inconvenience, or any sense of oppression, and witliont any clanger of friction, exercise such authority. But, Sir, in the growth of colonies the time comes where the way parts: and a colong may take one road in its interest, and the parent state may continue on the other. It is perfectly clear that whenever that comblition of things arises that the colony can no longer afford, with regard to that particular matter, to allow the authority to remain with the parent state, without having its interests subordinated and sacrificed to those of the superior authority. Therefore, if you examine. Mr. Speaker, the progress of colonial government mule the English constitutional system, you will find that in every case where representative govermment has been entahlished, the theoretical principle which 1 have just stated exactly corresponds with the historical facts. There is no exception ; it is a necessary consequence of grow th under our system, the freer that system is. the lessinterference there is, the more promptly concession is male by the parent state to the wants of the colony, and the more clearly they are laid before the parent state, the less will be the friction, and the stronger the bond of union hetween them. Now, Nir, no one would venture to argue before a judicial trihunal that when a person comes to a point where his interest and his cluty are on opposite sides, that he may be safely left to go against his interests in discharge of a duty. The rule which has been recognized as an elementary rule in the principles of jurisprudence is equally applicable in the armministration of public aftairs. Every one knows that gross abuses would spring up if that rule of law were alolished. Now, this rule, I say, is equally applicable to the conduct of the alministration of the affairs of the state. Experience shows that the rule of fair dealing is more readily applied in private than in public affairs, and that the public conscience is less sensitive than the individual conscience. This is the necessary result from the fact that the individual stands alone against the whole community, and in matters of public interest it frejuently happens that onehalf the community, in political ethics as well as in questions of pullic policy, stands against the other half ; so that rules of upright dealings are more readily applied as letween one individual and another than between any indivi-
lual and the state. on letween one state and another. Public opinion always comes nore promptly to the support of the public: as against the individual, than it does in one state against another. Take the case of some matter in which an imperial otficer is molertaking to act for a province. Is it not perfectly clear that in such a case there is in the tirst place a disposition to maintain things as they are : But, under visinclination to change and that strong interest which the parent state has in maintaining things as they are, a pul)lic wrong is often shiehled liy the ignorance, by the indifference, by the self-interest, by the false pelitical maxims which have become current in the community with regirel to the particular subject which is regarded as a grievance. In the case of one entrusted with authority in the parent state, there comes to the support of that official the public opinion of a very mumerons community-..of a commmity who undertake to maintain the existence of the oftice and the functions of the officer upon the ground that they have existen for a long series of years. And so we frequently find that the lest interests: of a province are hell in cheok by the maintenance of the anthority of some imperial ofticer whose functions ought to come to an enfl, and whose luty shoulil he superseded ly some other in authority. An otticial of the United Kingdom, in the discharge of his duty ahomal, cath never le able to give more than a submolinate place to colonial matters which are not alsomatters of great imperial concern. But. Sir, we are met at this point by the abjection that the extermal relations of all parts of the Empire mast ever remain in the hamls of Her Majestysatvisers at Westminster: that no other rule can le reconciled with the mity anl stahility of the Empire. This, Sir, it seenis to me, is simply legging the guestion in dispute. I deny it. Were the contention well fommed, it woill only prove this, that the destiny of the British Empire is that its colonies shall reach a perion of maturity, amd that the Empire shall then fall to pieces. The doctrine of imperial supremacy and of imperial superintendence was stated about a year ago with great force and preeision hy Lord Nalishury. In disenssing the action of the Imperial diovermment towamls . Newfomilland in its dispute with the dovemment of France, Lord Salishory made these ohservations in lefence of interference by imperial authorities. He said:
"We give them (the Newfoundland people) unlinited power in respect to their internal affairs because they will be the people who will suffer if they make a mistake. Therefore it is right that they should be in such matters independent. But if they make a dangerous mistake in this matter. it is not they who will suffer. It is we who run the whole risk, and they hardly any risk at all. I do not suppose that in case of war with France, the French would take the trouble to invade Newfoundland. And this being our risk, the whole burden and responsibility falling upon us, we should have the necessary power to defend our interests and our fellow subjects, and also to comply with international law, 10 fulfil international obligations, and to satisfy the pledged word of the country."
Now, I accept this statement as a true ethical and constitutional lasis for imperial supremacy and imperial superintendence. It is a pirtial statement of the comitions uniler which that supremacy may give place to colonial sovereignty. It may be superseiled, on account of locel langers or local interests, by local authority. The circumstances under which this transficence of anthority takes place from the Imperial Parliament and imperial
offieers to the officers and aththorities in a depenlencr. I shall mulertake to state later. When, sir, we first set out to give practical effect to ond clailn wself-goverment, we confined ond demamds to our iomestic affairs: we limited those demands hy our local interests. We did so hecaase these were sufficient at that time to meet all our governmental wants. They are not such. howerer. ats to mett the wants of a commmoty such as we have now hecome. We have many evilences of this. Why. Nir. what meant that attempt at negotiation with France hy the diovernment of this comatry a few years ago: What meant the almortive negotiations of the (iovemment of Canala with the fionermment of Spain? What meant the demand on the Imperiad iovermment hy the iovernment of this comentry revently, that in the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the United states on the sulject of our fisheries, our eommercial telations, and all other matters of interest existing lee. $t$ ween the two comotries, whish were of common concern to us and to them, the fiovernment of Cimada should he represented. I say, Nir, that these things show that we are no longer a colony such as we once were, that weareno longeraninfantile commmonty, but a state possessing the instincts and interests which belong to a people who must he regarder in some respects as a sorereign people. Do they not show, Sir, that we believe ourselves to be the best guardians of our own in. terests? Do they not show that in respect of all those matters in which we have external relations. We believe that we can do more for ourselves than others candofor us? Sir, what meant the excursion of the hon. Minister of Finance to the West Inties sixteen months ago: It may be that the hon. gentlenan accomplished nothing: hat he hoper to atcomplish something when he set out. It may lie that the strength of the hon. Mi nister of Finance does not lie in the tielh of diplomaty. Whether the hon. Minister went to the West Indian Islames of his own free will. or whether in a moment of weakness he yiehled to the pressing demands and importumities of his colleagues, I do not think it is a matter of much conserpuace to enguire. However this may Ife. the Dinister of Finance set out on his voyage for the purpose of dealing with the relations hetween this country and those West Imdian Islands. If those relations are not very intimate at the present time, the hon. Minister of Finamee ani his colleagues, at whose instance he went, most have thought that it was desirable that those relations shonlh be more intimate. But, sir, the hon. gentleman, in going upon that journey, with the approbation of his colleagues, assumeil that the commercial relations of (Ganala with other countries were matters that properly fell within the jutisoliction of the Government of Canala, anil he acted upon that assumption. It is true that the countries which he visited were British possessions: but, Nir, if it was proper to go to the Island of Jamaical or to the Province of Guiana for the purpose of extenting the tratle of this country, it would have been ergually proper to have gone to Mexico. to Colombia, or to Brazil. It was with the external relations of the country that he undertook to deal. It was not political atfiliation that he was seeking in his visit to Jamaica, but wider markets. It must be assumed that in those visits he songht to promote
the interests of the people of Canada, to contribute to their prosperity, and to add to their wealth. What the Minister aimed at, he did not accomplish. The action of the Govemment proved. however, another proposition besides the one which I have immenliately before me ; it proved the further proposition that Canada has not hecome a self-contained country, capable of consuming all. that it call proluce, and of prolucing all that it can consume. This was one of the promises hon. gentlemen mate in connection with their tiscal policy, and this promise has not been redeemed. It has, on the contrary, signally failed. I pats: hy that, howerer. for the present, and simply call the attention of the Honse to the fact, that the story of the wamlerings of this Minister. who sailed over the sea and then sailed back again. has not yet seen the light, This silence is suggestive and ominous. It show's that the Minister feels his political excursiondid not loring the dovemment glory nor the country grain. The Ministers have shown that they did not want closer trade relations with the neighbouring republic. They did not, in the interests of Canada, desire that our people should look to the Cnited States for anything. They hoped that this West Indian voyage would enable them to promise such an extension of trade as would quiet the mutterings of discontent which, previous to the elections of last year, were leing hearl. The hon. gentleman would have preferred negotiations with Russia, China, Timbuctors, or any other comitry on the glole rather than with the comntry on our immed. iate borders. Before his wanderings began, the Whole Amministration, of a large number of them at least. pail a visit to the Maritime P'rovinces. They knew hefore they started that there was discontent : they knew there was distress; they knew there were the mutterings of complaint which precede a coming storm. And so the hon. gentlemen pondered these things in their hearts, and in their eastem ohservations felt called upon to consider what measure of relief, other than reciprocity with the neighbouring republic, they could offer the people of Canadia, which would emable them to retain the confidence of the country. They wereanxious to discover a solution, no doubt. but a solution other than that which most obvionsly presented itself : and so, after this eastern excursion, after viewing the gromm upon our eastem border, the hon. gentleman set out upon this West Inclia royage. He visiterl the Leewand Islands, the Windward Islands, and, if I remember rightly, also the mainland. Fverywhere he failed in his negotiations. The anthorities in these West Indian provinces did not like the proposition of the hon. gentleman. They thought, perhaps, that the hon. gentleman was toro much like Cassius: he had a lean and hungry look: they thought, perhaps, that he offered tos little and wanted too much. The matters, after his explanation, were even more mixed and mulalled than they had heen before: the prospects diminished of treaty arrangements with the West India Islands, which, if fultilled, would have saved the hon. gentleman the terrible humiliation of three journeys to Washington and also relieved them from the necessity they felt under of in-. dulging in a good deal of not very candid talk abont the traitors who are seeking to dismember the Empire by lowering taxation on the
Mr. Mins.s (Pothwell).
products the people consume. The hon. gentleman failed in his West ludian mission, and from hour to hour after he had visited the country the news that came her indicated that failure. There has beell up to this time, so far as 1 know, no altempt to lay upon the Table of this House a full statement of the hon. gentleman's visit to that country in the interests of the public service ; and I have no doubt that if that correspondence and those propositions had been haid upm the Table, it would be seen that the visit of the hom. gentleman to the West Indies was really a burlesque upon negotiations. Sir, had the hom. gentlemen upon the Treasury benches any assurance whatever that there was a semblance of success in this excursion, the fire which burned so brightly upon the Conservative platforms in the hegimning of the election campaign would have contimed to glow mutil the day of the election ; but the hon. gentleman was unable to hold out any hope of success, and so the defence of the National Policy, with which the campaign was opened, was not the subject-matter of discussion on the part of the hom. sentleman and his colleagues and supporters when that campaign closed. If the hom. gentleman had succeeded with a single West Indian province, we would have heard nothing during the campaign of the march upon Washington after the battle, hut we would have heard a great deal of the magnificent achievements and bright prospects flowing from the hon. gentleman's visit to these happy isles. There would have been predictions, vast and vague, alout the unity of the Eimpire, alont the propriety of an imperial tariff, framed specially toexchude the $i$ ientiles from the imperial market and to put them on a footing of inequality, oratall events a tariff specially directed against our Samarition neighlours. But from time to time, the news came that the West Indian officials were opposed to the hon. gentlemanis proposition: From time to time, it was amounced. first, that one and then that aninther of those ofticials were opposed to the schemes of trade which the hom. gentleman had sulmitted to them. When the hon. gentleman set out, he must have forgotten that the allniration for the policy of protection, which, no doubt, he sincerely entertained, and which was entertained by his colleagnes, was a highly artiticial habit of mind. It was like the worship of the toads and the lizards in ancient Egypt, and it was not a condition of mind likely to be met with in men trained in the principles of political economy, men who imbibed their uotions of commercial policy from the mother country. It was not likely that such men would riew with other feelings than those of disgust and repugnance that policy of mutual protection which the hon. gentleman sought to extend over the West India Islands. Before the elections were over, the hon. gentleman and his colleagues ceased to sing paras in praise of the National Policy. They assured the people, in some instances, that it was a means to an end, that it was a temporary and coercive policy entered upon for the purpose of lringing Congress to its senses and of securing from the United states a wider market and freer trade. so what was called the national policy was superseded by what was claimed to be the old policy, the larger policy, the policy which was the end towards which the national policy was but the means, and so we find that these gentlemen half persuaded their followers that this old policy, as
it was called, meant Canala for the Camadians. that it meant the National lolicy, that it meant anything that any class of the comemonity might think they would like to have as a commercial policy, aml so, during the progress of the electoral contest. it was anomuced that thare were to le immediate negotiations with the President of the United Ntates, and with the Congress after the elections were over. What for years had been pronounced an impossihility was declared to tre of easy attaimment, and so, immediately after the elections were over, a treaty of reciprocity was tole an accomplished fact. The ith of March was to lee a great day of victory. The Opposition were to be swept out of existence. The ohd party, unler the old flag, aceepting the ohd policy and led by the High commissioner, were to march int," Whashington and these negotiations were to be mo. dertaken : the farmer, despite Mr. Colly, wastohave reciprocity in matural prolnets : the manufacturers were to have protection, and trasts and combines were to be left in the care of the hom. member for West York (Mr. Wallace) : the prohlucer was to get letter pricesfor his somols, and the comsumer was to pay less. and so the electors were asked to stand by the ohl policy. I am not going to enter into a discussion of the old policy contained in the resolution of $18-5$. which, after some years, was brought out to do duty on this occasion. I am not going to show the incompatibility between that resolution and the sulseguent policy, hat what I wish to press upm the attention of the Honse, ami my reason for mentioning these matters, is that 1 may lring specially hefore you the fact that the hom. gentlemen on the Treasury benches, were disposed to mudertake the work of negotiation. They dind not trust to the regular ofticers. They knew that England hat an ambassador at Washington, an ambassador who was jealons of any interference with his functions, and, helieving that what these gentlemen umlertook to do fell within his exclusivedomain, felt perhaps that he had a right to object to the American liovernment against amy persons interfering except those who were specially authorized by Her Majestys icovermmem. Why, then, were these negotiations undertaken? Is it not a clear admission on the part of the cievermment that thiscomery has grown and has wipuired such dimensions and its foreign relations have acquired such a character that its interests are likely to be injureal if they are not dealt with directly hy representatives of the lominion? If that is not the case, why did the hon. gentlemen umlertake these negotiations: There may possibly le another explanation. If the Ministers were to speak frankly, they might say that the farmers of Canada were too much in earnest to permit them to palter with this question of reciprocity. A comdition of things had been reached when lxumas for children and cheap raw sugar for refiners would not sutisfy the great mass of the people. A condition of things had lieen reached when, to use the language of a former Minister of the Crown, it was useless to say that it would be detrimental to the agricultural population to have free trade in matural products with the United States. Conseruently the hon. gentleman felt that they must adopt the principle of reciprocity with the United States or they would never reach the shore without disaster. So they were compelled to abandon the National Policy, to talk reciprocity, to make their memorable visit to

Washington, and then they said, this is not enough. We must proclain ome friendliness to the policy of reciprocity, and we must declare that we are prepared immediately to negotiate with the Conited States, and we must say that the Enited states have invited us to negotiate with them, or all the intuences which have been used in the past elections will not be sufficiently potent to enahle us to rach the shore in safety: This was the condition of things. The fommers of the National Policy superstition were wise in their generation. When the day of wath came, they were ready to throw down their altars, where they hat calleil on all patriotic Camadians to bring their offerings and their satcritices for the past thirteen years. I deprecate the motives which have been allegen for this change of policy. If hon. gentlemen had been honest and sincere in endearouring to secure reciprocity, they would never have returned an Canala empty-hamelen. We say that if Camarla is to succeed in this matter, she must act for herself, amb not by another. No matter how friendly the British ambassallor may be, ae acts for another comery, and another (invernment than this, and he can never forget that the parties to whom he is responsible have different notions from ours, and the subject may not present just the same aspects to them that it cloes to us, ania that he is not impelled to master the suljeet which most concerns us, nor is he compelled to consider it from our stampoint. He is not familiar with our circumstances, and never can feel as one of our own people would ior. He is never in tonch with the public opinion of this country, and there are harriers in the way of his ever being so plated. His want of information. his personal indifference, the absence of responsibility to us, his know ledge that mistake and failure will entail upon him no serious conseguences, remder him morally incapable of exeresing in the highest degree that ability and skill which our interest calls for at his hands: and those things which most reeply concern us and which affect our material well-leing must always lee subordinated to the general interest of the Empire for which he will be held to strict responsibility. Now, the Imperial fovermment and the (iovermment of Canada do not take evactly the same view of disputed questions. Take, for instance, the disputes of the Imperial Government with the United states. What they most want is the early disposition of a disagreeable dispute; they want to have it disposed of, they are ready to make large concessions to attain that end. What we want is a permanent recognition of our just rights: and that being so, it is of the first conseguence that we should uppoint the parties who are to have charge especially of our commercial affiars. I saly this because I think that the conduct of the hon. gentlemen, whenever those fuestions have arisen, shows that in practice, whatever they may have proclaimed from time to time, theoretically, on the the floor of Parliament, they have almitted the somndness of the proposition for which 1 contemd: If that lee so, if the imperial officer is not competent, not qualified, from the nature of his position and the nature of his responsibility, sufficiently to care for our interests, we see why it is the hon. gentlemen constantly insist, so far as the British representative at Washington is concerned, that his labours shall always be supplemented and efficiently supported by representatives of the Government of Canada. But no matter for what reason, the fact

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remains that the Ministers songht to enter inte dirert negotiations at Washington with the Wiashington anthorities : they lid not trust to the Fimbassy, and he their comduct they have atfinmed that the present constitutional mathinery is not andequate to the requirements of a colony such as this.

It le:ing six relock, the speater left the Chair.

## After Recess.

ofr. MILLA (Bothwell). Vinder the circumstances which 1 have mentioned ass to the practice of the fiovermment in the past, I would ask whether it is not now too late longer to oppose the principle embondied in the motion which I amakout to summit to this House. If it were in order to address myself to the Dinisters on the Treasury benches 1 would sity, that hitherto you have opposed, by your ipeeches, the principles embodied in my motion, hut you haveagain and again practically, though titfully. recognized the sommdness of that principle. Iou were compelled to choose between acting on the principles suggested by this motion, and accomplish. ing nothing leyond preparing a Minute of Council for His Fxcellency to forwarded to the Colonial Office. Sometimes the old course has leen alopted. and a despateh is written upon which no action is taken. It is left to mould in the shadows of the Colonial Utice, where traditional prejudices against every kind of change, are necessarily very strong. Sometimes a venerable ofticial who may have survived from a former generation, wonders why these medillesome colonies are anxions to take charge of part of their own business which has long been entrusted to that department, and which in his opinion they will discharge far less efficiently, and with far less skill, than the business has been managerl by the otficials of that office. If these gentlemen of routine have their way, there never would be any change, hut all things in relation to the govermment of the Enpire amd the powers and duties of colonies would remain as they are now. sometimes where urgent solicitation is made on the part of any colony with reference to foreign matters, the Colonial Otfice commmicates with the Foreign Office upon the subject, and a despatch is written to the British ambassudor of the country with which the colony has indirectly some busi. ness. That clespatch is read to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in that country, and a copy of it is left with him. It may be male, to some extent. the subject of a discussion; but the British Ambassador in all these matters is usually so illinformed that minute discussion is well nigh out of the question. He abstains from making any suggestion lest he might commit some blumder of which the colony will complain, and the matter never assumes a practical or definite form, there is nothing approaching a settlement or a basis of settlement arrived at, and in time the whole sulbject drops out of sight. Now, Sir, I would ask from hon. gentlemen in this House, why we should constantly importune the Colonial Office with reference to matters that specially concern ourselves and of which we ought to have charge ? If they are ever to be satisfactorily attended to, if the matters are to receive a proper solution, one that is required hy the merits and circumstances of the case, we ought to take charge ourselves. I think, Sir, we ought not to be :
suppliants in these cases where we onght to le masters, and where we ought to be masters lecause we are the parties chietly concerned. This principle in no waty differs from the principle of domestic self-government which has been recognized wherever responsible government is established in the colonies from the time of its first introduction. A British ambassanlor in a country almoal has so much to do for which he will be held to the fullest measure of responsibility, that he does not will ingly ald to his lathours and to his puhlic cares. Care and lalxorions stmly are necessary tomaster the problems which await solution even in this country, with respect to our external trade and with respect to the relations of this comentry with our immediate ${ }^{\circ}$ neighbour. An onticer, who is responsible to annther Administration, and who is under the supervision of another Parliament, whose interests are regarded as paramount and whose authority is clamed to be such, is never likely to give to the interests of a dependency, to its external relations, that attenrion and that care which are ahsolutely necessary. I an! of the opinion that those who have most carefully considered this matter will be least likely to dissent from this view. The ancient doctrine, that a colony ought to be known only through the parent state and ought omly to speak through the orgams of that state, is, no ionbit, strong, so far as the external relations of the colonies are concemen, but it is the remmant only of a pelitical system which for the most part has perished. We live here for ourselves and not for the parent state. It is the well-heing of this country of which the Parliament of Canala has charge: we are not charged with looking after the interests of the United Kingdom: we are not called upon to exercise a parental supervision, or to specially emacern ourselves alout the affairs of other portions of the Empire. It is the well-heing of the people of ranata which specially interests us, and when the people of Camada have interests which extend leyond our territorial limits, when our people have so grown and so far approachen! the conditions of a sovereign state as to come in contact, commercially or otherwise, with sovereign states, then it is just as necessary for our well-being that those matters, according to the wellsettled principles of self-govermment, should be under the control of this Parliament, as that our domestic concerns should be under its control. The Imperial Parliament hats no more constitutional right in the nature of things, atcording to any principle of political ethics, to claim in lefence of or for the maintenance of its own sovereignty the control over these matters of domestic concern than it has a right to claim interference with our internal concerns. Sir. it is necessary that we should have control over the negotiation of treaties relating to matters of commerce. It has lween hinted that such a policy would lead to separation from the mother country. I do not think so. On the concrary, I believe it would have the sery opposite effect : at all events, it would be at least a measure of delay. It is no doult another step in the process of political evolution. It is no doubt a step which carrics us forward still nearer to the condition of nationality. It is as necessary to our well-being to-day and the maintenance of self-government in our country as the concession of responsible government with regard to our internal affairs was in the days of our fathers. We
have reacheel a point of material growth. of political progress beyon! which we camnot satisfactorily get on without a larger measure of political automomy than has up to this moment been conceded. fion camot put an end to the demand for this power by undertaking to point out what will be the political comsenuence of its possession. Ton camot argue with a view to weakening or lestroving it in the minds of the people of this comery by saying it would lead to such relations. Yon may, by that line of argument. succeed in weakening the ties which hind us to the mother comntry: you may by that line of argument convince a certain portion of the propulation that you are right in your contention: but the vital force which has given rise to this demam, the surromiling circumstances, the industrial growth of the country which presses this demand upom us will not be weakened ly that contention or by any conclusion at which you may arrive. All I ask by the motion which I am alonit to place in your hanls, Mr. Speaker, is that we shall give full play to those vital forces in our comstitution which on acconut of our material grow th and the increasing complexity of society, will impose on us the necessity of a larger power of self-govermment than we have, up to this moment. seen proper to demand. I hate heard it said that if we were to make this demand the Imperial fovernment wonh hever consent to be hell? responsible for treaty obligations to which it nad not been a party: This is a very specions contention, and it is one that reyuires some consideration at our hands. We have, at the heal of our executive authority in Canala, as in erery other dependency of the Empire, the Sovereigni, who is also the sovereign head of the dovermment in the United Kinghom. If treaties are negotiated upon the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown here, and who for these neggiations are held responsible to this Parlianent, those negotiations will be conducted by the same sovereign. There will not be in the form of such a treaty or in its essence any difference from a treaty negotiated, exchangei, and ratified upon theadvice of the Ministers of the Crown in the United Kingilom. If we look fora moment at the political relations which arise concerning foreign affairs we shall see that this demand is not an unreasomable one on the part of our colonies. Suppose a war were to occur between the Cnited Kingiom and a great eastern state, between the United Kinglon and Russia. That war might he one which we thought might have been avoided. It might le that, in our opinion, it ought to have been avoided. It might lee that a full investigation of the sulject would concince us that peace might have leen maintained with honour. But does the absence of any political anthority on our part, of any voice in the conduct of our public affairs, in any way lessen or diminish our danger in conserpuence of that war? Why, the British fovernment might protect our commerce by her fleet on the high seas, but it would only le a general protection, such as would be afforded to the merchant marine of any portion of the Empire upon the high seas. The iefence of our ports and hartours would depend upon ourselves. We would be required to erect fortifications, to equip them and to man them. If there were incasion we would be required to take all necessary steps to repel it. We might be put to very great expense, if a war, growing out of the consideration of matters over which we haveno control and
in which we have no special interest, took place. 1 am not complaining of this. 1 am not saying that this is any reason why our obligations should be lessened su far as that particular matter would be concerned: but hon. gentlemen, if they are asked to-day by the Imperial fiovernment to erect fortitications at Namimo or at Victoria on at any other point on the laciite, are not asked to do so because of any difticulties that might arise with the neighlouring Republic. If those demamols are mate it is in consequence of the contlict which is constantly looming up on the horizon leeWeen the parent state and the great Empire of Rinssia. And so in matters in which we have no immerliate concern, we have revolving upon us rery serious responsibilities. I say 1 do not complain of that, becaluse of the rule laid down by Lord Salishury. in the paragraph in which 1 yuoted the chief resprosibility rests with the parent state. That leing so, the principal athority with regard to such matters must continue there, lout. Sir, that Anes not apply to every foreign relation that may arise. There may tre cases in which the colony is the party chiefly concerned: there may be cases in which the interest under discussion is a colonial interest and not an imprerial interest : an! surely where that is the case, it is not unreasomable tosay. that with regard to such matters the negotiations are tole comlucted upon the advice of the Dinisters of that colong, who are responsible to the colony which is chiefly concemen. We say that we trust to imperial anthorities in all imperial matters. We do not question their anthority, we do mot say that where the chief responsibility amd homen devolves apon them, that weonght to over-rule their views or to interfere with their authority. But surely if we trust them they should trust us. This shonlal I e a matter of mutual trust, and the Imperial (iowermment ought to lee as prepared to stand hy amd to uphoh a treaty relating to our civil and commercial matters and negotiated by us, and relating to matters in which we are chiefly concemen, as we are, ats every uther portion of the Empire is, to uphohl the exercise of its maquestioned authority in these matters which chiefly concern itself. Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the time has come when the power to act must, in the case of all the large colonies. acompriny the interest. That, I think, is a safe rule. I think that mistakes are much less likely to be made and ditticulties are much less likely to grow up, amd ill-feeling is much less likely to be engendered. where the sovereign responsibility rests with those who are chiefly affected. The sovereign power to treat and to hind may he exercised by the appointees of the Crown upom the alvice of Ministers responsible to the community which is chiefly interested. The extermal relations of the Einpire might remain mechanged if this principle be fully recognized. I repeat that I accept the rule which I have groted from Lord Salisbury namely, that the party who is chiefly affected is the party who has the right to exercise the sovercign power. Now, letme, hy way of illustration, suppose that war, out of some matter of dispute, should arise between the United King. dom and the United States. Who would be the party who is chiefly concerned: Would it be the United Kingdom that would be likely to be invaled or would it be Canada? Can there be a coubt that Canada would be the party who would chiefly suffer from any contict that might arise:
and Camala being the purty having the largest measure of responsilility, the largest interests involved, she is the party that ought to determine what these relations shoull be, and what negotiations should le had to secure a fair and a just settlement, Nir, this, it seems tome. would in no way interfere with the relations which have existed between the colonies aml the mother land. The constitutional development of the colonies no cloubt must bring alonut a change in one respect in the relation of the dependencies to the parent state. That relation is no longer the relation of lond and vassal. It is the relation of friends standing upon a footing of epablity, noi equal ins strength but eyual in rights, and the clominant influence of the mother comitry onght. to depend upon its superior wealth, and its superior mumbers, and uot upon any assertion of sovereignty orer us with regaril to matters specially conceming ourselves. The mion of the Empire in the future must les a mion based not upon the assertion of legislative, executive. or military supremacy. The permanence of the mion and the strength of the mion depends on the ahsence of coercion and of restraint. The strength of that mion depents largely upon the language, upon a common literature, иpon a com. mon system of jurisprulence, upon a common system of comstitutional govermment, and upon the common hopes and aspinations of the people of the rarions commmities with regarl to their progress. These, sir, are, in my julgmeat, far stronger and far more enduring elements of anion than the mere possession of superion legislative or military anthority. It is all essential condition of progress that we must grow intora broaler freedom, and becone possessed of a greater measme of power, aml have greater authority devolving upon us and greater responsibilities. In the nature of things this must be so, unless we, hy our follies or by our vices, put an end to our progress. It is only ly ceasing to Ine a progressive people that we can cease to grow in the direction of a larger measure of authority than we have up on this time possessed. Let us look. Nir, for a moment at some of the recent phases in the relations which the different parts of the timpire have towards each other. Has any one forgotten the assertion of Australia a few years ago that she ought to possess the power of acyuiring new territory. Australia insisted upon the acquisition of New lininea for the purpose of protecting and promoting her future interests: The demand was a novel demand ; it was a new experience to the (olonial Minister, and Lord Derly who was Colonial Secretary at the time, replied : That Her Majesty simperial alvisers must be the sole julges as to whether Her Majesty's imperial dominions should be extended or whether they should not. But Australia contested that principle. She said: That rule is all very well in the great majority of instances; bat she maintained that cases might arise when the interests of the colony are paramonnt, and where that is the case it was the colony that should guide the parent state and not the parent state that should determine what were the interests of the colony. The colonists pointed out that they had upon their northern lorter an immense island containing nearly $3(n), 000$ square miles, and they conld not be indifferent to the occupation of that island in the future. They said: The islands in the southern seas are within the

Mr. Minss (Bothwell).
sphere of our dominion : we are opposed to their acpuisition by any Buropean state ; we camnot afford to have established upon our loorder by a great military power a colony which would entail upon us serions burdens to prevent our liberties heing menaced, which wouh not rest upon us at all if these aequisitions were not hat. They impressed on the lmperial diovemment their views, and Pard Derhy ultimately gave way: but he did not do so until the Empire of diermany hat aceguired (in), (WH) squatre miles, more than one-fifth of the area of the Isliund of New (ininea. But this discussion which towk place between the Imperial (iovermment and the grovermments of the dastralian colonies shows the direction in which the greater colonies are growing. It shows that they camon be indifferent. to their external relations, that they are anxious to Watch their opport mities, amb that they have hopes that at modistant day those colonies will become united and grow into a great commonwealth: they are the aspiations born of freedom in the midst of great opportunities, and no one that follows that correspomence can fail tusympathize with the Australian colonies, and to believe that they were altogether in the right. Well, Nir, France achuired the ishands of New Irelamd amd the New Hehrides, and undertook to establish penal settlements there. The colonies protested. They presentell their views to the Foreign Ottice: and the Foreigno Otice became the mere instrument for the pupose of giving effect to the views of the colonies in regaid io these matters. Then, lowk for a moment at the discussion which took plate between binglamd and dermany with regarel to the respective spheres of intluence of those nations in southern Africa. (ape Colony hecome interested in the diselassion, amolits fiovernment and the pross insisted on their right to be hearel with regarel to that matter, on the gromme that it was one atfecting the future interests of that colony, even move than in affected the interests of the parent state. All those discussions, like the action of the diovernment here --although they formerly opposed this principie-have again and again made it clear that the larger colonies have outgrown the principle of local selfgovernment contined to mere clomestic affairs. They have reached the very border line of such authority. Their interests are extending beyond that ; and now the time has come when they must assert their chaim to a larger measure of governmental authority in orter that they maty aljust the functions of the (iovermment to the new circmmst unes which have arisen. Sir, it is in this way that the Empire is growing: it is in this direotion that the authority of Colonial (iovermment is being extembed. Now, I know that there are some hon. gentlemen in this House who subscrile to the eloctrine of inproal federation, and who are looking forward to that as a solution of some of those difticulties which are pressing themselvesupon the attention of the governments of all the larger colonies. I may sioy, after having given that sulbject the best consideration that I have lneen able to give it, that I do not think it is in that direction that the solution of the relations of the different portions of the Empire to each other will be foumi. On the subject of an imperial feleration applied to communities so widely separated from each other as those which constitute the British Empire, there is such an absence of general knowledge with regard to matters of a sovereign and large character,
but an acequatintance with which is in the: nature of things lonal, that there will always le wanting some of the essential elements to anything like a systematic and well-organized federal empire. Nir, the rehations between the alifierent portions of the Empire are leing worked ont hy its exigencies. The necessities of each part are working and will continue to work ont. when mot seriously hampereel. a solution upron altogether aliferent lines. There is mot a systematization of a centralized system for the whole Empire. There is a tenteriey to a division of the sovereign anthority hetween the different parts of the Fimpire, all being bound liy the principle of mutual trust amd muthal ohligation to assume that that sovereigh atitherity exercised hy the portions specially afferted will be wisely and properly exercised. Why, sir. let us suppose for one instant that we hath iat inperial federation. amd that this guestion of the extension of tive rights and the allhority of the Empire in the vicinity of Anstmalia were taised : how wonhl the whole Empire, mited in a representative honly
 what would he best on he dome in that matter than the people of Australia themselves: Why shombl not the whole Finpire take the solution which the people of Australia would ultimately, after due reflection, detemminate upon, withoint insisting upon an unwielily ami combrous organization, the majority of the members of whom must always he ignorant of what is popmsed to he done hy eath particular section. There is no domit, sir, that the Empire is molergoing, it may he slowly, nevertheless it is umbergoing, imasformation. So far as the great colenies are eoncernet, it is assmming the form of a voluntary ferleration, the members of which are simply heli tosether ly that volumtiry union. As the colonies increase" in wealth anil population, they will have in a large and still larger degree distinot exteral relations springing up: aml in my opinion everything points to this solution, that these axtemal relations must lee left to be dealt with hy the parties chiefly comeerned. It is in this way, amm not by a ferlemal mion, that the different portions of the Empire are likely tomaintain their continued relations to eachother. "ihe legal relations maty long remain as they are: hout the conventional govermment must umlergo change. It is, as we know, yearly mulergoing some monlitication: and the changes which take platee must he adapted to the actaal ciremmstances of the Fimpine These new phases are evoled by, minh hevare the matural and necessary outcone of the vital forces which act on the imperial system. The facts of which I have spoken are evilences of this vitality, amd so long as there is no undue interference, in at tempt of force upon the different portions of the Empire some preconceivel notions, these vital forces ure likely to prove sutficiontly strong to adjust the constitutional govemment of every sec tion to the necessary wants of the population. Now, speaking for myself, I say that 1 confidently trust to the strength of that vitality for the wisest and hest solution, and I ask the Honse by this motion to give free play to this principle as applied to our own reauirements. I readily almit that the public oticials of the parent state, who are long habituated to the abminist mation of certain departments of the fiovermment, may not willingly surrender any portion of the power with which they have been long entusteai ; and sa pou may
look for opposition to this proposition. But it must not be forgotten that concession is not alway made to conviction: it is as often made to get rid of importunity anl its necessiny worry, as justice was clone hy the unjust judge mentioned in the diespel. The vital growth of our national Govermment camot le impeded ly institutions which have survivel the circumstance upon which their utility depended, it is necessery that a new armagement in this particular should be established. and, once it is established and adjusts itself to its enviromments, the governing of the Empire will, no donht, he more sitisfactory than it is at present. There will he fewer frictions, and everylonly will he realy to admit that the comdition of things intronducen is superior to that which it has supplanted. I ask the attention of the House, for a moment, to the importance of commerce in the eves of Faglish statesmen. See the number of costly appliances which the British Govermment maintain all over the world for the protection and extension of their trate and commerce. There are coaling stations, forts, docks, ships of war, and all these things, mainly for the protection of that commerce. Consider the consular system, now a Inanch of the Foreign Office, collecting information that maty he necessary for the maintenance and further extension of commerce. lou have consuls and vice consuls upon whom rluties are imposed and labours of a very important character which they are repuired to perform. The information which they atre required to collect and report is of the first consequence to the manufacturers and merchants. They make known the chamater of the trade of every port anderery eonsular district. They inform the British publice of the kind of goons that enterintocompetition with Britishmanufacturessand british products in each particular locality. They inform them of the directions in which trade may he extember. Their reports are filled with suggestions ass to the way in which the products of a particular industry may he enabled to maintain their: place in the markets of the work. This is the roal upon which we must enter as far as our in. terests reguire and our circumstances will warrant. It is by making our people acpuainted with the worlits wants, and hy undertaking to supply them as far as they adrantaigeonsly cian, and not liy higher taxes, which will enable them to plunder and devour each other, that this country can le made to grow athl prosper. The first step to lee taken to this end is to have the right to negotiate commer. cial treaties on our own behalf conceded to us ly Her Majesty's Minister's in Westminster. And so, with the view of ohtaining the opinion of the Honse and this country upon this fuestion, I bey to move:
That all the words after the word "That" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "it is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Mer Majesty the Queen through Her ropresentative the Governor General of Canada, upon the advice of his Ministers. to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or with foreign states. subject to the prior consent or sulsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada."

I use the word "agents" becanse I wish to use as broal and comprehensive a term is possible. It will cover every species of govermment representative abroad, whether he be a commercial or political agent, whether he he a person holding the rank of a permanent otficial or embassador or
whether he be a plonipotentiary extraordinary, specially appointed for a specific parpose and the accomplishment of a particular end, and so with these explanations as to the character of my motion, I beg leave to put it in your hands, sir. seconded ly the hon. member for (!ucbec West (Mr. Laturier).

Mr. FOSTTER. I shall promise in the first place not to take up at any rely great length the attention of the House to-night. while 1 attempt to notice some few of the remarks and conclusions of the hom. gentieman who has just taken his seat. The motion comes up in a clifferent way from that at tirst intended ly the hoin. gentleman. There was it seems at first some few traditions of open and honomable battle floating in that hon. gentleman's mind by which he allowed himself to he so far seluced is. to determine to put his motion lefore the House, not in the sinape of an amemoment to Supply hut as a substantive motion, and submit it to the House as the contribution of his thought and his expression of the consideration he had given the subject, with the idea of having allopted what in the end should seem to be in the best juigment of the whole House, the best course for the( overmment and Parliament to take. That which the hon. gentleman gave notice of, not as a motion in amendment to going into supply, but as an open motion, which conll he fairly discussed without partisan bias, without being opela to the objection of negativing the motion of the fiovermbent. and so heing very nearly tantamount to a vote of want of centilence, was in it position where it conld have been amended if, in the julgment of the House, the hon. gentlemans conclusions were not the best am the wisest for the comatry at large. However, he did not persist in his first idea hut withlrew it from that tield of open and homourable eriticism where it was subject to aneme ment by the gool sense of the House acting upon it, ami he has thrown it hefore the House in a position where it must pass or must he rejected is it stands--a right of the hon. gentleman, which I have no intention to deny, but one which I should julge to be not the most statesmanlike proceeding for a person who wished, honestly and openly. to arrive at the wisest conclusion of this matter in the best interests of Parliament and of the country. The hom. gentleman has chosen to make his motion in amemenent to the proposition to go into Committee of Nupply, and it is now before us in that shape. I have listened to his address in its three different phases. For the first half hour he reat an elaborately prepared and closely written essay -..

Mr. MIL.L心 (Buthwell). I bey to inform the hon. gentlemin that. I did not read.

Mr. FOSTER - in which the statesman was altogether lost in the perlant. He gave the Honse some very important information, some very novel statements, some truths that had not leen previously known, two of which especially struck me, to the effect that nations are not formed in a day, and, further, that colonies, when they leave the mother country, do not necessarily take all the laws of the mother country with them. In the second half hour, the hon. gentleman left the scholarly style which he had previously pursued and branched out into a disquisition on some of the ats of the Government, and one of the strongest points he made was in reference to the personal characteristics of the Minister of Finance. Well, I hope I shall never be so much

Mr. Mh.s.s (Bothwell).
at a loss for something to say as to have to take up the time of the House and my own time in criticising the personal characteristics of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills). The third half hour has been devoted to the evolution of the vital principles which are at work in an Empire such as that of Britain, as affected by certain local and external characteristics in its several agyregations widely diftering from each other, but; in the whole hour and a half that the hon. gentleman has spoken, he has not addressed himself to the practical consideration of the question he has essayed to bring before the House. He has not addressed himself to the practical difficulties that stand in the way, he has not carried nut to practical conclusions the premises he has laid down, and which must certainly carry him in the last analysis just as strongly and logically to, the conclasion that the Dominion of Ganada should have full arbitmment in regard to the question of peace or war, as it would in resaril to the arbitrament of treaties between the colony and the Empire or the colony and outside nations. What is the hom. gentleman's grievance: Noboly doubts that the Dominion of Cauada as it exists to-day, made up of the ditterent provinces which existed a guarter of a century ago, nobody doabts that this portion of the Fimpire has had its growth, has had its continuons erolution, has had its share of progress and derelopment. The hon. gentleman states that, and he takes many words in which to state it. That is kuown to every stulent, even to the most casual student of Canalian history. The hon. gentleman argues that, because there has been growth, because there has been erolution, because there has been development in the past, at this time this spirit cries for still further emboliment. and that the rital fores of Canada to day are in a comdition of dire limitation, straining for the chothing and embertiment which they do not have and which he thinks they ought to have. Where is the grierance? Where among the commercial or industrial or agricultural bolies, is the cry for a further development of the powers of on comentry in the line of treaty making: where is the demand that this comntry should assume the supreme direction of its relations with exevternal comntries in reference to trade treaties: It camnot be foumb. It exists in the mind of my hom. friend and he discusses it in an academie way. in a way that shows that even in his own mind there is no practicability in it. If we are a delating school here, if we are to deliver learned eseays upon these guestions firo and con, it may be interesting, but it camot lee proven that there is to day in this country a grievance on this line, a grievance that refuires the solution which the hon. sentleman has proposed in the motion before the House. We have had our grow th and our development. In oij years there wis witnessed a wonderful evolution in the provinces which were then colonies of Great Britain. In a short time they grew from Crown colonies to self-governing colonies, and then to a Dominion, whichifas practically the supreme control of its own internal affairs: Not only that, but they grew up to exercise the power of settling to a certain extent the relations which this comontry should hold to other countries in the matter of trade, by enacting what should be the tariff upon imports coming into this country, what should be the duties collected on imports
from different conntries, and to that extent they settled what shouh be the relations existing leetween this comitry and extemal comotries in regard to tranle ani commerce. They went even further than that, and this Dominion of Canada has legis. lated not only in reference to miform relations with external comitries ats far as tariff duties are concerned, hut it has legislated in the way of a differentiation of duties upon lines which hid heen previously settled in treaties or in trade negotiations with emperial comsent, and the tariff laws of this country of 1818 , $187!$ and $188 s$ bear the marks still of that differentiation, and so Camaila has grown upin these respects, until to-day, as I stated, she is pratically a free ami self-governing power, not only havinu the manatment of her internal affairs, hut also. to the extent that 1 have mentioned, having the power of :letermining What shall he the commereial combitions between herself and the conntries with which she carries on trade and commerce. Now, Sir, there is only one thing left, there is only a single power left, whirh would show the difference between Canala as she is to-day. amb a complete and absolute sorereignty. and that is the power, the imperial and absolute power, of making treaties with other comeries. sulject tomo combitions amd to no control except her own interests as shown through her Parliament :and through her dovernment. But, Sir, when that prisition is reached, I think you come to the position of an alsolute and independent power, and yon are face on face with a change of political comlition, a change of political stitus. to which hon. gentlemen maty shut their eyes, hat which, in the logic of erents, is as sure to follow as night follows the setting of the sum. Now, comes the practical question so far as this dehate is concemed, althongh it is a questionwhichdoes not cause the least commotion in this country, but if we are to debate it and to settle it by a cote of the Honse, the practical ques. tion is this: Are we prepired to take that other step with all the consequences which inevitably follow it? Is there a sutficient motive, a sutficient necessity, a sufficient reason for us to ask for that power and to face those conserguences: Now, in the first place, and to take them up in their order, is there any present reason why Canala should, on the behest of the member for Bothwell, ask this power and press it to a conclnsion? If the imperial power to-day made treaties with other countries which materially and detrimentally affected Canarian interests, amd forced them on us "olem. role"., there would he a reason why we should take some action : there would he not at reason for asking that which my hon. friend hats asked, but there would be a reason for Canada making her voice heard and placing her position fairly and syuarely before the imperial anthority in that respect. But does that condition exist? It does not, the very opposite exists. Time was when direat Britain mare treaties irrespective of the wishes or the interests of her colonies. Those times are gone, never to return, and we have issues enough to-day, without going back a hundred years to find a basis upon which to rest a demand for to-lay. The time has been since that Great Britain has formed treaties with outside nations which materially affected Canala, and which, in the opinion of the British Government, affected Canadian interests wisely and to her bene-
fit, but those treaties were ratified without asking the consent of Canada. Some of those we are hound by to-lay. We had a discussion in the last Parliament with reference to some of them, discussions have leeen raised, in the British Parliament with reference to some of them, lateven that methed of imperial action is not now, and has not for years heen, persisted in : and since 1878 , not to go further hack. (itmada has not only heen in possession of the fact, hut in possession of the diplonatic expression of the fact, that from that time forward Great Britain does not propose to include the colonies in ans treaties without the consent of the colonies thereto: so that if a trale treaty is formed between Gireat Britain anl amy other comery, fireece, Italy, Rommania, a South American comutry, any comtry in which the colonies were included or can be incluled. before the colonies are lound by it, their consent is to be asked hy the British © iovernment, the treaty is to be put before them, the question is to be asked them : Are your interests in the direction of your heing included in this treaty: If so inform us of it, and you will be incluted : if not, inform us of it, and you will not be liable to the terms of the treaty. so that since 1578 , to go mo further back. Canala has heen as free as her own sweet will in so far as she is affected her being included in treaties made be (ireat Britain with other countries. But. sir. Great britain went even further than that. illustrating this growth in sympathy leetween the mother country and the outlying colonies, illustrating the power and force of representation of the life, and feelings, and wishes of the colonies in the central power at direat Britain, illustrating the better and more condial relations existing between the hone comatry amb the outlying colonies. From that time, a step in adrance of what I have just related has taken place, and if to-day direat Britain desires to enter into negotiations for a treaty with any comutry, her colmies are allised of her intentions, and they are asked what representations they hate to make in the matter as to their interests. their desire to be includea, and under what terms and conditions. So that at the present time Camada is, as far as her relation to the mother country is comeemed, in the prition of having the fullest and freest representation of her interests made to the mother comutry, so that no treaty, and no single clause of a treaty, is curried into effect detrimental to Canada, and unler which she is included, without her own consent and free will. But more than that has taken place. It is one thing for the British Govermment to say: We will conclude no treaty without the consent of Canalia as a party to that treaty, but it is guite a different thing for Great Britain to say: When we are negotiating a treaty, or if the people of Canada wish to have a commercial treaty negotiated, we will allow one of their representatives to be accredited on epual terms with our own Minister at the court of that comontry, where, in conjunction with the British Minister, he shall conduct the negotiations. So that we shall have in the future, as we have had in the past, just what the hom. gentleman was so long and so earnest in satying we should have, that is to saty, a man who possesses the knowledge of his comntry, who has the interest of the comntry at heart, but is not bound by the trammels of old country officialism, a man who represents from the heart the interests of Canada in the negotiations, a prin-

Mr. Foster.
ciple co-partner, a principle (w-intor, in the nerotiations, looking after the interests of cimadia ame embodying in the terms of the treaty what shall be for her henetit and what shall be for the extension of her commerce. Now. I sity these are great adrances over the oblen times. Canatia is placed in a position as gend as she wishes to bee an good as she can be, as a colony. I make that statement ihsolutely, that it places her in the hest prosition she cain be. unlese she wishes to make the denand which will lead inevitably, is it does logically, to at change of political status, to a condition of ahsolute and complete amb sovereign indepentence. These are the step: in alvance in that growth inn progres:- which has taken place of better feeling and greater wenmmity of interest between the mother combly and her colomies. These are steps in that alvance, and this is the position which woday (amada nceupies. What are the allamtages of this pesition: I think they are many. I think it is an and rantage that ans Britist commerce genes everywhereml makes it: entrance into every pert of the worlh, and hats in every port its mechanism of interehange, its active intluences in consulship, in ofticial representation of the Hone (iovernment : in all those lifterent wass.it is of great moment that the commeree of the cohbnies should be British, that the ships of the colony should be British ships, that the pestige of the mother comutry should $\ln$ t what extent the pestige of the enlony ats well. It would the a conseguence, to be very carefully weiphed betone we incured it, as to whecher we shomblake a step which woud sever colonial commerce amb colomial ships from the great hooly of British commerse amd British ships. Again, it is an adrantage whid this country possesses that dieat Britain. With its traned system of diphomacy, with its prestige and power at the come of erey comery in the winh, trained and used to the way: of diplomace. from long centuries of evolution grown inte the beenliarities, grown to know the comditions and the sympathies even of these different powers.. it is if great moment that whaterer Cunala has to press. as she may to-lay press, by her own atementite enoys, may be pressed with the aid and moner the prestige and influence of that tramend diphomatic borly which Givat Britain to-day hats extemding over every part of the word. That is an and antage which is not a light or a small one, and it is chut we should carcfully weigh before we enter unn a course which would deprive us of that alvamiage and throw us back upon our own diphomatic: resources entirely. I an not mentioning here the question of expense. That question wouhl whdoubtedly come up; but if the andantages womld be paramouat, the question of expense would late to be subordinate. It must, however, be borne in mind that if Camada assmues the pasition, is allowed to assume the prosition, of a treaty power, she will have to be responsible for her own diplomacy, she must possess her own diphomatic corps trained for that purpose, with those incibental expenses which necessarily attach to it, and which are by no means small. These are some of the points which will arise when we discuss this question as to whether we will take the impependent stand of negotiating our own treaties, or whether we will proceed in the mamer we are pursuing to-day. I was amused when the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) wats making his
remarks. When in the midille portion of his speech he spoke aloont noy trip to the West Indies, about the expedition of the Ministers to Wiashington on two or three different uccasions, alsut the attempts at negrotiation that had been manle with France and spain by the Camadian commissioner, accredited with equal power with the british ambiassalats at those courts, and which the hon. gentleman said hat been abortive, and at the conchasion tu which his argment temblal. On the one hami. he was amtembing that the otticials of fireat Britain are tow entrenched in their ways, that they are tos generally ignomant of this country, that they are ton moch ilisinclined to pat themselies out of the way for the sate of outlying colonies, that they have too high anappreciation of the patamount interests of the mother comatry to make them in any way fit to carry on a negotiation for the extension and trade of (amala. Amp yet. in erery instance where the sons of Canadia, the citizens of ( anadia, aceredited direct from Canadia, mate those attempts at negotiations. some of which, as the hom. :entleman statel, were abortive, so far as re. sult: were concemed, the hom. gentlenam was led to this conclusion: that alnout the worst men you robll possibly semd to combluct those negotiations were Canalians, matives of the soil, who were atceredited liy their own comntry, and who, conseppaintly, might to be thought to know the inter\&ts of oin own eomutry hest. i suppose the hon. sentleman woull meet that by saving that the Wrones men were sen:; fromi (imalit, men of the wronse party, sent by a wrong (ioverument, and that ill this would le edred hey placing anotiner liovermbent in prower and sendinir a different class of men. But the hom. gentleman's argument tenden to destroy what in amother part of his argument he was emblewouring to sustain, that Ganadians were hest calculated to look after their own interests. I entirely agree with the asservion that at: to the commercial interests of Canala, in seeking to enlarge these interests, in secking to have favourable trate relations established with the different comatries of the worle, no men know hetter what is needent thamdoc anadiansthemselves, and gostrongly. fully amialsolutely for the fullest representation of (analian interests and Canadian reguirements in erery treaty which is negrotiated, in every treaty which is concludeal. Under the present system we hare secured that result. Cinder the present system this rery day. Nir Chatles Tupper, our High Commissioner, is acoredited as co-pleniputentiary to the Cont of spain at Madrid, there to comblact part of the negotiations for a new treaty, which it is hoped will be framed, hetween (ireat britain and Spain and direat Britain's colonies and Spain in the interests of Canada. With a full knowledge of her reyuirements and in full commonication with the dovernment in Canala. 'lhat carries out what I have stated, that to-lay we have the fullest power of representation it is possible to possess. I lesire to ask the House to consider for a moment one more print which strikes me at this time. It is this : The hon. gentleman ly his resolution asks that we shall have the sole power to initiate and negotiate our treaties, and that they shall be ratified by our Parliament, by statutory Act 1 suppose, and that this statutory Act shall, as all statutory Acts do, pass the review of Her Majesty s representative here, ani, if necessary, submit to the veto of Her Mirjesty representative here, or of Her Majesty at home.

As I understand the resolution, that is the modus which he proposes. Now, I ask the attention of hon. gentlemen to the difficulty which will immediately occur. Do we not know that so long as the British Empire is a British Empire there must be a seat of sovereign and absolute power somewhere, and that seat can not reside in the colony nor the dependency, but in the Home Government of the mother land. Solong as that Fimpire is bound together as an Empire there must be that one seat of sovereign and absolnte power, and that seat must he as I have said in the mother land. If there is one principle which has been held to by the British diovernment-and I believe held to in the interests of the Empire at large--it is this : That while the British Covermment is willing that its colonies shall have the freest management of their internal affairs and the freest possible control of their commerce and trade, yet, the doctrine has been laid down in the Cape, in Australia, in Canada and in every one of the British dependencies, that in the making of these comdition. there are imperial interests which are to be looked at as well as local interests : and that whatever freedom in the making of tariff laws and in the making of treaties, through and with the co-operation of the British Govermment, have been granted to these different colonies, it has always been laid down as a principle, that discrimination against British gooils in filvour of the goonds of foreign countries will not be allowed; and it has not been allowed at the will of any colony. There have been cases in which Great Britain has, in conference with this or that colony, allowed treaties to go so far as to enforce certain tiariff regulations which might look like disurimination, hat that has been allowed simply because, in the line of articles which were included, the good to the colonies was considered to be great. and the discrimination or want of compensation to the mother country was consislered to be reduced to a minimum. One or two of the Australian colonies in 18.1 made a demand for power to regulate their own intercolonial tariffs and to discriminate, if need he, against British goods, and a long diplomatic; discussion ensuer between Lond Kinherley and the Australian colonies, in which Lord Kimberley laid down-not for the first time, hut in that quarter of the world afresh and anew--the doctrine that the imperial power could not crant to the colonial power such authority as would enable it to discriminate against British goods, even where the colonies alone were concerned, and still less where external countries wert concerned. As an outcome of that discussion, the Legislature of that colony almost unanimously passed a resolution in which it atfirmed the safety of the principle laid down by Lord Kimberley ; and as a result of that, the Australian colonies have ever since subscribed loyally to that doctrine as leeing not only in the interests of the Empire as a whole, but in the interests of the colonies themselves. While they asked for and while they received the power to form commercial treaties among themselves as they thought fit, and to arrange their own tariffs as suited them best; yet under an Act of the British Parliament passed not long since, looking towards the federation of these colonies, and conferring upon them very large powers with reference to their tariff legislation, the principle of non-discrimination against British goods has been borne in mind. So it has been in
all diplomatic corvespondence which Cimaila and the other colonies have had with fireat Britain. But how are these things arranged to-day under the present system! To-day Ministers sent by the Governor (ieneral of this comotry as the representatice of the Queen, go to Mashington, go to Malrid, go to l'aris, go to the West. Indies, go to Brazil, of go tw any other comutry, and being in commmication with the British Minister who represents the Home Govermment, they curry on their negotiations. In the course of these negotiations articles are dis. cussed hy the Camatian relegate, by the British Minister, by the (abailian fiovermment, and hy the Home diovernment if necessary, and hefore any ilecided action is taken or agreement reached, that agreement is assented to by all parties, and when it is ratified there is no heart-burning or no clashing of authority. It may be that the colonies might have to give way in some respects, or it may be that the British Government gives way in some respects: but they doit by conference one with the other while the negotiations are pending, and an agreement is reached before the treaties ase ratitied and approved of by the l'arliament of either country. Take the other methor which is suggested to-night. Claim to fourselves and have that clam allowed, that Canadian commissioners shall have sovereign rights, without any commmication with the British Govermment, to go to a foreign conntry, to make a treaty having solely in view the interests of the colony without any regarl to the interests of other colomies or of imperial interests. Let that be agreed to between the commissioners from Canada aml the representatives of power they are making the treaty with. Let it be ratified, if it can be ratified, amd let it lee hronght down and adopted by the colomial legislature, the Parliament of Canalit for instance, and put in the form of a law; then and then only cian the objections of the Home diovermment be made, and then and then only can it be male after the Parliament of Canala has committed itself to a course, to recede from. which would he considered a hunniliation amd a clenial of interests. There you have a chance for difficulties just at the most acute point, and if the Home fiovermment thought that the colonial legislature was prejulicial to imperial interests and could not be allowed, the contest would be set, the battle would be placed in array, and it would have to he carried to the bitter conclusion by the colonial Parliament insisting upon what it had done, no matter what the conseguences might be. Now, Sir, the consenguences that might be, and would be in my mind, would be these: Frery British colony having that power, every British colony who would exercise that power, would be within ten years in an acute state of dispute with the British Government on account of these wider and more diversified ant larger interests; a dispute which could end only in one way, and that would be in the absolute separation of the different colonies from the mother land and the conseguent practical dismemberment of the Empire. I think there is no getting rid of that comelusion in any practical way. fam not going to read despatches of later date, but I conld real despatches under my hand, not a year oh, which have occurred in the Newfoumdland discussions, despatehes which state explicitly the doctrine which I hate just lat down,
that neither with Newfoundland nor with any other colony can the British Government allow it to go undisputed and as agreed to, that that colony can make whatever arrangements it likes in the way of a treaty, indifferent to the larger interests of the Fimpire, or to the smaller interests, it may be in some cases, of component parts of the Empire, sister colonies lying near at hand. There is no doubt about that doctrine. Now, sir, I think that is a dangerous thing. If it is as I hold it to be, let us have no deception about the matter. Let us have no more of this doctrine preached by my hon. friend opposite, that if you see a dime in the distance, and it is to your interest to pocket it, pocket it, let the ethical and other considerations take care of themselves. If you think the exchanging of poultry, eggs and other things between us and the United states would be to Canada's material benefit, for the time being, get the benetit, carry ont the arrangement, no matter what may ticke place in reference $t \emptyset$ our allegiance, or the political status or future of the country. I do not subscribe to that doctrine; neither does the Dominion of Canadia subscribe to it ; neither did that hon. gentleman's trusted and much lauded leader subscribe to that doctrine, when he severed his comnection with his party, even though, from long ties of attiliation and sympathy he smothered his letter for the brief space of thirty days until they could gain the paltry alvantage that they begged of him. In that letter he told them to their face: lou went to the country with a deceptive cry; you had a mask upon your foreheads: you sail to this country, it is simply improved trade relations we want, the pivotal point of which was a different political status and I refuse to be a party to that deception ; if we are to canvass this question, we will canvass it on the basis of a change in our political status, and in its true colours. To-lay, Sir, the same operation is going on. To day the gentleman from lothwell is put up here in the name of his party-what to do? To get, Sir, what the leader of the party gave us his sign mannal, and pledged his word before a Boston aulience and the American Republic to gain, as the very forefront, watchword and battle-cry of his party. Sir, these men are not masyuerading surely. We must take them seriously; when they speak they must mean something. They claim to have a party behimd them and to speak for that party. I take them at their clain, and the gentleman opposite spoke for the Liberal party when he satistied his losston audience, and the gentleman from Bothwell spoke for my hon. friend and the Liberal party when today he took the first step in that programme to which the hon. gentleman pledged himself before his Ihston audience. There is logic in the position these hon. gentlemen take. Whether they see it or not, the country sees it, and I propose that this House and the country shall see just a little bit of that now. The hon. gentleman after the last elections, and after the long session of Parliament was over, went down to the city of Boston, as he had a perfect right to ilo; he spoke hefore a select aulience there, us he had a perfect right to speak, and into the ear of the American people, as he had a perfect right to do : and to-night I have a perfect right to put side by side some of the things he said and some conclusions that I propose to draw from then. What was the first thing that the hon.
gentleman did: The first thing that he did, an umnecessary and gratuitous thing, was to summon his native country and the mother country before a foreign tribunal to prefer a false charge against them, and to condemn them before a foreign audience and a foreign people on that false charge. He stated that the conduct of Eugland and Canala during the Civil War of 1861-66 was a "disgrace to the civilization of England and of Canada." Sir, when the hon. gentleman said that he said it with the records of Canala staring him in face, with the archives of the United States telling him that he was giving utterance to what was not true, with the arclives of Cireat Britain bearing full and plain testimony to the unveracity of his charge ; and there are to-day, Sir, in the archives of these countries, the published thanks of the (iovernment of the United States of that day to the Canadian Government and the Gimadian people for the wise, prulent, nentral and conservative course which they took during that civil war. The hon. gentleman had no need to make that accusation, except for one purpose, and for that one purpose I must conclude he bronght it. For what purpose: To ingratiate himself with that portion of the American people who for twenty years have been harping upon the disyraceful and umeighbourly conduct of Canada and fugland during that civil war. But, Sir, he then went a little further, and declared before that same iudience amd in the ear of the American people, that "it is a great, a fatal mistake to make allegiance, British allegiance, the basis of trade." That was one step more leading to the conclusion that his auditors would draw, whose sympathies, rightly from their standpoint. had been for many years entirely enlisted in the direction of the exclusion of British influence from the North Anerican continent. That statement was a grateful one to those perple, and they said, and had a right to say : Here is the leader, and yonder is the party for us, for they do not believe that British allegiance is the basis for trade. He went still further, and in the next place he promised to those people in the name of himself and his party soon to be victorious, that when they came into power, they would give to the United states of America unrestricted free trade : thus carrying out the hon. gentleman's loctrine that it was a great, a fatal mistake, that British allegiance should be the basis of trade. He went still further, and said what was grateful to that same audience, when he asserted that "the present position of Canala camnot last, that even at this day England and Canada have interests totally apart, and that the time will come when in the very nature of things separation must take place." That was another step in the gradual unfolding of his purpose and mind, the purpose and mind of his party as understood liy his audience to eliminate British influence from the North American continent. Aud, Sir, if you wish further proof, let us take another of the hon. gentleman's sentiments which followed:

[^43]Ameriatan nation how he proposed to bring this all about, and it was in this way. He declared it to be the elementary and primary step in his programme, that Canada should insist upon and obtain the privilege and power of negotiating her own commercial treaties. There is the means he proposes to use. If we get the power to make treaties in this country, irrespective entirely of conference with or lependence upon the British Riovernment, and if his party obtain office, he will go straight to the United States and give them unrestricted reciprocity, involving, as it does, discrimination against British goods. He must then settle the question, which will be raised in one moment, as to whether we remain any longer a colony of Great Britain and discriminate her gools and her trade. And when that question is raised and settled, as it can only be settled in one way, when they have committed themselves am the country to that principle, then the last traceof British influence on thiscountry will pass away, and the American Mumroe idea will have full force from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico. So I say, that if those gentlemen are not masyueraling in their sentiments, if they mean anything, their programme is mveiled, and it becomes us to consider whether or not the demand for these powers from these gentlemen is one which ought to be acceded to by this Parliament or country. There is still more to show that that is the trend of opinion, not only of my hom. friend who leads the Opposition, but of others in that party. Let us look at matters here at home. To-day the Toronto (ilobe is the gospel of the Liberal party. I make the assertion here to-night that an unprejudiced person may read through the columns of the Toronto Glole for the last three years, and he will find, in almostevery edition, argument, insinuation, open assertion and appeal, all with the purpose of undermining the feeling of this country in favour British connection. And the cilohe to day has for its brains and its inspiration, Farrer, the self confessed traitor, and sir Richard Cartwright, the financial leader of the Opposition in this Parliament. (fo to the Maritime Provinces, and the staunchest paper and the brightest editor they have on their list is Mr. Ellis of the St. John's Gilobe, and Mr. Ellis, one of the foremost men in the ranks of the party, is an out-and-out arowed annexationist ; and scarcely an issue of his paper is sent out to the public that does not by way of insinuation or open argument or appeal, teach separation from Great. Britain and union with the United states.
An hon. MEMBER. What about Sol White.
Mr. FOSTER. Let me call the attention of my hon. friend who leads the Opposition to another fact. If there is one paper in the Province of Quebec which is entitled to be called par excelleme the Liberal organ, the Rouge paper, it is La Patrie. which within five days has come ont flat-footed for amnexation; and there are on the hon. gentleman's side to day men who have come out-and-out in the same rolle. I have in my eye one hon. gentleman here to-night, who, if the papers have not belied him-and this is too important a thing in which to allow himself to be belied without contradiction -has atfirmed his full faith and belief in annexation, not only as a necessity but as a pressing and present issue, and there are others of the hon. gentleman's supporters of the same strain and
opiniom. M! hom. frieme from Queens, amp the hen. Erenteman who fenemally sits besidy him, showed in speeches during this session that it was not a remote jole: of their own nor a remote posisibility, that they would rouse the comotry, if possible, with the ary of annexation, and put the hame npon the misileeds and iorches of the Tory paty and the (ioserament. But the logic of their position is the strongest evidence. Hon. gentlemen hate taken ats their political fath that there is no salration in tatule and commereial matters for this comatry except in untestricted reciprocity with the Linited states.

## An hom. MFilBliR. Hear, hear.

Mr. Fosicele. They wa not deng that. The hom. gentleman whu sats $\cdots$ hear, heat ${ }^{\text {mind }}$, his "pinion t" the mass. It is the opinion of the Liberal party stated wer and orer atgain that mestrice. eal recipnocity is the omly salvation for Canadat They alluit. these of them who ate honest, that there ean he nu umestricted reciprocity without discrituthation asianst dreat britation. There is mo dissent from that. Fiven the hom. member for
 indepembence amd cambom- I will not siy it was of Weakness. I think it was a moment of strength-stently denomaced diserimination against Cireat Britain: even that gentleman has relapsed intora chomis: state of litssitude and lespombency and lowes mot eren smmmon up the conare to give his vote against discrimination with the ofle comint which he sor eloguently denomaced. Though helieving it all the time inwardly. hom. gentlemen opmsite never comfersed mationio wheri they are forted tu dosos. that we cammot have unestricted reciprodity without discrimination agmanst (ireat Britain, and the logic: of their pasition forces them th his policy of liscrimination asainst the mother eomaty. Xow 1 do mot bind hon achtemen opposite to my view. They mar have their inleats, hut in my mind. and in the inind of most hom. members on this side at least and in the mind of the great majority of the countre. the two questions of discrimination arganst Gieat Britain and severance of relations between this colony and dreat Britain lie side by side and are imexplicably mited, the one with the other. Then. if umresticted reciprocity with the Conted states is the only way in which (amata can be sared. and if these men are pledged to the commercial salvation of Candia, the logic of the position of hom. gentlemen hrives themi thoroughly and absolutely to this course : that, should the opportunity be ever given them, and this motion result in the achievement of treaty-making power, they womld use this power to make a tieaty of umestricted reciprocity with the Enited States, which would iliscriminate against (ireat Britain. and in so doing would raise at once the question of rela. tions with the imperial power. On this ground alone, it becomes this Hanse to take into account the statements and the position of hon. gentlemen opposite, the statements of their published political faith, the statements of this as their propagamba for carrying it out, and to ask ourselves, in all earnestuess and seriousness, whether we ought at any time, and more especially at this time, to more one step forwand in the direction they desire. I have taken up the time of the Honse longer than 1 in. tended. I havemarle, Ihope, some practical remarks; I have at least set out some things for hon. gentle-
man to think about. I have not declared, as a brilliant and freshly formulated truth, that nations are not formed in a day, or that colonies, when they come from the mother country, necessarily carry all the laws of that country with them, but I have discussed some few practical points in this matter. I might take occasion to refer to strictures made by the hon. member for Bothwell upon the movements and methods of the Ministers in varions negotiations which have taken place, but I lo not, simply because these explanations have been made, these positions have lieen controverted over and orer again and it is not worth while taking up the time of the House in controverting them again. The general accuracy of the trend of the hon. fentleman's statements on those points may be judged by the fact that he stated that no papers in resard to the West India trip were hrought before the House, or, if they were, they woull show the utter unteasomableness of our propositions. The whole of those papers were brought before the Honse, amd have leen under the view of the House now for twelve or thirteen months.

Mr. LAURIER. When some few moments ago it was my pleasure to listen to the hom. gentleman while he was piling up argument after argument, or perhaps he will parton me for saying sophism after sophism, the scene came back to my mind of the installation of sancho Panza as fiovernor of the Island of Barataria. After a hard day's work, he was allowed to go to dimner, but then he saw a man of sombre garment aml still more sombre mien, with a whalebone wand in his hand. Sancho lanza was blessed with a gool appetite, but, when the first dish was placed before him, the whalebone wand tonched it and it was taken away: so of a second, of a third and of all, were taten away. Then the solemn man explained that he was the court physician and that he had the health of Hiss Excellency in charge, and that he could not allow His Excellency to touch this dish or that dish becatase his stomach was not sutficiently strong. He could only allow him a few wafer cakes and a few slices of quince. Sancho Panza at once commanded that this man shouh be removed or he would crack his skull. The people of Canada are treated to-day something in the same way as Sancho Panza was treated liy the court physician. The hon. gentleman has been piling out argament on argument to show that the Canamian people cannot be trusted to deal with their own atfairs, that the Canadian stomach camot digest such strong fool; Whatever is offered or suggested for the people of Canada must be taken away by the morement of the whalebone wand. The doctor said that this was too strong, or too hot, or too cold, or tonspicy, aml it is so in this case ; but Canada is growing, and, as has been shown by my hon. friend from Bothwe!l (Mr. Mills), the legislative and executive povers oi Canala must grow with the growth of the country. The hon. gentleman has tried to make some fun out of the statement that nations were not made in a day, and he says there is nothing very new in that. I admit there is nothing new in that, but the hon. gentleman would imply that nations are never formed at all. He speaks as if Canada was to remain for ever a colony, but I say that Canada is not :lways to remain a colony. Light as our dependence may he on the mother conntry, that depemlence is not to remain for ever.

If we were to admit that, if we were to say that we were always to remain in a dependent condition we would be the scorn of the woold, and it would be scom well deserved. My hon. friend this afternoon compared the life of a nation to the life of a man, and it would be a truism to say that the life of at man is a series of never ending changes. Changes are going on in the life of man from time to time, from one period to another, and with each period in life new burdens have to le assumed and borne. What is true of the individual is true of the aggregation of individuals who form the commenity. We have a population in this country, not as large as it ought to ine, not half as large as it ought to he, or as it would be if we hal followed a wiser course, hut a population liarger than that of Switzerland, almost as large as that of Belgimm, almost as large as the population of Norway and sweden comlined, and equal to the population of many other nations. We have self.government, we have a constitution of our own, we have interests which are separate and distinct from those which we hold in common with the Empire of which we form a part, gand our energies must seek wider fields abromi. Perhaps the next step may be said to be complete independence, but there is no desire to have complete independence in Canala to-lay. Even with those who, like myself, look to independence as the supreme woal, there remains a love for the motherlaml and is desire to remain in connection with it. but in the nature of things, as I sitid in the speech which the hon. genteman has done me the honour to yuote, our relations must be compatible with our interests. The hom. gentleman stited there was no grievance felt in any part of the comntry. I take direct issue with him on that point. While no one desires to change the allegiance which exists at present, there is a great and growing feeling, not only amongst Reformers, but even amongst Conservatives that the colonial relation must be changed because at present it is unsuited to our wants and is an impediment to our progress. There is no desire to change our allegi, nce, but the conditions of our relations with the Empire must be changed. What I assert now has been clearly proved hy my hon. friend heside me (Mr. Mills). But 1 intend to prove furthermore-not by anything emanating from the Liberal party, because that would be met by the ever serviceable cry of dis-loyalty--what I assert I will prove by the deeds and words of members of the Conservative party, and of course anything emanating from the Conservative party camot le qualified by the epithet of disloyalty. What I assert I will prove by the organzation to which my hon. friend referred a moment ago, the League for the Felleration of the British Empire. I helieve the hon. gentleman himself is a member of that organization; if he is not himself a member of $i t$, several of his colleagues are, and most of the prominent members of his party are also members of the organization. Well, if the hon. gentleman chooses to close his eyes to the unmistakuble manifestations of public opinion, 1 am sure he will not be blind to the lessons taught by a movement of which, if he is not himself a party, several of his colleagues and many members of his party are. Now, I atfirm that the very iden which underlies this organization for the federation of the British Empire, is, as I have stated, the feeling, the knowledge, the consciousness, that colonial citizenship, such as it is to-day, is inferior to British citizen-
ship. There is an hom. member of this House--I am sorry to see that he is not now in his seat-who is one of the most prominent supporters of the administration, who is one of the most conservative of all Comservatives, one of the most unbending of all Tories, I mean the hom. member for North simcoe (Mr. McCarthy). Every friend of imperial federation in this House will achuit, I am sure, that no one in this somutry has spoken with greater authority than the hom. member for North simeoe of the aspirations of the imperial federationists of the motives which animate them. I have endearoured to follow the utterances of that hom. gentleman whenever he has spoken upon this subject, and if I have gathered his views conrectly, the underlying idea in his adsocacy of imperial federation is this very inlea that our colonial citizenship, as it is to-day, is inferior and must he reformed. Speak. irgat Peterlomough in the momel of ommary, 18s:, the hom. member fur simese is reported to have stidl:
 British cifize"nshin.".
"Full British citizenship," this is the infeal which is shared hy the hom. nember for North Simeot: and those who think with him: therefore, in the mind of that hom. gentleman and those who think with him, colonial citizenship at present is inferion and must he improved, as heterms it, to the extent of full British citizenship. If that hom. gentleman had heen in Parliament to years ago. or even i. years agn, he wonld mot then have held the language which he used upon this occasion: he would not have heen satisfied with our citizenship as it then existed, he womld wot have considered it suitable to the wants and repuirements of that date. But as the hom gentleman ohserved on that ocuasion. Canala is growing, Canada is developing, and having reached this stage of progress, he and those who think with him, helieve that the citizenship of Camadia should he improved even to the extent of full British citizenship. This is the opinion, I may say, which is shared by the Hower of the Conservative party in this country. While it is not my yood fortune to agree very often with the member for North Simeoe. upun this oceasion 1 amm glad to say that I altogether agree with him in his premises; I agree with him that our colonial citizenship at the present moment is inferior and must be reformed. But I do not agree with him in his method of secaring that reform: I do mot believe in impetial felcration. Now, it seems to me: that that hon. gentleman and many of his friends in this House must almit that, even if the Canadian people were realy to go to the extent of full British citizenship, whaterer that implies, the English people would not grant them that adramtage, if alvantage it he. The imperial federationists have always contended that they had two things in view, an economic as well as a political reform. As to the economic reform, their hope, I should say their dream, has been that Great Britain would desert the policy which she adopted fifty years ago, that she would abanion freedom of trade and adopt protection, and while adopting protection, that she would discriminate in favour of colonial prollace,
and the colonies would discriminate in favour of British proluce. Sir, it seems to me that those who hold that view certainly have the strangest conception of the English character. No one who has a true understanding of the British character can hope that Great Britain will go back upon her free trade policy. The English people are slow to move, but when they have moved they never go back. It is not on record that the English people ever went back upon a principle adopted once for all, and those who hope that she will reverse her policy in this respect, seem to me to be very short-sighted. As to the political reform, I have already cuoted the worls of the member for North Simcoe. What was meant by the plrase "full British citizenship" is further illustrated by that hon. gentleman in the same speech from which I have guoted where he said :
"He said that we in Canada elaim a comection that all should easily understand. He wished to have a roiee in the councilt of the Emp,ire the same as an Englishman, Irishuan or Scotchman."
Upon another occasion, in a speceh delivered in Toronto in the month of December previous, he made use of the following language :-
"As he puts it: What I desire and aspire is to become a subject, with all the rights and all the privileges of a British citizen. equal to the nan who lives in Lo London, and
not feel when $I$ go to London that $I$ am a mere colonist." not feel when I go to London that 1 am a mere colonist." Well, sir, with regard to these sentiments I have
no fault to find whatever. I dare say that whan a no fault to find whatever. I dare say that when a Tory colonist, whose heart is brimful of loyalty, which he has proclamed on every oceasion, in season and out of season, who hats thrown it at the head of his opponents as his final argument in every discussion, goes to London and finds that no attention is paid to his loyalty, who finds when he walks the street that no one turns his heal to take a look at so much Canadian loyalty, I can understand that that gentleman may feel that indeed colonial citizenship is inferior, and he must wish that there were some place, some rock in the sea, where he could proclaim his loyalty with some chance of being heard. I have no fault to find with such sentiments, but the consequences are grave. If colonists are to be represented at Westminister in the same way that Englishmen, Jrishmen and Scotchmen are represented, then, of course, colonists must assume the duties and responsibilities which are lorne by Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotclmmen, to carry on the wars in which they are alnost perpetually eugaged throughout the civilized and uncivilized world. I think these are consequences before which the people of Canaula will recede. I will not, however, go further with this view of the case. I want to come down to this practical conclusion, which I enunciate at once, and which I stated a moment ago, that even the English people would not grant this so-called privilege if the colonists wanted it. Every imperial federationist in this Honse knows that the conclusion which I now enunciate is the conclusion enunciated by Lord Roseberry at a meeting of the league which took place in the Mansion House, in the month of Norember, 1889. He then statel that every scheme of imperial federation which had been proposed, had been found impracticable, !ecanse it had been found to clash with these three insuperable obstacles.
"1. That the extreme slowness with which public opinion in the United Kingdom noves towards any organic change;
"2. Our institutions, rooted in oustom and tradition, are not suited to any sudden introduction of a new element ; and
"3. The natural colonial jealousy of paternal interference."
Now, this was the general conclusion as to the scheme which has often been debated, sometimes on the Hoor of this House, and to which the hon. gentieman gave his countenance, and to which, even this year, he held out the hand of hope. This is the way Lord Roseberry speaks of this scheme for discrimination by Great Britain in favour of the colonies and by the colonies in favour of Great Britain. Lord Roseberry adiled :
"A zollverein, or customs union, is not prictical inasmuchas the doctrines of free trade are far too deeply, rooted in this country to have hope for any genernl assent.; Lord Roseberry concluded by declaring that the scheme of imperial federation which could be considered was simply that of periodical conferences, renewed from time to time, and bised on the model of the conference of 1887 , clothed with a mission not to make statutes, but with the mere platonic power of passing resolutions. I commend this to the solver judgment of the imperial federationists in this House. Lord Roseberry gave the last blow to the scheme in these words:
"You may be perfectly certain that, whatever your views and whatever your exertions: : imperial federation in any form is an impossible dream."
This is the result-this is the proclamation by the President. Now, therefore, every man must admit in this Honse that the policy of imperial federation is no remedy whatever for the inferiority of our colonial citizenship on so high a place as was intended at one time. It may be that there was a possibility some few years ago of oltaining the adoption of a plan of imperial federation. But, whatever progress had heen made lefore, when Camada adopted a policy of protection, it deliberately killed any proposition for imperial federation. If we had adopted a policy of freedom of trade, if it had been possible for us to give free entrance to British prolucts while those products met in the American markets with the heary duties of to day, we could therely have opened the door to Englaml and found markets for our trade there, because trade begets trale. But, as I said a moment ago, Canada deliberately killed the scheme. Instead of adopting the trade policy of Great Britain, we adopted the American system of protection. We have modelied our tariff ifter the tariff of the American people, and, therefore, in England, the same laws which apply to American trade must necessarily apply to our trade. I am not of those who oppose it, though I never was an imperial ferlerationist, but I always looked with respect at the idea of imperial federation. Certainly there was grandeur in the ilea of uniting the colonies and the mother country into one grand body. I agree with Lord Roseberry that this system is not practicable. I have still a greater one than that. It is the destiny of the colonies to become nations, as it is the destiny of a child to become a man, and while no donbt the idea of separation from the mother land causes a pang in the heart of every oue, yet there is not a child who leaves his father's house who does not do so without a pang, if his heart is in the proper place. There is a grander idea yet. John Bright truly said that England is the living mother of nations, and we may yet hope to see

British communities dotting the earth's surface, which I hold to be a grander idea than that of welding together a gigantic British Empire on the face of the earth. For uy part, that is the view I favour. I say, as I declared in Boston-but the hon. gentleman did not quote that portion of my speech-that I should like to see a commercial alliance of all nations sprung from England. This is the policy I have favoured. But the fact remains, however, that our colonial citizenship is inferior and must be reformed. We on this side of the House proposes a reform. We propose a reform, in the wild realms of fancy, not to take place at an indefinite period in the future, bat we propose a remedy, immeliate and complete, the clothing of this inferior citizenship with power, which, if granted, would le of immense advantage to our plenary citizenship, which would be perfeet in its nature, immediate in its results, which would open new fields for Canatian ambition and would give us a station among foreign nations and meet the proper reguirements of this country. For, in the opinion of all-and I do not think there will be a dissenting roice on this point-what Camada wantsat thismoment is foreign markets. This young country must find somewhere a tiell for nur surplusenergies. We propose to the judgment of the House that our citizenship should be improved just so much as is necessary togiveusastanding amongforeign mations, which will facilitate our obtaining foreign markets. We do not propose to do away with British citizenship, but to remain within those limits, while at the same time we propose to improve and elevate our position as a colony. I was well aware even before the Minister of Finance spoke, that this idea that a colony shall have power to make commercial treaties always was a terror in the mimis of old-fashion Conservatives, but I did not know that the hon. gentleman was so much an old-fashioned Tory. I thought he had some elements of progress in his composition ; but he hats shown he has not, and that he stands just where his party was fifty years ago. We want to improve this citizenship. And why should we not: It was stated, that the power of making treaties is a sovereign power and it would not be compatilhe with our colonial dependence. I have no donlt, whatever, that the idea of vesting a colony with power of negotiating commercial treaties, is it marked departure from the old aceepted doctrine which prevailed in former times, respecting the relations between the parent state and the colony. But, we commenced to revolutionize those old doctrines of tifty years ago, when we obtained the power of self government. I claim that the power we seek to olitain to-day is simply an evolntion of the movement inaugurated fifty years ago. At all events-no, not at all events, hat surely-the power we claim to day is not so wide at departure from the old doctrines as was that power claimed and allowed fifty years ago. The octasiom demands that we should break away from the ohd rusty chains of parental rule, that we should strike out now a bolder course, that we should strike with enthusiasm for higher ground, as Columbus sailed away for lands unseen by himself but confident that beyond the mists, and beyond the limit of vision of his men, there were new and solid lands. This country is young and undeveloped; but I am glail to say, this country has a history. I once hearl the remark made by Sir John Macionald that the
history of Canada umder the French regime read like a romance, And everybody must allmit that this is true. There are few pares, whether in fiction or in history, or in reality, which are of more thrilling and absorbing interest than the pages which trace the history of Canada from the time that Jacques Cartier and the colonists of France sailed up the st. Lawrence with the flag of France at the mast head, until the French troops forever sailed away. The regime which followed was very different, in adrance exhibiting a series of successive leaps towards the development of colonial government on the lines of constitutional freedom, which had never leen seen before, never dreamed of before. When Canalat framed and obtained power of (iovermment by an executive responsible to the people of the colony and noi to the Government of the mother comutry, this was a new departure in the history of nations. This was a reform which filled with fear the sonls of all Conservatives and not at few Liberals. When Canada a few years afterwards at one fell swoop disposed of the feudal regime ly reclaiming the rights of the lamdlords, and paill them an indemnity based upon a judicial arbitration, this was it new departure in the history of the word : and, Sir, when Canada and the other British colonies were mited in a conferleration with the approval ami with the consent of the mother lame to form a nation, this wasalso a new departure in the history of the world. Again at the present day when we claim this power of negotiating our own treaties, this also was a new departure in the history of the world. Nodonlt it this moment, it excites alarm, as every sach movement excited alarm before the event, but it will he as other great movements have been, a cause of almiration when it is completed. There is not a comtry on the face of the earth with ever achieved its independence, except at the cost of blood and war and enmity with the parent state. I holl out to my fellowcomatrymen the inlea of independence, but whenever the day comes. it mast come by the consent of loth countries, and we shall continne to keep the good feeling and the gool-will of the mother land. If we are true to our record, we will again exhibit to the world the migue, the unprecedented example of a nation achieving its indepemdence by slow degrees, amd as maturally as the severing of the ripe fruit from the parent tree. Fifty years ago the powers of selfgovernment whicle were granted to us were aleg pate to our wants and regairements of that day, but now I say, we have alvanced in progress ind we must have langer powers. Our wants aml repuirements are no longer contined within the borters of our tervitories. We must have fields ahroal, we must have scope for our energy and enterprise. This is a principle which is not admitted by all in words, lut which is admitted by all in fact. What is the meaning for instance of the mumerons delegations which have been sent from this comutry to distant cointries, to Brazil, to the West Indies and to the United states: There was hut one object in view : It was to obtain a wider field for Canadian energy, it was to obtain markets for Canalian prolncts: and yet at the same time when we were sending in every direction delegations to negotiate treaties, we had not the power to negotiate these treaties. Conld there be a greater anomaly than that: We send delegations upon a mission which they
had not the power to perform. That is the reason, sir, ind that is the conclusion of the justification of the policy which we now adsance. The hon. Minister of Finance reproached me a moment ago, that I had stated at Boston that the Camadian people had commercial interests different from the British people. Sir, I said so at Boston, and I saty so now on the flow of this House. Will the hon. gentleman deny that the Canadian people have interests altogether at variance with the interests of the mother country? Why have we a different tariff if we have the same interests as the English people? Why have we not the sume policy as the Fagglish people of our interests are the same? Why have we alopted protection when the English people have adopted free trade? Why : It is hecause the fact must stare every man in the face that our interests are different and camot be served by the sanne tiscal policy. What is true of our internal policy is also true of our external relations. The hon. gentleman stated a moment ago that we hand the benefit of English diplomacy and the benetit of the treaties negotiated hy Eaglamd. Sir, we hand the benefit of treaties negotiaten by England, and at one time it was a bencfit when we hadalmost the same policy as England, hut the moment that we adopted a policy of protection what had been a benefit to us !ecame the reverse of a benefit. Take the case of the Belgium and the German treaties. These treaties were passed in 1862 and 1s6i\%. No complaint, so far as my memory goes, was ever made by the Canadian Govermment against these treaties until the year 1881 . From $1860^{-5}$ to 1881 , no complaints were made, lout in 187!, we hal ithopted it different tiscal policy, we had alopted protection and then we find that these treaties which had been negotiated with a free trade nation were no longer suited to the Canadian people, and forthwith we asked to be relieved of these treaties. We have been asking this for almest 10 years now withont any result whatever. Our High Commissioner made remonstrances, but they were not heded. The Canadian (iovermment made remonstrances, but they were not heedel, and last year Parliament adopted is petition to Her Majesty, at the very instance of the hon. gentleman opposite to be relieved from the effect of these treaties and he has not to thisday receivedan answer. I saly this just to show, Mr. speaker, that our interests are so much at variance with the interests of Creat Britain, that the time has come when we must ask the power to negotiate our own treaties and lecide for ourselves what is hest for us. The hon. gentleman has told us in a casual way, however, that if we adopted the power which is now clamed, we would be relieved of the services of British diphomacy. Is there a Canadian anywhere who would not hail with joy the day when we would be deprived of the services of British diplumacy: What has been British diplomaty to us, Sir. British diplomacy, so far as Canada is concerned, has been a record of failure, and of surrender and sacritice. British diplomacy has sacrificed our lake frontier. British diplomacy has sacrificed our Oregon territories. British diplomacy has allowed the State of Maine to indeut our own country. British diplomacy has sacrificed our Fenian claims, even though at that time the services of British diplomacy had a Canadian negotiator: It is well known, and I will repeat it, that I have no very great contidence in hon. gentlemen opposite, but I would rather have a

Mr. Laerier.

Camadian Tory than an English Liberal, for the negotiation of a treaty with a foreign country in the interest of Canada. Those gentlemen opposite are really too timid. They camot expect that (ireat Britain will always do their business. These great strapping young men cannot expect that they will always hang on by the skirts of the old parent. Let them be men and ask the power of men, and assume the duties of manhood. The Minister of Finance referred a moment ago to what I said at Boston. Sir, at Boston I said, as I have just stated, that the interests of Canada were different from the interests of Creat Britain and had to be treater separately. I said further at Boston that the interests of Canada should be dealt with by the Canadian people and not by Euglish diplomats. Now, Sir, in so saying I was perhaps it traitor in the eyes of hon. gentlenen opposite. But I must say with all candour that I saidi something more : I said that allegiance could not be the basis of trade. My hom. friend takes exception to that. He pretemis that allegiance ought to lee the basis of trade, that business is not to be the consideration, hat that the consideration is to be the bloond between the two countries. The hon, gentlenam no doubt would prefer an English shilling to a Sankee dollar: hat formy part I am differently constituted. I am ready any day, whether I am charged with anmexation or not, to take a Cakee: dollar in preference to an English shilling. That is the extent of my amexation. Of course hom. gentlemen opposite are too loyal to subserihe to any such false doctrine as this. The hon. gentleman states also that Mr. Farrer is the editor of the Gilole, and he concludes that I anamannexationist lecause Mr. Farrer is one. Sir, if I were an annexationist I would say so. I would not be so mean with myself as not to hoist my own colours. That is my feelinge as an honest man. I have again and again repeateci that the goal of my aspiration is the independence of Canadia, to see Camada in independent nation in due conrse of time. But it does not lie in the mouth of the hon. gentleman opposite to tell me that I am anamexationist because there happens to be amexationists in the ranks of my party. Do I accuse him of heing an amexationist becanse there are amexationists in his party"

An hom. Member. The Prime Minister.
Mr. LAURIER. The Prime Minister, an hon. gentleman says. At one time, when I silw that Mr. Farrer was an amexationist, I thonght of writing to the Glole, requesting his removal from the office : but it occurred to me that perhaps he was destined to become the Premier of Canadia and the lealer of the Conservative party. Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman stated that La Patrie was my organ, and that it was Rouge of the Rouges. Sir, I think, that those who know me know that I have been more Rouge in my younger days than I have been in later days. I do not claim to have been always of the same mind that 1 an to day. 1 have made some progress; I have altered my views; and I have no hesitation in stybing that there was a time in the hot days of my youth when I was more of a Rouge than I am to-day. But I an a Liberal of the English school, as I have stated again and again, and on this platform I stand.

Mr. FOSTER. What is that?
Mr. LINTER. You were a Liberal yourself nine years ago.
some hon. MEMBERS. Explain.
Mr. LAURIER. The hon. gentleman statel also that at Boston I had sidid that the conduct of (ireat Britain amd of Canada during the American civil war had been maworthy of British civilization. Sir, I would not have been guilty of making that statement in a foreign country if I had not made it again and again in my native land and even on the flow of this House. In the year 1ss9, 1 stated in the presence of the covermment what I stated in Boston, that in my estimation the conduct of Great Britain and the conduct of Gamada had heen unworthy of the civilization boih of direat Britain and of Camali. I stated the same thing at Briston-why: Berause the comluct of (canala had been the cause of the ahrogation of the treaty of 1N:54. Mr. Blaine had stated that the cause of the abrogation of that treaty was the fact that (amadia had heen mufriemdly to the Americans at that time. But I stated also that if such were the feelings of the (amalian people at one time, they were no longer their feelings. I thought it my duty to make that statement, and to add : Whenere Canadian commissioners go to Washington to negotiate a treaty, do not remember the olld sores. but wather look to the fact that you hate in us at the present time a brotherly and a friendly nation. I spoke at Bostom, Sir, aml why ? Becanse in my judgment it is most important that the most friemilly relations should exist hetween Camada and the United States. I statel at Bostom, what 1 repeat, that pat riotism does not rest upon hatred. I am a Comadian almeve all things, hut hecause I ama (analianabove all things, I want to he friendly with my neighhurs on the ather side of the line. Bo hom. gentemen opposite oppose this policy? Sir. from Crery consideration we ought to adopt the resolation mopsued by my hon. friend, and I hope it will he alopted. The hon. Dinister of Finamee has not forsoten that this motion has been male in this House before, and if he remembers the arguments mande on that oncasion by his colleague, the present hom. Ninister of Public Works, perhaps he will feel that after all there is some truth in the movement, and that it ought to receive some consideration of a more friemdly character than he has siven to it. I sity we must adopt this policy, becanse it is a duty to improve our citizenship; hecause in my juldment it is of the utmost consefuence to open new chamels to national activity, new and wider fields to national ambitions, new and higher aims to national enthusiasm. What isto-day, lask, the position of Canala: Whodoesnot concede that the system of stagnation and inaction in which the ciovernment are dwarting every proposition to satisfy national aspiration, is mining away the very basis of Confederation. Where is the mational spirit, the national enthusiasm which we ought to have? Where, I ask, is the pride of the Canalian mame: I vainly ask for it and seek for it through the length and brealth of this country. In every part, fron: ocean to ocean, I tind pride of race and creed, hut nowhere pride of the Canadian name, which ought to be supreme and paramount in the breast of every Canadian. The activity and energy of this young nation are frittered away in useless and even dangerons bickerings of race against race and creed against creed. Sir. for this fatal state of things there is but one remedy : it is to elevate the standard, to show to the young and
hopeful that there are nobler aims aml purposes, that Canada has a future, and towarts that future steadily to advance, with faith never waver. ing, with enthusiasm never flinching.

Mr.OBRIEN. Mr. speaker, it is with very great diftidence that I venture to say a word in reply to the hon. gentleman who has just spoken with that elongunce which we all admire, But which few of us can imitate. I wonh not venture to say a word had he mot devoted a large portion of his speeeh to the suljeet of imperial feleration. Now, I donot pretend to say that of all the members of this House who are members of the imperial federation League. 1 am the one hest qualified to mulertake a reply to the hom. gentlemam on that subject. There are other hom. members of this Homse. especially the hon. gentleman to whom the last speaker mate special reference, the hon. member for North simene (Mr. Mc(arthy), who, if present, would much hetter till that pusition than it is possilhe for me to do. But, sir, I would nut like it to wabroad to the people of this comutrs, who have heard so much on the sulject of imperial felleration, who have raken so great interest in it, and who I think $=0$ thoroughly aml wilely appreciate it, that after it was disconsed on that side of the Honse ats it hats been by the hom. gentleman whe has just spoken." some member of that association hewerer homble his prsition in the comntry or in this House. hats mit risen to say a word in its defence Sows, Sir, the hom. gentleman is fond of literary allusions, and I think I am not doing him an injustice when I compare him to one of the greatest characters in monlern fiction, Don Guixote. Dom puixote with all his pecentricities, was one of the noblest characters, and I think among the attributes saining him the highest applanse the hon. gentleman is not unlike him. But on the present oceasiom the hom. gentleman has done what Don Quixote did on a certain oceasion: he has set himself to tilting against a windmill. Now, although not afratid or unwilling to discuss the question of imperial federation. I should like to know by what process of ratiocination the hon. gentleman has arrived at the conclusion that the notion of the hon. member for Bothwell now hefore the House afforded a fitting and proper occasion for the discussion of that very importint sulject. As resards themotion of the hon. member for Bothwell, 1 think the answer of the hon. Ninister of Finance was as complete and as thorough an answer as it is possible for amy man to give. I only take exception to the speceh of the Minister of Finance in one particular, and that is that I think it unfortunate that in our delates it almost seems impossible for us to eliminate the persomal question: and had the hom. gentleman avoided what is the one blot in his speech, I think that not the slightest exception could be taken to his amswer to the hon. member for Bothwell, and I believe that the hon. gentleman who last spoke did not in one particularsucceed inmeeting theobjection which the Minister of Finance put forward. But with reference to imperial federation, the only subject on which I propose to say anything to-night. I would like to point out the vast difference there is between that proposal and that which the hon. gentleman holds out as the whima thule of the Canadian mation. In olden times, the proudest boast a man could utter was "Civis Romamus sum." In
montern times. the highest imbition and hope a man can hate is to say "I am a British sulject." Well, imprerial federationists, admit. of course as all must almit that the colonial condition must inevitable be a condition of thansition : they a dhit that the colomial condition in which we are is not as high a status as that of a British subject : that is to say, that while we have all the rights and privileges and are entitled to call oursedues british suljects, while there is nothing in the political or civil status of a British sulbject in any respect which we are not entitled to assume. set there are privileges and powers and mational respumsibilities in which we do mot at present share. But what the imperial federationists say is: we desire to share those privileges and those respmsibilities to the fullest extent, and in aceepting the privileges we are prepared to assume the responsithitite: : whereas the position of hon. gentlemen oppusite is this, that they are prepareal on give up ath the privileges which ittach to the position hut set are willing to ansme the responsihilities. They are prepared to lower the status of the people of this comatre ly cansing them to cease a lee British subifects. í inin glat that the hom. gentleman spoke of imperial federation in the respectful terme he dis. He could not fail, with his mind. to sarap. it he evilently does, the standere of the idea. hut he dwells on the impossinility of ever carrying it into effect. Now. 1 say. without fear of comtradiction, the course of history in this conintry shows that imperial feeleration. in some form or other, is every day coming neater and nearer. and that the day is nut far distant when the people. whether they like it or not, will be cempelled to take the question of imperial ferleration in some way into consideration and anhpt its principles, becanse in mo other way can they posibly continue to exist. Take an example at this moment. We have all seen a reference in the London T"mes to the Behring sea yuestion, in which it was asked: What do the people of England care ahout a few seals in the behring sea : What difference does it make whether they are caught be Canadians or Americans: Why should the people of dreat Britain he taved for the protection of Canadian interests in the Behring sea tisheries, when Canalians do not show us any favour in their markets, although, ours are open to them. That statement may have been put in unnecessarily strong language, language not pleasant to real, hut, nevertheless, who can deny the truth of the proposition, that Fnglam, in this case, is standing up not for any particular adsantage to her people, not for any commercial alvantage, hut for the honour of the British flay borne in those seas ly forty or tifty Ganatian tishermen. Is this a fit time to aise the guestion hrought before the House by the hom. nember for bothwell. when we know that the whole power of of England is standing at our back to protect us. not for any great imperial interest not for any special interest of her own. but lecanse a few (anadian fishermen tind it their interest to catch seal in the Behring sea unler the protection of the British flag? This is not a time to discuss this question, but is eminently the time when we should feel most deeply the adrantages we derive from imperial connection. The main difference between felerationists and those who look to the independence of Canada is this, that we seek to raise our status to the highest any man

Mr. O Bries.
in the comentry can occupy : and in seeking that status with all the rivileges that belong to it, we assert our remdiness to acept all the responsibilities. That is imperial ferleration in a mutshell. As to the trade guestion. I have omly to say this, that speaking for myself, and speaking for very many in thisHouse, I think. and in this comntry, the time has come, as foreshadowed hy the Finance Minister in his Budget speech the other day, when this country should alter its commercial relations with the mother country lay a relaction of tariff in all those speciallines in which we deal with the mother country: and I for one, differing in some respects with some of my friembs on this side, do not desire to approach this question in a spirit of hargain or sate. I do not wish to go to Fhyland and say: live us preference in your maket and we will give you a preference in ours. But I helieve it would be in the interests of the country to day to go to England of cur own spontianeons notion, and in dealing with our tariff let the people of Englamd umderistand that we appreciate the inmense imperial adrantages we may derive from the imperial eomnection. I leelieve that is the true and proper course for us to pursue. The hon. gentleman sitting lefind the hom. member who has just spoken has put a resolution to that effeet on the Paper. It is faulty, as 1 shall show when it come alf for discassion, but in its: main issue it is one in which I heartily agree : and 1 think the time will come when, with due regard for the finances of the comatry, we may show and in so doing take a further step in the direction of ferlemation. that hy lowering our tariff on British gonls. consistent with the meting of our own obligations, we shall be doing what will he of im. mense henefit, not only to the material hat to the political interests of the comatry. so far ats the National Policy is emermed, 1 sity this, that protection is not a thing to be desired for itself atome. 1 ann not a protectionist in the sense that it is a gend peopleshouh set up and worshipas they dof ree trade. I say that protection, in whatever shape you have it, is a means to an end. It was so devised in the first instance, and as soon as it has answered that emi. we can deal with it as we like. The hon. gentleman said something about the Camadian name, that the Canalian name was minown. The hom. gentleman must bes strangely bind to the signs of the times. He can hardly have looked back to the time of Confederation, becanse if hee hanl, he will nee that an enomons progress hats lreen made since that time under the name of Canalian. At the time of Confecteration, one or two provinces were absolutely hostile to the indea of confederation. I helieve inany of the prople of British Colmuhia scouted the idea of being called Canadians, and I think some Nova seotians, some of the colleagnes of the hom. gentleman or memhers of his party, if they had been comerted to the inleas he now adrocates, are recent converts, hat at the time of Confederation, although we were homind together by a constitutios, we were scattered provinces with scarcely any intercolonial trade or national sentiment. Is that the case to-diyy? Confederation is not so rery ohd, and the union which has been brought about between the diffierent provinces, not only in matters of trade hat also in matters of sentiment, is simply womlerful in view of the slort period which has elapsed. I do not think that any one, looking to the future and julging hy the past, has any reason for apprehen-
sion even if our present position continued to exist. The hon. gentleman's aspirations towards (;anadian nationality form one aspect of the question to which we are all bound to pay a great deal of respect and a great deal of consideration. We have three alternatives. I fully arlmit that we cannot always remain in our present position. A change will come whether we like it or not, but it is our duty so to guile the restinies of the country that, in spite of what we may say or do in this House, we should direct opinion in the way which is hest for our material, moral and political interests; and imperial feleration is adrocated as the best means of preventing the falling asunder of the Empire and the formation of a closer union, not by the breaking of the bundle of sticks and hringing the Eimpire back to a state of weakness, but by an idea so great that some people regard it as impossible because of its greatness, to make a complete union of all the parts of the Empire politically, commercially and otherwise. That there are difficulties in the way no one will deny, but that these difficulties can he overcome every one should helieve. Greater difficulties in the history of nations have been overcome time and again, and it is saying little for the honesty ant talent of the people of the British Empire to sity that, having such a great conmon object in view and having such an idea as one worthy of consummation, it would be impossible to tind means to carry it ont. Every day this view is yrowing nearer. The very fact which has been mentioned to-night that a Canarlian commissioner is united with a British ambassador in negotiating a treaty is a step towards imperial federation. What more can we expect than that our commissioner in England should be associated with a British ambassadior in different courts of Europe" We camot see exactly the way now, hat, as years go on. the path will be opened, the step will he taken, and 1 am as confident as that I stand on the floor of this House that, if the people of this country show that they desire imperial ferleration and support it as the people of England are supporting it, it will come about. Then, as to a trade federation, hon. gentlemen say it is impossible. They have not watched the signs of the times. They have not seen that the pressure of the tariffs in foreign countriesagainst Great Britain, in Germany, in France, in Africa, have made the people of England look to the colonies as the legitimate ontlet for their trate. When we look over the trade returns, as I have looked over them with a view to this subject, I find a remarkable fact which will probably come out in some further discussion, that, of those articles which we get from Fingland, we get almost none from the United States. There is almost an absolute line drawn between the articles we inport from England and those we import from the United States, and those which we import from the United States are articles which we ought to import from them and upon which we reguire protection because the countries are very much the same and their lines of manufacture run very much in the same direction as ours. We therefore reguire protection against the country which most closely competes with our manufacturer's. Looking at the present temper of a large portion of the English manufacturers, looking as they do to the colonies and especially to Canadi as the great outlet for their trade, I
think that one of the great obstacles to imperial federation is overcome. The question of the tariff is a very small matter in this regard. If we treat the country which gives us a free and open market as the country which it is our interest as well as our duty to trade with, one of the great obstacles to imperial federation will be overcome and the public feeling in Fngland today shows that it has been overcome to a large extent. As I statell before, I had great diffidence in addressing the House for the imperial federationists in the absence of those who were much better qualified to speak on the subject than I am, hut I repeat that great economic causes are working towards imperial feteration, and I have no doubt whatever, difficult as the path may be, it will be surmounted hefore many years are over.

Mr. DEVLIN. Before a rote is taken on this subject. I would like to read a word or two to the Finance Minister in regard to what he said tonight about a portion of the population with which I am allied to a certain extent. Sir Charles Tupper was invited to speak at a clinner in London, England. I am quoting from a report in the Cifizen of Tuesday, ith April, and I fimd that he said this:
" Mr. Pembroke Stephens, in his eloquent but too complimentary speech, has just told you that a quarter of a century ago, I was Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and liad taken a leading part in the confederation of British North Americau Provinces, and in binding them together by a great transcontinental line of railway. Let me say, that I owed that position to the support I obtained from Irishmen, and that in whatever I have been able to accomplish for my country I am deeply indebted to them, I need not say, therefore, how he:artily I sympathize with the godlike work of benerolence in which this society has been engaged for more than a hundred years, in aiding the destitute and opening up the pathway of knowledge to Irish children.

## Further on in the same speech he said:

"When I visited some of the most congested districts of that unhappy country, I could not but come to the conclusion that Irish poverty was at the hottom of Irish discontent, nor could I a void reflecting what change would be effected by trausferring these people from their wretched surroundings to the Dominion of Canada where we give 160 acres of the best agricultural land in the world to every emigrant of eighteen ycars of age.
"There is no country where Irishmen have been more successful in every walk of life as agriculturalists, machinists, tradesmen, contractors and merchants they have been signally successful, while they have adorned all the learned professions and reached the highest positionsin the States. They thus contribute to the national wealth, and at the same time to become loyal upholders of British institutions. The most discontented Irish emigrant finds himself in a country where no grievances could be found. He is his own landlord, enjoys the most complete Home Rule, and casily becomes independent. The result of all this has been shown in the recent elections in Canada, where Catholic and Protestant Irishmen have, with great unanimity stood shoulder to shoulder in sustaining the policy of British connections and no discrimination against lingland as opposed to a policy of free trade with the United States and the prospect of union at no distant day with that Republic."
No loubt Irishmen-because the hon. gentleman referred to them in his speech in a sneering manner -no doubt Irishmen throughout the country will have reason to feel complimented in view of the reference which he marle to them. He referred to them, I think, as a disturbing element in the United States and as the cause of the difficulties with which Figland meets when sheendeavours to bring about treaties of reciprocity. I do not recall the exact words which he uttered, but, nevertheless, there was a sneer in those words, and we know perfectly well that he was brave here to-night when
the people arainst whom he levelled his sneer were far away. It was a cowardly thing to do, and, Sir, I take it upon myself, to-night, to alefend those whom he attacked. I would recall to him the words uttered in the capital of Englandly his ows leater aml master. Nir Charles Tupper, pointing to the loyalty of the Irish people. Loyal they are in whatever conntry they may le settled : and if lecanse they were cast awiay from lrelamd on acconnt of the laws prevailing there, on account of pressure, on account of persecution. on account of tymany, and were hiren from that country into the United itates and fomml there a home, it is no Womler that they should le loyal to that home, loyal to the thas of that country, loyal to the interest of that country. Here they are loyal, ton, leoanme they have fomml the protection here that was denied them at home, and when the hon. onentleman sneers at those across the line, he snears at those who live here, amd who have that respect for our brethern across the line that one brother shoulal have for another.

House divinled on amemhnent (Mr. Mills, Bothwell):


Adimes.
Bain (Soulanges),
Baird,
Buker,
Barnard,
Bennett.
Bergeron,
Bergin,
Bowell,
Boyle,
Burnham,
Burne,
Cameron.
Cargill.
Carignan,
Carling,
Carpenter
Garon (Sir Adolphe),
Clereland,
Cochrane,
Cocklurn,
Mr. Devinc.
Yeas:
Mespiturs
Inmes.
handerkia,
langelier.
Liturier.
bivergue,
iderlue,
legris,
ILister,
Livingston.
Misedonald (Huron),
Menregor.
Weaillan (Huron),
Mc.Mallen,
lignamit,
Mills (Bothwell).
Monet.
Mulock,
Paterson (Brant),
Perry,
Rider.
Rinfret.
Ruwan,
sanbarn.
Scriver,
Semple.
somerrille,
sutherhund.
Faillancourt,
W:atson,
Welsh and
Iew- -
Nars:
Messieur:
Lathivière,
I,épine
Lippe,
Matdonald (King's),
Mactonald (Winnipeg),
Macdonell (Algoma),
Macdowall,
Me.Alister.
MeDonalr (Victoria),
Mclougala (Picton).
Mekay,
MeLean,
Melennan,
MeLeod,
McMillan (Vaudreuil),
Madill,
Mara,
Maszon,
Miller.
Moncrieff,
Montague,

Amendment negatived. Mills). riordon). have voted against the amendment. Supply.

Corbould,
Costigan,
Cryig,
Curran,
Daly,
Darin,
Denison,
Desanlniers
Desjardins (Hochelaga),
Desiardins (L'Islet),
Dewdney,
Dugas,
Dupont,
Dyer,
Earle,
Fairbairn.
Ferguson (Renfrew),
Foster,
Fréchette,
gillies.
Grandbois,
Haggart
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hughes,
Hutchils,
Ingrum,
Ives.
Joncas,
Kavibach,
hirkpatrick.
Langevin, (Sir Hector),
Northrup,
O'Brien,
Ouimet,
Patterson (Colchester),
Patterson (Huron),
Pelletier,
Pope,
Pridham,
Putnam,
Robillard,
Roome,
Rosamond.
Ross (Dundas),
Ross (Lisgar),
Ryckman,
Simard,
Skinner.
Smith (Ontario),
Sproule,
Stairs,
Stevenson,
Taylor.
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdiale,
Tupper,
Tyrwhitt,
Wallace.
White (Cardwell),
White (Shelburne),
Wilmot.
Wilson and
Wrod (Brok.kville).-1ヶю.

## Pains:

Minixterial.
Ommoxitiom.
Sir Richard Cartwright.
Mr. Corby,
Mr. Dickes,
Mr. Mills (Ammapolis),
Mr. Amyot.
Mr. Turcotte,

Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Flint.
Mr. Frémont,
Mr. Fauvel.

Mr. FLIST. I did not vote hecause I was pairel with the hon. member for Amapolis (Mr.

Mr. TAYLOR. The hon. nember for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) has not votel, neither have the hom. members for North Brace (Mr. McNeill), Victoria, B. C. (Mr. Prior). York. N.B. (Mr. Temple), West Northumberland (Mr. Guillet), St. John, N.B. (Mr. Hazen), and Vanconver Island (Mr.

Mr. DICKEY. I paired with the hom. member for Queen's, N.S. (Mr. Forbes), otherwise I would

Mr. MoNEILL. I may say, as my mame hat been mentioned, that I would have voted against the amemiment with very great pleasure.

## sUPPLY.

Honse again resolved itself into Conmittee of
Committee reported a resolution.

## ELECTION FOR NORTH PERTH.

Mr. Sleaker. I have the honour to inform the House that I have received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada a certified copy of the judgment of the said coirt in the election appeal for the Eleetoral District of the North Riding of the County of Perth, by which the appeal was allowed and judgment of the trial judges in the lower court leversed, and the election declared void. In conformity with chapter 9 , section 46 of the Revised Statutes. I have issued my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ of election for the said electoral district.

## REPORT.

Report of Militia and Defence.-(Mr. Bowell.)
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the Honse.
Motion agreed to ; and House adjourned at 12.15 a. II. (Fridiay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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\text { Friwhy, Sth April, } 1892 .
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The speater took the Chair at Three oclock.

## Prayers.

GFFICLAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES.
Mr. DEETARDINs (Hochelaga) presented the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates:
The Committee reeommend that Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, stenographer, of Lévis, Que., beappointed to fill the vacancy on the staff of the official Reporters caused by the death of Mr. F. R. Mareeau.

## FIRSTT READINGS.

Bill (No. (63) respecting the Pontiac Pacitic Iunction Railway Company.-(Mr. Murray.)
Bill (No. 64) respecting the Canada Atlantic Rail way Company.-(Mr. Taylor.)
Pill (No. 6.5) to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tumel and Bridge Company.--(Mr. Corlould.)

## REPORT.

Canadian Archives, by Douglas Brymner, Archivist, 1891.-(Mr. Carling.)

## THIRD READINT:

Bill (No. s) respecting aid by United States Wreckers in Canalian Witers. -(Mr. Bowell.)

## sUPPLY.

Mr. Foster moved that the Honse again resolve itself into Committee of Supply.
Mr. LAURIER. I will take this opportmity of asking information from the leader of the House with regard to two Bills, first of all the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which has been long on the Paper but has not yet been printed and distributed, and then as to the Rellistribution Bill. We are now in the sixth week of the session, and perhaps the hon. gentleman can tell us when we may expeet these measures.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. As to the Criminal Law bill, I introdnced it with a number of amendments, as I explained at the time, and the printing has not been completed, although the officers of the House and the officers of the Printing Burean hare done all they can to expedite it. I am informed that it will probably be ready for a second reading on Tueslay, and then I intend to propose its reference to a select committee, composed of a considerable number of the members of this House. As to the Redistribution Bill, I think it will be brought down very shortly after the Easter recess,
and the information which has been asked for will be ready hy that time, but, I fear, not before, although an ample staff has been engaged in preparing it.

Motion agreed to, and House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

## (In the Committee.)

## Department of the Interior. <br> $\$ 95,414$

Mr. FOSTER. When we were going through the Civil Government estimates, we allowed this item to stand until the report of the Committee of the Pricy Council was before the House. That has leen down for a considerable time, and has been discussed on the Supplementary Estimates, so I suppose there will be no objection to pass this item now.
Mr. McMULLEN. We want to have an explanation as 10 the increases in this department.
Mr. DEWDNEY. They are simply the statutory increases.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I understand that, when papers are moved for in this House, it has been the practice in the different departments, if there is but one paper of those moved for upon the file, on which there may be thirty or forty papers, to copy the whole file. This adds enornously to the expense though it may le to the advantage of those who have to do the work. It seems to me that is a practice which shonld he corrected.
Mr. DEWIDNEY. It is difficult sometimes to find out exactly what papers are required, and, if the Minister takes the respousibility of selecting he may not bring down the particular paper which is required.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). But if there are forty papers on the file and two are required to be brought down, the selection had better be made before than after the papers are brought down.
Mr. MeMullen. Is it the intention of the Department of the Interior to still keep on the force at Winnipeg that they have had in the past?
Mr. DEWDNEY. As the hon. gentleman kuows, the estimates in regard to the force at Winnipeg is not now before the House, but the vote I shall ask for this year is a trifle less than that which I asked for last year, but the force is virtually the stane.
Mr. McMullen. Can the hou. gentleman inform the committee whether the Civil Service Commission are about to make a report in regard to any material alterations in his department?
Mr. DEWDNEY. That would be impossible for me to say. I have only had a few moments' conversation with the chairman of thatCommission, who stated that he had been through my department and was astonished at the amount and variety of the work done there. He made no indication as to what he proposed to recommend in regard to it, and what remarks he did make were made in a casual way.
Mr. McMULLEN. Has the staff been increasing in the last few years?
Mr. DEWDNEY. No; since I have been here the staff in Winnipeg has renained about the same. The staff at headquarters has been decieasing. Within the last two years the cost has decreased
by $\$ 17,600$. This year there is a decrease of $\$ 3,600$, and last year there was a decrease of $\$ 14,0(0)$.
Mr. McMULLEN. I shouhl like to ask if the work now performed in the Interior Department is not considerahly less than it was three years ago:

Mr. DEWVNEX: On the contrary, I think the work has been constantly increasing, but the means we have taken to do the work has resulted in a decrease of the number of clerks. For instance, we have employed a large number of typewriters, which has immensely decreased the amount of clerical work, and that is one cause why we have been able to dispense with so many extra clerks. We have now had in hand for about six weeks: a phonograph, by which we hope to be able to decrease still further the number of officials, if that instrament works as successfully as it now promises to do.

Mr. MoMULLEN. The hon. gentleman has had in his department a man mamed Cross, who is not now in the department, I think. Who has taken his place?

Mr. DEWDNEI. Mr. Cross was a temporary clerk and was dispensed with. He was one of those who are represented in the decrease of $\$ 14,0 \mathrm{NH}$. No one has sacceeded him.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It seems to me, in looking over the expenses in comnection with the alifferent departments, that amongst them the Interior Department does not rank high for economy ; in fact, it would not be going too far to say that it takes a high place for extravagance. I think, in the year 1882-83, when they went clean mad in that department, and when certain statements were brought down by officers in the department showing that they were acting under the impression that the receipts from the lominion lands would be so large as to cover nearly all the expenses of the Government, they inaugurated a system of expenaliture which was consistent with their then expectations. Well, it was no use in those days talking about economy; nolrody talked about it, anyloody who did talk about it was laughed at. But there has been a growing disposition on both sides of the House, of late years, now that we are nearly at the length of our tether, tolop off useless extravagances in all the departments. I would call the attention of the head of that department to the fact, that while they launched out into this extravagant system in 1882-83, they have not yet applied the pruning-knife, there has been no retrenchment whatever. Now, everybody knows that the work in that department is not as large as it once was, nothing like it. I see the sales of land in the North-West are very, very small, not one-fifth, or one-tenth, part of what they were expected to be. The hon. gentleman told us, I think, last year or the year before, that he was enabled to reduce his staff somewhat, but I do not find-1 am not going through all the little items of expenditure-that there is any reduction. Take, for instance, the item of newspapers. You have two branches in that department, and you have $\$ 300$ paid for newspapers in one, and nearly $\$ 700$ in the other- $\$ 1,000$ for newspapers in the InteriorDepartment. Of course it is a very small sum, but it is indicative of the system which prevails in the department. I have gone through all the contingent accounts in the Auditor General's Report, and it
seems to me they are all on a par, there does not seem to be any desire to economise. A few years ago the House was shocked at the tremendous amount of travelling expenses which many employés of that department incurred, and which were paid out of the public expenditure. In that regard there is somewhat of an improvement, although I think there is rom for still more. But it cloes seem to me, when we compare the expenditure of that department to-day with what it was in $18-5$, and I think the hon. gentleman will admit there was nearly as much work being done as there is now, that it is out of all proportion, and evinces an absence of economy to be condemned. I think we have a right to expect something better from the hon. gentleman ; I think the scale to which the expenditure in that department was raised some years ago, when these extravagant expectations were inclulged in, should be reduced, not by lopping off a little cheeseparing here and there, but hy applying the pruningknife deep into this expenditure.

Mr. DEWDNEI. I can assure the hon. gentleman that the work in the clepartment has greatly increased, and that if there was any chance of reducing the staff still further I would le only too glad to do it : hecause I have made it my business to look into the matter and have emleavoured to make a reduction wherever possible, and I think I have done it to a great extent, net only in the cost, but in the number of the employes. Of course the Interior Department and the Govermment will he guiderl, to a great extent, ly the Report of the Civil Service Commission: and I shall be astonished if that Commission, after the very close examination they have made into our department-they have gone into every branch of it, and into every sub-branch-I shall he very much surprised if they report in the direction of cutting down the staff to any great extent. If they do it, and if they can show that we can make any further reduction in the number of employés, I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. FRASER. What proportion do the receipts bear to expenditure in your department?

Mr. DEWIDNEI. I think that will be hetter discussed on the main vote. I have not the information now, but I will have it then.

Mr. McMULLEN. I think the hon. gentleman has got a man named H. H. Turner in his department. I would like to know when Mr. Turner was appointed, what hissalary is, and what he is doing?

Mr. DEWDNEY. H. H. Turner wasappointed in 1885 or 1886 , I do not recollect which at the moment. He has been comnected with the Account ant's Branch as one of the assistant accomitants.

Mr. McMULLEN. Is the hon. gentleman able to say from his own personal knowledge that he is an efficient accountant, that he discharges his duty efficiently:

Mr. DEWINNEY. Ies, I understami he is a most able man; one of the most able clerks we have in the department.

Mr. McMULLEN. What was he doing before he was appointed to the department, and by whose influence was he put in there ?

Mr. DEIVDNEF. I understand that he was a school teacher somewhere in Ontario, but I do not know where.

Mr. Dewdeer.

Mr. McMULLEN. I have been informed that he was put in by the hon. nember for Leeds (Mr. Taylor), and that his abilities are of such a character that he has had a never-ending battle to keep him there. My impression is that Mr. Turner is getting a great deal more than he is able to eara. I observe that his salary was raised $\$ 50$ last year, and that he is now receiving $\$ 900$ annually. We can easily understand that a Government, either Iominion or Provincial, is subject to le pressed very strongly by those who have personal interests to serve, and friends to serve, to take people into the departments in order to provide for them. It is the duty of any Opposition, whether here or in the Provincial Legislature, to see that these men are not permitted to draw salaries for which the country receives little or nothing in return. I have some little inkling that this is one of these cases. This man was crowded through the doors of the Interior Department, and has leen kept there because there is a member of the Honse anxious to find him something to do.

Mr. DELVDNES. I only know that I found Mr. Turner in the department when I took charge of it, and that he had been in the department some years previous to that time. I do not know under what circumstances he enterel, but the member for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) stated in his place in this House some days ago that he was a friend of his and that he had known him several years. On every occasion when Mr. Turner's name has heen bronght up, he has received the very highest testimonials as to his competence and character.

Mr. McMULLEN. I hope the Commission on the Civil Service will recommend some means of preventing the crow ling of men into the departments. It is desirable that some change should be made in order that a whole lot of otficials whose services are not worth what the public pay for them should not be retained in the Civil Service until they are superannuated under the present law. I hope the Commission will bring in a recommendation that will relieve the Government of the day1 lo not blame hon. gentlemen opposite more than any other Government-from being bored in this way, and being almost compelled to admit unnecessary clerks into the Civil Service.

Mr. TAYLOR. The hon. gentleman has made a statement that he has been informed that Mr Turner is a very inefficient officer. I challenge that statement. I challeuge that hon. gentleman to produce a statement from Mr. Burgess, or from the chief accountant, or any other leading officer of the department, to that effect, for they will declare that the assertion is contrary to the fact, and that Mr. Turner is one of the most efficient men in the service. I make that statement here, and I will guarantee that every chief officer in the Department of the Interior will agree with what I say. Mr. Turner wasa school teacher before he was appointed to the department, and he has proved himself to be one of the best accommtants and one of the most efficient officers; and if the hon. geutleman has been informed, as he has intimated, to the contrary, all I can tell him is that his information is not correct, and that he did not get it from any officer of the department.

Mr. McMULLEN. The committee will notice that the hon. geintleman does not deny that he is
responsible for Mr. Turner having been placed in the department. Of course, if he were an efficient servant, it would be all right : but I have learned that Mr. Turner has been kept there by the persistent efforts of the memler for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) becsuse he is a personal friend, and a friend of his constituents. I merely cite this as an instance of the wrong manner in which officers are forced into the departments and remain there, and I hope the Civil Service Commission will suggest some methon to alter the entire system, and prevent the Dominion Government being compelled to retain officers in order to satisfy hon. members of the House.

Mr. CHARLTON. What number of agencies are established, and has the number been increased during the past year?

Mr. DEWDNET. Does the hom. gentlemau refer to land agencies in the North-West?

Mr. CHAPLTON. Land and timber agencies.
Mr. DEWDNET: The land agencies are the same as they have been for some years. There have been agencies established for the summer months at the Red Deer district, where one of the clerks of the Winnipeg office has heen detailed in order to assist settlers, who went in there in large numbers last year. There has been no increase of agencies, so far as my memory gres, during the last year or two. I have not made any new limd agencies since I came into office.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I wish to enguire from the Minister whether it is consistent with the views of the department, or is it a fact, that officers of the department are interested in mining and mineral lands in the North-West which come within the purview aul control of the department? If so, who are the officers? Has thie hon. gentleman's attention been called to this matter, and is he able to give any positive answer in regard to it?

Mr. DEWDNEY. I may say that up to a few hours ago I never heard any intimation that any of the officers of my department were interested in any way in public lands or in mines in the western country. But I did hear a few hours ago that an anonymous letter had been written to a member of this House stating that Mr. Burgess was interested in a silver mine in Keewatin. I do not believe there is a silver mine in Ketwatin, for I never heard of it. I can venture the assertion, on the responsibility of my position here, that Mr. Burgess is not, and never was, and I do not believe single otticer of my department is, or ever was, interested in mines in the North-West.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Since the hon. gentleman has mentioned the subject, I may say that I understand a number of prominent officers, speak. ing now merely from rumour that is current abroad, and that ought to be contradicted if not well founded-that the most prominent ofticers in the inside and outside services of the department are interested in coal and other lands lying between Calgary and Edmonton. The public believe, no doubt, that the statement is well founded. It is an equally well-foundel opinion that any such interest, if it exists, is incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties which these parties owe to the public service.

Mr. DEWDNEY. I think the hon. gentleman is quite right in bringing a matter of this kind to
the attention of the Honse, and I may say for myself that I have never heard the rumour that such is the case. If there is information on this subject obtainable I should be only too glad if it were brought to my attention, but I do not believe there is a single case of the kind. All the dealings by public servants in public lands since $I$ have been in charge of the department-and they have been only with respect to public lamds-have been cases where otficers have asked permission, which can he done under the Dominion Lauls Act, to purchase a piece of land in the public domain. There have heen one or two applications for small pieces of such land, but that is all. The matter referrell to ly the hon. gentleman has never heen brought to my attention. I have never hearl of the charge that a single ofticer of my department is interested, direatly or indirectly, in coal lands or timber lands.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I would like to ask the Minister further, for I do not think his explanation and denial cover the whole ground, whether, in the companies which have been formed in comnection with mining lanls letween Calgary and Elmonton, or in any timber limits, he knows that prominent officials in iis department are members of these companies:
Mr. DEIVDNEI: I have never heard of the slightest intimation that any one of my officials were in any way connected, either directly or indirectly, with any companies in (algary or EAmonton. or in any part of the North-West.
Mr. Paterson (Prant). What position loes Frank Nelson now ocenpy, and what salary loes he get :
Mr. DEWDNFY. He was reduced to $\mathrm{Sl}, 1(100$ a year, the minimum of his class.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). Is that the result of the investigation?

Mr. DELVDNEY. Yes.
Expenses in connection with Patent hocord..................................... 88 ,imio
Mr. McMULLEN. I see there is a very desirable reduction here. Will the Minister give some explanation of it ?
Mr. CARLING. The contract entered into some years ago has expired, and the work is now done by the Queen's Printer. We find ${ }^{\circ}$ we can do the work as efficiently as it was done under the contract and save $\$ 4,000$.
Mr. MomLlLeN. This bears out the contention which has been made from this side of the House for years past, that the price paid for issuing this record was exorbitant. Will the same number of copies le issued, notwithstamding the reduction of $\leqslant 4,0(0)$ :
Mr. CARLING. The same quantity is issued as before. One thousand copies were formerly printed, but it is now intended to print 2,50 , and to sell them if possible.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). Are there any fees received from sales of the latent hecord?
Mr. CARLING. In future we expect to make something out of it by selling copies in addition to those that are distributed free.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Is it sold to any one who desires to buy it?

Mr. Demdey.

Mr. CARLING. Anyone who wishes to become a subscriber at $\$ 2$ per annum can have it.

## Preparation of Criminal Statistics ..... $\$ 4,000$

Mr. Mcillellen. Who is in charge of this branch:

Mr. Carlingi. Mr. St. Denis, who was also head clerk of mortuary statistics, which we have done away with.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Is any information of a practical kind derived from the pullication of these statistics?
Mr. CARLING. I think so. They are published ammally in accordance with an Act of Parliament lirought in ly the late member for West Durham some years ago. The information is returned hy the clerks of the courts.

Mr. DAVIE: (P.E.I.) Are these statistics gathered from the cities alone or from the rural districts as well:

Mr. CARLING. They are ohtained from the clerks of the courts all over the Dominion, who are paid a fee for furnishing them:
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Do they appear in the hom. gentleman's report"

Mr. CARLIN(. No, in a separate document: an appendix to the report.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Do they cover summary convictions as well as indictable offences?

Mr. CaRLING: The information which has leen prepared for me states that the returns are received from clerks of the courts for indictable offences in one schedule and forsummary convictions in another, si being pain for each schedule and 5 cents for each name. There was expended last year altogether, $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 8 6}$.

Mr. FLINT. It has struck me, and I fancy it must have struck other members, that the work, much of which I believe is very valuable work, in connection with gathering these statistics, is not apprectated liy the public as it ought to be, and I think the department should invent some means for bringing this information more promptly and more frequently before the public. I very much fear that a large amount of the money and time spent in the preparation of these returns is, for most practical purposes, wasted. If bulletins were issued, say every two nonths, giving well digesterl statistics for the previous two months, and distributed to the press of the country, the information might le made useful to large numbers of persons who watch the course of affiars in criminal matters. We know that many societies, religinus and temperance organizations, and persons of a benevolent turn of mind, are constantly studying the question how the criminal classes may be reached, and watching the trend of criminal matters: and if these statistics could be presented more frequently and directly to the publie through the press, they wouk be of much more value thin they are.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice that the vote of 85,000 for health statistics is dropped this year. Are the Government not going to ask for any appropriation for that purpose ".
Mr. CARLING. No. We only voted $8 \mathbf{s}, 000$ to the end of the calendar year. We have not continued the collection of that information.

Vir. MoDONALD (Huron). I think that is a very wise decision, as the statistics were gathered only from certain points in the country, and were always inaccurate.

## Salaries-Military Branch and District Staff. <br> 312,401

Mr. McMULLEN. What is the present condition of the staff: Hare there been any changes, and is it intended to keep the staff up as it is at present?
Mr. BOWELL. There have been no changes made since I have leen in the lepartment. No provision has lreen made to fill up the vacancy which occurred during the year through the death of Brigate-Major Lewis, and there is no intention to fill the vacancy. My intention is to give this matter the closest possible attention as soon as I have the time, and I am under the impression I can, without affecting the efficiency of the staff or service, still further reduce it.

Mr. OBRIEN. There is one point in conmection with the staff which it would be well to bear in mind, and that is the advisalility of associating the hearls of the militia department as closely as prossible with the military schools of instruction. The experiment as carried on in Toronto has leen eminently successful, and it is to be hoper the system will bre pursued elsewhere. It is a systems which brings the staff of the school and the permanent corps much more in sympathy with each other.

Brigade Major:............................. 513 .50
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Is there a provision in the Act of Parliament enabling majors in the House to receive pay without violating that Act?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I remember bringing that very point up when the Bill was brought in by the hon. member for East lork, and it was amended so ats to allow officers to draw their pay and allowance while holding their seats in the Commons. It is the same rule which holds in the Imperial Parlianent.

> Ammunition. including artilleryammunition and manufacture of small arms ammunition at the Government Cartridge Factory, Quebec................ $\$ 50,000$

Mr. CHARLTON. Are the Giovernment engaged in the manufacture of small arms?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. No.
Mr. CHARLTON. What rifle is ased in the service?

Mr. DENISON. The whole force is armed with the Suider, hut there are a few Martini rifles in the country used mainly for practising for the annual matches.

Mr. CHARLTON. Is not the Sinider superseded in the English service and the continental states by more modern and better weapons?

Mr. BOWELL. No doubt about that. It is only a question of expense. If Parliament will give the department a sutficient sum to provide the militia with the improved firearm, I shall only be too glad to ohtain the latest improvement. The hon. gentleman is quite right in saying that the Snider has fallen to a great extent into disuse, particularly in the Imperial Army, but as we do not at present anticipate any difficulties with foreign
countries, our volunteers can learn their drill as well with the Snider as any other rifle.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Would it not be possible for the militia to obtain from the Imperial service the Martini rifles now superseded by a later weapon?

Mr. BOWFLL. I can scarcely see the propriety of taking for the Canadian ritte an arm that has been discarded hy the Imperial Parliament. If we are to have any, let us have the latest.

Mr. DENISON. Although the Suider is a very good rifle and stamls its work very well, it has been superseded by others and noticeably hy the Martini-Henry. But that has been superseded by a later weapon, the Lee-Burton, the new magazine rifle, and a very good one, I under:stand. It has been suggested by some riflemen in comection with the Rifle Association, that the Martini-Henry rifle should he purchased in place of the snider. It think that would be a very questionable policy to pursue in view of the fact that in the Imperial service they are considering the advisability of foing away with the Martini-Henry and taking up this new rifle. It would be proper for the Minister of Militia to have reports on these different rifles, and I hope he will place an item in the Supplementary Estimates, or at all events in the Estimates of next year, so that our militia will have a proper rifle in their hands instead of being armed as they are now with a rifle which is practically obsolete.

Mr. CHARLTON. I quite agree with the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Jenison) that, if we are to have a militia force, it should be an efficient one, and should be equipped with the hest modern arm. No doult it would involve a great deal of expense, but we ought to see that the volunteers of Canadia are supplied with the best small arms which are obtainalile. If we ever reguired to put our volunteers on antive service, we would find them equipped with an alequate weapon, and I think it would be an excellent idea for the Minister to olstain a report as to the efficiency of the various small arms, and to gather the information which we should have before deciding, if we do decide, to change the arm now in use. We have an excellent hooly of volunteer soldiers, and it would be a pity, if they were called into service, to send them into the field with an eruipment inferior to that of the foe whom they would be called upon to meet.

Mr. KIEKPATRICK. Theguestion of arming the volunteers with the lest riffe that can be proluced deserves the lest attention of the House and of the Government, and I hope the Minister of Militia will consider it his duty to look into this question. It will require the support of Parliament to enable him to deal with it properly. It will probably reguire the expentiture of $\$ 1,000,000$ to arm the militia of Canada with the improved weapon. There are fo,0MO to be armed at a cost of alout $\$ 20$ or $\$ 25$ apiece. We find that the MajorGeneral writes in the report which has leen submitted to Parliament :
"The arms throughout the rural militia are old and untrustrorthy, and,, moreover, they show considerable want of proper care."
When we have a report of that kind, it is criminal in us to keep these men armed with these rifies and expect them to do duty, in case of necessity, with such weapons. If the country cannot afford to provide the militia with modern rifles, we should dis-
band them altogether. We can expend theusauds amil millions of dollars on other matters, but, when the flower of the youth of our country may le called num to go to the frout, they shomld certainly have proper arms in their hands. Exery one knows that these rifies hare heen in the hamls of our militia for wer 30 years and they are old and unserviceable. When we send our riftemen to England on the Wimbledon or Bisley team, the Militia Department has to, issue the Martimi-Henry rifle to them for practice some weeks before. In a shore time that rifle will cease to le useful lecanse the colunteers in England will he served with the new magazine rifle. I hope the Minister of Militia will take this matter into his serious consideration.
Mr. CHARLTON. At all events, we shomhask the Minister of Militia to olitain information as to the expense and as to what arm we should adopt. It would be going too far for us to decide now what the expenditure should le, hecause we shombl wait until we have the information.
Mr. FRAsER. I think we shoulh move with a great deal of caution in this direction. We should hare a statement of the chameter of the varionsarms in use by the different armies of the world. It is a very striking thing to notice how few nations have adopted similar anms. Of comrse there may le mational prejudices in regard to that. In England itself millions have heen spent in getting first one kind of arm and then another. It would be ahmost folly for a new comuntry to invest $\$ 1$ (MW), (NK) in a kind of arm which in one or two years might be laid aside and in place of which we might have to get another. I camot conceive of a reason for such an expenditure muless we were in immediate danger, and were called upon as a nation to fight. What the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) says might cut two ways. One part of the report of the Major-lieneral is that the arms in use are old, and then he says that the men do not know how to deal with them and look aftep them. or that the officers lo not see that the men keep themin in proper state. I do not think that is the case, or, if it is, it should not exist. But. in a comitry like this, with men who go through their drill who are so much superior to those of any other comitry in the world, men who are not pressed into the service or brileel. the arms they use are of great importance. hut they would he able to change from the use of one arm to another with very little effort, so that we need not go to a very large outlay in order to get a new kind of arm which England may change very shortly. We onght to move very slowly in this matter.
Mr. HCGHEN. Concerning the item in the report of the Major -General as to the poor condition of the rifles in the armouries it must lee remembered that these were the rifles which were issued in 1866 and have been knocked alsont the brigade camps ever since. The sinider rifle belongs now to past history, hut I helieve that, if the Martini rifles were issued to the force in Canada, it would give great satisfaction. So far as the new rifle in use in the British Army is concerned, it is a debateable point whether that weapon will be a useful article ornot. In fact, so far as we have seen it tested in Canala it has not been successful. It throws a very fine bullet, but its range is not superior to that of the Martini. Henry rifle, and it is not so easily understood by the force in general. We tested it
here on the ranges at Ottawa, and the drop of the bullet was just as much, the elevation required was just as great, as it was for the Martini-Henry riffe, and if anything, a little more. The trajectory of the bullet was even more than that of the Martini. Henry rifle. However. I do not think it would le well to invest any large sum of money in the purchase of rifles at the present time, unless it is decided to adopt permanently one or other of these arms. I would recommend the appointment of a Commission to test the rifles and report at the next session of Parliament, or at some future time, as to which rifle would be the most suitable for the force in Camada. Concerning the item of ammunition. I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister of Militia. The rifte associations throughout the country find themselves called upon every year to pay large sums of money for ammmition for rifle practice. Through the kindhess and the courtesy, I may say, of the late Minister of Militia the members of the Rifte League were favourell last year, and the vear previonsly, with all the ammunition they requirel. That one act on the part of the late Minister of Militia, although it did not cost the country a very large sum of money. dill more to encourage rifle shoriting in Canada than almost any thing else that could he done. Now, if the Minister of Militia conld see his way clear to relluce the price of the ordinary ammunition used in rifte practice throughout Canala. I am satistied that as the Sinider rifle or the Martini-Henry makes a gool shot-lrecause a good shot with one rifle is a gool shot with another one-I am satistied that a very great impetus would be given to the force in Canada Therefore I respectfully suggest to the Minister of Militia the alvisability of reducing the price of ammunition to the rifle associations and hattalions for practice, in addition to the kindness already extended in giving free ammmition to the Rifle League. I would suggest placing a sum in the Estimates for that purpose, so that the volunteers of the cosuntry may gre ammunition at reasomabie rates.

Mr. CAsEY. I agree with most of what has fallen from my hon. friend who has just taken his seat. I have not had an opportunity yet of seeing the new rifle tested: my hon. friend says he has. But I have grave doubts in any case, even if the trajectory were lower than that of the Martini-Henry, whether a magazine rifle is the best kind of rifle with which to arm our volumteers, or to arm any military force. It has leen found in modern warfare that soldiers fire away their ammunition quite fast enough with the ordinary breech-loader. If they were trained shots and never fired except when they had something to fire at, and after taking deliberate aim, the risk of wasting ammunition would not lee so great. But no regment, not to speak of an army, can be composed of trained shots, and the result is that even with a breech-loader, there is a tremendous waste of ammunition. With a magazine rifle it would be ten times worse, because they woukl be saved the trouble of reloading between shots. Then, again, as to the destructive poser of the two rifles, I know from information that the new English riffe has a very small calibre and carries a very small bullet. I understand it was the idea of those who adopted that

Mr. Kiripatrick.
riffe, rather to wound than to kill, under the impression that a wounded man was a greater incombrance to his own side than a man whos was killed deal on the spot and required no further attention. That is hardly a humane riew of the subject, it seems to me, although it may le :ery proper from it military point of view, but I fancy that for sheer effectiveness no ritle has yet been incented that will do more work than the Mar-tini-Henry. The Martini-Henry is far from leing a perfect rifle, and the aloption of it in this case was a great mistake in many ways which are too technical to bring lefore the House at present. But at all events, it is an extremely effective rifle at a thonsaml yards, aml that is alont as far as you can see to aim at anything. The great point is as hetween these two rifles that a vast stock of Martini-Henry is atailable, many being perfectly new rifles, and others that have been very little used. They could be oltained at a comparatively low price. I think the estimate of the hon. memier from Frontenac (Mr. Kirk patrick), experienced as he is in rifle matters. is very high as applied to the arming of cur force with Martinis. I am satisfied we can get at full armament of Martinis now, as they have gone out of wise in the British army, and even among the volunters in England, for a very smalker figure than he mentions. They are deal stock, si I think they would le sold to Canalia at slaugh ter prices.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK. We do not want discarded ritles.

Mr. CAsty. But the hon. gentleman will remember that they have been held in stock in various depits thronghout Eagland ; there are vast stocks of Martinis perfectly new : they are now dead stock. We are now usini discarded sniders; we are using a great many oll converted Enfields, old gas pipes, that were converted by having a piece of the butt end cut off and the Snider bloek put in. Many of them have been in use 35 years. My hon. friend from (iuyshorough (Mr. Fraser) says that he understands from the report that the only ohjection the the present riffe is they are old and are not kept in gool repair. Age in a rifle, especially in a converted Eutield. implies that the rifle is wom ont and untit for use. These converted rifles. many of them, were usel for years with the old iron ramrol hauging up and down and smashing the grooves every time they were loaded and every time. they were iuspected. and we are using many of them yet, utterly unfit even for target practice, not to speak of using them in the fiell when a man's life may depend on the accuracy of the shooting. Now, the conclusion, to my mind, is that our present arm, as everymuly almits, is totally unfit to cope with moilern weapons, and that as there is an opportunity of getting a large quantity of Martinis at a very cheap rate from the British Government--not necessarily rifles that have been used and discarled, bat the surplus stock of a rifle that has gone out of fashion--we should purchase them for the use of our troops. I would notobject even to having rifles that had lreen used for a short time in the regular service, as they would be none the worst for two or three years use. The MartiniHenry has been trien in all climates and in all circunstances, and has been found to be a useful weapon. It has been triel from the soudan to dear knows where, and has been found to be practically
a very useful we:apon, a very easy weapon to handle, and a very goond weapon to shoot with. There is a defect in the stock that makes it rather inclined to hurt the man that fires it, but that is not a defect sufficient to anthorize us in rejecting them. I say it has been fomm to be a practical and useful weapon and successful even in the Sondan in checking those hordes of larbarians whom you could not check in any other way than by killing them off as fast as they came on. They seemed to le utterly devoid of fear, and it was necessary to kill a large number of them to stop their advance, or it was impossible to stop them at. all. The killing of the front ranks proluced no effect on thosebehind. Cnder thesecircumstances the Martini proved an excellent weapom. These are the only circumstances under which magazine rifles would prove valuable, when it is necessary to tire a large number of shots in rapid succession. But we have no sourlanese with whom to fight in Canada. The only possible enemy we may the called upon to meet have no weapons at all egual to the Martini in effective shooting, althongh they may have magazine rifles, which art capable of tiring a large number of shots in succession. However, mondern warfare has come down to twe a matter of sharp shooting at a distance, rather than killing of men by rapill shooting. Taking all these matters into, consideration, I must strongly urge on the Minister of Militia, who takes a real interest in the force, the desirability of applying to the Euglish Covernment and ohtaining the lowest price at which they will dispose of Martinis, which have been laid aside in consequence of the adrption of the new rifle. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) spoke of the desirahility of having it trial of new weapons. We need no trial as het ween the snider and the Martini, for everyboly haws the difference between those two rifles. As between the Martini and the Lee-Metford we do not need to make experiments; they have been made in the old country. and we need only apply to the authorities and obtain copies of the reports made on those two weapons. We need not follow their conclusions, but we can get all the information that has been collected. Even if it were proved that the Lee Metford is the most effective, there are very strong reasons against our allopting it. The first, is the cost involved, and the second, is the delay that would occur. A sufficient number have not yet leen made for the whole Pritish army. We should have to wait years before we conld obtain any for our volunteers and then a high price would be chargee, as it is a new and fashionable weapon. Some hon. gentlemen have said we should not alopt either the Martini or the new rifle, because looth of them will he out of fashion in a few years, and it would be necessary to get new weapons. I lo not see the force of that argument. We need not change our rifles every time the British Government changes its arms. If we obtain a rifle to suit our purposes we should keep it. If we were to wait until the ileal rifle was perfected, we should have to wait many years. We are aware that there is a large stock of Martini rittes available, which will be sold at very low prices, and these we know are good and efficient weapons, and weapons with which our volunteers are acquainted ; and if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, this conrse should be allopted, and a certain number of battalions should be armed
every year with this rifte until the whole militia : force possesses them.

Mr. PRIOR. As consimerable difference of opinion prevails anong hom. gentlemen connected with the militiat to-lay on this imatter. I think it is slesiralbie that every one comnected with the force shoull ex. press an opinion, and give the Minister of Militia a chance to form an idea as to what are the wishes of the militia force. I heartily agree with the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Obrien) and the hom. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) in what they say as to the Martini rifle. and also, no doubt. I would have agreed fully with the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. (asey) if I conlithave followed him, hat he became so scientific I coull not follow his remarks. I have no foubt in my mind that the volunteer force of Canala would he perfectly contented if the dovermment could see their way to arm them with the Martini-Henry rifle. It is a weajom coom enourh for the use of any wolunter. One alvantage that may le claimed for it is. that it is a splendid ritle for the rifte range. It is one uot easily put out of order. In this respect it does not resemble the new magazine rifle, which is not fitted to lee placed in the hands of men who are not thoroughly conversant with it. and who also have not tirst-class ammories in which to store them. It would he a great mistake if the fiovermment were persuaded to arm the Canadian force with the new mogazine rifle. It would be far letter if the Honse shouh see fit to grant the Minister of Militia a forod rouml sum of money for the purpose of drilling the whole force every year. If the voluntcers ollatined the Martini-Henry rifle as an arm, I am certain that not only would they le satistied, lont they would make as geopluse of that weapon as they could do with any other weapnin pat in their hathls.

Mr. DAVIE. (P.F.I.) I have not the know ledge to enalbe me to form an opinion of the sul,ject, and I do not propose to express one. But the fieneral's report on this matter is very clear. The fieneral complains that the Snider rifleand cathine with which the militia is armed is an olsolete weapon. He does not conplain so much, however, of it as a weapon as he does of the manner in which it has leeen used. $\mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{g}$ goes on to say :
"The Snider rifle and carbine. with which the militia is armed. is at the best an obsulete wespon, but in the condition in which it exists. in most of the regiments of the dition which it exists, in most of the regiments of the
Active Militia, it has,"no claim whatever to be clissed as an arm of precision,"
Then he goes on to say :
" For upwards of twenty years they have had the rough-
est possible usage."
He complains, not so much at the weapon, as he complains of the usage it has received at the hands of those into whose hands it has leen eatrusted. I suggest a remedy, which I have no doubt the Minister will take into consideration, and that is, that certain parties should have charge of the armouries, and be held responsible for the manner in which the rifles are kept. He points out that we have already a large stock of Martinis on hand. He continues:
" A considerable number of Martini-Henry rifles are in store, and it would appear desirable that these should be issued to the perrannent corps, and be gradually intro-
duced throughout the militial duced throughout the militia.
We have the statement of the General that the present rifles are obsolete, and have been ruined by
usage, and we have the statement that we have a comsiderable store of Martini which require to the issued. The dieneral calls attention in the following paragraph to a matter equally serious, the lack of proper equipment. He says:
*The equipment in use in the active militia is also obsulete in pattern, and a large probortion perished from age and severe usage. There is not a battation that could turn out in complete marching order on a given day. though many hare, at their own expense, provided some of the most necessars articles, Moreover the equipment dues not exist in store, which it would be necessary to issue in the erent of grave emergency. I have not inspected a single battalion in which the men's boutz would have stood one month's active service, or a regiment of caralry or battery of a rtillery. in which the saddlery and harness could be expected to bear a similar strain."
That is not a very siatisfactory report to receive after many millions have leen expenled luring the last lio vears on the Canadian militia. It isevident that this department reguires the attention of the new Minister. It is not creditable the depart ment that such a report shouh be mate. and we have the statement that we have not a single hattalion that comhlom out in complete marching order. ami if it did. it would le sol hally equipped it could mot last for more than a rlay or so. Then the $l$ ieneral goes on to report :
${ }^{4}$ In the matter of artillery material, the militia is very deficient. The eightcen field hatteries are armed with guns minich are still guen, but there is no reserve of guns, nor is there a ipare gun wheel to be had nearer than $W$ oolwich. of heary guns the Dominion dues not possess a single modern specimen. Of the armament handed orer by the Imperial ciovernment a larce perrion could not le: mounted, and a part could not he fired."
So it appears to me that what the denemal silys is this: We have an onsolete weapon in the hamds of the militia now. that weapem has lween spoiled ly careless amd band management. We have a very fair stock of Martini in store. and they should at once le issued to the permanent corps anil gradnally. intronluced into the militia force. That so far as the ergipment of the volunteers are concerned, it is sisgraceful. and so far as the artillery material is concerned. We are in a condition of alsolnte helplessness. The large part of the ammament handed over to us lis the Imperial diovernment cannot le fired. and a large portion camoot le monnted. The lieneral conclules with a remarkably lucid and fair summiog up of the cendition of the militia in Canada, without that amount of flattery which we tom often have heen supplied with. We have some plain, practical truths toll! us here. and I hope we will att upon then. The Major-General Commandine says:
"The elothing is fairly good in quality, but the system of issue is open to very great objection. It is complicated. expensive, and satisfies nobudy. I am of opimion that economy and efficiency would be better served were. annual allowances in money granted to city corps, to enable them to supply their own clothing, the responsibility for the strict inspection of such cinthing and of clothing accounts being fixed on the inspecting officers. In the case of rural corps, the complete issue of clothing should be made to coincide with the term of the men : serrice. viz., three years."
Of course upon that point I offer no opinion. as the militia officers who are here can say whether they agree with the General or not. However, he points out that the chief defect is not in the pirticular arms supplied in the militia but in their equipment and artillers.

Mr. HAZFN. I am soryy that the hon. member. for Elgin (Mr. Casey), whoadlressel the House, and who is himself, as weall know, an expert marksman,
didi not tell of hisown experience and what weapon he usel. at the time he dill the execution which we so often heard of during previous sessions and which wats also mentioned last session. I think that the hom. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) has struck the nial on the head in his remarks, and that it is utterly useless to make a large expenditure in supplying the militia of the country with betier arms until better provision is male for the cate of these arms. That matter is printed ont in fieneral Herbertis report, as real hy the hon. memlor for Cuetns. Any one who hats paid any attention w the subject knows that in very many of the comotry districts there is really mo care given to the arms: whereas in the cities they have goon armomies and hrill shedssupplied by the Govemment and altogether letter facilities for taking care of their arms. If the force were now armed with an expensive ritte, it would only lee a short time antil it was in the same state in which the Snider rifles are at the present day. It seems to me that lefore goon arms are provided, some neans shomhl he taken to provide an amony at the headquarters of every company in the conntry districts. ithd that some offocials shomid te detailed to make an inspection every year to see if they were kept in proper order, and could be utilized if wanten. Reference has leen mate to the fact that there are now in store in Canada some $1 \mathrm{l} . \mathrm{Wh}$ ) Martini rifles, and it would seem to me a sery proper thing that these $10,0 \mathrm{MN}$ ) ritles should he ristrihuted among the city corps where they wonld be taken care of in the armouries and drill sheds erected in different parts of the country. A comsiderable portion of the militiamen of the comutry would then be arneed with a rifle with which. when they gro to the ritte matches at Wimhertom. they have to shoot. It is an unquestionable disatrantage to Canalian militiamen to shoog at the matches in Canada during the season with the sinder rifle, which is the rifle with which, with a few exceptions, the lifferent competitions are shot : it puts our militiamen at a disadvantage when they go to the old country to find that the comperitions at Wimbledon are shot with a different weapon. These Martini rifles have heen in the militia stores for a long time and have not been userl. I would suggest to the Minister of Militia that it would he a proper thing to distribute them among the city corps so that some use might le mate of them.

Mr. HCOHEN. With reference to the suggestion of the hon member from st. John (Mr. Hazen), 1 must say that the rural corps would object to have city corps armed with a rifle which they would not be armed with also. The member for St. John complains that our volunteers have to compete in the old country with a rifle to which they are not accustomed, but I would remind him that as many members of the rural corps visit Wimbledon or Bisley as do members of the city corps. The sime objection which he points out to the Canadian volunteers competing in Wimbledon would exist as letween the city and the rural corps in Canala, if the weapons were different. We in the rural corps complain that altogether too much attention is paid to the city corps at the present time : not that we object to their privileges, but that we wish to be placed on the same footing. When the orders were issued to go to the front in

1885, the rural corps turned out in as short a time as did the city corps, and they did their work just as effectively in the North-West, although the men had not the opportunity of the sime training as their hrother volunteers in the city. However, the fault with these rifles is not lecause of the bad armouries through the comitry, but it is lecause they are injured in the camps. At the present time. When our men go out, twelve or fourteen are put in a tent, lying on the green swarl, often in the clay, when in camp, and during a rainy night, or when there is a heary dew, at times when the loysget up in the morning they find their rifles lying on the groumd. Solong as they are not supplied with a riffe rack in the tents, this ditficulty will he: met with, and the rifles will contimue to sustain damage. I would suggest to the Minister of Vilitia that he should procure rifle racks to fit around the tent pole, and I lelieve that they could be olitained at a very little cost. If this were done great help would be given to the men to preserve their rifles in good order. The Militia Department does not undertake to furnish the volunteers with boots, and I presume the men come into camp with whatever hoots they happen to use when working at home : so that if the Major(ieneral commanding the forces expects to find our volunteers furnished with military boots he evidently does not know how the boys in Camada are trained up.

An hon. MEMBFR. Nome of them would gobare fosted there.

Mr. HLGHES. Ves if necessary and they make very good soldiers at that. With reference to the lelts I may sity that many of our corps use the helts that were in vogue in the oll Crimean days. In the corps to which I belong we have a number of belts that we keep as part of our museum, and they have the lullet holes through them, placed there in the Crimea, and some of them are marked with the boodstains which the pipeclay camot take off. I would dran the attention of the Minister of Militia to the fact that the old cross-belt and pouch supplied to the corps at the present time is absolutely nseless, anl we, every year, face our Deputy Alju-tant-(ieneral wearing this old archaic antedilurian cross-belt. io far as the corps to which I belong is concerned we never bring them to camp, and it subjects us to an annual roisting, but we pay no attention to it lecause the cross-belt is absolutely useless. I agree with the Major-General that some change should be made in that species of outfit. If we had good rifles and good belts, we would be more comfortable.

An hon. MEMBER. You do not mind resting.
Mr. HUGHES. Not a particle. What we go in for is efficiency with confort.

## An hon. MEMBER. Hear.

Mr. HUGHES. All I have to say is that the battalion which I belong to has a record.

Mr. FRANER. There is a feature of this subject which is somewhat more serious than I thought at first. Afer listening to the hon. member for Queen's, and reading what the highest military authority we have has to say about us, I am not just as vain of our prancing soldiers as I was a few hours ago. I hope this debate will not go abroad, or, if it does, we may be attacked by some little bantling South American Republic. I do think
that a great deal of money has heen expended to no purpose, if what we heard is true. What have we heen expending this money for: Has it heen really to lay the foumdations of a regular army which would ite a a ailable in case of war. or has it lreen rather for holiday purposes: Have we been serions in our military administration. from the highest otticial down to the lowest 1 know that the men who drill are ready to do their duty. and I would at once give my voice and vote in what the hon. member for simece has said, that there should le ne, distinctions. If this comery should ever have to fight, which I do not believe it will, the fighting will have to be done lig the country lons: there is no doult alout that. they have hat to do it at all times. But, situated as we are. I think we shall not lee called upon to do very much fighting. I think the day of fighting. on this continent at least, except some petty skirmishes in the south American Republics, has gome ly.

An hon. MENBER. What alont the Indians:
Mr. FRASER. I think we have plenty of men wh look after them now, and if they are treated well he the (ioveroment we have not much to fear from them. When we consider the history of the Indians of Canala as compared with that of the Cnited States, 1 ant not afraid of trusting our Indians so long as we treat them well and have an honest administration of Indian affairs. I suppose sometimes it has not breen any too honest, but as honest even as we have it, there is no fear of our Indians. The Major 6 enerals report shows that we have been expending money too freely in the past, but I know that the eagle eye of the Vimister of $1{ }^{\prime}$ ar will look after matters so well that it will not be expenied so lavishly in the future. Whatever we do let it be permanent, not that everybody can be drilled, but if we are going to spend $\leqslant 1,3(x),(0) 0$ every year. let us have something for it that is going to, stand for more than a month in case of a brush. Now, I regret that the brave son of Mars who has just sat dowu has laid aside everything in the way of discipline. Why. discipline, I thought, was the tirst. the last. the lying duty of the soldier. do not think lie ought to have said what he did, knowing that no English soldier was ever heard to siy that such and such did not suit him because it was not comfortable: but his glory has always lreen his obelience. Even if required to appear in a panoply of steel on a July day, he was lound to appear, because as an English soldier it is a matter of very little importance whether he is confortable or not, for the first principle of all soldiers is obedience. So far as our militia in Nora Scotia are concerved, I have not heard mauy complaints. I was prepared to do manful service when I belonged to them, but now that I have passed that age when I cannot loe called upon except as a reserve, I do not know so much about the force ; but this report would seem to indicate that our money has not been spent as well as it might be in giving us results that would be of inmediate benefit. It should be expended so that at a given emergency, not months or years hereafter, but even if a war cloud should burst with the suddenness of a summer shower, we would be ready. I have the greatest possible hope that the Miitia Department as it is now managed will bring about such results as will enable us to sleep all the
more peacefully, knowing that there is a hame at the helm that will make our men obey oriers rather than make them comfortable.
Mr. BoWELL. The disenssion to day has been conducted in a manner that will be protitable to the country as well as to the department. The suggestion first thrown out by the hon. member for Guyslorough has a great deal of force in it. There is a constant change of ams in England and in other parts of the world. and it would entail on this country a very heaty expense to be continnally changing in the same way. If there were a prob-. ability of any difiticulties arising that would require a large onthay to secure the hest arms pussible to place in the lands of our volunteers, I have nodoubt the Parliament of Canada would tote it. The hon. member for North Norfolk made a remark which I suppose would suggest itself to any practical mind. that is, that as new improvements are made in arms. we should obtain samples of them in order to test their quality: and to ascertain whether they arefittelf for use in thiscountry. That has lecern done. The latest improvement is that of the Lee-Metford. We have 2.5 in store marked No. I. Since the test of that particular arm in Englam, it has been improved further, and there is now the Lee-Metford No. 2 , which has been spoken of very highly hy military authorities in Fagland, and we have sent for one or two of them in order to ascertain their quality as compared with the No. 1. So we have not neglected the suggestion made ly the hon. member for North Norfolk. The hon. member for Frontenac stated very truly that it wonld cost a very large amount of money to supply the whole force with that arm, even supposing it were proved to be the best in existence, and one that would likely he continued in the service of the British army. At $\$ 20$ each this arm for $20.0(\mathrm{KM})$ men, the number drilled ammally. woulde osi $\$ 4(n),(14 n)$, plus the expense in bringing the rifles leare. Now.if you arm the whole force of about $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 ( 0 )}$, that would involve an outlay of nearly $\$ 1,(\mathrm{KX}),(\mathrm{ONO}$.

Mr. CASEY. That inchules cavalry and ar. tillery:

Mr. BOWELL. Yes the artillery would alsohave to be supplied with the best arms, and we would require to have a surplus on band to replace those which would be injured, as suggested ly the hon. member for North Victoria. Then, in another year or two, there would probably be another invention which wrould supersede the present latest improvement. The distance from (anada to England to-day and the facilities for reaching the English armouries and getting supplies are not so great that we could not afford the delay in getting what we would require, should any difficulties arise, and in the meantime do with what we have. No complaint was made with reference to the arms of our volunteers during the North-West trouble. These arms did good service, but, of course. that is no reason why we should not have a better kind if procurable. I agree with the hon. memker for Guysborough when he said he had no fear of the Indians. I interjected the remark. whether he heard it or not, I do not know, that if the Indians are let alone by the agitators, who expect to make money out of difficulties, we need fear no trouble from them, as their treatment by Canada ever since the revolution and since the war of 1812 has been

Mr. Fraser.
such that they have no reason to feel otherwise than well disposed towards us.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Convert them into police.
Mr. BOWELL. The time may come when they can le utilized in that way just as well as the Mohawks have leen in Ontario and other trites in Quebec in defencing the conntry. Should such occasion arise, I hope the Indians will be in such a state that they can be utilized as white men. As far as the appropriations placed at the disposal of the department will permit, I would be only too happy to carry out the suggestions of hon. gentlemen, especially with regard to the issue of free ammunition. That has been already done by my predecessor so far as the Rifle League is concerned, and ought to be carried out to the fullest extent possible consistent with the money at the disposal of the covernment. The hon. member for ciuyslmough answered himself, if it be not paradoxical tosay so, for his secondspeech wasa reply to his first. He pointed out that in England a vastamount of money, which might be termed squandered, had breen expended in replacing the arms in the hands of the soldiers by others, owing to their deterionation through want of proper care: and it will be easily understood that in a country like Canada, with rural and city battalions extending over 3,000 or 4,000 miles in length. we could scarcely expect. with the small amount given to those who have to take care of the arms, that the utmost care desirable could be taken of them. I notice in the Gienerals report that among the other practical suggestions he has made, this is one. It is not a new suggestion, but one which I remember being made when I was in the force and on that side of the House, and that is some time ago. He says:
" The only system muder which proper reare can be insured is that now existing in the militia of the Uni ted Kingdom where the caretakers are part of the permanent paid staff of the militia regiments and are amenable to military discipline.
If we have what may be termed an armoury sergeant whose duties shall lee in certain districts to devote his whole time and attention to constant weekly and monthly inspection of arms, and see that they are properly kept, the deterioration in their value would not be nearly so great as it is. Many of the suggestions made by the fieneral are, to my mind, of the most practical character, and so far as pos: sible I shall endeavour to carry them out. The hon. member for Queen's. when he made his remarks, had not reflected on the fact that in the active force boots and underclothing are not furnished by the department. These corps turn out with such boots as they have, but if they were ordered on regular service, as during the case of the North-West rebellion, the Government would supply them with boots of a heavy, strong character which are or should be kept in stock. I am afraid the hon. gentleman was thinking rather of the regular force where, as in Fingland and other places, there is a standing army, or perhaps the permanent force in Canada to which regulation hroots are supplied. I do not know that there are any other points to which I need call the attention of the committee. I canonly say that the debate has been of a character that will not be forgotten by myself while at the head of the department, and anything that can be done within the means placed at my disposal to make the volunteers more effective and comfortable, shall be done. The hon. member for Guyslorough indulged in a
little ladinage over the use of the word "comfortable " by the hon. member for. North Victoria. I can tell hime this, that in my experience on the frontier, where I was fomr or tive months on one occasion in active service. I foum that the lest possible way to insure discipline on the part of volunteers and make them nost effective, was never to forget to look after their comforts and wellleing.

Mr. SUTHERLANO. It isto $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{se}}$ regretted that the report of the departurent was not lirought down earlier so that we could have had the opportunity of lorking into it lefore lreing asked to vote these estimates. This shows the injustice of going on with the estimates before the reports are brought down. However, I am pleasel to know that we have a dieneral who has submitted a report of a practical nature. It is certainly an ahle report. and one which I have no deulit will be of great value to the volunteer force. Any member of this House who has paid any attention to this matter in the past will not le surprised at many of the clanses, when they remember the debates which have takeu place on the militio tstimates during past sessions aml the great leal of adivice offered to the then Minister of the lepartment by members on hoth sides of the HouseI hope, now chat we have a new Minister of Militia. he will pay some attention aml give some consibleration to the suggestions which are made by those who take an interest in cur volunteer force. I do not at present intend to take up the time by repeating the suggestions which have been made ly members who have spoken. I may say, howeverthat I agree that it is desirati,le that there should be a change in the arms. The Martini-Henry should be farmished. not as the hom, member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) has suggestell, only to city beattalions, but to the rural hattalions ats well. I believe the volunteers who have taken part at Wimbledon in the past have mostly come from the rural battalions, and it would show a larger proportion for the rural battalions if they hat the same opportunities which are given to the hattalions in cities. I do mot think the department should discriminate between lattalions inside or ontside of a city. In a city, they have many alrantages which rural hattalions camot have. I do not agree with the suggestion of the Minister of Militia as to the appointment of an inspector at a salary to inspect the arms and the clothing of the militia. We have now a gool system of inspection. but wee have not the proper means of keeping our equipment in proper shape. Attention has been called again and again to the insutficiency of the equipment. and it is not altogether due to the fact that the Minister had not plenty of mouey at his command to carry out, not possilly radical changes, lut enough money to increase the appropriation for the different corps in regard to these matters which we have se frefuently brought before the House, but which have not been carried out, not for want of means but for want of administration. In many cases, we have known where articles in comnection with the colunteer force were in store at Ottawa and other places when they should have been furnished to the force. The hon. member fos Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) has often pointed out to the (iovernment and to the Minister of Militia how improvements could be male, and he has been
sustained by menhers of this House. I hare felt for a long time that it was useless to make any representation in regard to the militia, as these matters were never considered. I only hope that now, when representations are mate. they will receive consideration from the new. Ninister. I am satisfied that the present appopriation for the militia could sutfice to greatly improve the condition of the solunteers to-lay in regatel to their better equipment, and that they could have many of the comforts which have been spoken of from the appropriation which we now have.

Mr. FRASLR 1 desire to correct a misappre hension. What I sail uas that the history of the Fnglish army showed that immense sums of money hal been spent in purchasing arms which had to be lad aside. That would mot apply at all to our expenditures from year to year. A very small
 militia is spent on the purchase of ams. Then, as to the comfort, I did not pretemd that soldiers should not have every comfort. lint I said that a soldier should mot eonsider the dothing which is most comfortable, hat should consider simply what is servel to him according to the regulations. I agree with the hon. gentleman that a soldier who is comfortable and well fed will do hetter in the field than one who is not. It was mot in regard to his comfort that I spoke, hat simply in regatel to che expenditure.

Mr. Bow ELI. I supposte the hom. gentleman thinks that a soldier shouhd be well ferl. well clothed and allowed to gramble as much he likes.

Mr. FRANER. A soldier is not allowed to grumble.

Mr. HUGHFs. I'am glan the hom. member for Guyshorough ( $\mathrm{M}_{2}$. Fraser) agrees with me that it is necessary to have the soldiers comfortable.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I would call attention to a very important paragraph in the report of the Major-deneral, and it is a report that I think we have every reason to he thankful for. It is an able, thorough an:l fearless report. He calls attention to a matter to which the doremment ought to give their attention. It is in reference to the disturl. ances in Hull. He said:
"The companies emploved at Hull included in their ranks numerous emplave of the Government departments at Ottawa. These gentlemen hare been placed in a most painful dilemma. Had they failed to obey the order summoning them to militia duty they would have been liable to heary nenalties under the Militia Act. Having sacrificed personal comfort to pertorm their militia duty. they have been deprived, mader the Civil Service Act, of their salaries for the dase they were absent on that duts."
I do not think that is right. If any employer of labour outside docked the pay of his clerk for the day he was on duty in the militia, there wonld be an outery against him, and I think the Govemment ought to have some provision for these men. Then there has been a great ontery in the force as to not having the whole force drilled each year. On that subject the Major-General says:
" Under the system hitherto followed, no data are available on whieh to buse a trustworthy estimate of the cost incidental to the training of the rural militia, but it is my belief that a considerably larger toree could be annually trained than has hitherto been the case, without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I am not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure, I am satistied that in the past, the results obtained in the militia training have not been commenfurate with the expenditure.

He also saty:
A further cause of considerable unnecessary expense is the manner in which the sites of district camps are annaally changed.
I chink it is most reprehensible to change the camps from place to place.

## An hon. MF.MBER. Kingston.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I do not say that Kingston should be the place, but I think the place should be fixed and there shond he some expentiture made which would last and be sufficient for some time. Again, the Major-(ieneralsays:
"The remarks attached to Appendix F show, in men and miles. the amome of unnecessary transport, besides other disadrantages involved this year by this practice. A very, simple calculation will suffice to show its costliness."
1 hope the attention of the Minister of Militia will be given to this, and that he will see that more economy will be effected and a larger number of men will be drilled if a different system is inlopted.

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry that these reports are not pit into our hands earlier because we have ant harl anopportunity to read them, and this is the first time that 1 have seen the report. It appears to me to be an extraordinary thing that any head of a department wonld take such a course with the men under his charge. It seems to me someWhat similar to the course which was taken in regard to some of our force which turned out on the Niagara frontier in IN66. After they came back, some of their employers objected to the men belonging to the force ami, while they took this course after their return, at the time they went they conlld do nothing too much for them. They haded uy trains with hiscuits and other things which they did not want, but afterwamds they objected to their helonging to the militia, and how can you expect that ordinary citizens will not object to that when you find the liovermment of Camalat objecting to their employes belonging to the militia force:

Mr. BOWELL. I wish to make a remark or two with reference to the points raised liy the hon. member for Frontenac. When my attention wats called to the fact that the volunteers who were in the Civil service, were called out to suppress the difticulties in Hull, han not been paid, I instructed the Deputy to prepare a list in order that I might lay it hefore my colleagues with a view to placing it in the Supplementary Estimates and asking Parhament to rote it. The complaint of the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison) is not at all to the point. The heads of the departments in which these volmuteers were employed, have no control over that matter. It is an Act of Parliament for which the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) is just as much responsible as is the head of the department ; that Act makes special provision that the employes in the department, not on the permanent staff, shall not be paid when absent from duty, and it is the Auditor General, who is the officer of this House and not of the Government, who refused to pay it. The heads of departments would willingly have paid it if they had had power to do so mider the law. I do not think that the sum amounts to $\$ 20$ all told, and I have no doubt that this House will readily vote the sum when the estimate is placed before them. In reference to the fucstion of camps, I have given that subject some
little attention, and will consiler it further, and then decide whether it would be wise to continue the system which has prevailed in the past, of moving camps to different sections of the country therehy absorhing a large amount of the vote for paying transport of the material and passengers' fare, or whether it would not be better to have stated places in the country at which these camps should meet. I have been looking into the matter and I find that in one camp the expense attending each man was two-thirds of the full amount of the pay of each man; in other words, we drill them 12 days at a cost of $\$ 12$, and in some cases transport costs as high as 50 per cent, 63: per cent. and even $7 \overline{7}$ per cent of that sum. I tind no fault with any one who has alvocated that system in the past. The members of Parliament are more responsible for it than the heal of the department. He is constantly importumedand already in my experience I begin to feel some of the pressure myself-to have the camps moved into all sections of the comntry, into some corner or other. That is a matter that will receive the attention of the department and of the Govermment. If it is thought advisable, in order to popularize the force, to spend this extra amount in taking the camps to different sections of the country, why we will continue to do so. If it is thought better that there shall be, as there is in England, regular and stated places in which the volunteers meet to perform their camp drill, we will also enteavour to carry out that system. I may state to those volumteer oflicers who are present, and to the other hon. members, that at present my opinion is in favour of centralizing these camps as much as possible and to place them in such localities as will minimize, as much as possible, the expenditure that is reguired to take them from one section of the country to the other. Those who have an acquaintance with the service know very well that once you have a stated place for the camps to meet, grounds are provided that will last from one year to another, and hence it is not necessary to expend the same amount of money as would be needed in a new place where you wished to take the troops.

Mr. CASES. I am glad to hear from the tone of the remarks of the Minister of Militia that he is attempting to follow out in his new department the course which he followed in his old department, that of attending closely to the business of that department. I feel bound to pay him the compliment, that in his own capacity he understands the business of his department. I think he shows signs of attempting to master this one with equal thoroughness. I am glad to hear what he says about the permanency of camps. I have several reasons for taking an interest in this matter. Last summer a military camp was formed for the first time in St. Thomas, in the county of East Elgin, in which it was then expected and pretty well known, that an election must shortly take place. The formation of that camp involved the expenditure of a lot of money amongst the citizens of St. Thomas, and was one of the chief arguments in favour of my hon. friend who is now the member for East Figin (Mr. Ingram).

Mr. BOWELL. If that will be the effect everywhere, I an afraid you will nersuade me against my better judgment.

Mr. CASEY. Nir, I do not charge my hon. friend with instituting a systematic plan of dragooning voters in this fashion by quartering soldiers upon them. I do not think his policy will result in such an extreme measure, especially after the statements he has made to-day. But this camp was avowedly brought to St. Thomas in the interest of the hon. member for East Elgin. He made capital out of it, and so did his friends. I am glad to see that the Gencral condemns the whole transaction. He says in his note on the St. Thomas camp :
"Grounds wholly unsuitable for a camp. 1,386 officers and men, and 56 horses, besides the whole of the tents, blankets an! camp equipment conveyed 40 miles further than was necessary.
I. H.,
Maj. Gen."

In regard to the camp at Belleville, he remarks :

$$
\text { "No rifle range available with safety. } \because \mathrm{I}_{:} \text {H., Maj.-Gcn." }
$$

In regard to the camp at Farnham he states:
" 792 officers and men, and 155 horses, carried 55 miles further than was neoessary. Tents and camp equipment likewise transported about 60 miles unnecessarily.
". Maj. . Gen."
But the worst of all is the Rimouski camp :
" 698 officers and men, 14 horses and all tents and camp equipment transported $4(k)$ miles further than was necessary, from a good site to a bad one.
I. I . H .
"Mag.-Gen."
I am glat, as my hon. friend beside me (Mr. Sutherland) has said already, that the General conderms this thing altogether. When the attention of the department is called to this, it should be put straight. A great many of these suggestions might he adopted with profit. I hope, after what has fallen from Minister of Militia and the member for Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) and the member for Toronto (Mr. Denison), that we have seen the last of this system of dragooning, as I may call it, of cuartering camps here and there for election purposes. The General's suggestion should be carried out, that perminent accommodiation should be provided at the most convenient points for collecting troops in that division, without regard to the political effect. I mean to say that the camps should be permanently fixed there. Now, I regret that I have had only time to skim over this report, lout I find that the General urges the same point that has been urged hy several hon. members, namely, that the Martini should be substituted for the Sinder, and that the substitution shoula be gradual. The General says:
"The Snider riffe and carbine, with which the militiat is armed. is at the best an obsolete weapon, but in the condition in which it exists, in most of the regiments of the active militia, it has no claim whatever to be classed as an arm of preoision. A large number are of the earliest mark of converted Enfield rifles."
Which means ahout 27 or 28 years since they were converted, and no one knows how long they have been in service as muzale loading Enfields before then.
"For upwards of 20 years their sights and rifling have been completely worn out. It is no exaggeration to say that in many cases the smooth bore musket would be the best arm."
For upwards of 20 years they have been subjected to such nsage as they appear to have had in North Victoria. However, I do not think I have ever been in any camp where rifles were laid around on
the grass inside the tents. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) stagests the introduction of a cheap rack to put around the tent pole. When I was a full corporal we got along by standing up our rifles against a tent pole and tying them together with a piece of string; but we did not, at allevents, allow them to lie around on the wet grass. The Gencral says in the course of his report :
" A considerable number of Martini-Henry riffes are in store, and it would appear desirable that these should be issued to the permanent corns., and be gradually introduced throughout the militia. The change must necessarily he gradual, since the issue of good arms is useless. without adequate provision for their care. Under the system at present prevailing, it is idle to expect that rifles, issued to the rural militia, can be kept in good order. Even in cities, where good public armouries and paid Goverument caretakers exist, the condition of the arms is in many cases far from satisfactory, since the caretakers are under no cont rol. The only system under which proper care cim be insured. is that now existing in the militian of the United Kingdom. where the caretakers are part of the permanent paid staff of the militia regiment, and are amenable to military discipline. The commanding officer can then be held responsible for the Goverument property entrusted to his charge."
He then speaks of boots. As I understool the hon. member for North Victoria, his constituents mostly dispense with boots when at home-at all events, the hon. member led the House to understand so. The kind of footwear to which he refers is certainly not likely to wear out. I come now to the question raised by the Minister of Militia. An hon. gentleman suggests that possibly the member for North Victoria may be mistaken in regard to the customary footwear of his constituents, but the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hughes) will have to settle that ynestion with them when he next meets them.

Mr. HUGHES. My majority was 239 .
Mr. CASES. I understood the hom. gentleman to say that only a majority of 239 of his electors go barefoot. It may be that those were the people who voted for him. The Minister of Militia appears favourable to the idea of rearming the volunteers, but he appears to be a little afraid of the expense. I will adopt his own calculation, which is on the basis of the new rifle, the name of which I am completely mixed about, for the memher for Toronto (Mr. Denison) calls it the Lee-Burton and the Minister of Militia the Lee-Metforl.
Mr. DENISON. They are two different rifles.
Mr. CASFI. At all events, the Minister's calculation was based on the new British rifie. If his estimate is correct, that they can be obtained for $\$ 20$ each, I am sure the surplus stock of Martinis could be obtained for $\$ 10$ each. As the General, who is certainly a good judge of a riffe, recommends the Martini as the rifle for the Canadian volunteers, we need have no hesitation about adopting that rifle gradually, as he says, making a yearly appropriation to arm a certain number of battalions amnually. This riffe has been tried in actual service for many years, whereas the new rifle has not undergone that test. If we have 40,000 men to arm and we could get new Martinis at $\$ 10$ each, the total expenditure would be $\$ 400$,000 . But it must be remembered that only part of this expenditure need be borne each year. I would suggest that a whole district could be armed with Martini rifles in one year, or a battalion in each district could le armed, or some other similar plan could be adopted by which the supply might be spread throughout the country. There is the :advantage not only that we havea considerable stock
of Martinis on hand, but that we have a large supply of ammunition and the machinery on hand to manufacture it. The Minister intimated that while there was no objection to rearming the force it might not be long before another change was made in the arm used in the British arny. But I repeat there is no necessity for our following the newest fashion in rifles. This reminds me of what is seen in prosperous farms in Ontario-old-fashioned reaping and mowing machines lying rusting in the barnyard because some newer pattern has come into the market. The Minister said there was no complaint of the sinder in the NorthWest trouble. He must remember what kind of weapons they were opposing in the North-West. The snider was opposed for the most part by the old long Hudson Bay musket with flint lock.

## Mr. BOWELL. No.

Mr. CASEI: That is what was reporter.
Mr. BOWELL. A large proportion were Winchester rifles.
Mr. CASEY. I have leen shown bullets that Dr. Orton took out of patients during the trouble, round bullets fired from flint lock muskets. I have seen these muskets with very recent Tower marks on them at Hudson Bay stores in the North-West. They are still mamufactured in London for trading with Indians. It is true there were some Winchesters used, but there was a very small supply of them. Piapot's Band possessel is considerable number, but they were not in the rebellion. The Indians and half breeds were armed with the ordinary smooth-bore shot-gun, and that is the weapon to which the Snider was opposel, and no wonder under those circumstances it came out favourably. But the Snider really did not do much execution against the Indians, for the number of Indians killed was very small in proportion to the amount of firing done. The hon. gentleman reiterated the expression of the hon. member for Guyslorough (Mr. Fraser), that we need have no fear of the Indians. We have, however, reason to beiieve, judging from the events of a few years ago, that certain reasons will cause the Indians to arise and fight. An Indian rising may occur again. Even if it were not caused by acts of Government, it might be caused by rough characters on the frontier, who were apt to quarrel with the Indians wherever they find them. The Indians up to the present time have not been driven into at corner ly increase of settlement. When population increases as it has done in the western states, and when the Indians are driven into a corner, you do not know what may happen, and it is absolutely essential that our men should be armed with weapons quite as good as those which the Indians can get. We know that the Indian can procure weapons across the frontier, and that no matter what he has to do he can generally find means to provide himself with a Winchester rifle. I consider that the question of free ammunition is one of the most important things for the department to consider. The first thing to teach a soldier in modern times is to be a good shot, and I consider that the issue of free ammunition to the Rifle League is not only a good thing, but that the supply should be increased so that the volunteers could have greater practice at the rifle range. If a man is not really a good shot he is not fit to be a modern soldier.
It being six o clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Caser.

## After Recess.

## SECOND RFADIN(:

Bill (No. (i)) respecting the (ireat Northern Railway Compeny.-(Mr. Curran.)

## SUPPLI.

Honse again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. CASFI. When you left the Chair at six oblock, I was speaking on the subject of free ammunition, and the necessity of granting larger supplies of it for the purpose of inducing our volunteers to practice. I referred to the beneficial effects of the Rifle League, and I can yuite corroborate all that other members have said in regard to the fact that the issue of free ammmition to the Riffe League contributes much to the practice of sharp shooting. I believe that the Minister now in charge of the Militia Department is inclined to receive friendly suggestions, and I wish to inpress rery strongly upon him that the guantity of ammunition issued for use in camp is fuite insufficient to teach raw recruits anything about riffe shooting, Althongh they are supposed to receive instructions on shooting in camp, yet the instructions they gencrally receive is so small that it is hardly discernible, and amounts to nothing more than the "coaching" received from: fellow volunteers who have been practising for some time. I must urge again, as I have urged session after session, and I hope now not to such deaf ears as I have hitherto addressed it to ; that the first requisite for a soldier in these days is not so much perfection in drill as perfection in shooting. It has been proven time and again since the days of the American revolution that a force of men absolutely untrained in drill, but thoroughly trained in shooting can clemoralize a larger force of the best drilled soldiers in the world. The latest example of this was probably during the Boer war in South Africa. The Boers had no drill or training, but they had good rifles, were practised hunters, and they simply stalked and shot down the best British troops that could he sent against them. It is, I fear, quite impossible to look forward in Canada to the creation of any considerable force of highlydrilled soldiers for a long time to come. This Honse is not prepared to vote, nor would the country sustain us in voting the amount of money required for that. However, we can provide at first a comparatively small force of first-rate shots, and even though they amount to only ten or fifteen thousand men, it would be more effective than our nominal force of $40,000 \mathrm{men}$. If the Minister can see his way to reducing the nominal force of the militia, not by knocking off old battalions, but by striking so many men from each battalion, and spend the money in securing to thempractical and thorough instruction in shooting, with a sutficient supply of ammunition to practice with, we woull be in a much better position to resist any enemy then than we are likely to le called upon to face than we are now. Practically the only enemy we may expect to have to face are our own Indians in the North. West or British Columbia. I say that it would be far better to have a small force of volusteers armed with a good
rifle and tanght to use it, not in the way it is used now in camps, but to shoot with it as men shoot at rifle matches when they are competing for prizes. If we had 10,000 men fit to enter for rifie matches and to shoot for prizes, we should be far better protected against any possible enemy than we are with 40,000 drilled and trained in shooting as they now are. If we conld reduce our force to such a size that we could arm it with a first-rate weapon, and make the men good shots, we should be far better off than we are with our present equipn,ent. Then, we are asked to vote $\$ \mathbf{3 0}, 000$ for ammmation. I find that last year $\$ 38,314$ was spent on the cartridge factory, and $\$ 15,3 \overline{3}$ on ammunition in general. I also find that last year $100,0 \mathrm{KO}$ rounds of Snider and Martini-Henry cartridges were sold for \$498. Taking that as a standard of the cost of anmunition, this $s 38,000$ spent on the cartridge factory should have produced over $\overline{7}, 000,0(0)$ cartridges, whereas I find an acceunt of only $1,500,000$ as used during the year : so that there must either be a very qarge store of unused cartridges on hand, or else this expenditure has not produced as many cartridges as it should have done. Perhaps the Minister will be able to throw some light on that subject. Now, coming back to the report of the Major-General Commanding, I wish to call attention to the first paragraph on allowances, in which he says:
*The system under which allowances are now granted to the rural militia, is open to very serions objections; Allowances are drawn annually for 'drill instruction, and for 'care of arms,' for which the country receives no real value."
For years past I have ammully cailed the attention of the Govermment to the fact that this allowance for drill instruction is a perfect farce-that the captains of rural companies have no opportunity whatever of giving instructions to their men, even if capable of doing so, and the 540 has been simply handed over to the regimental fund for other purposes; and if these purposes are thought to be legitimate, the vote should he made under that heading, and not under a false heading. The late Minister of Militia has on several occasions expresserl his agreement with me, and promised to reconstruct his estimates accordingly, but I lo not find it done. The Major-Gencral goes on to saty :
" They are paid to officers who are incapable of imparting instruction, and who are unable to give sufficient attention to the arms under their charge. In the majority of cases. these allowances are looked upon merely in the light of perquisites attaching to the command of a battalion or company."
That I can thoroughly corroborate from my short experience in the volunteers. -
" The finult does not rest with the officers, but with the system, which makes an impracticable demand upon them. Considering the sacrifices made by officers of the rural militia in the performance of their militia duts, it rppears absolutely necessary that certain allowances, in addition to the pay of their rank, should be granted to those who exercise the most important functions. Such allowances should, however, be, the payment for a distinct value received by the country."
Then he goes on to say that he submits elsewhere the outlines of a scheme for the issue of allowances. After speaking of the allowance for recruiting, he suggests:
" A contingent allowance' to captains to meet certain expenses in connection with their companies, which are now unprovided for. This allowance should gradually replace the 'care of arms' allowance. The arms should be drawn by degrees into regimental stores, and placed
under the charge of a permanently paid adjutant and non-commissioned officers, who would form the permanent staff of the regiment."
In this particular I must beg to differ from the General, because, if the arms were all drawn to the battalion headyuarters, it would be impossible for members of outlying companies to get rifles for practice except when in camp, and I think it is most important that they should be able to obtain rifles for practice when not in camp. Under our present system they would have only one rifle practice in three years, which is equivalent to nothing at all. I should prefer that the Government would make an allowance sufficient to pay the rent of a small room at headquarters for each company, to contain the armoury of that company, and have them kept there and issued by the athority of the captain to men who wish to attend regular rifle practices. I would urge here again that the privilege of free ammunition given to the Rifle League be extended to the amount of fifty or sixty rounds to all members of rural companies who are willing to attend regular rifle practice under some officer. The question of heary gruns has been dealt with, and I will not say anything about it, more especially as I do not know much ahout heary guns; but I should like to have gone through the whole of the General's report and give my opinions upon it, for my own satisfaction, if not for the edification of the House. As the report, however, has only just come down, it is impossilile to do that. The discussion of ammunition has taken so wide a scope that what I would have wished to say only after further consideration of the report has to be said now, but I hope that I shall have another opportunity of giving a more connected criticism on the whole system of military practice and a few suggestions hresed upon the genins of the Canadian people and their peculiar aptitude for certain branches of the military service. The hon. gentleman brought on the estimates the same day that he laid the report on the Table. I do not say that he did this intentionally with the riew of thwarting discussion: but such being the case, we should reserve one of the items on the militia estimates in order that we may have further discussion on this subject after we have had time to look into the report.

Mr. McGREGOR. I have always believed it a good thing that we should train our young men in the use of these riffes, and would call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the adrantages of having camp exercises in the County of Essex. The hon. gentleman will remember very well when, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, he had the advantage of camping on those grounds. He will remember well the facilities afforded there looth as regards health and in every other respect. If a camp is to be given to any portion of Ontario, the western portion has certainly strong claims at present for it. We have three railroads, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central entering our town, and we have besides magniticent water communication with other portions of Canada, so that I think that there is no place in which the Government could. hold their camp as cheaply and with as much advantage to the health of the young men as in the County of Essex. It must be remembered that the young men want an outing. It may be said that it costs a little more to move a camp, but it will be an incentive to our
young men to attend the camp when they know ly so doing they will become acquainted with different places, because always going to the same place is rather monotonous to the boys, who like a little change. In the town of Windsor, we have electric lights, electric roads and so forth, and a most benerolent people who will meet the Govemment half way.
Mr. CASEY. 1 find that several ofticers in this city, the colonel of the 4.3 rd and several officers of the Guards, have leen compelled to throw up their commissions, as a condition of their remaining in the Civil Service. Colonel Anterson, Colonel Tilton, Colonel White and others have had to make this option. I am informed now that Major Toller of the Finance Department has just been gazettel in the place of Colonel Todll. There is a glaring inconsistency in certain officers of long standing being compelled to throw up their commissions hecause they belong to the Civil Service, while another civil servant is promoted to the colonelcy of the Guards. I do not know whether the hon. gentleman's family comections have toclo with the matter or not, but it is a strange inconsistency which the Ilinister ought to explain.

Mr. BOWELLL. I do not understand what the hon. gentleman means by family comnections. No doubt Mr. Toller is connected with some family:

Mr. CASEY. He is Sir Leomard Tilley's mother-in-law.

Mr. BOWFLL. I do not know that that injures him in any way. Being a marriel man, he has to be someboty's brother-in-law, if his wife has it brother or sister. The rule laid down by Order in Council is that where civil servants have duties to perform which will interfere with their duties as colonels of battalions, they must choose between the two. That matter is left to the discretion of the head of the department to which the officer is attached. When Colonel White was made Deputy Postmaster (ieneral, there was no doubt his whole time would be reguired in the performance of his duties as such, and that he could not divide that time and perform efficiently the duties of deputy head. The same reasons applied to Colonel Tilton, when asked to retire from the Guards by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and also to Colonel Anderson who hal command of the 43 rch . Those who know Colonel Anderson know that not only is he a goonl soldier but that he occupies the position of engineer. in the department, which requires his services constantly. During the very time when it might be necessary for him to be attending to the dutics of his battalion, he might be required to go to some parts of the Dominion on public business, to superintemi the construction of a lighthouse or other important public work. It was deemed by the head of the department that it wass in the interest of the service that he should give up his command, and he did so. As to Colonel Todd, he was in the service, but his duties in the Library were not of such a character as required the Government to ask him to retire. He retired entirely of his own accord. Some difficulty arose between that corps and the department in reference topay, which wasclaimed contrary to the regulations, for theannual drill of themen. Colonel 'Todd's retirement occurred without my knowledge; but, when I made enquiry, I found that Major Toller, who harl been connected with the corps for many years, had
Mr. Casey.
succeeded to the colonelcy by right of length of service and in the way of promotion. The matter was considered by the head of the department, and, after fuil consideration, it was decided that, as his labours as comptroller of currency in the Finance Department were not such as to prevent his acceptance of the colmelcy. no objection should be made. The hon. gentleman knows that there are many positions beld by chici clerks or deputy heads in comection with which their presence is required in the department every day in the year, and at all times that the office is open, while there are others which do not repuive the presence of these officials all the time. and that was the case in regard to Colonel Todd and Colonel Toller.

Mr. CASEY. I umlerstand that there was at general rule of the service that officers holding certain positions should not he allowed to take command of a lattalion. I mulerstand now, from what the hon. gentleman say: that it is left to the head of the department ti lecirde. Is that the rule adopted:
Mr. BOWELL. There is me general rule in the service. It is left to the head of the deparment to state whether the particular officer is requiredat all times or not.

Mr. CASEY. I think there should be a general rule that no otticer above a certain grade should be allowed to attend to those duties. I think it would be well that momemer of the Civil Service should be comnected with the volunteer force. Not only is he taken away from his duty to attend parades and drills and matters of that kind. but. if the force were ever really needed for warlike parposes, that is the time when we would require all the civil servants to be here in Ottasa to look after the business of the epuntry. I would be sorry to miss from the volanteer force many members of the Civil Service who have been excellent officers and excellent shots, and I do not mean to say that Major Toller is inetticient for the position of colonel of the Guards, if he can be spared from the position he occupies in the Civil Service. Of course, a grom deal of the work is done after office hours, and if one colonel is to be retired becuuse he is is a civil servant, it is very inconsistent that another civil servant should be appointed to succeed him. I am afraid this will create dissension amongst the colunteers, and good feeling amongst them is as necessiary as the good comfort and the goond fool to which the Minister referred earlier in the debate.
Mr. McMULLEN. I see that equ tons of coal are charged for the cartridge factory at $\${ }^{\$ 1}$ a ton, with so much for duty. Is this American coal ?
Mr. BOWELL. I do not know. All the coal was purchased by tender. I do not know whether it is American or Scotch coal.
Mr. McMULLEN. Is it American coal or Scotch coal? There is \$196 duty paid, and we would like to know whether it is coal from Nova Scotia or coal from the United States?
Mr. BOWELL. Does not the hon. gentleman think that question a little captious? If it were Canadian or Nova Scotia coal, certainly the duty would not be referred to. It must be either English or American coal.
Mr. FORBES. Where is this coal delivered ?

Mr. Bow ELL. In Quebec for the use of the curtridge factory.

Mr. FORBES. Then it is not Nova Scotia coal?
Mr. BOW ELL. Certainly not, if subject to duty.
Mr. FORBES. Why is it that the department does not use Nova scotia coal?

Mr. BOWELL. Since I have been at the head of that department I have always instructed the deputy to accept the lowest tender.

Mr. Forpis. Then I am to presume that American coal, with the duty, costs less than Nova scotia coal:

Mr. BOWELLL. You may presume what you like.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I have been struck with the difference of opinion which prevails between those who are familiar or supposed to be familiar with the working of the militia force. One hon. gentleman wants the militia to be supplied with the best weapons that can be purchased to day, regarnless of expense, even going so far as to aldise
 of these arms. Then others appear to think that the discarded arus of the British army might be supplied to our men. 1 have always taken the stand that we spend too much money on the militia force. We have been spending for a mumber
 upon the militia force of this Dominion. We would not object, perhaps, to that expenditure if it was it benefit to the people, if our force was in goon training and in gool condition, but when we tind, as we find to day by the report of the Major-dieneral which is now before us, that it has been a miserable failure, that our force is in nearly every particular a disgrace to the country, and that money has been wasted by hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, it is time for this Parliament to step in and consider well if some means ammot he de vised by which this enormous expenditure can be curtailed and made productive of better results. We have only to take up the report of the Major (ieneral to find the contirmation of everything I have said. He points out that so far as the training is concerned, it is very inferior, that the city militia acuuire the forms of drill but have no means of learning their practical application. He says that in every particular the rural corps are imperfect and their organization is still more defective. Now, that is the opinion of the MajorGeneral who has thoroughly investigated the force, and has come to that conclusion. Ithink it is most lamentalle that after the enormous expenditure that has been made on our militia force, the Major-(xieneral is compelled to report such a statement as that. Then he speaks about allowances :
"Allowances are drawn annually for drill instruction, and for care of arms, for which the country receives no real value."
Just mark that-

[^44]Is not that most disgraceful that from year to year we have been allowing a state of affairs to go on such as he has reported to this House? Then he speaks about the arms, equipments and clothing, and denounces them in equally strong terms:
"The Snider rifle and carbine, with which the militia is
armed. is at the best an obsolete weapon, but in the con-
dition in which it exists inmost of the regimentsof the
active militia, it has no claim whatever to be classed as an arm of precision.'

## Then he groes on to say:

"The equipments in use in the active militia is also obsolete in patternand a large proportion perished from age and severe usage. There is not a battalion that could turn out in complete marching order on a civen day, though many have, at their own expense, provided some of the most necessury articles. Moreover, the equipment does not exist in store which it would be necessary to issue in the event of grave emergency. I have unt inspected a single baitalion in which the men'sboots would have stood one month's active service, or a regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery in which the saddery, and harmess could be expected to bear a similar st rain."
Now, it is simply ontrageons that after we have been spenting somuch money for a mumber of years past, the Major-lieneral shouht he compellen to report to this House a state of affairs such as here exists. It shows what I have often thought that much of this money is simply waster and syuandered. Then he speaks about barracks. I wish to call particular attention to what he says on this point. He speaks about the harmaksat Kingston:
"Tete de Pont harracks at Kingston, owing to their site, are extremely unhealthy, typhoid fever and diphtheria being of frequent occurrence there."
Is it possible that we have had officers and men at the head of our militia force who have allowed such a state of affairs as this to exist for solong a time: I am surprised that the colonels, and the majors, and the captains who are so rearly to strut aromel in thair regimentals and feathers, have not proclaimed in this House. long before this, that sucha state of thingsexisterl. Thelieneral condemms the force and its management in very disparaging terms. I think that when we receive such a report from a high commanling officer, one who has given personal attention to these matters, it is high time that we should look carefully to see if something camot be done. Now, for my own part, although I do not belong to the militia-

An hon. MEMBER. This is very evident.
Mr. CAMPBFLLL. Still I am bound to saty that the little knowledge I have leads me to lelieve that the alministration of that department has not heen what it ought tobe. I believe that if we desire to have a militia force in this bominion, it shoull lee a force that would be available in case of emergency: But to-day, according to the statements of the Major-(ieneral, there is not a single battalion that is a a ailable in case of emergency. Is that what we desire in this country? Is that what we hate been spending our millions for many long years to accomplish" Certainly not. Now, one great lifficulty with our force is this, that men are taken out to drill for ten or twelve days every two years, I luelieve it is; young men are taken away from their husiness and have to go to camp, and they only get $\overline{\mathrm{ol}}$ cents a day.

Mr. PRIOR. That is big pay.
Mr. (AMPBELLL. It may lee big pay for you, but it is not for many men in this country. Some men would le very dear at that price, while others would he rery cheap. I know ats a fact that the 24th Battalion, about which I know something, find very great difticulty in filling out their ranks when they go to camp; I mean that in many cases when the battalion is ready to go out, it is found that many of the men have gone away and others are in
situations and places which it is difficult for them to leave. Besides, a great many of them are poor men, mechanics and labourers, that cannot afford to $g$ o away and spend their time for the pittance they get. Now I think that in order to make this an efficient force we should increase the pay of those men who go ont to drill, we should drill them at least every year, drill a smaller number and give a reasomalie amount, so that they can afford to go to drill. We had better have 10.0 MN ) or 20 , (M) active men in this comntry who would be available in case of an emergenci, than to have, as we have torday on the pay-roll. flown men that are, according to the report of the Major-(ienemal, very inetticient and umable to he used in case of emergency. I think that a great deal tow much money is spent on the staff: the officers gobble up the greater proportion of this appropriation. If you look thaough the accomuts you will find that a large propertion of this money has been spent on the staff aml $t(x)$ little upon the men. In case of an emergency. the men upon whom we have to depend should the thomaghly drilled and male efficient in the arts of war. I think that if a proper system were inaugurated, with one-half the money we are spending torday. we might have a more efficient force thath we have at the present time.

Mr. DFNISON. I am sure it must le. painful to members of the House th hat an hon member get up and anlress the House in the mamer in which the hom. Menber ior Kent (Mr. (ampluell) had just done. We expect that when a nember gets up to adhress the House he knows something about what he is talking. but the hom. wentleman is entirely deficient of any knowledge of the question concerning which he ventures to teach the (ionermment. If he would derote himself tw something that he umderstoon, it would be much letter for the House and sate the time of the members. The hon. gentleman toll us he did not know angthing about the subject. It was quite umnecessary to tell us that fact, hecause it was evident to every member of the House. The hon. gentleman drew a picture of the state of the militia from the report of the General. He seems to forget that the dieneral is here for the purpose of criticising the militia, for the purpose of finding out anything that is wrong with a view to having it set right, and his report is a very gool onc. But the General comes from Englamil where he has heen accustomed to regular troops who are under arms 36: days in the year, and it is umecessary to point out that ow men who put in IO days during the year camot be supposed to be so well trained as nen who drill every day during twelve months.

Mr. ED(iAR. They have good lmots.
Mr. DFNINON. The hoots are supplied hy the men, and the Militia Department is not responsible for them. If they are bad, it is because the men samot afford to pay for better ones The hon. gentleman went on to sat that with all this expenditure there was not a liattalion in the country prepared to go out. Surely his memory is not so short that he cannot remember 1885 , when regiment after regiment was prepared to turn out in 24 hours. The idea of telling this House that not two battalions were ready to turn out is absurd, and I am surprised that any hon. gentleman should rise in this Honse and talk in that faslion. As an old Mr. Campbel.
member of the force it certainly irritates me, as no donlit it cloes every true Canalian in the country, to hear any member rise and abose the militia in that way. I wonder whether the hon. gentlemin has a battalion in his own county : if so, I should like to have their opinion of his speech, hecause, naturally, one would suppose he obtained his opinion of the force from the members themselves. and it must be from the battalion in his own county that he formed his opinion of the militia. If there is any man from whom we might expect an assatult on the militia it is the hon. memher who last spoke, heraluse in that quarter of the country recently there was held an annexation meeting. I hope when the hon. gentleman next addresses the House he will talk about something he understands.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I agree with the remarks manle liy the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Campleell), that the expenditure on the militia force is probably latwer than this young comntry can maintain, and that it might he greatly reduced. Of course, in discussing this matter, we camnot bring to bear on the subject all the military knowledge, skill and valour possessed by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison), but still we are here as practical men to discuss this expenliture, and I fancy there is evidence that this expenditure is not always senuine. I have personal knowledge of the mamer companies are marle up for camp, and I have evidence in my own locality that during the year members gradually slop out of the companies. - Iust hefore (amp. however, all the hoys possible are induced to go there, in order to olitain the desired numbers, and they go out to have a gool time. Afterwats their daties are neglected and the companies fall away, hat whenever they go out to camp the ranks are tilled hy young men who go out for a holiday and to have a "high old time.". I do not believe the Canadian system of maintaining our militia is one which is in the interests of the country, and the expenditure is altogether too large, and might well he reluced. I hare been led to make these remarks from the fact that some time ago documents were placed in my hands from Toronto attacking this expenditure. The expenditure is large, but if it were all legitimately expended there might he some defence for it. I have here the sworn declaration of a number of men residing in Toronto, which I will real to this committee, and show that in many instances the money roted by Parliament is not lonestly expended in advancing militia interests, and in promoting the interests of the force in this country: I will read one or two of these affidavits. The first one was sworn to in Tromono on the ith January, 1892, and is as follows:-

## - County of York.? In the matter of the Governor To wit: General's Body Guard.

"I, Charles Black of the eity of Toronto, in the Counts of York, do solemnly declare, that $I$ was an enlisted member of the Governor General's Body Guard, commanded by Licut.-Col. George Taylor Denison, and that in the year 1887 I was present in the annual camp of the said Governor General's Body Guard in said year, as such and then held the rank and did the duty of farrier sergeant in said year.
$0_{2}$. That I also did the duty of Veterinary Surgeon in said year, in said Governor General's Body Guard.
$\because$ 3. That no veterinary surgeon was in said camp of said Governor General's Body Guard in said year.
" 4. That I was ordered to sign four (4) blank pay-sheets, two (2) being smaller ones in said camp in said year, said order being given by and said blank pay-sheets, four $38 \frac{1}{2}$
being signed by me in the presence of Capt. Clarence Denison.
" 5 . That I was present in said camp of said year as a disinounted man.
" 6 . That I had no horse in said camp in said year, but was ordered to, and did ride a horse on marching out parade in said vear. during suid camp.
" 7 . That I did not attend any drill parade, except the aforesaid marching out parade during the sail camp in said year.
" 3. That I only received farrier sergeant's pay ( $3 \bar{i} .30$ or therealouts).
"9. That I received no phy for the reterinary surgeon's duty performed by me during said camp in said year.
"10. That I receiven no pay for a horse.
"11. That I now believe that the aforesaid two (2) small blank pay-sheets were officers' pay-sheets and that I had. through them being blank, heen unwittingly induced to sign as veterinary surgeon and for a veterinary surgeon's paṣ.
12. That I now believe and that through having been ordered to ride aforesaill horse on marching out parade and also through the pay-sheets being blank that fave been unwittingly induced to sign for horse allowance (\$12) during said catnp in satid year.

- 13. That the aforesaidiovernor General's Body Guard during said camp in said year were umder the command of Lieut. Col. Fred. C. Denison.
"A And make this solemn dechation, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act respecting voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.
(Sgd.) " C. mack.
- Declared before me at the city of

Toronto, in the County of York, this
5th diay of Janamry, iss?,
(Sgd.) " R. A. Montgomert.
Here is another one:
"County of lork.) In the matter of the Gowernor "To Wit: $\quad$ General's Body Guard.
"I, Charles Black, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York do solemnly declare, that I served as a trooper in the Governor General's Body Guard, commanded hy Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison, during the NorthWest Rebellion.
$\because 2$. That at Humboldt then the veterinary surgeon to said Governor General's Budy Guard, being discharged from said (iovernor Generals Body Guard, I was promoted to the rank of farrier sergeant and that I did do duty as juch and as veterinary surgeon in said Governor General's Body Guard, from Humboldt until said Governor General's Body Guard was disbanded at Toronto.
".:. That I received pay as a trooper up to and as far as Humbolt, and pay as farrier sergeant from aforesaid promotion till aforesaid disbandment at Toronto of aforesaid Goyernor Generals Body Guard.
".4. That I signed duplicate blank pay sheets (two) it two places after aforesaid promotion and that I now believe that through the pay sheets being blank that I had been unwittingly induced to sign for a retermary surgeon's pay.
$\because{ }^{\circ}$. That I received nu such veterinary surgeon's pay but did do sach duty.
" 6 . That I received a cheque to the amount of $\$ 13$ or thereabouts for the use of by me in my position as veterinary surgeon and farrier sergeant of private veterinary instruments and shoeing tools and also for horse medicine found by me for use in the said Governor General's Body Guard, said cheque being received from Ottawa and receipt for such cheque being handed by me to Capt. Clarence Denison of said Governor General's Body Guard at Toronto. in said year 1888.
"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously beliering the same to be true and by virtue of the "Act respecting voluntars and extra-judical oaths.
(Sgle.)
" C. BLACK.
"Sworn before me at the city of
Toronto, in the County of York,
this 5th day of January, 1sery.
(Sgd.)
" R. A. Montgomery, A Commisgioner, de."
" Dominion of Canada.
"Province of Ontario,
County of York.
in the matter of the Gorernor General's Body Guard.
"I, James Slater, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Onta rio, do solemnly declare that
"1. Marry Beale stated to me that he and his son. J. II. Beale, were employed as grooms by lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison and lieut. Browning. i. is. 13. G. durine the annual camp of said F. G. B. (F. in the year 1888, and that they were ordered to and did sign two papers which they were afterwards informed were two blank pay sheets that they were also ordered to and did attend a parade which they afterwards learned was muster parade for pay of said G. G.B. (i..ssid G. G. B. Gi. being under the command of Lieut.-Col. ieorge Tayor Lenison. Srid Harry Bealealso informed me that he and his said son had never been in possession of arms or elothing. nor lid they attemd anydrill parade, and if they are shown on the parliamentary hlue-book for the said yearas having been drilled during said camp such statemants are false and misleading as they were not enlisted in said G. (i. H. A.. but were civilians when they were ordered to do and did do as above.

And I make this solemn deciaration. conscientiously believing the same to be true :und by virtue of the 'Act respecting extra-judicial bith:-
(Sgh.) ".JAMENSIATER.

- Declared before ne. at
the city of Toronto,
in the Countr of
Fork, this eighth day
of Jamuary, 1892.
(Sgd.) "W. II. IrviNg.
A Commivair,mer, d..."
- Dominion of Canada. $)$ In the matter of the Gorernor County of York. Generals Body Marard. "Ty Wit :
"I. James Slater, of the city of Toronto. in the Gomuty of Fork. do solemnly declare that on and between Saturday, the 26th day of September. 1891, and Suturday. the 3rd October, 1891, that to my knowledge the fiovernment of the Dominion of Canada have been defrauded of certain moness through the false musier efone R. M. Melville and one John Hardy in the Governor General's Puly Guard, Canadian Militia, said G. (i. B. G. being under the command of and mustered by one Freorge Taylor lenison, a Lieutenant-Colonel. Canadian militia, and sild twomen. R. M. Melville and John Mardy, being residents of the: city of Toronto.

And I make this solemn decharation, conscientiously believing the same to be truc.and by virtue of the ${ }^{\text {Act }}$ respecting extra-judicial oaths.
(Sgd.) ". JAMF.S SLATER.
" Declared beforeme, at the city of Toronto, in the
County of York. this
30th day of October.
A.D. 1891.

> (Sgd.) "W. H. Irving,
> A Cem'r. d $\because$, , i/ H.!...."
" Dominion of Canada, Province $?$ In the matter of the of Onlario, County of York, Towit: Governor General's Body Guard.
" I. William Fenwick, of the city of Toronto. in the County of York, porter, do solemnly declare that:
"1. I served three years in the dovernor (ieneral's Body Guard under the command of Lieut.-Col. lieorre Taylor Denison.
2. A bout the year 1888. Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison, Governor General's Body Guard, deducted a sum of money, I think it was \$5, from my camp pay of that vear. telling me it was for a deficit in connection with a ball given by the Governor General's Body Guard for the benefit of the proposed monument of the men who fell during the North-West rebellion, as the proceeds were to go to said monument after expenses were paid in connection with said ball.
${ }^{64}$ 3. When I objected to above deduction, Lieut.-Cul. Fred. ©. Denison refused to ligten to me.
"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting extra-judicial oaths.'
(Sgd.) $\qquad$
"Dominion of Canada,
" Province of Ontario, County of York, To Wit:
"I. Benjumin Marshman, of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. County of York, do solemnly declare that, in the year 1887, I was employed by Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison, Governor General's Body Guard, and Capt. Clarence Denison, G.G.B.G., as a groom during the annual camp of the said G.G.B.G., under command of LieutCol. Feorge Taylor Denison. Uuring said annual camp I was ordered by said Capt. Clarence Denison to sign two
paper:, which I have since been informed were two blank bay-sheets, and I was also ordered to answer iny name on a parade, which I liave since been informed was muster parade for pay. I was not enlisted in said G.G.B.G., or was I in possession oiarms or clothing, or did I attend any drill parade, or had I any intention of enlisting in said G. (i.B.ti. as I am over $6 t$ years of age.

Andi make this solemn declaration, conscientionsly helieving the same to be true and by virtue of the • Act. respecting extra-judicial oaths.'

> Bg. MARSHMAN. $($ Ong.

- Dectared before me at the) city of Toronto, in the County of York, this eighth day of December in the
cear of our Lard 1801.
(Sgd.) "W.J. Fleersy,
- Commisxioner', a
$\because$ In the matter of the Governor (ieneral' L Lody Guard. I. Matt, Bew Bryan, of the city of Toronti, in the Connty of York, stationary engineer, io solemnly dechare that :
" 1. I was for over six vears amember of the Governor fienern!'s Body (iurrl, commanded by Lieut.-Cal. Georme Taylor Denison.
- 2 . On several occasions I was presented with a blank pay-gheet and asked by Major Dunn to sign the sime. not knawing what I was signing. The usual way for a soldier to ruceive his pay, is to have a proper pity-sheet submitted to him showing the exact amount due him.
-3. In the year 1885. I went as a dismounted man with the foreruor General's Body Giuard to the North-West fluring the robellion there. my pay as such was fifty cents per dity: at Humboldt, I came steross a pay-sheet "or ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ Troop. iovernor (ienerul's Body Guard, on which I saw a horse shown against my name, for which the Government allowed Sl per day. I received no such pay, nor did I ride said horse shown against my name until inv retura to Toronto.
- And I make this solemn declaration. conscientiously lelieving the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting extra-judicial onths."
(Sgd.) : MATTHEW BKYAN.
" Declared befure me at the
city of Toronto, in the
County of York, this 2 th
day of November. A.D.
1991
(Egd.) "W. H. Walbribge. $\underset{A}{\text { (ommixaioner, di.." }}$
Now, Mr. Chairman, I have no remarks to and to these atfidavits. The charges made there are of a very serious character, and I trust the Militia Department will see that a proper investigation is marle into them : and if they are foumded on fact, as 1 believe they are, the atficlavits all being sworn to. I think that the gentlemen who have leten guilty of this transaction have shown that they are mot fit men to holn office in the militia of this comntiy.

Mr. DENINON. Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair that the hon. gentleman from Brant IMr. Somerible) sloould have heard me a little sooner, when I attempted to speak while he was reading those statements, leciause I was going to suggest to him hefore he read these affidavits, which are entirely untrue, that he might have gone to the Militia Department, and he would have seen further that the whole thing is a tissue of falsehoorls from leginning to end, so that he might have sitved himself the trouble of reading these papers. How. ever, as he has real them, I think it is only pooper that I should explain to the House, so that it may appear in Harraral how this matter stamls. In 188:. a man named Slater joined the fiovermor (ieneral's Borly fiuard. His time was out in 1885 , when I ordered him to bring in his arms and accoutrements. He refused to do so, and I immediately wrote to him that by the law and the regula. tions of the department he must bring them in. He still refused. I then wrote him another letter informing him that if he did not bring them in at.
once I would proceed under the Militia Act and he would be tined, as I must do my duty as an otficer of the force. He still persisted in keeping the arms. and I went to the assistant police magistrate and hat him summoned for holding Her Majesty's anms in his possession. He was brought before the mavistrate. He still refused to give up his arms. I told the magistrate that if he woild give them up, I would not proceed any further. ami that would the an end of the matter: but he still refused, aud the magistrate impossed on him a tinc or imprisomment in gaol for thirty days, which term he served. This man stater is a drunken old sollier, who when on a spree imagines all surte of things, and says and does all sorts of things. For instance, he has reported me : he has reported the postmaster of Toronto to the Postmaster dieneral, stating that I caused letters to he interfered with by the letter carriers. He has re ported the lawyer who appeared for him in the case in which I had him finel, reported him to the baw Sinjety, asking them to disrole himbecanse he had given up lis case or sold it to me. He has reperted nealy everybody he conld get near. one after another. He has reported me not only here, but to the Horse tinards in Fingland. I believe he has some to Finglam amd there pressed his case and come Dack again. I think he reported the econeral. I for not know anymoly with whon he has rome in cuntact. that he has not reported.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. He has repmedme.
Mr. DENINON. Yes, he reported the Minister to the dovernor (ieneral. He has gone about since isso. when I did what I considered my duty, trying to raise trouble and giving me all the amoyance lie pussilhy could. He has grone aromil and got men to make these declaations which have leeen real liy the hom. memher for North Brant to-night. The man Black inagines that he signed two paysheets. What he signed was a pay-sheet and a service roll, which are two different things: and insteal of drawing pay as a veterinary surgeom, he drew the pay of a fartier sergent. If the hom. sentleman had gone to the department he would have foum that instead of our corps having drawn for the pay of tenoticers, we only drew for the pay of nine otficers. and that only nine ofticers drew piy. The whole thing is a tissue of falsehoonds. It is inot congenial to me to be called a forger and a thief, which is practically the charge which the hom. gentleman makes against me. Before making a charge like that on his responsibility as a member of the House, the hon. gentleman should have had decency chough ami respect enough for himself as a member of Parliament, to have gone to the Nilitia Department and satisfied himself as to the facts. I would have thought that it manoceupying the position of a member of this House would have hat some ileas of decency and homar and some respect for the feelings of other people, instead of getting up and reading in this House the false statements of a man who is only a drumen loafer, and by his atction in this House he semuls these statements broatcast throughout Canala as the truth.

An hon. MEMBER. That is what he wanter.
Mr. DENISON. Yes, that is what he wainted. That is a part of the policy of slander which hon. gentlemen opposite are carrying out. I will bring this matter up again unless the hom. gentleman goes to Colonel Powell and finds out the truth, and
then comes back here like a man and apologizes for making this charge against me.

Mr. somervilet. These papers were sent to me omly a few weeks ago.

Mr. DENIson. They were mostly published last vear. aul sent broatcant to the members of this House.

Mr. sombrilldie. some of these affidavits were made in danary, 1890 , and they are not all made hy this man silater. He only made one of them: and does the hom. member for West Toronto mean to say that all these men are drunken loafers, as he dechires this man slater to le ?
Mr. DESINON. If you wo the department you can satisfy yourself.

Mr. sombrillite. If these men are not all drumen loafers, hut respectable men, as they appear whe their testimony is entiten to receive as much credence in this Honse as it would in any court. The hom. menluer has not attempted to answer these attidavits. He has set up the defence that this man is a drumen lowifer.

## Mr. DENENON. I satil they were false.

Mr. sombriflles. We have had that answer in this Honse kefore. (harges made ayainst memIners of this House and Ministers of the (rown have heen declared to he false, and afterwards when widence has heen pronlacel there has been shown to he some truth in them. I do not think the hon. member for West Toronto has a right to make any such charge against me as he has, because I had no, intention of making use of these papers at all until tonight when this discussion arose on the militia estimates: and when I saw the hom. gentleman rise and talk in such a military style about the way in which the militia of this comutry was managen, I thought it was alome time that 1 slomuld produce these sworn declarations which I had in my possession, and which must have some truth in them or they would not le sworn to. It is true. I have not the originalls in my possession: I have copies : hut the originals ate in the prssession of a law tirm in Toronto, and can be had. The hon. memier for Toronto does not declare that all the men who signed these attidatits are drunken loafers and unworthy of credence. Is Mathew Brvan a dirumen loifer:
Mr. DENENON. What does he charge me with?
Mr. SOMERVILLE: I ammot going to read it Wer again. Are B. Marshman, Fenwiek and ©: Black irunken loafers: I fancy there must be something in this matter: ambl now that the hon. memher for West Toronto has referred to the fact that he had this man finel in Toronto and sent to prison for not returning his ams, 1 will read slaters declaration in regard to that, so that he may be hear here as wellas the hon. memher for Toronto:

[^45]${ }^{*} 3$. That on or about the th of August, 1888.1 forWarded a letter through Lieut.-Col. Otter.D. A. G. of this Military District (No, -3), to said Lieut.-Col. (ieorge Taylor Denison in compliance with aforesaid statute and drawing his attention to the misapplication of certain Government money drawn through the military pasmaster of this District (No. \%) by said (G. G.B. G.
4. That on or about the 17 th september, 1883 , I received a letter frem Lieut.-Col. Fred. é Denison, of said (i. (i. B. G. said letter containing an order to return $m y$ arms. Cothing and equipment into store, and further that I on or aibut the 26 h of septemher, 1888 , receired another similar letter with similar order, ind which latter lerter mas an intimation from aforesaid Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison of said (i. (i. B. (i.. that he would prosecute ne if I did not comply with his order: the aforesaid orders and intimation of intended prosecution been given with the imention of by said orders probibiting an investigation as laid down in aforesaid statute (44 and 45 Vic., clapp. is, set. tii) into aforesatill inisapplication of fincernment money.
*). That on or alout the ith of Augnst. 1888. I forwarded two letters through aforesial Lieut. Col. Itter to aforesaid Lieut. Col.-fieorge Taylor Denison of said G. (i. B. (i. drawing his attention as commanding officer of said (i) (i. B. G. to certain fratuls in comnection with the administration of saill di. (i. B. li. and that by such means money was framblulently whtained from the fovernment l-. said (i. (i. B. (i.
 a summons. said summons charging me with and being zworn to by atoresaid Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison. that I did refuce todeli er up certianarms, clothing and equipment when lat fully required so wido, satid arms, clothing and equipment being the uroperty of the Crown, and that the object of the said summons was to precemt an investigation at: laid down in aforesain statute ( 44 and 50 Vic., Chap. 58, Sec. 43) into aforesaid misapplication of (iovernment moner and into aforesaid fratuds in connection with said G. (i. B. di.
$\because \%$ That I was tried, convicted ami imprisoned for thirty days in the common gaol at Tornnio, satid conviction and imprisonment being on an illegal prosecution (R.S.C. 49 Vic. Chap 41, Sec. 115) on a false chargeandon H perjured oath, said conviction and commitment being signed by one John Baxter, a dititice of the peace of the city of Tormoto and that said sonviction and imprisonment was a further attempt to suppress an investigation into aforesaid misapplication of Goverument monesz and frauds on the fiovernment.
" ${ }^{3}$. That while I was in the common gan of Toronto. I received a letter dated 2 nd October, 1688 . said letter being Written and signed by feorge Taylor Denison, Lieut.-Colonel commanding said G.G.B.G., and in which letter the following words appear. vi\%. $\subset$ as it is not apparent that escorts have been supplied at the expense of the brminion on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament at Toronto for many years, said words being written with the intention of preventing an in etstigation into aforesaid misapplication of the fraudulent obt aining of Government money by atoresaid G.G.b.ti.
$\because 3$ That on the 15th of July, 1885 ior thereathouts), I received an order from Mr. Cartwright. Deputy Attorney Gieneral of Outario, at the office of tine Attorney General in Toronto. to subuit an information to and for a warrant and io and for the arrest of the aforesaid Lieut. Col. Fred. C. Denison, of said G.li.B.G.. for the signature of aforesaid John Baxter, as a justice of the peace.
$\because 11$. That I did. on or about the aforesaid date submit said information. warrant and certain statutory declarations to substantiate said charges werjury to aforesad John Baxter, J.P.
$\because 11$. That the aforesaid John Baxter, J.P.. did refuse telook at a foresaid statutory declarations.
$\because$ 19. That the aforesaid John Baxter, J.P., did refuse to look at aforeanid information and warrant.
"13. That the aforesaid John Baxter, J. P., did refuse to obey Mr. Cartwright's order or to take any order from him.
'14. That the aforesaid Johm Baxter, J.P., did refuse to sign aforesaid information and barrant.
" 15. That the aforesaid refusal was an attempt to prerent an investigationas laid down in 44 and 45 Vic., Chap. 58, Sec. 43, into aforesaid misupplication of, and the
fraudulenty ohtaining of Goverument money in connecfraudulently ohtaining of Government money in connection with the administration of the aforesaid G. G.B. G.. commanded by aforezaid George Taclor, Denison, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian militia."

## Now there is another lechantion here :

Mr. Somervilate.

## " Declaration of George McInervfy, of the City op Toronto, Ont. <br> " Toromio, Ost., 3rd June, 1849.

"I. George McInerney, do make the following solemn declaration before a justice of the peace at Toronto. Ontario. and I am prepared to do so in any court of justice, viz:
iI was present at the police court of the above city on the 13th of October, 1883, when Sergeant Instructor James Slater, of the Governor Cieneral's Body fuard, was tried on a charge of a breach of the Militia Act, in refusing to deliverup certain arms, accoutrement and clothing when lawfully required to do so, the prosecutor, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, di. (I. B. G.. male use of the following expression when the said Sergeant Instructor J. Slater was put on his defence. viz.: This man clams Iowe him some money. I object to him making any statement in this court that does not bear directly un this case. In fact I consider that Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison did all in his power to prevent the said Sergt. Inst. J. Slater from making ans defence, and the presiding justice (Ald. Binter) allowed such objection to stand giod by refusing to look at some papers that Sergt. Inst. J. Slater asked to be allowed to show him as a part of his defence, in fact he gave him no chance of making any defence, but foumd him guilty on the unsupported cvidence of Lieut. -col. F. C. Denison, directly he (Ald. Baster) refused to look at Seret. Inst. J. Shater's papers for his defence.
"his, Sergt. Inst. J. Slater's was a remanded case, Which. in the ordinary course of justice, would be the first to be called in court. instead of which the court was adjourned and when it reassembled. he was the only person to be tried, in fact, in my opinion, everything had been done tuprevent the attention of the general public from being drawn to Sergt. Inst. J. Slater's trial. so when his trial commenced there was present in court only twa other spectators in addition to myself, and there was not at reporter present connected with any lucal newspaper: in fact. 1 comsider it nearly equivalent to a rial with closed doors. The followiny remark was also made ase of by Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison during Sergt. Inst. J. Slaters trial, which speaks for itself, viz. : "This man is not responsible for his actions.' And then Ald. Baxter convicts a man whom the prozecutor states, while on his oath. is not responsible for his actions.
-W. Burss,
"(i. McINERNEX.

## .Juxtice of the learee."

## Here is amother affidavit:

"County of York ? In the matter of James slater's claim Tou wit: $\quad$ against Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denisoti. "I, Harrs.J. C. Byrne, of the Village of Midand of Midland City, in the County of Simeoe, metal roofer, do solemnly declare that I am well and personally acquainted with fames Slatef, formerly drill instructor to the Governor General's Body Guards, and an eognizant with the fact relating to his case. In the month of September, 1888, I wis emploved on the 2th day of September in cleaning the saddles of Col. F. C. Denison's troop, the Banly Giuard. On that date the said James Slater came to the armoury of the above troop and told me that he had received an order from the said Colonel Denison to return his equipment into store, and he offered to do so. but I refused to receive the same or take them in, as I s:id I was not paid for that kind of work. On the 20 th of September next following, Col. F. C. Denison paid me for the work I had done in his armoury, and on that date I told him of my intention to leave the city on that day or on Monday, the lst of October, and I actually left on the latter date, and have not been in the city of Toronto from that date until the 7 th day of September instant, At the time I left the keys at Colonel Denison's office, I left word that I had not taken Slater's equipment with the boy who was the only person in the office.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientionsly believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the - Act respecting extra-judicial oaths.'
" H. J. C. BYRNE.
" Weclared before me at the city of
Toronto, in the County of York. this
9 th day of September A.D. 1889.
" A Commixsioner and Notary Public.:

## " Declarition by Sergeant Edfard Roche, of the Toronto Field Battery. <br> " Toronto, Ont., 13th April, 18si.

"I. Edwarl Roche, sergeant in the Toronto Field Battery, do make the following solemn declaration befure a
justice of the peace, and I am prepared 10 do st on oath in any court, if reguired. viz.:

- 1. Sergeant Edward Roche and Trumpeter Harry
 18\$8, eleaning the saddles. de.. belonging to Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Denison's troop. G.G.B.G. On that date (onth September. 185S), Sergeant Instructor James Slater, (i. (i. 13.1i.. came toLicut.-Col.F. C. Denison sarmoury and told us (E. Roche and H. Byrne) that he (Sergeant J. Slater) had received an urder from Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison to return his (eerseant Instructor J. Slater's) equipment and clothing into store, and he (Sergeant Instructor J. Slater) proffered to do su. and we (E. Roche und II. Byrne) refused to take them (.J. Slater's equipment, dee.) into store, sasing we (F. Roche and II. Byrne) were not Lieut.Col. F. C. Denisuns caretahers and were not paid for that kind of work. hat only for cleaning his (Lieut.-Col. F. C, Denison's) saddle: : we (E. Roche and H. Byrne) were paid for nur work by Lieut.-Cul. F. C. Denison) on the 2nth September. 15 sing on that date ( 99 h Sept.. 18ss) we (E. Rocine nnd H. byrne) told Licut.-Cil. F.C. Denison of our inetention of leaving Tororito on that day (enth Sept. 188s) or on the following Monday (1st October, ikis) and we didlatare Turonto on the let Octuber. 1885.
*R. ROCHE
. Sintequt, Tirrontos Firld Butcorv.
" Johs Wanlese. J. J'."
Now, if these atfirlarits are true. amd they beat *Vidence of their truth on their face, leteinse it cannot lie suppesed that six or cight men would gra lefore magistrates amd swear to assertions that were false, it is apparent that this man . later had something tantamomint to injustice done to him. It appeills that he went to the headyuarters of this tronp and wanted to give up his equipment, hut they remsed to aceept it. and he wiss after.
 a poor manl. He was sent to goal for at month. I say it is necessary that this investigation shoulal be carried further, and that the Militia Department shomle see whether any injustice has been done to this man anm whether the other atfindavits which I hate read are correct or not. They are sworn to and we are lommol to accept such evjelence miness we have sombe evinlente to the contary. I am not a milititry man, but I suppose this is the proper place to liming this matter up. I donot want to go to the department atmel to be smubbed by the otticers ot that department. 'This is the proper place to bring this charge, ame this is the place Where the charge ought to have some influence on onr new Minister of War, and, if Mr. Slater has heen mojustly dealt with, he simold le relieverl from the fine which was imposed upom him or shond he recompensed for the injury which wiss done to him hy hisbeing sent to grail. These men who have sworn to the affidarits should he brought lefore the Militia lejpartatent and a proper investigation should the made.

Nir ADOLPHF(:ARON. For once, the Departmient of Militia has inlopted a mode suggested by the hon. gentleman. and, if the hon. gentleman hat considered the serious nature of the charges which he was levelling against an hon. member of this House. possibly he: might have taken the trouble to investigate the chatges he hats now laid them before Parliannent. I ean state that the whole of this matter came lefore the Department of Militia from (ouncil. The chatges were sent to the ionvernor (ieneral and were sent by him to Conncil, and were sent by Council to the department for investi. gation. The investigation was complete and thorough. The Deputy Alljutant ieneral was entrusted with the diaiy of investigating the complaint of Mr. Slater. The complaint was found to be: utterly foumlationless, and. if the hon. gentle-
man will call for the papers, he will find that Mr. Slatev is a man who is known in that department to be one who makes it his business to complain against every officer under whom he has served. In fact he is looked upon in that department as a crank. The hon. gentleman siays these aftidavits cannot lee all incorrect, but they may have been given on timsy informationsuch as the hon. gentleman had when he made his charges in the case of - Water. He stated that a system was alopted by which young men joined the different corps for the purpose of having a holiday. I think (anamat remembers when, in lisis, it was not a holiday, when the young men of Cimada left their houses, their honnes, their husiness and their families to fight the lattle of Cianaia, nor coes Canaila forget the manner in which they fonght and did their work. Their action at that time attractel more attention to this country than anything which had occurred in our history for fifty years. They were landed abrosal, and I remember, when on the floor of larlianent it was my duty to call upon the House to vote what was reguired upon that occiasion, hon. gentlemen opposite dial not speak alont holidiay solliers, but were willing to trust to the energy, the pluck and the courage of the sons of Canaila to fight under the Canamian flag ami to protect Canala against the alangers which threatened her. If the hon. gentleman beiore attacking a member of this House, would investigate the matter in reference to these charges which were investigatel liy the Department of Militia, he would find that this man slater has made charges as fommlationless as those which have heen ma:le ly other men who are well known in this city of Ottawa. The hon. gentleman once lefore lrought a charge which was given up because it was foumd that the m:n for whom he spoke wats unworthy of crealence. So it is in regard to this man slater, and the hon. gentleman will find that no blame cian be attached to the department, whichinvestigated these charges and fonnd that they were absolutely grommdless.

Mr. NOMFRVILLE. I understand the charge is in reference to this man having been sent to prison for not having given up his arms. The hon. fentleman does not say anything about the other athidavits charging that (iovermment money was misappropriated. He has not shown that any inrestigration has taken place in regard to the charges contained in those affidavits. There are other charges which are as strong against the action of the firvermment as the charges of Mr. Slater, and I trust the present Minister of Militia will start is supplementary investigation and will see whether there is anything in those charges or not. They are certainly serious charges, and I do not make them against the member for Toronto with any desire to injure his reputation at all. I think this is a matter which has to dlo with the expenditure of public money, and this is the proper time to bring it up when we are considering a vote for this very purpose. I ams not myself an officer in the militia of this country. I do not desire to be offensive to the Lieu-tenant-Colonel at all; it is in the fulfilment of my duty that I have read these affidavits, and if the Militia Department do their duty they will investigate, not only the charges made by Mr. Slater, but they will investigate the statements in the sworn evidence that is to be found in that document,
bearing upon the misappropriation of mone $y$ belonging to the people of this country.

Mr. TlsinAI.E. I regret very much to hear the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat reiterate his charge after the explanation of the hom. member for Toronto. I do not think it is in the interest. either of the eountry or of the service. that any hon. gentleman should approach the sulb. ject in this manner. Now, I believe that there are just as grool ofticers and men among the Reformers of this country-and there are some of them in this House-as there are in the conservative party. I am satistiel that the large majority of hon. crentlemen on either side of the House would havehesitated tobringup thischarge. I annequally satisfied that the gentlemen who are serving in the force, Reformens as well as Conservatives, will regret a ery much that the hon. gentleman has thought necessary to hring it up in this manner. He is an old parliamentarian, he is an old public mam, and no man knows better than he that the proper way to bring up this matter is to place it hefore the anthorities of the Militia Department. to make a charge before that department, and not bring it up in this House. If he thinks that money has been spent in an improper way, surely the department is the proper place where he shoull horge his charge. I want him to remember that every otticer in the militia will not only regret his action, hut will comdemn it, because once you rean these sort of attidavits in the House and mention the name of an ho:l. member of the House, or of any otticer of the militia in the way he has mentioned the name of the hon. nember for Toronto, and the story goes broadeast throughout the country an injury is ifone which camot be repaired. Ender the high privileges that members enjoy in this House, he can mention the name of a gentleman in the House, or out of the Honse, in comnection with a charge, which he conld not have done outside of the Honse without heins held responsible for it.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. These enpies are swom athidavits.

Mr. TISDALE. I do not care whether they are copies or declarations, they atre unfair, and may he untrue : but in any case they cast a stigma upoin an officer that no anmont of investigation can afterwards wipe away. I say that when he was told that there hat been an investigation. amd that the hon. member for Toronto had asked for an enuluiry, he should have held his hand. The hon. gentleman makes no charge here, but from his seat in Parliament where he is not accountable in any way, be makes insinuation against these othicers whose names he has mentioned, one in the House and the others out of it. Is that fair-play? Is that the way to treat members of Parliainent or officers of the force, gentlemen who devote their time to the service of the country in the militia? I hope the hom. member will withdraw his language; but if he is prepared to make a charge, let him make it through the militia authorities. He has been told there was a charge, and it was investigated. If there was any pretense that the authorities would not investigate these charges, then he might be justified in coming here and saying he could not get it investigated by the proper authorities. Put insteal of that he reads these affirmations, he says he believes them to be true, but he will not make a charge of any sort, and yet
these things are pablished broadcest. I want also to refer to something satid by the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Camplell). I am in the force no longer, hat for fifteen years I was an officer and a private in the force. In those days we trained with difficulty : we had men of he th parties in the force, because I have always insisted that in the militiat there should he no politics. Our battalion was composed of men of looth parties. Now, when an hon. gentleman like the member for Kent stands up in this House aml declates that the volunteer force is a disgrace to the country, 1 want it to be known: I, as one who served, but who serves no longer. Wish to protest against such language. I say that the force we have is an homour to Canada, a force that we shombl he prond of. as equal to any other militia force in the worlh. I was in the old camps at Niaga:a when the force was no better than it is to-diay. We hat English otticers, we had American otticers. we hat otficers from Europe, and althongh we could not claim to be able to go throngh all the military mooments on parade with precision, still they were lond in their praise of the tighting form anl appearance of the brigate, and we hare a force extremely ereditable to those composing it and to the comntry. There were young neen in it that the member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) sheted at : yes, some of them were latls, they were lath coming from the fathers am mothers of Camanla, of both political parties. Let that hom. gentleman er and try it, and see if it is a holiday, as he says it is. Let him go and live on their fare, it is not such as they get at home. it is not such as he gets at his home- restricted hours. long hours of drill. I have seen the lads when they cane in: most of them are tow tired to go out again, and they lie down in their tents and sleep the sleep of men who have done their duty. One of the best things alout these camps is the fact that only young men of courage and endmance will consent to mblergo the hardships of camp life. Therefore, I want the hon. gentlenan to take back his attack upon the volunteer force. or else I want it published all over this country that he dated to stand up and proclaim that our wohnteers are a disgrace to the country. Sir, at the time of the Fenian Raid. in lstit, there were some men who laid down their lives, young men who left fathers amd mothers chililess, left sorrowing sisters, wives and children umprovided for. and in Toronto and other places in Ontario, their graves are now to be seen where they used to live. Voung men went ont even from our institutions of learning and laid down their lives. They were not drilled, perhaps, in all the movements of skilled soldiers, but they were men Who felt that their lives were none toogood to give up when a horle of robbers came actoss from a foreign country. I have always said, and I believe it, that I have as much faith in the loyalty of the Reform party as in the loyalty of the other party : we have in the ranks of the volnmteers, and always call get grod, soldiers from both parties. Though the drill that the hon. gentleman sneers at is not such as to make fine soldiers and fine feathers, it is sufficient to teach them the elements of war, which, with their true hearts, has made and always will make them serviceable defenders of this country in time of neel. Sir, the milhtia force of this comitry, in days past ind to-day, is not to be ridiculed or sneered at. While our arms and
clothing are not such as we could wish, I do helieve that the money we have been able to expend upon them has beea productive of good results. I think the time has come when a change of arms should take place. Although for many years past we have had no foreign enemies we have had internal disturbances from which, without the militia, we would have been in great trouble. We had a disturbance ia my own county when I was commanding otticer of a regiment, and in other counties and some of the cities they have more thanonce leen called out to aid the civil power, so that the militia are useful even in civil affairs. Ami more than that, we have armouries, and arms, and men who are not afraid to take hold of them, and these facts alone are sufficient to prevent disturbances; so that I think we have got something to show for all the expenditure we have made. Criticise the force if you will, but do not ridicule it. Criticise the Minister, eriticise the department, show wherein the men are deticient. lat do not ridicule them. and that is what I blame the hon. member for. Criticise the force, make it better, give them more money if you will, make them even more efficient still, but stop there. I say that the arms we have with the men behind them. have always been found equal to our need in times past, and they have protected us when we needed protection. Therefore I repeat that I regret that the hom. gentleman should see fit to ridicule the militia and to make these assertions with regard to it.

Mr. CAMPBELLL I did not think when I rose this aftemoon to give my views on this great ques. tion I would stir up such a hornet's nest as I appear to have done. I comsider it is the duty and privilege of every hon. member when a guestion comes hefore the House involving a vote of $\$ 1,2 \cdot \mathrm{NO}$, (MNO to give his view upon it and criticise the mone of expenditure. In exercising the privilege this aftermon I did so simply leceanse it was my duty, and for doing that the hom. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison) with all his elognence rose and poured out a stream of abuse on my hearl. That hon. gentleman appears to think that no member has a right to say anything about militia afficirs expect his lordly self. He knows all ahout it, and what he does not know is not worth knowing, and no one else knows anything. He alvised me to speak on some subject on which I knew something. What information has that hon. gentleman given this House on militia affairs during the hours in which he has spoken on them? "The hom. gentheman went even further and did exactly what the member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tistale) accused me of doing. He had the impudence to rise and criticise the Major-(ieneral, who is the very head of the Militia Department. The hon. gentleman said the Major (General was in this country for the purpose of criticising the militia, that he came from England, where there is a very efficient staff, and he did not know his business. Is that the position, and is he simply here a critic? Is that the position which the Major-(ieneral occupies in this country, and does it become the dignity of an hon. member, especially of a member who professes to know as much as does the member for Toronto (Mr. Denison), to rise and criticise and abuse the Major General in the way he has done? I believe the Major-General knows more in one minute than that hon. gentleman ever knew
or ever will know, and it ill-becomes that kon. gentleman, especially after these affilavits have leen read in this House, to rise and pour abuse on the head of any man in the Honse, whether a militia man or not. The hom. :nember for south Norfolk (Mr. Tistale) rose with all the virtuous imdignation he could summon to his aidand poured his wrath on the devotel :nember for Kent, and accused me of ridiculing the Militia Department.
some hon. MEMBERS. No: the militia.
Mr. CAMPBELL I want to tell that hon. gentleman that $I$ did nothing of the kimd: I did exactly what the hon. gentleman did-I criticised it, and I had a right to do so. Morenver, I did not give my views on the subject, hut I gave the riews of the Major-deneral. and read from his report. What dues the Major-dieneral say in speaking of the rural militia:
"The rural corps are rery deficient in instruction, but their organization is still more defective.
Will the hon. member for Toronte hispute that: Does he say that the Major-(ieneral dues not know what he is talking about? The hon. gentleman would lead us to infer so from what he said this afternoon. The Major-feneral next spoke of the arms. appliances and clothing. which he sail were deficient. He continues as follows :-

- The Snider rifte and carbine, with which the militia is armed, is at the best an obsulpte we:apon, but in the condition in which it exists, in most of the regimentes of the active militia, it hass no claim whatever to be elased as an arm of precision."
He goes on to speak of the active militia, aml says:
$\therefore$ There is not a battalion that could turn out in complete marching order on a given day, though many have, at their own expense, provided some of the most necessary articles. Moreover. the equipment hoes not exist in store, which it would be necessary to issue in the event ot grave emergency."
He further says, and I wish the member for Torontw to note this statement :
" I have not inspected a single batation in which the ment boots would have stood one month's active service. or a regiment of caralry or battery of artillery in which the saddlery and harness could be expected to bear a similar strain."
I ask if anything could be more danaging than such a statement coming from the Major- (ieneral: The arguments I hrought to bear were this: That it was ia shame and disgrace to this Parliament and this comery that after we have spent millions of dollars for many years to perfect this organization, to place the men in grood form and equipment. there should be such a disgraceful state of affair: as is revealed by the Major-General. The argument I adranced was a proper one, and I did not ridicule the men at all, but I brought charges against the management of the department. I contended that the management was imperfect, inasmuch as the men who went out to drill were not paid sufticiently for their service, and were not drilled sufficiently often. Moreover. I tind that the Major-tieneral in speaking alout the camp at St. Thomas sticl :

[^46]- 792 officers and men, and 155 horses, carried 55 miles further than was necessary. Tents and camp equipment likewise transported about bu miles umecessarily.
These extracts are from the report of the MajorGeneral, which is entitled to full credit. Let me take up the case of Rimouski. The Major-(ieneral say's:
" 695 ufficers and men, 14 horses, and all tents and camp equipment, transported tor miles further than was necessary, from it good site to a bad one."
Is it possible that the member for Toronto will saty that the Major-tieneral does not know what he is talking about, that he simply comes here as a critic and does not know his own business: Yet here the Major-Cieneral reports that men have been transported $f(6)$ miles further than was necessary, and from a good to a bat site. The statement is a most damaging one. Now, I ask, who is responsihic for ath this? Why, the very high amplordly Lient-Colonel from Toronto, who has been neglecting his duty; and struts arround on the 12th of July, when they sing "Croppy lie Down" or the " Protestant boys," with all his war paint and feathers on, and who dictates to every hom. member what he should say in this House. That is the kind of high and mighty man he is who pretends to know all about the militia force. Then the member for south Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) comes to his assistance and gets up a lot of righterms indignation and accuses me of a statement Inever made in this Honse. Take the report of the Majow-teneral commanting the forces, and if it does fout disclose a most scandalous and dix-oraceful state of affairs in this country then I do not know what a disgraceful state of aftairs is. It is the more disgraceful when we have year after year for many years been voting a milliom and a half of follaws to get this militia force into a state of etticiency: I can call to mind when a few years ago in this House General Laurie. the then member for shelburne, as well as the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. OBrien) who is an athority I believe on militia matters, expressed their opinion upon the militia forces upon the floor of Parliament. They showed that nearly one-half the money that is leing spent on the militia force is simply wasted, and that if we voted half the sum under proper regulations we would have a more efficient force than we have torday.

Mr. BOWELLL. 1 do not propose to enter into the discussions which have tiken place for the last hour. further than to call attention-and I think the member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) will come to the same conclusion after a little reflection-to what I think the manair mamer in which he has attacked an hon. member in this House, and another gentleman who occupies a very prominem position in Toronto, who has devoted a great deal of time and attention and has spent a great deal of his means on the militia force, and who happens to be a brother of the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). The declaration of the member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) that he had no intention of wounding the feelings of the member for Toronto reminds me very much of the old story of the Irishman who met a friend and for love knocked him down. The member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) has read declarations here, which if they are true, the member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) is unfit to sit in this House or to associate with respectable people. If these aftidavits are literally
true, then my hom. friend to my right and the police magistrate of the city of Toronto, have committed offences which would rule them out of respectable society and woald if found true, after investigation, have been the means of cansing them to be expelled from the militia force of Canada. Beyond that I do not propose to go. but I leave it to my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) to say whether after reflection, he thinks it fair, that without notice, and without moving for the papers in connection with the whole transaction, he should get up in his place and after reading documents damming the character of two men occupying respectable positions in the society in which they move and in the country in which they lise, that he should say then simply that he had no intention of wounding a bother member's feelings. That is, I camlidly confess, a kind of ethics and a kind of reasoning which I donot understand. The hom. gentleman from Brant (Mr. Somerville), says that he did this unpremeditatedly, hat it is quite evident that he intended to make the attack or he would not have been supplied with the ammunition. When I heard the hon. gentleman read these attilavits, they convinced me that there was on the part of the person who mate then an over-zeal to do a wrong, or that he had very little knowledge of the document he had been signing. It struck me that these affidavits had been written hy some astute lawyer who had induced this man to sign them without knowing what he was signing. One athdavit that my hom. friend read, states that the summons and arrest for not delivering up the property of the ciovernment, was in order to prevent an investigation. I would not like to accuse the hon. member from Brant (Mr. somerville) of being so unacquainted with military law or military practices, or the common usages of society, as to suppose that he lelieves for a moment that an arrest for withholding property which belongen to the foremment, could, by any possibility, prevent a military investigation into the wrongs committed ly an afficer of the force. It appears to me, and I repeat what I said, and hooking at the names of some of the commissioners before whom the athilavits were made, confirms my helief that some astute lawyer, for political reasons, prepared the case, and that it was a deliberate attempt, if not a conspiracy, for the purpose of injuring a political opponent. I give that as my opinion, drawn from the papers which are before me. The hon member for Brant, with whom it has always heen my good fortune to be on the very best terms, being old chums as type-setters and printers together, will, on reflection, see that he has made a mistake in the character which he attributed to the affidavit. He must have seen when he real this first affidavit that it is a mere declaration, and that it is not signed. It may have been signed, I do not say it was not; it may have been sworn to, but it bears no evidence of it here, and if he looks at about one-half of the other documents he will tind they are of a somewhat similar kind. I am not prepared to express an opinion as to the character or reputation of the men who signed the documents, because I know nothing about it. It is the first time I have known it beyond having seen the printed document contained in these papers last session, and handed chem to my friend from West Toronto, with the remark" Denison, what does this mean: it is a severe attack
upon you.: I understand further that these papers were placed in the hands of an hon. gentleman who belongs to the Opposition, who after making enfuiry into their character refused positively to have anything to do with them. The result of that was that the hon. gentleman who is not in the House now, was reported to the Governor General ly the same man for dereliction of duty as a politician and as a member of the House of Commons. Further, I do not desire to continue this discussion, but I exceedingly regret it for the sake of the reputation of the House, and I think that my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) will come to the same conclusion when he reflects. If he desired to make this attack upon a member of the House, if he will permit me to make at suggestion to him, it would have been much letter had he moved for all the papers, and they would have been brought down and laid on the Table. If it were then shown that the ofticers had been guilty of the charges laid against them, and that the Nilitia Department had not punished them as they would have deserved had they been formd guilty, then the hon. gentleman would not only have heon right in attacking the Government for a dereliction of duty, but he would have been justified in laying a charge of impropriety against the gentlemen who have been accuser. That is the course he should have pursued, and that is the course he would like to have pursued if he had been in a similar position to the gentlemen whom he did accuse, or had he been charged with any conduct unbecoming a member of Parliament or a gentleman. However, these are matters of taste. I donot pretend to lay any particular chaim to myself when I was in Opposition, of dealing very leniently with the Government, but yet I will say this: that while I pursued an aggressive course just as my friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) does - and with that I find no fault whatever, because I like to see a man fight for what he deems to be right, and do his duty in Opposition if he does it squarely-yet when I was in Opposition, I always moved for papers, and had the facts before me before I attacked a political opponent. Sometimes I found myself wrong and other times right, and when I was right I never hesitated to push the sword to the hilt. I find no fault with the hon. gentleman for doing the same thing, but there is a proper way in which to do it in order that an hon. gentleman who is a member of this House shond have some little tair-play, and be forewarned of an attack upon him which would damm his reputation and render him unfit to sit in the Honse, if that which is charged against him were true. I am not going to criticise the hon. member for Kent, who ought to have been a third class lawyer if he is not one, being capable of turning a corner about as fast as any gentleman of the legal profes. sion or as a politician. He was quite right in freely criticising the department, the Government and the force. That is why these reports are laid before the House. Whether he was right in the comments he made on the force itself is quite another thing. That is what my hon. friend from South Norfolk objected to-not the criticisms or the opinions expressed by the MajorGencral. I am not prepared to say that I disagree altogether with what the hon. member for Kent has said in reference to the language used by the Major-General. I am convinced that many of the
suggestions he has made, if carried out, would be highly in the interest of the force. The whole question is so broad in its character that when you begin to discuss the formation of these companies, their continued existence, the difficulties in keeping up the strength of the force, the great expense involved. and the time which the men have for making themselves etticient. you can scarcely womber that many changes continually ocemr, necessitating the filling up of the companies from the youncer men of the eomintry. fon cannot expect the ohler men to remain contimnously in the force. There are some who to my own knowledge have been in the force continuonsly ever since the Rehellion of $18: 37$; but, these are exceptions to the rule. Many men move away, of get tired of the service ; but they retain their interests in the force, as well as the knowlenge they have acquired of drill and military tactics, as long as they live ; so that although they may have retired, they are not lost to the country. While I do not care to see the smaller hoys in the force, I like to see the younger mententer it and remain in it for some years, until they hecome sufficiently acrpuainterl with the service as to be useful in case their services should be required. Fair amil legitimate criticism on subject.s of this kind I will comrt while at the head of the lepartment, because, no one man can know all the ditficulties commected with it. Many hom. gentlemen who speak on this subject consider it purely and simply from an economical standpoint, without any regard to the necessities of the force, while others ilo it from a wuch less laudable motive-.political. I tind no particular fault with that : it is the right of every member of Parliament to do so: : but hon. ofentlemen who take this position must not ise surprisel, that if those who do know what they are talking about are disposed to ridicule their statements when not warranted hy the facts of the reports lefore the House.

Mr. SPROULE. As the disenssion on this item has taken a wide range, perhaps 1 shall be pardoned if I say a few words with regarel to the military camps. The Diajor-diencral hats siven several instances wher money was mmecessarily used to transport men to a distance when they could perhaps be better aceommolated nearer at hamel. That is strictly in the line recommembed by the hon. member for North (irey (Mr. Masson) and myself last year and the year before, when we strongly ard vised that a portion of No. - - district should hold its camp at the town of Owen somal, where there is a splendid groumd on a high level, a good place for rifte ranges orerlooking the waters of the bay, and ample means of transport by both water and rail. If a large mumber of the men and horses helonging to No. 2 district had heen taken there insteal of to Niagara, a consideralle amomet of money would have heen saven, and might have been spent to the advantage of the force in other ways. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this subject again. No better place can be found in any part of northern Ontario for a camp than Owen souml: and if No. $\because$ district, on at least a part of that district and a part of the ad joining district, were taken there, consilerable money womld be sared.

Mr. MILLSS (Bothwell). I rise to say a word or two in reference to the observations mate by the
hon. meminer for Kent which were subjected to the rather hysterical criticism of the hon. member for south Norfolk. That hon. member professed to deprecate: these observations. The remark of the hom. member for kent to which I suppose he took particular exception was that the volunteer force Was a lisgrace to Canada. Those were the words which he userf. and which seemed to wound the sensibilitite of the hon. member for South Norfolk. IVell, Nir, if those words were intended to describe the personal chatacter of the volunteer force, I think ther would have been greatly to be deprecated. But I , ho not understani my hon. friend from Kent to have been at all discussing the persomal character on the private worth of the volunteer force. I suppose he would say that in that respect they are as respectable and as much respected as thrise siti\%ens who are not in the force. It was not of their private worth or personal reputation that he was speating. He was speaking of the efficiency of the force. He was calling the attention of the Honse to the very latge sum of money voted every vear for the maintenance of that force and the increase of it e efficiency. That being so. the question really is, what is the chanacter of the force in this particular ats a military force looking at the very latge sums of money that are being spent every year in the people of (anado for the purpose of maintianine it: Well, it does seem to me that when We take the criticisms of the General who is in charge of this force, and who honestly, in my opinion. represents its actual condition and state of efficienty. We must all admit that it is not an efficient foree and that its etficiency is not creditable to this cumatry. Now, whence does this inefficiency arise: Why, the hon. gentleman himself points ont it hats arisen in a large degree from the attempt tomake the force a source of political strength to hom. gentlemen on the opposite benches. I do nut pretenil to say that members of the force are being enlisted intes the support of the Aclministration liy their wotes, but that the force has been sent ahont from one place to another, and has been mate a migatomy borly, as much so as a camp of Arabs in the desert, and it has been mate so for the purpose of bringing a certain amount of patronage and securing it certain amount of influence and farour to representatives who support the (iovermment on that side.

Mr. BOWELL. Wis not the same course pursued hy you:

Mr. MILLC (Botinwell). That is not the question. In my opinion it was not done, but whether it was or not it is an improper policy. The fact is it has affectel the etficiency of the iorce, it has led to the misuse of puhlic money, it has added largely to the expense without any corresponding advantage to the force as a force. The hon. gentleman will not dispute that. He will not dispute, for instance, the taking away of the camp from London last year, hecallise it happened to he represented by a Reformer, although the forernment had acquired a camping groumd there, suitable, under all circumstances, tis the force. He will not dispute the carrying om of drill operations at another place which, the Cieneral says, is altogether unsuitable. You are subordinating the interests of the force to the interests of a party. There can be no doubt of that. Fvery page of this report, from beginning to end, shows that to be the case. And, therefore,
you have brought the force, according to the report of the commander-in-chief, into a discreditable condition. It has become highly inefficient. It is not properly armed or equipped in any way, and that is the result of subordinating the efficiency of the force and the existence of the force to subservience to a party. That is a most improper state of things. It is one that ought not to exist. It is one every page of the (ieneral's report shows does exist. Ife say to the hon. gentleman who is now at the head of the Militia Department and who will be responsible for the expenditure of n:oney and the condition of the force, that something only short of revolution is required in order to bring it to a state of efficiency and give the public something for the money votel every year.

Mr. TIR WHITT. I have not been present in the House the last few days, and consequently am not aware on which item of the Estimates this debate has originated. I have simply heard the militia discussenl hy the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Campbell) and the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. somerville) who followed. and they forcibly reminded me of a discussion which took place some years ago in the American Senate on the guestion of reorganizing the army. One old senator expressed his disapproval of introducing organs into the service, as his father had "fit" throughout the whole revolutionary war with only a fife and drum. It is ' ${ }^{\text {uite tre }}$, as the hom. member for Bothwell has just remarked, that what roused the ire of the militia officers in the House was the remark by the hon. nember for Kent that the militia are a disgrace to the country. That certainly was sufficient to arouse the ire of the volunteers and the officers who take an interest in the force, and hefore I resume my seat I hope to prove by my experience that the remark is untrue. Now, I can go back as far as the Fenian Raid of 1836, and I will quote an anechote of what actually took place. When Colonel Peacock's columms were marching on Fort Erie, they were marching in a double column of fours. One column was composed of the regular troops and the other of volunteers; and as it is common in the service for one branch to look down on the other, not only the officers but the men of the line all despised the militia force, of course as compared with themselves. So great was the rivalry between those two sections of fours in the marching column, that when the volunteers appeared likely to give way and the victory was in the hands of the column belonging to the line, the mointed officers dismounted and led their men on foot, and the consequence was the volunteers on that occasion proved themselves the better marchers of the two. I remember it for this reason : that a company from my county, known as the "Barrie Rats," were then leading the volunteer column. I have also heard opinions expressed by men from other countries as to the quality of the Canadian militia, which would prove, were not their own actions in the past sufficient to prove, that they are not a disgrace to the country. On one occasion it was my grod fortune to dine with an officer well-known in this country, an officer who has the distinguished honour of wearing the Victoria Cross, Sir Henry Wilmot, and in a speech delivered before the National Rifle Association, referring more particularly to a visit he made to the city of Toronto, when they did him the honour of parading the entire garrison for

Mr. Mita: (Bothwell).
his inspection, he described them as fine a body of volunteer militia he believed existed in the British Empire. Now, you may take that for what it is worth. That was his statement. He may have said it, as we say some things, lightly, or he may have said it in earnest. My own opinion at the time was that he said it in earnest. I can rememher another occasion very near home. I was at the camp of instruction at Laprairie in 1865, when the Western Battalion, one of the lattalions in camp, was inspected ly Sir Johm Mitchell, I was then carryinga rifle in the ranks, and I can remember to this day with pride the eulogium which was passed on the battalion of which I was a member. Sir John Mitchell, turning to address the right battalion, asked our commander, Colonel shephard of the Welsh Fusiliers: Is this the Western Battalion? Being answered in the affirmative, he said : "They are the finest body of men I ever saw in my life, Her Majesty's Household Troops not exceptel." Now, as to the matter of transport. which was spoken of by my hon. friend the member for East (irey, that question was discussed some years ago in this Honse, and I think the matter was referred to the Deputy Aljutant General of the Ind military district to be reported upon. We, in the town of Barrie, were anxious, like people in many other towns are, to have the brigade camp at our own town, and an effort was made to have the camp brought there, hut upon enguiry, and upon an estimate leing made hy the ralways, it was found to be cheaper to concentrate the forces of the district at Niagara, than to hold the camp at Barrie. It is also known that it is easier to provision the men in large camps than at battalion headquarters, or in small camps, and that is one of the reasons for sticking to the camp at Niagara, in addition to the fact that it is such a magnificent ground. I have never seen its equal excepting on the prairies of the west. The hon. member spoke of the volunteers drawing their pay, and he would lead the uninitiated to suppose that there was a way by which the officers could defraud the Government by entering more men on their list than they had in their hattalion. I have had some experience in the camps which I have attended, and sometimes I have thought they did not deal with us as honourably as we deserved. Every man belonging to a regiment is paraded a certain distance away from the camp, with the horses and everything else. The paymaster, accompanied by the brigade staff, is present, anl every man must be accounted for unless he is on guard, and that is the only exception. Cooks, orderlies, and men of all grades must be present on parade and answer their names, anil every precaution is taken to prevent men being on the rolls who are not in camp. I never heard of the existence of any cases of the kind the hon. gentleman has referred to. The remarks of the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Cainpbell) must be attributable to his want of knowledge of the facts more than to his intention to misinform the House. The hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) read some affidavits which had been made by a discharged soldier from the Governor General's Body Guard, or as the hon. gentleman so often expressed it, the "G.G.B.G." I have been guilty of several sins of that kind to which the hon. gentleman has referred, and if all the men I have treated in that way were to be paraded in this House and
were to give me a character, I am afraid I should not have much character left. At the last camp I over hearlaman abusing the fool, the rations, as not being fit for dogs to eat. I called the guard and had him arrested, and I gave him knapsack drill for the rest of the camp and discharged him from the regiment at the conclusion. I believe fe made some complaints to the Militia Department. but I do not know that any action was taken, hecause I treated him according to his deserts. If people think it is possible to deal with f(0) or onk men, anong whom it is imprssible not to finl some unruly spirits, without carrying out strict liscipline, they are very much mistaken. The very tirst clause in the Red Book is that the tirst duty of a soldier is to oljey.

Mr. FRASER. I only desire to clear away the colouring which has been pat on this diseussion. I suppose the report of the (ieneral has excited all this discussion. I suppose it is leceanse the repert of the General is not very flattering to the ofticers that we have heard so much about it. Nothing has heen said on this side of the House as stromgas what was said by the General in his report, ind it is a just criticism to say that the money we expended has not been properly expendeal. The member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) spoke with a righteousindignation which was evidently pumperi up for the occasion. My hon. friend from kent (Mr. Camphell) said the militia iorce, if the statement of the General was to be credited, was discrellitable. The hon. genteman who was so indignant at the statement of my hon. friend did not seem to understand the difference between drill and organization. There was no reference made to the character of the men, their nationality, their politics or anything else, but only to the way in which they were drilled and to their organization. The statenents of the member for Kent only referred to the manner in which the money we voied was speut, and the report of the General shows us that the money is not expended in the manner it should be. The Minister of Militia says that is correct. What is there to cause the righteous eyes of hon. gentlemen opposite to rise because the statement is made to which I have referred: Do the militia of this country surpass those of any other country in this world, or do Canadians surpass any other nationality in the world? There is no fear of the militia, noberdy is talking about them; but we do say that when we spend a million or a million and a half every year, there should be tangible evidence that the money is applied in the best manner for the good of the men. One or two statements in this report of the gentleman struck me as extraordinary; and underneath the whole of what is said by hon. gentlemen opposite, I could see that notwithstanding their loyalty, they would like very well to attack the officer who had the courage to tell them the truth about what he foumd in the department. He says:
"Allowances are drawn annually for drill instruction. and for care of arms, tor which the country receives no real value."
That is more than we have ever said :
"They are paid to officers who are incapable of imparting instruction, and who are unable to, give sufficient attention to the arms under their charge."
That is what the General sayz. Now, is it any wonder that in face of a statement like that, an hon. member of this House, where all parties are
representen. should deem it his duty to call attention to it *
"It cannot strictly be said that amy system exists for the issue of equipment and clothing. At present many corps are left unprovided with the issues to which they are entitled, while others get more than their share."
That is organzation for you. Now, is it not right that we shoulh iiscuss these matters-not by rising and complaining that somelody has wounied the feeling of somelnody else, but like honest men, sent here to do our huty, by endearouring to find where the fault lies and to seek a remedy for it. Is it not our duty to sce that the funds are applied in the hest interests of the force, to see that the militia is put upon such a footing as that it will turn out with the drum call and forits duty". A good deal has heen said about my hon. friend from brant (Mr. somerville). Well, while there may be a difference of opinion as to whether he should have read these atfidavits. there can be no difference of opinion as to what he meant. Surely, there was nothing to show that he meant to attack the hon. friend from Toronto (Mr. Denison). These atiditvits indicate that money was paid out-and I want to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to this-upon returns made that were incorrect. Surely, that does unt refer to the colonel of the regiment. It is a new thing that the colonel pays out money for these parties. The atfidavits only refer to the parties in the regiment who male up these statements and got the money, because I take it the oolonel only needs to comentersign.

Mr. Bowell. He has to certify to their cor rectness on his honour as an officer.

Mr. FRASER. But everyboly knows that when the statement is brought to him by the proper officer, he does not enduire whether it is correct in all its details. He must take the word of his sub. ordinate as to whether it is correct. The Minister does not know how many hours are pat in by every person in his department : neither can the colonel know who drilled and how long they drilled ; he accepts the statement of his subordinate.

Mr. BOWELL. I do not certify to the work done.

Mr. FRASER. Certainly not. If the Minister had to certify to all the work done in his department, he would never certify to it unless he knew of his own knowledge that all the work was done. It is the same way with a colonel. The colonel cannot know of his own knowledge that every man who is on the pay-sheet has actually drilled his full time. That is all my hon. friend said. He merely said that money was paid out to these parties that should not be paid out, that there was somewhere in the department a loose way of making payments of money-not at all artacking the hon. gentleman himself. I trust the long discussion we have had this afternoon and evening will lead us to consider seriously the statements made by the highest otficer in the force, made with a keenness evidently begotten with Jong training in the greatest army of the world. I hope those statements will not be lightly thrown aside. It is well that our faults should be manfully told us, and I hope that not only the Minister but that every official in the Militia Department, will take to heart the statements made in that report. It is our duty to see that the money that is expended in this country
for militia shall be expended according to the niethods taught us liy men trained in the English Army. We need not bother ourselves as to our loyalty, or bravery, or anything else, but if our militia force is properly organized, we need fear nothing; we shall be able if our turn should ever come, to take our stand and do our duty.

Mr. DALY. It is evident from the remarks of the hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Fraser) and from the remarks of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and other hon. gentlemen opposite, that they feel the position in which the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Camplell) placed himself when he made the rery offensive remarks he did a short time ago--not this aftemoon, as the hon. member for Bothwell said, but about two hours ago. Neither did the hon. member for liuys. borough (Mr. Fraser), nor the hon. member for Bothwell, deny that the hon. gentleman from Kent stated that the militia force of Canada were a dis. grace to Camala. Those are the words whichstirred the righteous indignation of the member for Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), and, like an old soldier, he got up and did his duty in defending the force. The hos. member for Cirey (Mr. Landerkin) smiles, but I want to know if he ever served his country as the member for Norfolk has done? It well hiecame the hon. member for Norfolk to rise in his seat and indignantly hurl back those worls in the teeth of the lom. nember for Kent. Now, if that hom. gentleman had had at knowledge whatever of the militia fore of Camaida, if he hat had any recollection of the diseussion that has taken place: in this House churing the six sessions that I have heen here, he wouk never have got up in the House and attacked the militia force in this man. ner. A good deal hats lieen satid of the repont of the Major-General. Nir, the Major-Gieneral says in his conclusion :

[^47] militia of Canada are a lisgrace to the comntry, he concludes by saying :
"Powerful in physique, intelligent and eager to learn, the militia at present contains the unorganized element: of a strong national force. Moreover, in the men of the rural militia there exists that capacity for adapting themselves to circumstances, and 'handiness,' engendered by practical acquaintance with camp life, in their ordinary avocations, which is a most valuable quality for a soldier in the field. What is reguired is system and organization in every department.'
Now, I do not think there is any member of this House who has discussed this question, who does not armit that heretofore there has not iseen that organization in our militia system which we could desire, and I for one, as an old volunteer, am glad to think that we have had sent among us it MajorGeneral who has been able to criticise, in this loold and frank manner, the militia system of Canada. I hope with the report that we have before us, now that we have had a change in the commandingotficer of the force, and that we have a change in the hear of the Militia Department, proper efforts will be made to correct defects which have been pointed out. Now another word as to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville). The last speaker said that the remarks of that hon. gentleman were not directed personally to the member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). I would like to ask him how he could say

Mr. Fraser.
that in view of the fact that after the member for Toronto had replied to the member for Brant, the member for Brant then rose in his seat and said that although he had those documents in his desk, he never intended to use them until the member for Torontohad risen with his high and mighty military air. Is that not conclusive evidence to hon. gentlemen, that it was a matter of spleen and spite on the hon. gentleman's part, and that the attack was made with a view to get even with the hon. gentleman. We have hat a spectacle which I never desire again to behold in the Parliament of Canada, that a gentleman should rise and read aftidavits not signed, read what the hon. gentleman admits to be copies of attidavits, and thus charge an hon. gentleman with having fraudulently used the money of the country. He camot be conversant or have any knowledge of the responsibility that rests on his shoulders. If he was the man he ought to be, he would make openly the charges that the hon. member had dealt fraululently with the money of the country. But the hon. gentleman's party have not pursued that course, and he, with other members of his party have given vent to renom and slander session after session, and to-day have come here, and in an underhand way, have made an attack against an hon. member and against his hrother, which they dare not make ontside of the House. I hope for the honour of this Honse that the member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) will not allow the matter to rest, but will bring it home to the meminer for North Brant (Mr. Somerville), and will show to this House and country that no hon. gentleman can be insulted in the way the hon. member for West Toronto has been insulted without making the man who insulted him conluct himself in a manner hecoming a memleer of the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. somerville. I am rather amused at the forcell indignation of the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly). We all know what kind of a man he is, and it is no use discussing the member for Selkirk. But I repudiate that my remarks were intended as a personal attack on the member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison). I had no intention of doing so. The discussion was as to the expenditure of public money, and I had with me these atfilavits which had been sent to me for the purnose of having this matter investigated, and I stated in my remarks that these were simply copies of the affidarits. I state now that the originals are in the possession of a reputable law firm in Toronto, and that the gentleman who sent them stated that he had the originals and that these men hal been unable to obtain an investigation before the proper authorities. What else could I do but produce these documents to the House, in order to show that the public money voted had been usel in that way, that a return had not been given of the money spent in maintaining the Governor General's Borly Guard in Toronto. I did not charge the hon. member for West Toronto with having put this money in his pocket-I never dreamed of it ; I did not suppose he had the handling of the money.
Mr. DENISON. You insinuated it.
Mr. Daly. You did.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I did not.
Mr. DENISON. Youinsinuated it, and did not believe the state, nent.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I did not insinuate it. I said I had reason to believe that the statements made in the affidavits are true. I ask the committee to read the affidavits again, and find out whether they contain any statements setting forth that the member for West Toronto received any of that money himself. No such statement will be found in the affidavits. It will be foum that the charge made in the aftidavits is that the money was not paid to those men. But the affidavits do not say that Colonel Denison got the money himself. I had no intention to charge Colonel Denison with putting money into his own pocket. I had a right to bring these aftidavits lefore the attention of the committee, and show that there were certain men in the force who believer that money was drawn by some of the othicers of that Borly Guard in Toronto, and that the country received no value for that expenditure. That is the position I took, and I think I was perfectly justitied in doing so. I was not making personal charges against the member for West Toronto. I was emdeavouring to show the House that those men in Toronto had swom that this money was not paid to them, although they were called on to sign the pay-roll, and thus show they hal received it. That is the position I took on the matter.

Mr. HAZEN. It is quite clear to my mind that however much the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat may sneer at the indignation expressed by hom. gentlemen on this side of the House, at the course taken by him, it has had an effect, and that effect has been to cause the hon. gentleman to take back water, and to now make a statement before the Honse entirely different from his previous attack on the hom. member for West Toronto. The hon. gentleman when he first addressed the committee, declared that he would not have referred to the matter, but for the remarks which the hon. member for Toronto had made. Any one in the House who heard the attack, and heard the affidarits, or what he called atfillavits, but which were not affidavits at all, read, could not help coming to the conclusion that the simple aim of the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Somerville) was to besmirch the character of as honourable a gentleman as sits in this Parliament, or in any other parliament under the sun. What effect coull the charge of the hon. gentleman have but that? The effect of the charge was that payrolls had heen tampered with, and the inference drawn was that the hon. gentleman was aware that that tampering had been done, that it was known by the hon. gentleman who sits as the honoured representative of West Toronto, and who was in command of the regiment where the alleged wrong-doing is said to have taken place. I repeat, the only influence which any one hearing the allegations for the first time could have drawn from the hon. gentleman's accusation was that the hon. member for Toronto was a dishonest man, a man who, as a colonel of the regiment, permitted wrong-doing, and as such was unworthy to sit in this House. It has always seemed to me that members of this House ought to excrcise a certain degree of care before making charges calculated to reflect on the personal standing of one another. I would ask hon. members if the statements and charges which the hon. member for south Brant made against the hon. member for West Toronto
hat not been met in the manner they have been met, whether it is not a fact that every Liberal newspaper in the country would have heradded the information that serious charges had been made against the memper for West Toronto, that the statements made reflected on his homour as a man and at gentleman, and that the charges might possibly he substantiated by evidence. I deem it to be a serions matter to make such a chatge reffecting on the character of a member of this House, and a member who makes such a charge as that withom, as he might do, going to the Nilitia Departmeat and ascertaining the falsity or the truth of the charges. is assmming a most serious responsibility, one which no member should do when his action refleets on the combuct of a brother member, even though his politics may possibly be not the same as his own. I fesire to say that any one who knows the hon. member for West Toronto, who knows his reputation and high character for honour and honesty he hears in this country, would not for it single instant, even if the charge made by the hon. gentleman had not been met, have lelieved that the charge is true. Further than that I may say the hon. memher for Kent, in referring to the hom. gentleman's speech, spoke as though the hon. member for West Toronto were a man whose sole aim and oljeect in his comnection with the militia force was to wear a uniform and co about the streets of Toronto as the hon. member for Kent satid, although I do not muderstand his allusion. marching to the tune of a band playing "Croppies lie bown," or a similar air. I lo not know what the hon. gentleman meant by such an allusion, but any one who is acruainted with the member for Toronto knows that he is a soldier of whom any country or nation might be proud. The hon. gentleman has shown himself to be a soldier on many occasions. We all know tiat when a mere boy he was attached to General W'olseley's staff at the Red River Expedition. We all know that the hom. gentleman went up to the Nile in command of the Canadian voyageurs, and for doing so received the thanks and honours bestowed by his Sovereign and by his Queen. Further than that, I say that I think it was an unmanly thing for the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) to attempt to besmirch the character of the brother of the hon. gentleman, who does not occupy a seat in this House, but who occupies an official position in the city of Toronto. I sincerely trust that the effect of this discussion will be at least to make hon. gentlemen-I care not on what side of the House they may be-besitate and le careful before making charges of a serious character, and before making reflections upon characters of hon. members of this House.

Mr. LAURIER. Mr. Chairman, it may well le that after the reading of the papers a moment ago, by my hon. friend from Brant ( $\mathbf{M r}_{\text {r }}$ Somerville), that it might have been supposed on the other side of the House.that my hon. friend from Brant intended to make an attack upon the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). But, after the very emplatic disclaimer which my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) has made, and repeated again, that he had no intention whatever of impugning the character of the hon. gentleman from Toronto (Mr. Denison), it seems to me, that there should be no more said upon this subject. I am
sure my hon. friend from Brant had no intention whatever to convey anything which might be derogiatory $t o$ the character of the hon. gentleman from Toronto (Mr. Denison), and I am sure further, not only in my own behalf, but, also, in the wehalf of every friend beside me, that on this side of the House we have nothing but the greatest respect for the member for Toronto ( $\mathbf{M r}$. Denison), and that we believe him ruite incapable not only of pocketing money, but of doing anything which would be derogatory to an hon. gentleman.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am sure we all consiler it gratifying indeed to hear the olservations made by the hon. leader of the Opposition, hat I think it is due to the House, and it is due to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) himself, that such a statement should come from him.
An hon. MFMBER. He did say so.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I did not see the attidavits read ly the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville)-I think he read them twice-but I was here when he real them, and he read them as atfidavits: and it has been said here that they are not even copies of atfilavits, but appear to be copies of some affidavits in part, and not even bearing signatures. The hom. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) has disclaimed any idea of attacking the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). So far so gool. That is satisfactory as the hon. the leater of the Opposition has satid: but I listened as well as I conlil to these affidavits and if $I$ am not altogether deceived in my hearing, they contained two statements with regard to the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison) which I shall presently mention, and if I am wrong the hon. member for Brant (Mr. somerville) will correct me. One of the statements contained in these affidavits which are now extended upon Hanvarl to be exhibited to the public, was that the pay-list, which had been certified to as correct by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison) in his capacity as a militia officer, was falsified. Another statement which was contained in these atfidavits was that he had procured, by false evidence, the conviction of a man in the city of Toronto, in order to prevent in investigation of a disgraceful charge against himself. It is in vain for any person who understands the English language to say, that having read documents of that kind in the House, it was not intended to attack the character of another hon. member; because the hon. nember who is referred to in these two charges would have no character at all if there were the least semblance of truth in the statements which the member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) read. I rose, not for the purpose of renewing the discussion or making it more bitter, but for the purpose of suggesting to the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) whether he should not in view of the statements which have been made by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison), at least himself withdraw these papers and withdraw the charges which they convey.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. As I said before I made no charges against the member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison). I have not these documents in my possession now, and I cannot remember every word that is contained in them, but I do know that the gentleman who resides in Toronto and who forwarded them to me, declared in a letter which he sent that he had the original of all

Mr. Hazen.
these attidavits in his possession and that they could be produced at any time they were refuired. I do not know that I can sily anything further in regard to this matter. The charge as originally presented was that the money belonging to the (iovernment was not expended judiciously, and that men had been allowed to sign these pay-rolls and obtain money, who ought not to sign them or oltain the money. That was the information that was presentel to me. I lo not know who got the money nor who certified to this matter. All I know about it is that these affidavits were sent to me. and I have presented them to this committee. to show, that accorling to these attilavits, if they are correct. this money hat not been properly expended. I think it is the duty of the Minister of Dilitia to have the men who made these affidavitscopies of which I said only had heen presented to me --examined, so that he may ascertain whether they are correct or not. I do not vouch for the correctness of these afficlarits or copies of attidavits, but they were sent to me as eopies of original atficlavits ly a reputable law firm in the city of Toronto. As I said before, the position I take in this matter is, that I make no charge against anybody. The only charge I mate is that if the copies of the affidarits which I have read are correct, then the money belonging to the people of Canala has not been properly expended.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hom. gentleman will see, further, that if he is not making any charge himself, he is enabling persons outside of this House, whose character he camot vouch for, to make a very disgraceful and untruthful charge, from his place in this House, against an hon. member.

Mr. D.AVIES (P.F.I.) I think, in justice to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville), it must he remembered that when he read the attidavits he distinctly and emphatically said, and repeated it two or three times: "It must be remembered that I do not make any charge against the hon. gentleman from Toronto.

An hon. MEABER. Why did he read them, then:

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) Allow me a moment, please. I have not intervencl in this debiate before. I have been listening to the scolding which has taken place from the other side of the House, and which to a large extent I think was unnecessary. I think that the statement made hy the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Somerville), supported as it was by the leader of the Opposition, ought to be accepted. It was a very frank and a very manly statement, and 1 would add my testimony to that which hias been expressed ly the leader of the Opposition, that the charge having been read and the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison) having denied it emphatically, nothing more need be said abont it. If the department think an enquiry is clesimble they can make it, and I am perfectly sure, as my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition is sure, that when the hon. member from Toronto (Mr. Denison) says the statements are false, they will he found to be false. I have the highest respect for the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison), and I believe that when he says from his place in this House that these statements are false, his word will be accepted as it has been accepted by hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House. I do not think there is anything to
be gained by a reiteration of these remarks by hon. gentlemen opposite. The scolding which the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) indulged in, did not do any good, nor had it any relevancy to the matter before the House. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville), however, has not received the crealit he is entitled to for having stated they were imperfect when he real these documents. Although I real them they are imperfect and I know nothing of the facts.

An hon. MEMBER. What did he read them for?
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) He has told you becamse taey were sent lyy a reputable tirm in Toronto.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Name.
Mr. TUPPER. Would you have real the papers if they were sent to you in the sime way:

Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) I donot kiow the name. What dohon. gentlemen mean liy asking me to name. I do not know anything almot it.

Mr. MoALISTER. If he knew they were inperfect he had no right to use them.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman read them as he received them, and he stated their imperfections when he read them. Now, I do not think there is any good to le derived from a continuation of the wrangle, because the hon. member for North Prenthas dome as syuarely and as manly as any man could do in making the statement he has made and in repeating it again and again. Now. I rise for the purpose of calling the attention of the Minister of Militia to what I believe is a very wrong system, which we have carried on from year to year in this House with reference to the militia estimates, and which is provocative of a great deal of misspent time. The Militia Department, above all other departments in the service, ought to be absolutely free from political influence. There is uo monopoly of patriotism on the other side of the House. There are as many volunteers in this country who are Liberals in their political faith as Conservatives. We have as great an admiration of the volunteer service as hon. gentlemen opposite. There are men in that service who are a credit to the country and would be a credit to any country. There are men there who when they goto thepolitical booth rote as Liberals, but who when in the ranks know themselves as militia men. But what I want to come to is this : The Militia Department is advised by an expert sent out from the old comitry who knows his duty, and who in the present instance, I am proud to say, is not afraid to express his views; and when he reports to the department, criticising the organization and the manner in which the public money is spent upon it, and suggesting certain changes, I think it is desirable that the hon. Minister of Militia should adopt the plan which has been carried out for many years in the mother country. When the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Navy comes down to the House with his estimates, he submits to the House the policy which heasks them to adopt. If he has any changesto propose, he announces them and asks the House to endorse them. If no change is desirable, he tells the House so : and the members of the House who are conversant with the fact, as many are in this House, are then in a position to criticise. But here we have from the General in charge a large number of very valuable suggestions, and as one member of this House, I want to
know how far those suggestions meet with the approval of the Minister, and are going to be adopted. We are voting this money, I respectfully sulnit, in the dark. The expenditure of the money which we have yoted hitherto has met with severe criticism at the hands of the (ieneral. I do not think we should be afraid or ashamed of that criticism. As one member of this House, I would convey my thanks to that officer for the manliness and courage he has exhilited-for it requires no small courage to tell the truth-in stating that while some of our regiments and companies deserve all praise, there are others that deserve ceusure. My hon. friend from Kent, who calls special attention to that portion of the Generals report which refers to the inefficiency of some companies, has been censured on the other side. But we ought not to shut our eyes to these facts, and I do not think the hon. Minister of Militia desires to shat his eyes to then. For instance, take that very statement of the General that the 24th, the Qath and the $\because$ bith Battalions were all very weak, and the ranks were filled with boys of indifferent physifue. It does not follow from that, that all the companies in Canada are included in this reflection. I know that in the province from which I come we have some companies which any general might be proud to have under his command : hut we must not shut our eyes to the blots upon the force. Now, I wish to know which of these suggestions of the General meet with the approval of the Minister, and how many of them are going to be carried out. One very important remark the ©eneral makes with reference to the pay of the militia, satying that the rural regiments do not get fair-play, that they receive a very much smaller share of the money than they are entitled to. On page 4 he seys, with respect to the proportion of vote No. 100 in the militia estimates allotted as pay to each category, that 44 per cent is voted to rural corps and 34 per cent to city corps, or a difference of one-third only in fa cour of rurals corps. With regard to this he says:

[^48]slighest attention to the early portion of the discussion, he would have heard my views on the suggestions made ly the lieneral.
Mr. TUPPER. He was tom much occupied in covering the retreat of the hon. meuler for North Brant.
Mr. BOWELL. Yes, and like the cutte-fish, he left hehind a good deal of mud.
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Do you call that mud?
Mr. BOW ELL. Because you attempted to cover up what you wanted to smother.
Mr. LAURIER. Order.
Mr. BOWELL. I am exceerlingly pleased to find the hom. leader of the Opposition and the hon. gentleman at his left so sensitive at the slighest remark which they do not approve of, while on this and other occasions they hurl forth the vilest epithets at hon. gentlemen on this side of the House without the slightest provocation, which we hear and receive as meekly as lambs, though they have no more effect than water rolling off a duck: back. What I say is that had the hon. member for Queen's paid any attention to what I sitid before. he would have heard me framkly state at the beginning, and repeated in reply to the hon. member for Kent, that there were many of the General's suggestions of which I highly approved and would endeavour to carry ont, while there were others which in all probability I would not le able to, carry out, because a sufficient sum of money is not placed at my disposal. Beyond that, I should like to know what the hon. gentleman wants is Minister, charged with the grave responsibility of spending this money and controlling the management of 40,000 or 50,010 men in the country, to do. Does he want me to pledge the Government and myself as to the manner in which the minutiat of the suggestions made by the General are to be carried out? I made a general statement approring most of the suggestions, hat knowing the genius of our people, knowing their habits, I know that some of the suggestions would not be possible to carry out. These are matters which will have my consideration as som as I have the time and opportunity to do it. I will be frank-for I like to speak in this House as everywhere else-this report was onfy put in my hants last night, and it is only a few days ago I read the report of the Major-(ieneral and the Deputy Minister of the department. They have been urging the different officers to prepare statistics, and they were not ready to go to the printers until a few days ago: but I trust, if I live amother year and hon. gentlemen opposite allow me to remain where I am, to be able to speak with a little more authority and knowledge of the details of the, department, and, as my hom. friend next me suggests, a little less like a lamb. A nother misfortme which aftlicts my hon. friend from Queen's is that he is not in the habit of telling, and he will permit me to say so very respectfilly, all the truth in the statements he makes in this House. It is quite true the hon. member for Brant made use of the statement to which the hon. gentleman referred, but he did not do so when he introduced the sulject and read the affidavits. He did so after an attack had heen made upon him by the hon. member for West Toronto, and then he got up and disclaimed all intention of impeaching his reputation and char-
acter. That is quite different from the statement made by the hon. member for Queen's. While this scolding match is going on, as the hon. gentleman calls it, let us look at one of the statements. Slater says among other things:


#### Abstract

" I was tried, convicted and imprisoned for thirty days in the commongaol at Toronto, said conviction and imprisonment being an illegal prosecution, on a false charge, and on a perjured oath, said conviction and commitment being signed, and so on, by a magistrate."


This man Slater went on lefore that to state that the hon. member for West Toronto made that atfidavit and thus accused him of perjury. The information was laid by the hon. member for West Toronto and this affidavit, if such it be, because it is not signel-it may be a true copy; I say nothing of that-accuses the hon. member of perjury. Yet after these charges were positively denied, after it was affirmed by the late Minister of Militia that he made a full investigation into the matter, and found that the statement, the allegations and the charges made loth against the member for West Toronto and the police magistrate, Lieut.Colonel Geo. Denison, were unfounded, still the hon. member for Brant got up and read them over and over again, and then rose and disclaimed any personal reflections. Let me ask the hon. member for Queen's : Supposing I rise solemnly and calmly and read a lot of affidavits accusing him of 'perjury, theft and misappropriation of public money, the truth of which he solemnly denied, and supposing I shouli, after his denial, repeat what I had said, but added that 1 dil not intend to impugn his reputation, though I knew that the charges and allegations I rearl would he handed down for all time to come in the official report, would he look at my action with equal philosophy, and try to excuse my action as he done that of the member for North Brant? I doubt it.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I will not accuse the hon. gentleman of being a lamb or a sheep or anything of that kind; for I know he is prepared to fight onalloccasions; but I would say that he has not answered the just criticism which I gave to him as the head of his department, and which is applicalle, not only to his department but to other branches of the service. I think I may state what is the mind of the majority of the House when I say that when estimates are given in a matter of this kind, the House is entitled to know what the policy of the Government is. Now the hon. gentleman accused me of not being present. H $\epsilon$ could not have usell his eyes because I was here the whole afternoon, and heard him say that some of the suggestions of the Gieneral commended themselves to him and some did not. That is exactly what I want him to tell us, which suggestions commend themselves to the hon. gentleman. Here is a valuable book presented by the General who suggests a number of ways in which our force may be made more efficient. The hon. gentleman approves of some and disapproves of others. Of which does he approve? Surely this House is not to go on voting money year after year and paying a large salary to an efficient General to direct us and recommend what we should do to improve thie force, and then be told by the department that they are not to say what recommendations they accept and what they do not. We find on page 4 of this report there is a suggestion with regard to the way in which money should be paid
the city and rural corps. Does he approve of that? On page 6 the General says:
" Under the system hitherto, no data are available on which to base a trustworthy estimate of the cost incilental to the training of the rural militia, but it is my belief that a considerably larger force could be annually trained than has bitherto been the case, without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I aun not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure." Does the hon. gentleman adopt that recommendation? The House is surely entitled to know that. There is an increase brought down in the estimates, but that was before the hon. gentleman received the Generals report. Is that to be persisted in? Are we to vote $\$ 2,0,00$ in adrance of the Gieneral's report.
Mr. BOWELL. When we come to that I will explain

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not ask the Minister hastily toformanopinionon these importantmatters. He says he only got the report last night or the day before. All I have to say is that we have been forced into the estimates tor soon. The hon. gentleman should not have brought on the estimates until he had the opportunity of reading the General's report and of forming his opinion. I do not say that all the (ieneral's suggestions are to be swallowed holus bolus. We do not expect that, but we expect the department to examine them carefully and to say which they approve and which they reject. The department should have a policy and be prepared to explain it.
Mr. TUPPER. I think my hon. colleague the Minister of Militia (Mr. Bowell) is rather hard on the member for Queen's. I understand the position of that hon. gentleman, and on the whole think it is rather creditable. He is heartily ashamed of the conduct of his friend from North Brant; he is too much of a man to approve it ; he will fight hard, but there is not a member on the front benches opposite me to-night who would do what the hon. member for North Brant has done. There is not one who would read those miserable. despicable charges against the character of an hon. gentleman. There is not one man who would rise in his place and say he would have done what the hon. member for North Brant has done; and on the other hand there is not a man among them who, if he did so far forget himself and what was due to his position as to make that statement, viho would not, on reflecting, have made the amende honorahle. The hon. member for North Brant, although asked by the gallant leader of the Opposition to retract these charges-
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I never made any charges.
Mr. TUPPER,--to express at any rate regret for having been the mouthpiece of vile and baseless slander against a fellow member of this House. He brought out all that filth and foulness on the floor, and he is ashamed of it now, yet he isnot man enough to stand up in the committee and make full and ample apology such as one gentleman would to another under the circumstances. He knows that to-night he has to learn a lesson, that he has taken a course in this House that not one of his leaders will defend, and none has justified; and the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies), skipping by that unhappy incident of to-night's debate, plunged at once into the General's report in order to occupy the attention of the House.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) You do not want the (ienerals report to ocrupy the attention of the House.

Mr. TCPPER. Certainly not when the hon. gentleman's conduct is at stake, when we are considering whether the hon. gentleman would do what any gentleman would to under those circumstances instead of sitting there and playing the ignominious part he has played to-night hefore this House. I am not surprised that the leater of the Opposition would not undertake to justify the hon. member in making that statement, amd making, as his cool excuse that he rid not make the affidavit, that he did not certify to it, and that, having read it here, he was not responsible for it, that he was not responsille for the miserable and lying slander which was read by him to the House, and would not state whether he was in possession of such information as would enable him to take further action in the case. There is a comrse that the House would take if the hon. gentleman was worth that trouble. Where such a calumny is brought forward and repeated, it is possible for the House to record its opinion of the hon. genteman, and of the statement which he made. Under all these circumstances, I do not know whether, in riew of the full disavowal of the proceedings of the hom. gentleman by the leater of the Opposition, the House will care to follow it any further, hut it is gratifying to tind that no one on the frout benches of the Opposition has taken the trouble to justify the action of the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville).

Mr. McMULLEN. I have listened the whole evening to this discussion and I have heen surprisel at the imlignation which has been expressed by the Minister of Marine, the indignation which he has assmmed in regard to certain statements which have beer made on this side of the House. The remarks of the hon. gentleman have reminded me of the style of an hon. gentleman who is not here now but from whom the Minister of Militia is a direct descendant--I mean the Minister of Marine. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) had locuments in his possession which bore directly on public expenditure, and he showed clearly that, if these statements were true, the money of this conntry had gone in a direction in which it should not have grone. He brought that matter before the House in connection with an item which was before the House, that is the expenditure upon the militia. I heard him say that he made no personal charge against the member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison), but that the man whose case he referred to had undoulstedly suffered very much from the action of somebody. He also stated that the money of the Dominion had been improperly applied by leing paid out in a manner it should not have been if the statements contained in those atfidavits are correct. I think this is the proper place in which these matters should be brought up. If we are to go before the hon. Minister of Militia and suggest that he should investigate such cases, I douht if we would receive a hearing at all. My hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) has the right, and it is his duty, to criticise the expenditure, and he has very properly criticisel the expenditure in connection with the Department of Militia. I hope this discussion will have a good effect in reference to the expenditure
in this Militia Department. I camnot say that the present appearance of the hon. Minister of Militia is likely to become much more warlike than the appearance of the hon. gentleman who occupied that position before; but the present Minister is supposed to be coonomically disposed, and I hope that the million and a quarter which we have been spending will have some better effect than we have seen it have in past years. The report of General Herbert shows that the money has been uselessly spent, and has been squandered. He condemns the expenditure from begiming to end, but, becaluse my hon. friend from Kent (Mr. Campbell) quotes from the denemal's report, an attack is made upon him, and it is said that he is traducing and slandering the militia of the country. He did nothing of the kind. There was not a word which he put before the committee except what he took from the report of Gieneral Herbert, and I hope that the different clauses of that report will be taken into consilleration by the (ioverument, as they show that we are spending a million and a (fuarter on the militia uselessly, and that the force as it now stands is no credit to this country. It is only men occapying such positions as that occupied ly Gieneral Herbert who can make these criticisms fairly. Every remark which has leen made ly my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Somerville) and my hon. friend from Kent (Mr. Camplell) has been justified hy the report which has been laid on the Table by the Minister of Militia.
Committee rose and reportel progress.

## ADJOURNMENT-WEST INDIAN MISSION.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the aljourmment of the House.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Before you put that motion I would like to call the attention of the leader of the House to the correspondence with reference to the West Indian mission that was brought down last year. I think it was stated last evening by the Minister of Finance that the whole of that correspondence was brought down last year, and that the accuracy of my statement to the contrary might be judged in other matters by that fact. I have in my hand that correspondence, and it contains the repirt prepared in Council, the memorandum of the letter that the Minister was to commmicate to the various Governors, and some of the Governors' answers. There is not any accomit of the speeches that were made by the hon. gentleman in various places in the West Indies, that are usually included in these papers, and there is no report whatever that the linister made upon his return to His Excellency or to the Secretary of State. I would ask the leader of the House whether these papers which were not brought down last year, might not be laid upon the Table of the House this session. I camot conceive that there can be any reason for further withholding those papers from the House.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The statement which the Finance Minister made last night was that all correspondence relating to these negotiations had been brought down last session. I think that is correct. I think he was then controverting a position taken by the member for Bothwell in a previous speech, that the correspondence had not been brought down.

Mr. Tupper.

Mr. MILLS: (Buthwell). I did not say the correspondence, I said the papers and correspondence.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. I do not profess to be verlally accurate, and I assume, of course, that the hon. member correctly recollects his own speech. I am sure I recollect distinctly what the Minister of Finance said, that all the correspondence on this subject had been brought down. I doubt that there is any document remaining not brought down. Put if there is any, it will be bronght down.

Mr: MILLS (Bothwell). There is surely a report of the Minister on his return.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am satistiel that there is not. But if there is, it will be brought down.

Mation agreed to: and House adjourned at 11.20 p .11 .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mospar, llth April. 1802.
The Speakfit took the Chair at Three ociock.

## Prayers.

## QUEBEC HARIBOUR ANI) RIVER POLICE.

Mr. TUPPER moved for leave to introlluce bill (No. 66) to repeal the Act respecting the Hathour and River Police of the Province of Quebec. He said: The House will recollect that an amomalous combition of atfairs in reference to the River Police has existed, and din exist for many years in Canada, that is to say, that, while the mumicipalities in general were responsible for the order preserved in the virious ports connected with them, in the Province of Quebec there was for some time before Confeleration and ifterwards a harlour police maintained by the general Govermment in the ports of Montreal and Queliec. I believe the reasons for the existence of this force were in connection with the large extent of woolen shipping which came into these ports, and the large amount of tomage engaged in the trade of those ports, and also in regard to the practice of erimping, which was detrimental to the owners of shipping. In order to protect them, this force was instituted and maintained for many years. The shipping concerned was supposed to pay the tax or expenses necessary for the maintenance of the force. Many changes have oucurred in connection with this trade, and none more remarkable than the decline in the wooden shipping at these ports, and, following very closely the work of the police and knowing that this was a tax upon the ports and was injurious to the foreign shipping going into them, I recommended the abolition of the force in the port of Nontreal. The force in Montreal was abolished together with the tax. Then it seemed to be the almost unanimous wish of the people of the port of Quebec that the police force and the tax should be maintained there ; but, again following very carefully the work of that force in Quebec, I have come to the conclusion that there is no reason for its existence there, and certainly no reason for the federal authorities to be concerned in the administration of the police affairs of that harbour. It was
represented hefore that there was a very large harbour there, covering various municipalities, and that the city of Quebec alone could not assume the protection of the shipping at that port. Since then, as hon. gentlemen will see by the report of our agent there, not only has a change come about, but the captains of vessels are thenselves aiding, and abetting the very system of crimping which Parliament tried to keep drown in their interests. So keen has become the comporition that the captains of the ships have themscives mate it impossible for the police to do the work for which the force was originally created. So to speak, they steal men from one another. I helieve, also, that the owners of ships are mostly arerse to this tax and will be glad to have a repeal of the law, which, for the reason I have given, has hecome practically useless. I referred to the report of my department and the report of the agent in order to bear out to some extent the statement which I have mate as to the change in this business of crimping. Not only is there a change in the views of the locality as to the usefulness of this force, but I have a memorial of the Board of Trate of that city in which they ask among other things for the abolition of this tax. That, of course, contioms to a certain extent the position which I take. But even above these grominds, there are perhaps much broader gromuls to which I might invite the attention of the House, namely, that it is an anmalons prisition of affairs that this lanliament should be concerned in the protection of that harbour. he it large or be it smatl. If one monicipality is not able to diseharge its duty in this respect. it is for the consideration of the local authorities, who can give it any protection which is neerlen. There is another consideration, and that is the question as to the jurisdiction of our police force there. As a matter of fact, the local authorities enforce the Act. Our police are merely used as constables, hut the anministration is in the hands of the city of Quebec. I have the operations for the last two or three years very carefully noted and recorden, and they lead me to the opinion that the foree which has been maintained at that city for the last two or three years, is not only a useless holy, in the strict sense of the word, as regards the purposes for which it was originally created, but that it is in the interest of shipping in that locality that the tax should be abolished. I wish to point out that the Province of Quebec, in fact the Maritime Provinces, are largely interested in this question. I am informed, and the Board of Trate confirmed that view in their reguest to have this tax abolished, that the imposition of a tax at the port of Quebec causes the imposition of retaliatory taxes, as it were, in the ports of the Unitel States, upon vessels hailing from those provinces, especially from the Province of Quebec, regardless as to whether that tax is imposed at Montreal or any other port, but simply becanse it is imposed in the Province of Quebec. Therefors, the question is all the more inportant. Vessels hailing from ports where there is no such tax, pay less fees in the United States ports than Canadisn ressels hailing from the ports of that particular province. For this reason I move for leave to introduce this Bill.

Mr. LACRIER. I understood the hon. gentle man to speak of a memorial from the Quebec Board of Trade; has this lreen laid on the Table?

Mr. TUPPER. It only reachen me the other day; it is dated the 6th April. I shall he happy to bring it down.

Motion agreed to, and Bill real the first time.

## VOTERN LINTS OF 1s! !

Mr. PATTERSON: Huron) moved for leate to introduce Bill No. ( $\mathrm{iO}_{0}$ ) respecting the Voters Lists of 1891 . He sitid: Many of the lists were not received till the month of Jannary, 1892, and a large mumber are not tinally disposed of yet. The delay arises in part from the fact that last year Parliament extemled the time for receiving atfidavits up to the lith August, and the revising ofticers were hampered and delayed in their work hy the action of this House. Then, as regards the cther ohject of the Bill, it is proposed that there shall he no revision of the lists this year. The diovermment, in deciding on this course, do so with the intention of introducing a measure to simplify the Act and to reluce the expense of the revision of the lists.

Mr. LAURIER. I woull like to ask the hon. gentleman whether these two measures which are foreshadowed are to be introduced this session:

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). I camnot tell the hon. gentleman until after the Faster recess. It is miler consideration.

Motion agreed to, aml Bill real the first time.

## NEGOTIATIONS IVTH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Before the House passes to the Orders of the Day, I wish to recall the attention of the hon. gentleman, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the papers brought down with respect to Newfommlland. I asked him some time ag( about certain papers which were missing, important documents, notably one of them, a despatch from Lord Ḱnutsford, I think dated the 11 th Febmuary, which was missing from the papers-Iasked him whether it would be bronght down. The hon. gentleman stated across the foor of the House at the time that he would let me know, and afterwards he was kind enough to mention to me privately that at present he was not in a position, but he hoped to be in a short time, to give an answer, one way or the other. Since I had the conversation with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, I have gone very carefully over the papers with the view of seeing whether all the facts that we wished to have, can be gathered from the papers that we have now. I must say to the hon. gentleman that $I \mathrm{am}$ of the opinion that it is impossible to form a proper appreciation of all the facts, as they are presented in the existing papers. I think that the House shonll require to have that despatch, it is a most important despatch, not only with respect to the immediate matter which I have before the House, but with respect to the larger matters which are, apparently, embracerl within its scope, if I may julge from the memorandum of the reference that is made in the papers now before us. I have, therefore, to ask the hon. gentleman whether he is in a position to say that this despatch will be brought down? It is dated the 11 th February, and in it an offer is said to have been made by this Govermment through the Imperial Government.

Mr. TUPPER. We all desire thit the fullest information on this subject shall be given to the House, and I believe that in a very short time both of these papers will be latid on the Table of the House. No time has been lost in endeavouring to ohtain the necessary sanction, and I expect within a few days to have the necessary authority to lay the papers on the Table of the House.

## THE: WASHINGTON CONFERENCE-THE WENT INDIAN MINSION.

Mr. MILLi (Bothwell). I heg to say that the otticial communications and reports of the recent Washington negotiations have not yet been laid hefore the House, and it is of great consequence that they should be, in light of the memorandum to which my hon. friem for Queen's has referred. It is pretty clear that the hon. gentlemen went to Washington in consequence of the despatch sent by Lord Knutsford to the Government of Canada, and it is very desizable we should have before us any memoramdum, or any despatelh or communications that may have passed. I womld also again call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that we have never had before us yet one syllable of his West Indian mission ; the corresponlence that took place, and his speeches in Jamaica and elsewhere, although mentioned in the press, have never been laid before Parliament : nor have any communications or memoraudum made by him on this subject, been brought under our attention. All the papers that we have had yet brought down to us are those that relate to the iletermination of the fiovernment on the subject lefore the hon. gentleman set out on his voyage.

## IN COMNITTEE-THIRU REAOIN(iS.

Bill (No. 34) respecting the Canalasouthern Railway (ompany.-(Mr. Ingram.)

Bill (No. 38) respecting the Canadian Pacific: Railway (ompany.-(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Bill (No. 40) respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.-(Mr. Carpenter.)

Bill (No. 3:2) to incorporate the Women's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces. -- (Mr. Stairs.)

## LINDSAY, BOBCAYGEON AND PONTYPOOL, RAILIVAY.

Honse resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 4i) to revive and aneml the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Com-pany.--(Mr. Fairbairn.)

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to ask whether this is one of the railway lines which are somewhat affected by bye-election promises; whether the electors of the riding or ridings through which this proposed line is to pass, hare had any promises from members of the Government, or from parties representing the Government, in the bye-elections ? I would also ask whether it is the intention of the Government to grant any subsidy to this road, or whether any promise of that kind is extended in regard to this road?

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. The fovermment has mo information on that subject.
Mr. CHARLTON. Perhaps the Government would be kind enongh to inform us whether there is any intention, on lehalf of the fovernment, bearing upon the prospects of this road, as to granting it aid in the future?
sir JoHN THOMPSON. No application to that end has been considered, and I am not aware that any hats been received.

Mr. CHARLTON. That scatcely answers the question as to the intention.

Bill reported, and read the third time and passed.

## GHOBE PRINTING COMIANY.

Honse resolvel itself into (ommittee on Bill
 (Mr. Immes.)

## In the (ommittee.)

On section:
Mr. MULOCK. I move to add the following amembment :--

Provided always that every such by-law, and every repeal, amendment or re-enactment the reof, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the company. duly called for that purpose. shall only have toree until the uext annual meeting of the company, and in default of contirmation thereat, shall from and until that time only cease to have force.
I olserve that the proposed section gives to the directors powers formerly held by the sharehohders, following in that respect the Companies Clanses Act: but it does mot ald the safeguad contained in that fot, namely, that the exercise of such powers by the directorate shall only have force until the next ammal meeting, when it shall require contimation by the shareholders. So I propose to add the proviso contained in the Companies Clauses Act.

Mr. BoWbeLL. Does not that give power to the directors to amend by-laws anil to act under such amemled loy laws until they are disallowed by a meeting of the shareholders, and is that advisable: I think the general mode of conducting incorporations of this kind is to have the by-laws contirmed by the shareholders before they come into operation: otherwise the directors might in the meantime lestroy the whole property of any eorporation.

Mr. MULOCK. I yuite agree with my hon. friend that the law ought to he as he states. But we are not enacting a new provision of the general law.

Mr. BOWELL. Do you not rather take power from the sharehohers under this provision and give it to the directors:

Mr. MULOCK. I am not in charge of the Bill. some of the sharehohlers have called my attention to this section, by which it is proposed to transfer power from the sharehollers to the , lirectors, following section 13 of the Companies' Clauses Act; and I propose that if they take part of the section they should take the whole of it-the lean with the fat.

Mr. BOW ELL. I know that in some loan companies the directors have not power to amend by-
laws until they first derive it from the sharehohlers. I think it is rather a dangerous power to give to directors. The provision araposed in the amendment will certainly protect inie shareholders to some extent, but how far it will jnotect hem in their property in the interim between the time of the passige of a by-law and its disallowance or confirmation by the shareholders, is a question for those who have stock in the company to consider.
Mr. EDGAR. I think the amendment proposerl hy the hon. memher for North York (Mr. Mulock) is a rery proper one, lecause it seems to loring the provisions of the bill into actord, not only with the Companies Clanses Act, but the Dominion Letters Patent Act, the Ontario Letters Patent Act, the Railway Act, and all other Acts of the kind except the Act respecting Loan (ompanies and Building Societies, to which the hon. Minister of Militia has referred. I do not think we conhl midertake to propose, in the case of the private Bill before us, to alter the general law or to make it very different from what the greneral law is: amd what the private Acts are of all other similar companies.

Mr. BOWELLL I am not groing to propose any change, hut I dissent from the proposition laid down by the hon. gentleman. When any Act is before Parliament it is for Parliament to say what its provisions shall be. It matters not whet her they be in accord or not with the provisions of any general law: Parliament has the power to say whether any general Act is correct in principle or not.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman is confounding the powers of Parliament with its duties. It has power to do many things it ought not to do: and whatever may be our powers we ought to exercise them in the direction of securing uniformity in private Acts with the general policy of the law. If that policy is formd to be wrong. we ought to iogin with the larger measure and ameml the general Act.

Mr. MaCARTHY. The hon. gentlen'an forgets that this Bill is taking away from the sharehohlers and transferring to the directors the power and authority they already possess. By the earlier Act their shareholders had the power to make hy-laws, and the hon. member for North York tells us some of the shareholders object to being depriven of the authority they holl. Otherwise, of course, no person would object to it.

Mr. MULOCK. I said my attention had been called to the matter.
Mr. McCARTHY. By some shareholders:
Mr. MULOCK. Yes.
Bill amemded, reported, and read the thind time and passed.

## SECOND READIN(iS.

Bill (No. 6:3) respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.-(Mr. Murray.)
Bill No. 64) respecting the Canala Atlantic Railway Company-(Mr. Taylor.)

Bill (No. 6:5) to incorporate the Burrarl Inlet Tumnel and Bridge Company.-(Mr. Corbould.)

## FREE ADMISSION OF UNITED STATEN

 NEWSPAPERS.Mr. INNES asked, Whether the Government is aware thata number of United Statespapers, such as
the Buffalo E.rjines. Ctica Filolm. Toledo Blade, and some Chicago papers, are sending eopies of their Saturday and sumday erlitions to different newselealers thronghont Canada hy express, without payine luty, in contratention of the Customs laws of ('amala. ant the serious loss of newspaper publishers in the country. who are thereby sub, jected to mfair competition with American pul, lishers whose agonts evalle the payment of the ('ustoms duties imposed on newspapers coming into the comatry hexpress:
Mi. BoWVELI. Newspapers are free, whether they come in by express or by any other monte of comverance. There is, therefore, no contravention of the Customs latiby rason of such importations. See Tariff item No. (ia:3.

## LONI:EELHL WHARF.

Mr. (iUlly (for Mr. Préfoxtane: asked What is the amome spent for works on the wharf at Lomgueuil. since 1ssis: To whom were the several imomits paid? : how much to each person, and for what kind of work:
Mr. OUIMET. (Translation.) The amount spent on construction account reached ses, 3 39.96. For repairs, sh, $512.7 \pi$. The account paid to the huilhers was s. - innu. in. For timber, stone and other materials, $\mathbf{5 . 4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{3 i} .39$. There were paid to labourers and clerks of works, seg:3s.St. The sum of $\$ 11$, 680.io was paid to the contractors. Bums simith, and the sum of slis.s.⿹.) (k) to lit. T. A. Chat gnou.

## ATLANTIC: MAILS

Mr. Me.NEILL asked, What arrangements have been male to carry Atlantic mails for this year? Does the Government select the individual steamers for the service: Is the selection to be contined to steamets of the Allan line:

Sir ADOLPHE (ARON. A contract has been entered into with the Dessrs. Allan from the l6th day of December last, which provides that the steamers shall le first-class ressels and the line shall consist of the I'arivicu, I cencomer, sordinian. Civerssinen, Monemlian, Morarian, Lahrerlor, Sarmia ant Orthom, and such other ressels as may le subseguently luilt or purchased, but no steamer thus luilt or purchased is to be of lesss size or power than the Paciainen, and the consent of the Postmaster (ieneral must he obtained hefore any: such stemmer can be used for service under this contract.

Mr. DAVIEN (I'.F.I.) Is any provision made by which the steamers of the Dominion line can be used:

Sir ADOIMHE CARON. Tes, the lommonor, the Labrarlor and others are specified.

## ENPORT IUCTY ON NAW-LO(iS, \&ッ.

## Mr. IVES moved :

That it is expedient to impose export duties on sawlogs and spruce pulpwood, when exported from Canada.
He said: Although the subject which I propose to introduce is of very great importance, I do not intend to occupy the time of the House at any very great length, reserving to myself the right of
reply, which I understand I hate. If we for a moment refer to the lumber duties as they stomi in the United states lefore the passing of what is known as the McKinley Act, and compare them with what they are now, we find that the only change made was Sl a thousand on white pinc. The duties remain precisely the same under the Mckinley Aet as they were prior to the passing of that Act, except as to white pine which was reduced from $\leq$ to $\$$ a thonsand. I mention this fact lecause I find that the public have an ermonous impression that considerable reductions were made. It is senerally supposed that the reduction also applied to spruce. so doubt it was expected by the Camadiandiovernment as well as hy the (anamian people that the reduction wonld apply to spruce as well as to pine. But. sir, the only concession made to us. or marte to the people of the Enited States, was a reduction of 1 upon white pine. aml that was the only adrantage, if alvantage it may be callenl. which the people of this comitry ohitaned when they remover the export daty. not only from white pine, hat from all other kinds of loges shingle bolts, de. I find, sir, that the change which our iowernment marle has been popular with no class of the community except the a anufacturers of white pine lumber. I do not know how numerous a boly of men they maty he, but certainly they are comparatively few in number. But if you will camaass the country wer you will find that the remonal of export duties is combemmed and is impopular. with every other lumher interest, with every other manufact iring interest, aml. in fact, with the people generally, and that the only people in the world who are pleased, or who have heen at any tinte pleased, are the white pine men. Now, it is; an ammaly which the other lumbermen have a right to complain of that while the more raluable lamber, lumber which is worth. on an arerage, son a thousimd. is almitted into the United States market at $\leqslant 1$ a thonsam:l, the less valuable lumber. the spruce lamber, worth, perhaps, on an werage, Sl0 a thomand on less, is charged douhle that ammunt. or $\mathbf{S N}_{2}$ a thomsaml. I also complain, not only of this anomalous position which all other lumbermen are put in by the action of our liovernment, but I complain of it becatuse it is against the: interests of all other lumbermen, and is. I humbly believe, against the interest of the country, in favour of not a very numeroms, but a very powerful and wealthy interest, in Canada, namely, the white pine interest. Hitherto the manufacturers of white pine stood with other Canadian lumbermen and worked with them shoulder to shoulde: for the adrantage of the mited inlustry, and for the arlvantage of the country, hat from the time that these gentlemen, owing to the ation of our (iovermment, olitained that enormons adrantage orer their brother Canadians engaged in similar enterprise, from that moment their interest has been antagonistic $t$ o the interests of the rest of the Canadian people, and they are clamouring for the continuation of a state of things which is unfait and unjust, and has always been unfair and unjust to all the rest of the people of this country. But what great adrantage have the white pine men oltained by the removal of the export duties from all classes of lumber hy the radical measure which the Government allopterl: Those of them whose logs are leyond the reach of the American
people, that is to say, whose logs are so far up the feadwaters of the Ottawa River that there is no ranger of their being floated, across the Georgian Taty, Take Michigan, sofarup the head waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries that they camot he hought out by rail-in fact, those lumbermen have an arlrantage, we will say, of $s 1$ a thousand. But the other white pine men who had huilt mills and who hat invested their eapital on the fieorgian Bay and in the Lake Huron section of the white pine $i$ elt of Ontario, have not received any benetit, hate mot enjosed any adrantage : on the contrary, they have had to compete in the log market with the American perople, who enjoy an adrantage of $\leq 1$ a thousand over them in the United States matiket, becanse when they saw their logs and send them into the United States market they have to pay sl a thousam duty to the United States diovermment. The result has been just what is set forth in a letter which, with your permission. I will read. It is a letter from Mr. John Moiles, and is dated sault ste. Marie, 2sth April. 1s?n. He says:
"Salut Ste. Makif, 0st., 28th April, 1891.
" Mr. W. II. Pıemmer, City.

- Deat Sir, - I am afraid we can get no logs to saw at our millom John Ishat this year. Last season we cut 16. $\mathbf{i n}$, got feet, but this year, all the saw-logs in our neighbourbood are going to Michigan. Sibley d Baringer will take from Spanish River about 10, now, (W0 feet. Gates and tie Michigan Pipe Company, 11, NOO, HOW fect. E. Matl, from Spanish River and Manitoulin Island from near Little Current, about lo, 100 , 100 feet. The Emery Lamber Company, from French River, abont 20, (Mn) INKI feet. Mr. Mchace of the Mildrum Bay Mill, is not going to start his mill this season ; he wantsto sell his logs, 4,000 , (0) feet. The Spanish River Lumber Company, for whom we sawed last season, do not want to hire any loge sawed this year, they intend to sell all of their logs that they cannot cut at their own mill. They will have to sell 6, (n) $0,0 \mathrm{mo}$ teet. Cork Brus., Serpent River Mills, have 10, HNO, Hob feet more than they can saw in their mill this season, they intend to sell them to Michigan parties. As you see the above makes
 figures are very near correct. I have been told that there are a great number of logs going to Lake Erie, but do not know the parties whoare taking them. I wasinsaginaw, Miehiran, a few days ago, and spoke with some lumbermen about towing loges from orer here to Michigan. I said that I did not think this Government would let them take aw:y all the logs free and leave the mills on this side idle. when they charge $\$ 1$ per thousand feet custom dues to let lumber into their market ; they said the Canadian tiovernment would not dare put on an export duty. Sum, if we have to pay duties on oil, sugar. meat and machinery, and sl per thousand feet to get our lumber inty the United States, and the Michigan men get their lus from this country free, and have no daty to pay on anything, we cannot compete with them and will have to shit down our mills. In that case the farmers on the north shure of Lake Huron will lose a good market for their mroduce. When the mill: are running they give the farmers a good home market for everything they have to sell. I hope the Government will put on an export duty early in May before they take away the logs, so we can get sume of them to saw.
- Yours very truly.
"JOHN MOLLES."
Now that letter expresses briefly and forcibly the exact position in which the white pine men of (ianalia are who are situated in that section of conntry where the Americans can float logs by water, or caa car them handily to mills in the Unitel States. I humbly submit to you, and to the jurlgment of the House, that the advantage which the white pine men of the Upper Ottawa have. of oll a thousand, is not sufficient to compensate for the loss sustained by the saw-mill men in other portions of Canada where logs are now floated across the line and sawn in the United

States mamfactories. But if there were no other interest, if there were no spruce interest, if there were no public interest : if the people of this country who want a labour market, and the farmers of this country who want a market for what they arise upon their farms, had no interest, yet I claim that the disadvantage to certain sections of the white pine industry is greater than all the adrantages that have heen reaped by the few who have been beyond the reach of the competition of American log loyers. If that is the position of the white pine man, what is the position of the spruce men? The position of the spruce men is simply this: That they are handicapped in the competition with the United States manufacturers by $\$ 2$ per thousand duty upon a product worth upon an arerage $\$ 10$ per thousand, or a duty equivalent to 20 to 25 per cent. The result is, that along the frontier, and not only along the frontier hat wherever our rivers or streams extend in such a direction that they may be utilized for floating logs to the United States; wherever spruce logs can be floated ont of Canada into the Uniten States, and wherever they can be loaled and carried to the United Vitates mills, they are being taken out of the country, being sawn in the United States, and our people are leaving our own country amb going across the line to work in mills where our own lumber is being sawn and mannfactured, and this will increase day by day as the logs lecome scarcer in New Fhgland and as the markets there improve. The result is that all through the Fastern Townships you will find-I am speaking more particularly of the country with which I am specially acifaintedmills closed, which would not lie closed were it not for this anomalous state of things : and where the mills are not closed, where the satw-mill owners own their limits and are independent of the American log huyers, even then so great is the difference made hy the $\$ 2$ per thousand duty, it is more profitable to them to load their logs on cars, send them to the United States and sell them, than to manufacture them and send the lumber to the United States. And if this state of things continues the result will be that the spruce lumber of this country will be more and more, until finally, it will be altogether, manufactured on the other side of the line, and we will have the pleasure simply of making a present to the Americans of our forests and our forest products, because, when you have driven the local mill men out of the field, the price paid for logs will simply be that which pays the farmer for cutting them, without any reference to the value of the logs themselves or to stimpage. This has been the effect on the white pine and the spruce interests. The effect of the reinoval of this duty on pulpwood has been even more disastrous, and the McKinley Act is even more unjust to the pulpmen than it is to the lumbermen. I said a few moments ago that the only change in duties under the McKinley Act was to reduce the duty on white pine lumber. But the McKinley Act increased the duty to the point of prohibition onground pulp, so as to make it impossible to manufacture it in Canadia and export it to the United States, andincreased the duty to $\$ 6$ per ton, or $\$ 90$ per car, on chemical wood pulp manufactured in Canada and sent to the United States. The Canadian pulp nanufacturer, making ground wood pulp, was ohliged to close up his mill so far as the American market was concerned, and had the pleasure of seeing the very
timber, which was his raw material that he depended on when he constructed his mill, put on the cars and carried to the United States and mannfacturel into ground wood pulp on the other side of the line. So far as the chemical pulp interest is concerned, the McKinley tariff is not absolutely prohibitory. It is possible under certain conditions to mannfacture and export chemical pulp to the United States and make a living profit. If our mills had their raw material, on which they hat a right to depend, preserved to them, they would he able to get on, and live, and employ a large amount of labour on the manufacture and sale of chemical pulp to the United States. But this is what is happening. The Canadian manufacturer of chemical pulp huilt his mill on a certain river, or with respect to a certain tract of comentry that he looked upon as furnishing a preserve of raw material for his industry. The removal of the export cluties has brought into his reserve companies from the United States, who have built mills just across the line for the purpose of manufacturing Camadian wood into chemical pulp, and they have to carry it ly rail less than 30 miles perhaps from the very mill which was built with respect to those certain reserves of timber ; and our local mills are being rendered useless and are heing thrown into hankruptcy, not because they camot make pulp under present conlitions, hut hecause men on the other side of the line, not 30 miles rlistant, who have no export duties to pay, who take the wood in free, and have not to pay $\mathbf{s i n}_{6}$ a ton import duty into the Enited States, are taking away the lumber and taking it away by thonsands of cords, or even thousands of car loads, into the United States, to he manufactured in pulp mills erected for the express purpose of manufacturing Canalian Wood, and which have no other timber reserve to depend upon whatever. We have, then, this position: That hy the removal of the export luties our people got the alvantage of a reduction of $s 1$ per thousand on white pine, which we will grant was an adrantage to certain of our white pine manufacturers. But while it was an adrantage to certain of them, it was a disadsantage to others, and was in fact an arlantage only to those wlos cannot be reached by the American hayers, or by those who have their mills on the other side of the line, and who are interested in taking white pine there and sawing it. We have had as a result no concession in spruce whatever, but the mere act of the Government has made the white pine men antagonistic to the spruce men, and has left the spruce men to stand by themselves, not only alone hat against the opposition of the white pine interest. So far as ground wood pulp is concerned, it has leen ruined, lecause the increase in the tariff on the other side has rendered it impossible to manufacture and export it to the United States profitably. So far as chemical pulp is concerned, the duties have been increased, its position was made worse, although it is not yet so bad but that it may survive. It is being attacked ly the rest of the lumber being taken away to the United States and manufactured there. Now, Sir, for a moment I wish to call your attention to the fact that when you come to select the one of greater importance, it is not the white pine interest but the spruce interest. The white pine of this country is confined to a comparatively small area. It is confined to the Ottawa,
and the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron sections of the Provinces of Ontario and Quelsec. There is noother white pine in the Dominion now of any consequence whatever, and not only is it confined to these small areas, but it is being rapidly exhansted, and very good judges estimate that at the present rate at which pine is leing manufactured, in ten years the proluction will necessarily he limited to one-half the puantity that is now manufactured. That statement goes to show that in ten years hence, one-half the present pine linits will have become fully exhausted, and that the white pine interest itself will, in consequence, become a comparatively unimportant one. Another thing to consider with reference to this matter is the fact that the white pine rloes not reprorluce. Fither some change of climate or some change of natural conditions has prevented the reprorluction of the white pine which, was found in this country when it was first settled. The tree that grows up in the place of the white pine is exceedingly dwarf, knotty, and valueless, so that when the present white pine timber is exhansted the industry will entirely disappear. So far as the spruce interest of this country is comcerned, it is an infinitely more important interest to-day than the white pine interest ever was. Spruce is the timber of the whole Dominion of (amada. It is the prevailing timber of the Maritime Provinces, of the Province of Quebee, of the larger half of the Provinces of Ontario, of ilanitolna, and of the North-West Territories, east of the mountains, so far as that region has any valuable timber of the soft species. In fact, it is the timber of the Dominion, and it has this adrantage orer pine, that it reproduces and that muler a proper and stitable system of cutting, and wise forestry litws, it would he perpetual. . Fverybody knows that spmue, if lumbered properly, and if trees not less than 12 inches on the stamp are cut, it will reproduce in from 15 to 20 years, and be as good in every respect and as well timbered as it was before it was lumbered, and so on for all time so far ass we can judge. Such being the fact you will see, Mr. Speaker, that the spruce timber heing spread all over the Dominion, and having the quality of reproducing, certainly is entitled to the consileration of the fiovernment, and to the consideration of this House, in any policy that may he adopted here. The Provincial Governments have a large interest in this question. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec especially have been deriving a large amount of money ammally from our pine forests chiefly. That remark applies to a greater extent to the Province of Ontario than it does to the Province of Quebec. That revenue will disappear almost entirely within the next 10 or 1.) years: but if a proper policy is pursued liy this Government and by the Local fovermments, and if proper regulations are adopted in reference to the spruce lumbering on Government lands, so as to protect the forests from destruction by fire, I undertake to say that in 25 years from now the Local Governments of this Dominion will derive it larger revenue from spruce than they have ever derived from white pine, even in the palmiest days of that industry. I believe, Sir, and I know what I am talking about, that the forests of Canada contain the future paper material for the contiaent of America. I know that there is notsufficient pulp material in the United Sitates to last them 10

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years, and that from that time onward they will be almost, if not entirely, dependent, upon the spruce forests of Canada to furnish material for the paper industries of the United States. There are 1, ino paper mills in the United States at present, and the quantity of pulp that is consumed by these mills is something enormous. Fou may reckon an average of 10 tons a day for each one of them, and probally still be within the mark. Now, excepting the lass wood and poplar wool which they have to depend upon to a small extent in the Western States, there is no material of this kind of any consequence west of the St. Lawrence River, and from that to the Mississippi River. There is no pulp material of any importance in the United States west of the Sit. Lawrence River, and at the present day 60 per cent of the quantity required is taken from Canada and manufactureil there. East of the St. Lawrence there is in the Adirondacks a quantity of spruce timber still left : there is a small quantity in Northern New Hampshire, and in Northern Vermont, and a considerable quantity in the state of Maine. But, Sir, at the present day, to say nothing about the mills west of the St. Lawrence River, there are fifty pulp mills in New Eingland which are getting their total pulp supply from Eastern Canadia, and which would be ohliged to close up within three months if they could not get the material here to take to the United States for use in their mills. I understa, to say, sir, and I repeat it, that the material for paper on the continent of North America is in Canada and nowhere else, and it is worth taking care of and worth preserving. Infact, it is the main thing that our Provincial Governments have got to look to in the inmediate future, so far as revenue from timber is concerned. The guestion may le asked me: What would be the effect if the export daties are reimposed : When I first put this notice on the Order Paper, I was told by a good many members: If you put on export duties, the Americans will immediately add the export duties that you impose to their present imporit duties, as they have power to do under the McKinley Act. Now, Sir, that is not the case, lecause the proviso of clanse 218 in the McKinley Act says:
" Provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or upunstave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon sawn lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country. shall remain the same as fixed by law in force prior to the passage of this Act."
Therefore the only bad result that would follow would le that the pine duties would go back to si2 per thousand as they were liefore the export duty was removed. That is the only effect it would have until new legislation is adopted in the United states. Now, Sir, what led to the reduction of $\$ 1$ e. thousund on pine? I think the hon. member for North Norfolk could tell us, if he were dis. posed to do so, that what led to that reduction was the fact that certain American citizens, influential at Washington, intuential members of the Republican party, had become owners of large and extenaive timber limits in the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron section of Ontario, and were extremely anxions to get their logs into Michigan, where their mills were without logs, and which they were obliged to get or lose the money they had invested in those mills. Their anxiety to get stock for their mills from the Canadian forest became so great
that they persualed Mr. Blaine and the other authorities at Washington to reluce the import duty $\$ 1$ a thousand upou pine on condition that the Canadian fioverment-would remove all export cluties from pine, spruce and every other kind of logs. Now, Sir, if those duties were reimposed to-morrow, the same influence which caused that reduction of $\$ 1$ a thousind would, I think, if our Govermment would stand to their guns, get the duties taken off pine and spruce altogether. If not, we would keep our logs and our lumber, the Americans would get along without us, and we woulh get along without them. Whatever would be the effect upon the pine and spruce log inclustry, of this much I am perfectly certain, that if we had in export duty upon spruce pulpwood, or upon spruce lumber, so as to prevent it being taken to the other side and used as pulpwood, the effect would be that the luty on (anadian chemical pulp and ground wood pulp would come off, and pulp for American paper mills would le manufactured to a large extent in Canala. Because it stands to reason that if the Americans had not that $\overline{\mathrm{S}}$ a ton protection, it would be their interest to bring the sola ash to the wood, instead of the wool to the soda ash. They must have our lumber for pulpwood : they camot do without it ; and if they did not take it, the price of pulp would rise so much in the United States that Canadian pulp could be sent there over the duty. We are not afrail to compete with the Americans in the manufacture of chemical pulp or ground wood pulp. We have the timber here, and they have not; we have just as grool water power as they have; and althongh there are a good many interests in Canada that would sutfer from free trade, that one interest would not suffer and I have never pretended that it wouk. I believe that we can afford to adopt the freest possible trate with the Cnited States so far as the pulp and paper trade is concerned, because we have the raw material. Anyway, whether we can or camot, they must have our spruce to make pulp, or else have our pulp; and if the export duties were put on, we would certainly find the Americans proposing to remove or lower the duties on lumber on consideration of our removing the export duties, or they would see the manufacture of pulp going on in Canadia to a much larger extent than has ever heen dreamed of as yet. I do not ask for mohibitive export duties. I ask simply for that degree of protection by the way of export duty that will put us on even terms with the Americans with whom we have to compete. Now, it takes two cord of pulp wood to make a ton of chemical pulp; so that $\$ 6$ a ton on pulp would lee equivalent to \$3 a cord on wood. This, everything else being equal, woukl put us on an even footing with them so far as chemical pulp is concerned. A duty of eren 52 a cord would put a pulp mill upon almost every water power in the Eastern Townships, and afforl an enormous amount of labour within that section at least of the Province of Quebec. If the Government are disposed, for the reasons which 1 have very imperfectly stated, and for other reasons, to reimpose the export duties, they should le put on in such a way that they can be removed partially or altogether whenever the United States show a disposition to meet us half way, and to reilnce or altogether remove their import duties. I do not propose this as a re-
taliatory measure in any respect. I do not see how the Americans can find fault with our putting our own manufacturers, as much ats possible, on even terms with theirs by means of an export duty protection to correspond with their import duty protection. If we were to go further and make it prohibitive there might le some complaint, hut so long as we make it only sufficiently protective to give our own people fair-play and equal conditions with theirs, and impose it in such a way that it may be reduced or taken off altogether whenever their import dnties are reduced or taken off altogether, I think it would he fair ant just, and I do not think it could fairly lee complained of liy the American people. But whether it can or camot be, this much is certain. that the principle that actuates the Govermment at Washington is the interest of the American people and that only; and the principle that must actuate the Camadian (iovernment is the interest of the Canalian people and the Camalian people only, without any reference whatever to whether their policy is popular in the United States or not.
Mr. CORBOULD. I cannot allow this oppor. tunity to pass withont saying a few words on behalf of those engaged in the lumberingindustry in British Columbia. As you are aware. Sir, that inlustry is second to none in the Dominion of Camada in its importance : hut those engaged in it are placed at a disudrantage so far as the eastern market is comcerned. Although the American duty on white pine has been reduced to $\$ 1$ per thousiam, still our Douglas fir going into the United states is not classed as a pine. int under the heal of " not otherwise provided $f(r, "$ and a duty of se a thousand is imposed upon it. Althongh our fir logs are admitter free, the American pitch pine, coming from the United states, is used in making car sills and for similar purposes als our Douglas fir is used for. The pitch pine from the Unitel States leeing almitted free into Canada, our lumbermen camot compete with it in the eastern markets, and I think that a duty should be placed on the pitch pine coming from the United States similar to that imposed on our Douglas fir going into the United States. This would give those eligaged in the lumber interest a fair chance to compete in the eastern market with the lumber coming from the United States, and I hope the Minister will see his way to imposing this duty, which I do not think would be considered in any way a measure of retaliation, as it would only be placing the two interests on the same footing. I think that all the British Colambia members in the House will back me up in what I have said, so far as our lumber interests are concerned. It was intended that a deputation from the lumbermen in British Columbia slould wait upon the Minister upon this subject. I was in hopes they would be here before this motion catne up, but unfortumately as yet they have not arrived. I, therefore take this opportunity of expressing their views and the views of the different members for British Columbia.

Mr. CHARITON. The hon member for Sherbrooke has my sympathy in the fact that the spruce interests did not receive concessions under the McKinley Bill similar to those received by the pine interests. It is in matter of regret to everywody interested in the welfare and prosperity of Canada that this should sot have been the case: and were there any method by which we
could surely place them in a better position than they now oceupy, 1 should be in farour of adopting it. Bat I have very serious doubts as to the propriety of adopting the measure proposed by the hon. gentleman as a remedy for the grievance under which the spruce interest labours. When we come to examine the thing critically, it will be found that to take the course proposed, would be likely to bring about disaster: The hon. gentleman informs us that the Mckinley bill made no change in mitigation of the lumber duties except with reference to white pine. We will find that, in addition to white pine, a change was made in the duty upon pine claphoards of all classes. A change was made in the duty upon pickets and palings from 20 to 10 per cent ad ralorm. A change was made also in the duty upon shingles, from 3 3 to 20 per cent, so that five mitigations of the American duty are made in place of the one stated hy the hon. gentleman. He tells us that the removal of the export duty was an act on the part of the Gorermment popular only with the white pine interest. I must take issue with the hon. gentleman on that point. I quite well remember when the hon. gentleman who at present fills the position of Secretary of state, strongly protested agrainst the imposition of an export cuty on elm logs, and the result of his protest was that the duty was not imposed. I remember that on account of the opposition to the export duty on oak logs, that duty was removed; and I ani ready to assert to-day that the imposition of a duty on pulpwood would be unpopular with thonsunds of small farmers who have pulpwoon, and would not see the propriety of being obliged to hold the wool without a market until the pulp mannacturers were ready to huy it at their own prices. The hon. gentleman tellis us that the only kind of lumber which received any mitigation of its hurdens in the McKinley Bill was the most valuable kind, and that it was worth on the arerage $\$ 20$ per thousiand. This is, Mr. speaker, as yonare well aware. in exaggerated statement of the average price of pinc. The quality of pine that is actually benefited hy the mitigation of duty to $\$ 1$ per thousand is the coarse, cheap grade which conld not be manufactured with profit, but which at present can be manufactured and leaves a margin of prefit. That coarse grade can be manufactured and sold under the reduction of duty, which formerly was left to perish ly fire or rot in the woods. He tells us that the white pine men oltained an anomalous advantage under this law. Well, the white pine men did not ol. tain this. The white pine men were passive in this matter as well as the spruce men. It simply happenerl that the spruce interests of Maine and other New England States, under the nanagement of Mr. Reid, and Mr. Dingley, and Mr. Blaine, succeeded in resisting successfully the movement in farour of a reduction of duty. The five articles I have named were the only ones that benefited, under the provisious of the McKinley Bill, from the reduction of the duty. The white pine men did not obtain this advantage, but it came to them without any motion on their own part. The hon. gentleman tells us that an immense movement in saw-logs is taking place on Lake Huron, that the mills there cannot obtain stock to saw, that the logs are all leing sold to the American market, and he read a letter from Mr. Moiles informing him, that the mills from that side cannot oltain logs and that all

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the logs are being towed away. Well, I am informed that this self-same Mr. Moiles has made a contract to saw several million feet of logs on the Canadian side at John Island, and I think. that is somewhat inconsistent with the statement made ly my hon. friend. I happen to know something about this matter. In fact, the firm with which $I \mathrm{am}$ connected is placed in a position where we have to choose between sawing logs on the Canadian side and towing to the Anerican side. They made a careful calculation in the matter. We do not own a mill, but have to satw our logs, and the result is this: If, we tow our logs to the American side, we save the payment of $\$ 1$ per thousaml duty; but on the other hand we mast pay a tow bill of $\$ 1.50$ per thousand feet, incurring besiles a narigation risk equivalent to at least 7 gents per thousand, making se2.enas actual cost-risk of towing the logs over. When we place our lumber on the other side, we leave it at a point where we can get freight at $2 \overline{5}$ cents per thousand cheaper to Chicago and Buffalo than from the Canadian side if sawn there, so that the net loss in towing to the American market and sawing the logs there is $\$ 1$ per thousand. No man will build a millon the Anericanside to tow logs to from Canada. Millmen having mills in Michigan will tow their $\log$, but there is no other inducement to tow the $\log s$, and it is correct that the disadvantage of towing logs to the United states to saw them there is 81 per thousind under present conditions, taking risk of towing into consideration. The hon. gentleman speaks of logs going to Lake Erie. There is only one firm towing there now, and they are towing what is called long timber, spars and timber of that kind, but the volume of trade in that region has been diminishing year by year for many years, and is almost about to cease. There is only one firm left in Canada that is towing logs there now, and I believe this year that firm will tow only two rafts of about $\bar{\sigma}, \mathbf{( 1 ) ( 0 , 0 \times ( )}$ feet. The hon. gentleman informs us that the advantage arising from the repeal of the export duties and the reluction of the American import duty accrues exclusively to the white pine lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, that the lumbermen of the Lake Huron listrict do not take the same riew in regard to the adrantage. I think I know something about the feeling and interests of the lumbermen of the Lake Huron region, being one of them myself, and I do not believe that 5 per cent of the lumbermen of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron district are not opposed to the imposition of the export duty. A deputation waited on the Government some two years ago asking them to remove this duty, as it prevented our getting free lumber from the United States. They have also been down recently; and I am safe in saying that the trade there are unanimously opposed to the duty as much as the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are. In fact, it is almost the unanimous feeling of the lumbermen from the Ottawa Valley to Rat Portage. The hon. gentleman tells us that spruce logs are being towed out of the country very rapidly. The Trade and Navigation Returns of last year would perhaps give a better idea of this than any assertion of the hon. gentlemans, and I find that last year the amount of spruce towed out of the country was $28,000,000$ feet, that is up to the 30th June, 1891. The total amount of logs given by the Minister of Customs as
having leen towed out from 13th October, 1890, to Ist Janlary, 1892, was $43,(\mathrm{MNO})(\mathrm{KMO}$ feet of pine and $28,000,000$ feet of spruce. While in this way we exported to the Cinited States $\mathbf{8 8}, 000,000$ feet of spruce logs, we imported from the United States sereral times as much. Perhaps the hon. gentleman is not aware that an enormous trade in spruce is established, and has loeen established for years with the northern portion of the State of Maine, and that the spruce from that region passes down the River St. John in New Brunswick and is converted into lumber ly Canadian mills.
Mr. IVES. By American operatives.
Mr. CHARLTON. Probably he is not aware that our export of spruce logs to the United States is a mere triffe to what we import. The hon. gentleman says that the duty on pulpwood is 86 a ton. According to the Mckinley Bill the duty on mechanical pulpwood is si.. 50 a ton, on chemical pulpwood unbleached sid at tom, and on chemical pulpwood bleached 57 a ton.

Mr. IVES. I said chemical, not mechanical.
Mr. CHARLTON. The wool pulp chemically treated is sulject to a duty of sia ton dry weight, but the great mass of pulpwood which is converted into pulp is a woor which is ground without being treated chemically. That is the great mass of the wood which is exported in this way. The hon. gentleman proceerled to state that pulp mills were erected on streams-aul I presime there is one on some riverinhis own locality-ame that the pulpwood on those streams was being taken ont of the country and the mill was liable to be left without stock at some future time. I suppose the hom. gentleman desires that there shall be a chance given for capitalists to erect pulp mills, and that the Government shall enact a law allowing them to hold the raw material in reserve until they are ready to buy it. He would not only permit them to hold their limits, which they have a right to do hecause they belong to them, but he woull prohibitanybody eise from entering into the purchase of pulpwool. That is what the hon. gentleman means. that the raw material, which ly Divine right belongs to the proprietor, shall not be couverted into money, but that the owner shall be prevented from turning it into cash and shall be compelled by a legislative enactment to hold this raw material until the pulp manufacturer is realy to buy it at his own price. As to his assertion that spruce forests might be made perpetual by the enactment of proper forestry laws, by preventing the cutting of timber under 12 inches in ciameter, every practical man knows that the result of leaving the smaller timber standing is generally that it is destroyed ly fire. The large timber is cut down, and the limbs and refuse feel fires and the small timber is destroyed. There is not one case in a hundred perhaps where tracts have been cut over in that way in which the timber continues to grow, hecause a fire gets in and then the timber is killed.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). These forests do not belong to us.

Mr. CHARLTON. No, they do not. They belong to the provinces. The hon. gentleman tries to convey the idea that we have an absolute monopoly in this matter, and that, if we can make regulations and the United States have to sue to us for their material because we place an
embargo on their oltaining it in this way, they will go dowil on their knees to us. He asserts that there is not exough wood pulp material in the United States to last ten years The assertion is utterly absurd. There are enormous quantities of this material in the Adirondacks, there are enormons quantities in New Hampshire, there are enormous quantities in Maine, in Michigan and Wisconsin. There are great quantities scat tered through other states, Minnesotia has immense quantities, and if the Americans turned their attention to the illimitable forests of the south, they would be able to obtain all they wanted. There is an interest in the United States that would welcome the imposition of a duty apon pulpwood as an enactment that would serve their own interests by making their forests of timber more valuable for the purpose of converting the wood into pulp. We have not a monopoly of this, weare simply supplying the demandnow, tosomeextent, hecause wehave superiorgeographical facilities and transportation facilities for reaching the market of some sections.

Then, the only effect of putting back this export duty would be to raise the duty upon lumber to 82 per thonsand in place of $\$ 1$ as at present under the McKinley Bill. Why, says the hon. member, if the duty were reimposed, the same influence would force off the duty on pine and spruce lumber that succeeded in getting this provision made under the Mckinley Bill in INs.9. He refers to the interest of the Michigan men, men who have invested to some extent in timber lands in Canada. Now, when the McKinley Bill was unler consideration this same interest in Michigan petitioned Congress. What did they ask: Did they ask for the removal of the duty on lumber? Did their conduct and their views on this occasion give the slightest reason to suppose they would ever favour the reduction of the duty on lumber, or the removal of the duty ? On the contrary, these petitions were poured in from Michigan, Wisconsin, northern Ohio, from Minnesota, and from all the lumber regions in the vicinity of the great lakes. This is what they asked for :

> " That in case any foreizn countre shall iupose an export duty upon logs, shingle-bolts or other kinds of wood, that may be designed for, or used as, the raw material of any American saw-mill, mill, or factory, than the sawn lumber, shingles or other manufactured product of such kinds of logs, bolts or wood as may hare an export duty imposed upon it by such country, shall. when imported from such country, be subject. in addition to the regular duty provided by law, to an additional duty equiralent to the amount of such export duty, and that such additional duty shall be imposed upon anis article that might otherwise be upon the free list."

Now, Mr. Speaker, whatever influence that interest may possess, it will use its influence, in casean export duty is reimposed, to get Congress to add the export duty to the import duty. Now, my hon. friendfeels aggrieved because the white pine interest is enjoyinganadrantage that the spruce interest isnot enjoying. I am sorry that is the case. I wish the spruce interest were enjoying the same advantage; but if my hon. friend's prayer is granted, if the export duties are reimposed, of coursehe will have companions in misery, for the white pine interest will be obliged to pay $\leqslant 2$ a thonsand in place of $\$ 1$ as at present, and to that extent he might be gratified, but it would not bencfit him. He might find the next step in the programme would be that he had invited disaster to himseif. I do
not suppose his position would lee improved if the export duty that might lee imposed on pulp goods, was added by the Americans as an additional duty upon his pulp. I do not suppose that the spruce interest would be greatly benefited if, in place of paying $\$ 2$ a thousand as at present on their lumber, they were obliged to pay the $\$ 2$ a thousand plus the export duty upon spruce logs. That was $\$ 1$ per thousand, and they would pay three ; if the export duty was $\$ 2$, they would pay four. It is for this reasou that I feel nervous about this matter, not that I do not sympathize with the hon. gentleman, becruse I would be in farour of adopting any measure that would afford relief to so important an interest as the spruce interest ; but because I feel convinced that the adoption of this measure would invite disaster, and that disaster would come; becanse the sure result of the reimposition of the export duty will he that the American Congress will add that reimposed export duty to the import duty, whatever it may le. Now, we do not want that, I am sure the hon. gentleman does not want it, the pine interest does not want it, nobody wants it, and we do not want to enter upon a policy of irritation that will be calculated to produce results of this character. There isonefeatureabout this case that we want to bear in mind. The American Government and the American Congress are debarred ly constitutional provision from imposing an export duty; they camot inpose an export duty at all, and if they desire to retaliate for the imposition of an export duty by a foreign power upon articles imported into that country, they mist do it indirectly. Now, the condition of trade letween these two cotintries is one that, perhaps, many of us are not aware of : the condition of trade in logs is one that Anserican public men were not aware of, I believe, until late years. I think the first incestrgations made in reference to the matter were made by the American consul who preceded the present one, Mr. Hotchkiss, who was a lumberman, and who himself investigated this matter and ascertained that the export duty of logs from Canada to the United States was less than the imports of logs from the United states to Canada. I wish to lay before the House and the Govermment some figures bearing on this point. I will take the seven years from 1884-85 to 1890.91 . I will give two tables showing the exports of saw-logs from Canada into the United States during that period, and the imports of saw-logs from the United States into Canala during that same period:


Suw-log imports, United States to Canada.


But there was a branch of this trade which the Trade and Narigation Returns do not cover, and

Mr. Chabltos.
that was the trade from the state of Maine down the Sit. Jolin Riser to the Province of New Brunswick. At one time I moved for returns showing the volume of that trade, and as I was unable to get the information from the fiovernment I sent to the secretary of the Fredericton Brom Company who gave these following statistics an to the iolume of that trade for the series of years commencing in 1884-85. This gentleman gives the quantity of pine, spruce and cellar logs brought from the sitate of Maine in each year, estimating the ralue at $\mathrm{SN}_{\mathrm{N}}$ a thousamo, which, I am told by New Brunsuick lumbermen, is probibly an under. valuation :

| Year. | Feet. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1834-85 | 90.000,000 | $\times 720,000$ |
| 153i-84 | 99, (M0, 1/WI | 792, ( $\times \mathrm{M}$ |
| 1886-87 | 101,50, (x) | 812, O |
| 1887-84 | (9, 0 (x), (XN) | $792, \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 1585-84 | T8, M00.0n | 624.1(\%) |
| 154!1-90 | I(M) 1000 , (XX) | 8 Com |
| 18S0)-91 | 92,500,0x1 | 741, (\%n) |
|  |  | 5,30, (1M) |

Mr. Forilter. Is that what passed through the hoom?

Mr. CHARLTON. That is what passed through the loom from Maine, accorling to this authority. This return was mate before the returns were completed for the year 1890, and he estimated the amome for that year at $1(X),(X N), O K)$ feet. Now for the succeerling year. $1890-91$, I averaged the six previous years, which gave a result of 02, . 0 ( $)$, $(H(x)$ feet. The total value of $\sin , 28(1,(N X)$ of the logs imported into New Brunswick from the state of Maine, is in aldition to the $83,198,000$ worth that we imported into other parts of Canada from other parts of the United States, as shown by the Trale and Navigation Retums : so that our total imports have heen $88,468,(6) 0$, and the excess of imports over the export of logs during the seven years has been $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{l}, 79,900$. Now, sir, if this is the case I wonld ask, what justice there is in the imposition of an export duty". If we have been receiving nearly three times as many logs as we have been exporting, it is a little invidions to impose an export duty upon logs when the American dovernment is delorred from retaliating in kind by a constitutional provision. I find in analysing these returns that our exports of logs last year muler the operation of the free list, was less than our imports of logs as shown by the Trade and Navigation Returns, without any reference to our imports from Maine. Last year our exports amounted to 592,0 , 0 and our imports to Shin, (No, as shown by the Trate and Navigation Retums, and during the three last years the amonnt does not vary materially. so I cannot conceive there is any great necessity, even with the increasing volume of trade, for the action which the hon. member for Stanstead (Mr. Ives) asks. In brief, then, we are importing from the United States vastly more spruce than we are exporting, for we have imported from the United States, in seven years, spruce and other logs to the value of eight and a-half millions against three and a-quarter millions exported, and, umder all the circumstances, there is un call for an export duty. It would be a most natural thing for the United States, leing in possession of these facts, as they are, to say that the imposition of this duty, in the face of the fact that they are sending us
a larger guantity of logs than we are sending to them, is most unjust, aml they will retaliate as best they may, and the most natural form of re-taliation-probably the only form they could alopt under the circumstances-- would he to add whaterer export duty they chose to alopt to the import duty collected, leaving us to choose whether we would pay little or much or nothing at all.

The exceptional position in which the pine interest is placed is deserving of a few words at my hands, and I think I am not abosing confidence, if I mention the part which yon. Mr. speaker, and myself, took in this matter. We all, of course, felt a very great degree of interest in the discussions on the Mckinley Bill. Our hopes rose and our hopes fell. We hoped at one time to get free lumber, and I think we would have got it if the export duty had not been in operation. It was used with great adroitness hy the American lumbermen to resist the demand for free lumber, and that was the reason, probally, why vee did not get the concession. It wasunderstord, information was received here, that if the Canalian fiovermment would otficially promise to remore the export duty in the event of the McKinley Bill reducing the lumber duty $\$ 1$ per thousand, that provision would he inserted in the McKinley Bill. Whether the information was correct or not I do not know, but we believed it was, and you will remember, Mr. Speaker, that you as a representative of the lumhermen on one side of the House, and myself as a representative of the lumbermen on the other side of the House, waited upon Sir John Macelonall with respect to this matter. We placed before Sir John Macilonald the facts that the export duty, in all human probability, was inimical to our interests in so far as its effects had heen to lessen our chance to get free lmmber ; that we lielieved if the Govermment of Canada would make an official promise to reduce the export duty in consideration of the lumber duty heing reducen Sl per thousami, it would be done at Washington, and by Nir John Macdonald's direction, you, Sr. Speaker, placed a question on the Notice Paper, and that question was luly asked, and it was answered hy Sir John Macdonald on hehalf of the Canalian (iovernment. I have the record here in Manserd. It occurred on May 19, 180.1. The question was asked ly Mr. Bryson, in your alssence, Mr. Speaker, from the House :
"Mr. BRYSON. lefore the Orders of the Day are ealled, with the permission of the House, I would like to ask a questiou which has been put on the Notice Paper by the hou. member for North Renfrew (Mr. White). The question is this: Whether, in the event of the United States Conkres reducing the import duty on sawn lumber to $\$ 1$ per thousiand feet, the Government will remove the export duty on pine and spruce logs? It is very importanc that this question should be anewered at the present moment.'
This is the answer:

[^49]not bound ly the promise it made, although the language of the answer, as contained in Hausaid, would have boumd the Government to remove the duty, as there was the reduction in lumber duties and the answer did not specify what the reduction should be. But the spirit of the understanding was that the duty on spruce should be reduced, with the reduction on pine. Such was our expectation and hope, and all the interests of the country felt disappointed that this was not done. But the guestion arose, what should be done under the circumstances. Here was a chance to remove from one great industry a tax which bore hearily upon it, and if that step was taken, and if the duties were so relieved, it would not prejudice the interests of the other, the spruce interest, but leave other interests precisely where they were if relief was afforded to the pine interest. Sir John Macdonald and his Ministers decided, and very wisely decided, in my opinion, to remove the export duty, and to relieve the most important branch of the lumbering industry from a burden that pressed seriously upon it. No less than $\mathrm{SOO},(000,000$ or $900,000,000$ feet of white pine lumber are exported from this country to the United States, and to secure a reduction of the burden of $\$ 1$ per thousand means something like StM(), (К) annually.

## Mr. IVES. $\$ 800,000$ or $\$ 900,000$ ?

Mr. CHARLTON. I am referring to the quantity that goes to the United States, not that going to the South American and other markets. This Bill went into operation on 6th October, and our Government issued the order removing export duty on 1lth October, and in doing so they acted in consonance with the general interests of the country and the lumber trade, and at the urgent solicitation not only of the pine lumber trade but of those who had been opposed to them-they acted according to the wishes of the entire pine lumber trate. The effect of this action on the lumber trade has been a salutary one, as I said a few moments ago; it has enabled the white pine lumbermen to market coarse grades of lumber in large c guantities, which hitherto had proved unsaleahle and worthless. It was not the valuable pine timber that was worth $s=20$ per thousund that had been so much benefited by the removal of the tax, bat the trade in the poorer qualities, and the great hulk of the timber was becoming of poorer quality, first, because it had been cut out, next, because of the second cuttings, and also because fire had raged through extensive limits ; and all the inferior grades, all those coarse grades which otherwise were worthless and added nothing to our wealth, were specially benefited by the reduction of this duty.
The impression obtains very often that pine is growing scarcer, that our command of the American market is more and more assured every day, that, in fact, we have control of that market, and that the imposition of a duty on lumber does not materially affect the interests of Canada, because the Americans will pay the duty. It must, however, be remembered that the illimitable forests of pitch pine in the south, where these pine lands may be obtained at $\$ 1.25$ per acre, and for which 5 is an excessive price, forests not liable to destruction by tire, because there is no undergrowth, lands covered by timber which is inexhaustible and which will hardly be touched during
the next 50 years-this southern pine is constantly encroaching on the markets of the white pine of the nortli. It has driven us from one market to another, and it has taken the place of all our coarse grades along the seaboard. We meet it in Chicago, we meet it in Cincinmat, we meet it even in Cleveland and Buffalo, and we have a constant struggle to maintain our ground in the markets. We have also to meet the sonthem yellow poplar, and to contend with the fact that twothirds of the finishing lumber used in many sections of the northern states is brought from the south. That has a temdency to depress the value of the better grades of pine, and this removal of a burden to the extent of $\$ 1$ per thousand was a great boon to the white pine interest of Cimada, and was a boon that inflicted no injury upon my hon. friend from sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) nor upon anybody else engaged in the spruce trade, because it simply left them right where they would have been left if the dionernment had refused to make this provision and to secure for the white pine interest a reduction of st per thousand in the duty on hamber.
There is now, Mr. Speaker, it Bill lefore (ongress, having for its ohject the placing of all lumber upon the free list. That Bill has a gool prospect of passing, and I hope it will become law. If it hiss not already been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means it soon will bee and it is one of the same class of Bills as the wool Bill, annl other free trande Bills which will undoubtedly pass the American House of Representatives. That Bill provides for placing upon the free list :
"Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building walls. Timber squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon blocks, dc., staves of wood. Pickets and palings, laths. shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce, and logs.

Provided, that if any export duty is made upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, by any country whence irnported, all articles embraced in this Act imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law."
My hon. friend from Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) will see from this Bill and from this last proviso in it, what the feeling in Washington is. He will see that this is a feeling hostile to the imposition of the export duty, and if he is a wise man he will realize how necessary it is to refrain from this irritating policy ; because were'we to impose an export duty, we would ruin whatever chance there is of the passage of this Bill giving free lumber. The hom. gentleman will see that there is a provision in the Bill that if any export duty is leviedon any article enumerated in the list theu every article in the Bill will go upon the dutiable list of imports to the United States. Those familiar with the movement of matters at Washington know perfectly well that the fact that the Canadian Govermment imposel an export duty has been used with great adroitness and effect by every enemy of free lumber in the United States. As I said a while ago, I repeat now: That I believe we were defeated in our hopes of securing free lumber under the McKinley Bill, which proposed to put various raw materials on the free list, by the fact that we had existing in this country an export duty. I say here, Sir, that we have no hope of free lumber into the United States as proposed by this Bill of Congress lefore the Committee of Ways and Means if we reimpose the export duty, because the bare fact of our reimposing
Mr. Charlton.
it would dash to the ground every provision for admitting these articles which I have enumerated upon the free list.

A convention of lumbermen met at Washington a few weeks ago, and it included delegates of lumbermen from California, from Oregon, from Washington, from Minmesota, from Wisconsin, from Michigan, from Texas, from Louisiana, from Mississippi, from the Carolinas, from Georgia, and from every lumber section of the United Sitates. It was one of the most powerful and influential delegations that ever appeared in the American capital, and it met there for the purpose of protesting against this Bill which proposed to place lumber upon the free list. If this conntry imposed an export duty they would have made use of that fact, and if we are ever foolish enough to reimpose that duty they will make use of it, to urge it against the Bill, amd it will place in their hands a most potent ind effective weapon for defeating this very measure which we hope to see passed in Congress. In view of these facts, Mr. Speaker, I think I may with every propriety urge my hon. friend from sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) to let this question alone, and to permit the forces which are now working for free lumber to work undisturbed. I think I might ask my hon. friend not to propose thisirritat. ing piece of legislation which would dash our hopes in reference to this matter to the ground. We have nothing to gain in this country by a policy of irritation. 'There is now a strong movement in the United States in favour of free lumber; all the luilding interests and the consumers of lumber are in favour of it. It is easy enough to rally to the canse of free lumber in the United States an overwhelming following if you do not prejudice your case and arouse animosity, and place in the hands of the enemies of the measure some potent weapon whereby they may be able to appeal to prejudice and passion, as you would do if the motion of my hon. friend from.Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) was granted.

With regard to the question of pulpwood I do not design to go fully into that matter. My hom. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) who is to speak, knows a great deal more about that subject than I do, and I will leave the treatment of that branch of the subject to him saving such incidental allusions as I have male on the question.

I will briefly summarize what I have said, by the reiteration of the statement that there is no antagonism of feeling between the white pine and the spruce interest. So far as our influence could he used, we have used it with the desire of securing the reduction of lumber duties all around. We were very sorry when this was not obtained, and we would be glad to see it obtained now. We hope for free lumber, and we believe that a Bill admitting Canadian lumber into the United States free of duty is coming. We deprecate this movement to reimpose the export duty, because we find in it a movement calculated to retard that and to prejudice our chances of securing that great boon. I further deprecate this motion to reimpose the duty, because I believe it invites disaster, which if this step is taken will inevitably follow. I believe from what I know of the feeling in the west, I believe from the movement, as I pointed out when I read this petition sent in 1889 , so widely circulated and numerously and influentially signed, I believe from what I know
of the lumber interest of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio, that if this imposition of export duties is carried out, it will almost surely be followed hy the addition of this export duty to the American import duty. The Americans now, as the Yankees say, have canght on to the fact which they did not know a few years ago, that we were selling them about one-third as many more logs as they were sending us. They were formerly not aware of the relative trade in logs between the two countries, but they umlerstand it now, and understanding it they will see in a more glaring light the injustice of the imposition of the export duty. When they see the injustice in that light they will be more certain to retaliate, and if they do retaliate, they must retaliate on the line I have indicated. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope that my hon. friend will not press his motion, and, even if he does, I hope that the Govermment will not listen to it. I trust that this matter will be allowed to go on as it has gone on. If we are to reimpose this export duty now it would be better athousand times that we had never taken it off, because if we had not taken it off. we would not excite so much ill-feeling as we will do now when after taking it off we impose it again. Realizing as I lo that nothing bat mischief can come from the granting of the motion of my hon. friend (Mr, lies), and that he will bring on the head of the white pine lumbermen, upon the whole lumbering interest of Canada, and upon his own head, disaster, I hope, Sir, without reference to political feelings or anything of the kind, but merely with reference to a great business industry in this country, that the Government will not meddle with this question.

It being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. SPROULE. Mr. Speaker, when you left the Chair at six oclock, the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) was advancing reasons against the reimposition of the export duty on logs. Ainongst other reasons, he said that the lumbermen who were getting out logs could not get them cut into lumber in this country. Well, I do not know what his experience may be, but if he should go up along the Georgian Bay, and call at Midland, where there is a large mill capable of cutting about 125,000 feet of lumber in ten hours, he would find that there would be no difficulty in getting logs cut. That mill, owing to the removal of the export duty on logs, is to-day idle, whereas, a few years ago, it was engaged during the whole season. The hon. gentleman also said that we have nothing to gain by a policy of irritation towards the United States. 1 do not take it that in any legislation here, directed towards the interests of our own people, and calculated to better their condition or improve the country, we can be said to be pursuing a course of irritation towards any country. We are not legislating with regard to outside countries, but with regard to the interests of our own people, and so long as we keep within the hounds of international law and discharge the duties we are sent here to attend to, I do not think there is any justice or reason in the assertion that we are pursuing a course of irritation. If it is in the interest of our people or any considerable number of them, that
an export duty should he imposed upon logs, I think we should impose it irrespective of the opinion entertained of us hy any forelgu country. The hon. anteman says that there is now a bill hefore the Enited States Congress to place lumber on the free list, and, therefore, if an export duty were put upon logs in this country, it would have the effect of preventing that Bill passing. There is no gramantee of that Bill passing. We know that from vear to year Bills of a similar character are introfluced into the United States Congress, but up to the present time not one of chem have passed, aml we have no reason to suppose that the bill now before that hody is any more likely to pass. The hon. member also stated that lambermen now take out of the bush a class of timber that wonh not he used if this duty were imposed; in other words, that it is not the better chass of logs which are sent to the Uniterl States, but the coarser grades. I think the hon. gentleman ought to know letter, becanse he is engaged in the lumber husiness himself. I have heen credibly informed hy one of the largest lumbermen of the deorgian Bay that the rery reverse is the case---that some four or tive good logs, sometimes more, are taken out of the tree and shipped to the United States, and the conarser logs are left here because it would not pay to ship them to the United States. It is clear lumber that commands the realiest sale in the United States, and only the best class of logs are sent there. Three or four or tive gool logs are taken out of each tree and shipped away, and two or thret logs left which it would not pay to ship. I am told that nearly one fouth of the lumber is left in the woods in that way, and in a year or two this is destroyed by being worm-aten or by fire. I am told that the Ontario diovernment lose a large revenue from this canse every year, as they are deprived of a royalty on all the lags which would otherwise be taken ont. Therefore, athout one-fourth of the revemue from royalties is lost to the Provincial (iovermment. It is not only in the interest of the revenue of the Province of Ontario, but in the interest of the country at large that weshould notallow this system to go on. The hon. member for North Norfolk stated that there is a losis of about $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.20$ a thousand in logs sent to the United States, for towing, risk, \&c. If that is the case that much would be saved hy cutting the lumber here. But he sail that the lumbermen cannot lose so much, because it pays them better than it would to pay $\$ 2$ a thousand on lumber. Therefore, on every 1,000 feet there conld be only a loss of $\overline{\text { in }}$ cents if the export duty were put on, and this country would gain a great deal more than that by cutting the lumber here. The hon. gentleman siys he onlerstands that the mills are not idle, but are cutting logs, and he instances a catse where a lumberman told him that he got a large contract for cutting logs during the present season. I can tell the hon. gentleman that if he goes along the north shore of the Georgian Bay and visits Parry Sound or Midland, he will find large mills lying idle, in which there are thousands and tens of thousands of dollars invested, and where thousands of men a few years ago used to be employed. The mill at Midland, which used to cut 125,000 feet every ten hours, and ran frequently both night and day, employing directly and indirectly 300 men, and having about 550,000 invested in plant, is not loing a dollar's worth of work today and is not employing a single man-

Mr. Sprocle:
all hy virtue of the policy of removing the export duty on logs. That industry huilt up the town of Midland, and employed a large number of men who comsumed the prolacts of the country about. There are various reasons why an export duty should le imposed on logs, and I will mention some of them. Consider the large guantity of logs sent out of the country every year. The hon. member for North Norfolk states that there are about sen, (M) logs sent out every year. From my examinatiom of the Trade and Navigation Returns. I du not think that they give us anything like an aconrate statement of the mumber of logs expmoted : at best they give only an approximate estimate. Tou show the rapidity with which our forests are being denuled, I will mention the approximate quantity shipped this year by a few of the lumber companies in the north-western part of Ontario, which I obtained from a gentleman engaged in the lumher imhustry: One company expects in send about.


 (i.(nono(on), and miscellameons dealers about -.... (M), (an) feet. All these companies, it is estimated, will semd out during the present year 020 ,
 and Georgian Bay listrict across the lakes, in logs. A few years ago this was all cut in Camala. Now, we know that the lumber industry has been developing very rapidly. The returns sent to the Ontariofovemment show that all the pine timber. is taken off about 36 townships every year. How long will it he at that rate lefore all the pine timleer is taken out of the country. and one of the most valuable assets of the Province of Ontario is destroyed: There is another feature of the situation which is rery interesting and should not he lost sight of. The streams down which this lumber is hrought all How southward into the deorgian bay and Lake Huron. The timber is brought dowen these streamsas timber is brought down streams generally. We find that the lombermen are extending their operations further north every year, and at the rate they are doing so, they will soon be at the sources of the streamsat the height of land: after which we will have that tine timber, which ought to be kept for the supply of the perple of Ontario, taken off to the height of land, and we will not lee able tobring any more timber this way until railroads penetrate that country, hecanse the streams on the other side or north of the height of land instearl of How: ing southward. How northward to James amd Hulson Bay, ly which route it will have to be shipperl. Our province will thus be denuled of the valuable timher we need at home. This great des. truction we ought inve to allow to continue. If we do not live to feel the effects, those who come after us will, and it hehones this generation to be more careful of that valuable asset which is one of the most important we have. If we let this timber go what loss will it represent to the people? Making atn approximate estimate of the taking out of these logs, I am told by lumbermen that it costs about $\$ 4$. कr) per 1,00 to get themont ; it costs about on centsper 1 , (MW) to drive them down the river, and 51.25 for towing, making in all $86.2 \pi$ per 1,000 as the expense of taking out the logs and putting them on the lakes. Then they are tramsferred to the American side. Now, if this work were all done by Canadians, we would not have so much to complain of, but many of the men

Who own these large timber areas are Americans. and these Americans bing their labour and supplies from the other sile. They take these logs into the waters of the (ieorgian Pay or Lake Hurom, and then tow them across to the American sile. Thas that work not only gives employment (1) Americans in Canata but, this duty being off, the logs are sawn be the Americans at home. Our lahouring men are, therefore, shat out of this market for their labour which they formerly enjoyed in the winter seasons. On the American side these
 manfacture them, oll cents per 1.0 no to ship; them wer, and the incidental expenses amount to 2.)
 If you ald $\$ 3$ per I, (MA) for the feeding of the men and the expentiture and other interests involved. that makes Sis.e.) per 1 (MOH lost to the people of Ontario through the manufacture of these logs on the other sile. What does that represent? It represents, on the amount of lumber taken orer this vear; a loss to (Ontarioof $\$ 1,320,0(M)$, which is the direct losis, not to mention the losis sustained through the capital involvel in the large mills on this side, in the erection of mills and machinery being unremmerative, through these mills now lying inlle. That means, hesides, a great loss to our farmers and tralesmen, 'recanse when these mills were rumning in Canala the men employed in them spend their money here. whereas mow all that expemiture is male in the United States. It may be said that our Canatians can get employment on the other ville. hat as som as they cross the line they are met by the alien law and sent hack. I know several of these men, who have heen going year after year wer from my district of the country to work in these mills aml lumbering operations, being thrown out of employment on account of the lumber being cut up in the United States. Not only do Americans take their place in getting out the logs in the winter on this side. but they take their place also in manufacturing it on the other side. This is the comition of things we fiml in our comntry: Our mills are lying inlle and our menare out of employment. Mill after mill, which was formerly in full operation, is now lying idle. In the fienrgian Bay and Parry Nound districts. I am told that iwo large companies are shatting up their mills this year, and it is likely that one or two others will follow suit, so that in a short time this great local industry will he destroyed if this thing goes on. In the Midland district and Collingwood, and in the (ieorgian Bay district and other places where large mills have heen rumning for years, to-day these mills exist only in name, and where hundreds of men were employed there are none now at work, all which is broaght about by the remission of the export duty on lumber. In the interests of the settlers, in the interests of the firmers who formenly found a market for their produce, in the interests of all those who require lumber, we ought to have this duty reimposed; and I do not believe that, take the country as a whole, it will be found as the hon. member for North Norfolk, said, that the people engaged in the trade are a unit on the question. I have talked to several lumbermen there, and find they are not a unit. Of course there are men who find they can with less trouble take out the logs and sell them to the United States, and are in favour of free export, men, for instance, like the hon. member for North Norfolk,
who are engaged in tha losiness, but there are many others in the trate who hold a different opinion. I do not pretend to saty that the hon. gentleman is solely actuated hy seltish motives. hut when a man's interests are involved. his juldment is likely to le clouled. But there are thonsamls of people in our comatry. Wharedisint erested parties, in so far ats their having any thancial interest in the husiness is comemen, and their views are entitled certainly to be hearil. The duty ought never to have been taken off. I do not think its reimposition wouhl at all influence the United States either in putting on any higher duty or taking it off, because the are homit to have our hamber in any case: and 1 also believe that at present our lamber is going tow rapidly out of our comatry. It may be in the interests of our lumbermen that this duty should he kept off. Some hom. gentlemen. speating on this question, say you are hampering the lumbermen in every "aty possible : you are putting a duty on pork and thus making his supplies dearer, and now you mopose to reimpose the export duty on lumber. But it is most signiticant that every man engaging in timber limits is able to make money out of them, and that very rapidly. The experience of men dealing in such limits is that their value doubles every fom or five years, and we find that limits, which were bought
 high as sintionmon-rlay. This rapillincrease is shown hy the sales which have heen mate, not only by the Local dovermment hut hy private indiviluals. from time to time. We find that the increase in value has been eroing on very fast cluring the last few years. As a rule. men who have timber limits hold them for a large protit, until they choosie to realize on them, and I lo not see how their interests shouh suffer to any extent ing the reimposition of this luty. I say the timber is being taken away ton rapidly, and it gives emplogment to people on the other side instend of to our own people here, and this is destroying one of the most important assets of the country. We should embawour either to stop it or keep it within reasonable limits. I hope the Govermment will consider the matter and take steps to prevent what I know takes plate along the Georgian Bay amd Lake Huron. I have only spoken in regard to white pine because that is What is principally taken out there, hat I have no loubt the same thing is true in regiarl to spruce and other timber. It wasome of the greatest mistakes that could have been made when the diovernment took of the export duty, and when they put that duty on again the people of the country will be satisfied that they have received a most import. ant advantage.

Mr. OBRIEN. Representing, as I do, a portion of the country which is perhaps more interested in this matter than any other, I deem it right to say a few words on this question ; and, certainly, it is a question that requires more attention almost than any other in comection with the tariff and which requires the most careful consideration on the part of the Government and the House. Is a decided, and I hope a consistent, supporter of the National Policy, I would prevent, if it were in my power, a single pound of raw material leaving this country which could be manufactured within its bounds, provided that, in so doing, I was not doing a
greater injury to the country than I was conferring any advantatge upon it. I believe this is one of the questions in regard to which that consideration must arise. It is much to be desired that there could be fomm some practical methol of overcoming the present difficulty, not only becanse it serionsly affects the material interests of the comotry, hut hecause it has placed us in a most humiliating position in regard to the American people. As to the portion of the question which relates to lamber. I think the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) has hardly made out his case in regard to his representation in connection with the sprace timber interest. I find that we export of pine lumber from this comatry to the United States about $\bar{S} \overline{7},(O(O),(X) O$ worth per ammm, and our export of spruce-because the export to (ireat Britain is not affected-our total export of spruce deals manufactured in this country to the

 ported which was mot the production of this country. The hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) has already explained what they were. The statement of the export of board and plank makes no distinction hetween the spruce, the pine and the other kinds of timber, so that it is impossible to ascertain what quantity of spruce of that dimension has been exported. We find that the total export from New Brunswick of sawn lumber, exclusive of deals, was $\$ 1.50,0 \mathrm{KN}$ ) roughly, and there is no great guantity of spruce exported from any other part of the country. Thus, besides the $\mathcal{S}\left(\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{n}}\right),(\mathrm{n})$ worth of American timber manufactured at St. John from which the country get the benetit, less than $\sin (0,()(N)$ worth of board and plank is to be set off against the $\$ 7,(\mathrm{NO}),(\mathrm{OK})$ worth of pine timber exported. I think the hon. gentleman has, therefore, failed to make out his case in regard to the comparison between spruce and pine timber. I cannot help thinking that the hon. gentleman must have some other motive to induce him to act in this matter than the interest of the producers of spruce timber. There is one consitleration which has hardly been lealt with, and it is this: On the strength of the abolition of our export duty on logs and a reduction in the rate of cluty on the other side, very large contracts have been entered into in that part of the country which borders upon the United States, the basis heing the present duty of $\$ 1$ a thousind. The Finance Minister must undoubtedly see the great danger which would arise to the interests of this country if that policy were to be changed and we were to put a sudden stop to these transactions, as we would most certainly do if that duty were again put on. When we consider the small amount of the interest affected by the abolition of the duty it would appear the height of madness if, without any previons preparation, we were to bring that trade into danger by such a course, and so affect our home trade throughout this whole Dominion. That point has not yet been touched upon, but it is one of the most important to be considered. I have no special sympathy with the lumbermen-politically I have nothing special to thank them forbut I believe that we ought to do that great and important interest some justice, and I am sorry to say that it is evident that my hon. friend from Grey who has just spoken (Mr. Sproule) is sadly astray in his figures.

Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. SPROULE. I got them from one of the largest lumbermen on the (ieorgian Bay, and he ought to know.

Mr. O'BRIEN. The hom. gentleman says it costs 86 a thousand to manufacture the lumber.
 facture it.

Mr. OBRIEN. Then I must have misumderstood the hon. sentleman. Hon. gentlemen must not be led away by the idea that, when the logs are exported, this comntry gets no benefit from the trate. Taking the most farourable view from the hon. gentleman's stamipoint the figures may be put at 3 to 2 . That is. the cost of getting out the logs amd bringing them down to the mills, wherever they may lee situated, and including the rafting, is far within the mark of $\$ 3$ at thousand, and in giving that figure I am erring in it safe direction. The cost of manufacture is not more than $S$. So that we would get Sis on every thousand and lose sol, and I believe that, in stating that, I am erring on the side of the hon. gentleman. And there is no doult that the sale of limits has bronght a great amount of capital into this country. I was discussing this matter with a lumberman, and at that time I was opposed to taking off the luty, hut I may say that keeping on a duty which is in existence and putting on a duty which has once been taken off on an under. standing that the other side will do a corresponding thing, are two different matters. It is fair to argue that it would be wrong to take off a duty, and it would be equally fair to argue that, when once it had been taken ofi, it should not he reimposed. This gentleman to whom I was speaking satid, liscussing some limits on the (ieorgian Bay, what is the difference: We will get so much for the logs. I said: You may get your $\$ 100,000$ for them and you may go to England or anywhere else and spend that amount, but it does not follow that what you receive will be spent in this country and I would far rather that the amount should be spent on labour in this country than that you spent it elsewhere. We must admit that a great deal of capital has been brought into this country by the sale, the profitable sale of these limits. Thus the contention is not altogether on one side, and, when the hon. gentleman said just now in discussing this question that these American firms who are taking out their saw-logs on the Georgian Bay are importing their own men and their own produce, and taking all the benetit out of the mouths of our own people, he is astray. These men do not import their own labour and for this reason. It $\cdot$ would be rather* absurd, seeing the number of our own men who go to Michigan to work in the shanties and come back when the work is over, that these people should bring them all back and so incur a double expense.

Mr. SPROULE. I know that what I stated is true in my district.

Mr. OBRIEN. In Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, there is not a man who cannot get the work he wants. The men employed and the material used to feed those men are chiefly the men of this country and the produce of this country. Therefore, the statement is altogether incorrect. Of course, some plant and some machinery may be brought over, but as a general thing the cost of
producing logs is spent in this country, is spent for the benefit of this country. As I said before, I am not inclined to view the lumbermen with any special favour, but I will say, as a matter of justice to that great interest, an interest which, I believe, employs more labour and consumes more produce than any other interest of Canada, that it is just the one interest in this country, and 1 say it andisenly, which derives the least possible benefit from the protective system now established : there can be uo yuestion about that. I do not think you can point to one single respect in which the lumber interest derives any lenefit from the National l'olicy: if you can, I have never been able to discover it : therefore I think they are entitled to fair consideration. It is a fair argument for them to put forward when they say: You tax everything we use in the manufacture of our material, and yet you are going to expose us to the risk of anotleer dollar per thonsamd hy the course you propose to pursue. Now, I say that, view the lumber interest as you will, that is not giving it fair-play, it is not treating it as you treat any other industry in this comatry, it is not giring it the sume consideration which you give to any other industry that we possess amongst us. You protect the farmer, you protect the miller, you protect the manufacturer, ame I am in favour of loing so, so far as it can be done with general adrantage-you protect our manufacturing industries generally with the exception of the lumber interest, this is the only one you do not protect. Now, my hon. friend talks of the enormons fortunes made in lumber. I believe it is true that large sums of money have been made by speculation in timber limits, hut speculating in timber limits is not carrying on the lumber lasiness. Anybody can speculate in timber limits, a lawyer or a doctor can do that: : but the business of lumbering is entirely distinct from such speculation. From what I know of the lambermen of the Lake Huron district, considering the capital expended, the capital invested, judging from the amount of money laid out every year in carrying on that business, I will venture to sity there has been a smaller protit made in the lumiber industry than in any other industry of this country --I think that statement is strictly within the mark. At any rate, if any men have male fortumes in lumbering, 1 have never come across any of them, but I do know many men who have lost money, and some who have been ruined in that business. So far as the lumber interest is concerned, I think the hon. member for sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) has entirely failed to make out his case. There is another subjeet which 1 wish to mention, it has been alluded to by the hom. member for Grey (Mr. Sproule), and it is one of the guestions which weigh most materially with me in dealing with this subject. I think it is a great mational mis. fortune that there is no Government in this country, Dominion or Provincial, which has yet found a way to protect, preserve and reproduce our pine forests. Every country in Europe, I think, without a single exception, that has a civilized government and that has pine timber to any extent, takes measures to preserve its timber, and they are able to export as much timber to-day as they did three or four hundred years ago. Canada, with all her boasted intelligence, all her boasted civilization, her selfgovernment, \&c., is entirely belind the age
in this important particular. Neither the Provincial (iovermment nor the Dominion (iovernment think they can get rid of our lumber fast enough as long as they can turn it to any profitable use. Now, with regard to the effect upon the consump. tion of timber by the reimposition of the export duty and the necessary reimposition of the import luty, it will he just this: When the duty was $\$$ thousand on the lumber it did not pay Canadian lumbermen, unless the prices were exceptionally high, to export amything hat the lest qualities. Yon must remember that in the deorgian Bay and Lake Huron timber limits--and I fancy the Üpper Ottawa timber limits are in the same category-the amount of timber that is really fit for export is very limited. I do not know what proportion of timber is fit for export, but it is comparatively a small proportion. Now, under the former state of things, when you cut the whole produce of your limit, cut everything before you, you had an immense guantity on ham of very inferior lumber that was not worth as much, even, as the spruce that my hom. friemb says is so much less valuable than the pine timber. That was not saleable in Canada, for the reason that there was in greater quantity of it than the country wantel, therefore that lumber either hall to remain in the wools in the shape of logs, or had to remain in the yard musid. The duty prevented its heing sold in the states, the price would not hear the $S 2$ a thousiml duty: The result was that when a lumberman went through his limits, it heing impossible for him to tell, lorking at the tree, in all cases, whether he was going to make exportable timber or antthere always heing a certain element of chance in it-he cut down the tree: if he got a gool log out of it he took that log, if the other logss were not worth taking for export, he left them lehind. and of course that was so much timber wastel?. On the other hamd, if he did not cut it, he left it liable to the worst enemy of timber, and that is fire. so, that the timber stood a chance either of heing left in the wools to rot in the shape of a prostrate tree, or if it was left standing. it remained subject to damage by fire; the result in either case was an enomens amount of waste in all our timber limits. When the duty was reducel to 81 a thousami, of course there was a much greater proportion of timber that the lumberman conld export. If he
 under the Eie a chousand duty, he could export
 The moment that dollar was taken oft there was an immense quantity of inferior lumber which at once foumd its way into the American market. I remember meeting one of the largest lumbermen on the Georgian bay shortly after the duty was taken off: He told ne he had just made a sale of $1,(x),(x)$ ) feet to one party of a quality of lumber which, before that, he could only dispose of in the very limited home market, And so it went on. Now, if you reimpose the export duty, and conseruently have the reimposition of the import duty, the limberman will do as he used to do, he will go through the limits and leave an immense quantity rotting in the log, or if he leares it standing, it will be liable to fire, in either case ia certain loss: whereas, even with the $\$ 1$ per thousamd duty he can manage to dispose of everything, he takes all before him. Viewed merely as a commercial transiction it is
maloubte:dy het ter that the timber should lee taken dlean off the land than that a portion of it should Ine left to waste. Now. the home member for North Sorfolk (Mr. Chithom) gave us the tigures which he aidl it wnhli cost him to take satw-loges ateross the water. His tigures dififer very moch from the tigures given to me. 1 ann assureal that hags can be towe across the beargian Bay to Michigam and insured against lass, for $\leqslant 1$ a thonsimed. Now. I wats hoping having no sympathy with those sentemen who are tiking away saw-loges. that the resulh of the experiment would be that there would he such a loss in the mafting that they woull give up the attempt to take them acorss. Cule the system now aldinted, the towing covers the insurance, so that a man who takes logs ateross knows that the most it will wost him in the st per themsimul.

Mr. (HARLTON. That shatem of insimance hat ceasell. I gave the corred tigures as the enot.

Mr. OPRBEN. 1 am very glad to hear it. locanse that may possilhy hedp us to fime the way ont of the difticuity. Bial assuming the tigures to be as stated. thein it is guite clear that if the Amerimas. and there is reasm to think they will take this comse becanse their interests pmint in that direction, take off the present duty of $\$ 1$, then Camadian and Amerisan manufacturers will stand on the same frotinge and there will he no ol, ject in transporting these logs. (in the whole, therefore. I think. while I deprecate most stongly the extraragamt waste that has been goving on for years in omi forests, while I regret mast deeply that no me has heen sulficienth ingenions anl enterpri.ine to adopt some methon of preserving and restomg one forests, it would be most langerons in the lumber interest to rimpuse the duty. becallse it would leal persiblly to at commercial erisio. at all events to commercial depression, and while it would not only inflict very great injury on the lumber interest. Which is in interest that barely sets fair-play. it womld not have the effeet desired in any single partienlar. The hom. memher for (irey (Mr. Sproule) has saill a gome deal ahome chasing mills in the liecregian bay district. I fan tell that hon. fentleman in this House that if the sid duty were rimposel, for erery nill chsed naw. two on three would he cloved then. It womld "ansis. far gretere lass th the lumbering interest in esery partienlar than be allowing matters to remain as they are al the present monent. so, with the lumbering interest ats now carried on, the neerssary lons of material following the rempusition of the dury, the depression of Finsiness that would be bromght alount. and the falure of the propneed remedy to meet the existing evils, I say it would be at silicilal act to reimprese that duty om satw lans. To come now the the question of pulpwood. It
 and there is searcely a parallel between the two cases. A pine tree once grone is gome forever. Nature may possibly restore it : we are loing nothing to hefp nature or to take the place of nature. But pulpwonl is restore in a very few years. There are twoprincipal elements in comection with this pulpwonl. One is in regaritoppoplar. Thehom. gentleman wants to place an expmot duty on poplar. So, benctit will acerme ly that proceeding to any single interest. Popher is int manufactured in this country. and the trees ate of ur value for pulp after
they hite attained a growth of eight or ten years. as $i$ am informed hy those eng;aged in the trate. Aceordingly, it is a woond that guickly reproduces. itself. There is no prosilble danger of the failure of the poplar, becanse in those parts of the country where it grows it will keep on growing, and in at few years after it has heen cut over it can be cut over again. The satne remark applies to spruce. With reepect to the supply of pulpwool. I believe from the iufomation 1 can obtain that there is pulpwonl in Canala to supply the continent of Americal with paper, just so long as pulpwoent is wanted for the nanufacture of paper. It must he lonne in mind that only a few year: have elansed since this material was introduced for paper mak. ing purposes. Possilly in a very few years some ot her material will conne into vogue which will for atway with the value of our poplit and spruce. Is it to le supposed in this age of invention one particular material will remain as that used for the manufature of paper. or any other article? The inleat is athourd. What will bee the effect of plating a duty on pulpwonal: The hom. member for sherliow ine int. Ives) whld us. very properly. that American manufaturers have established their mills near the boumbary for the purpase of eretting our pulpwome. I suppose that is true. They could get our pulpwond at less cont than their own. But it is iltogether a mistake to suppese that they suffer from any deticience of palpwond theminelves. In Maine, as the hon. nienher for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) stated, ani this statement hass heen contirmed to me hy a gentleman whose name only needs to be mentioned to ensure his most perfect credilility, and that an theman assured me of his own hiowledge that in that state there are millions amel millions of cords of pulpwool. So, there heing no deticiency of material. if we impose an export duty, the only result would be that the Anericans irould move theit mills nearer their awn sources of supply, and we wonld lase the value of our own pulpwood entirely. There would le ne more exportation of pulpwoon, ame this wool which restores itself in a few years. would go to leeay without returning one ilollar: into the porkets of the people. And who would benetit: Why, the few pulp millowners we have in this country. What is the preseat price of pmppwonl! It is S. 0 in in my connty. Does the hon. fentleman want to get it chaper than that? Pow: he, who seeks to alvance the industries of this comery and give labour to the people, dexire to drive hamdredis ont of empleyment in order to secure pulpwoen for less than si.on per cord! If that is his ollject - I donot say it is-- his motion is one that
 on the same footing as pine lumber. if once it is cht it would he gone forever, I almit there would be a great deal more force in the reasoning that we slowh keep it for ourselves. Whenlikeany other (rop, after it haw heen cut down, it grows again and there is no prospect of a deticiency of supply, it is perfeetly ridiculous to talk alout imposing in export duty. The same result too would happen as would acear if you hampered the lumber trade. Large comtracts have been male thongiout the Laturentian regiom, from Ottawa to Sault Ste. Marie. amb are you going at once to pat an end to that trale ? Are yom going to saly to the lakourers, hat no further husiness can be lone: If you do so, you will he simply allowing the material to rot, not-
withstanding the fact that if cut it will he restored in a few years. In one township in my own constituency 85,0 , $M$ has been spent among the farmers and halworers in the production of pulpwood. Jet the hon. rentleman who wishes to promote our inlustries, ilesires to prevent the people from getting out any more pulpwood. A more unarasmable proposition it would be exceedingly hatd to find. Canler these circmmstances, I have fuhesitation in saying, hoth ats regats the pine and as regards the pilpwool. that this is a case in which it is not our duty in the interests of the National Policy or in pursuance of the principles of that policy to perent the exportation of that raw material. It is an exceptional catse, as I have proved, and it would he the height of folly for the dovermment to gow stef in and re-enact the legislation which was repealed two years ago. Under these circmo stances. I think the hon, member for Sherhoroke (Mr. Ines) had heater reconsider his motion. There is just one other subject which I will touch upon, althongh it is not surictly germane to this question, hat, perhaps. I may have no other opportmity of referring to it. I sity that we are placen in a nost hamiliating position as regards the states with respect to this particular trade. We are in this position: That we are commercially depentent upen themso far as our export of this particular class of lumber is ancerned. There is literally no other market to which we caln send that lumber. We have no other outlet for it. aml. therefore. We atre at the merey of the Americans and lare not protece our lamber as it was protected by the export dhty. I quite admit that this is a hamiliatting preition. and the only way I find out of it is that we should seck to secure as far as possible other markets than those offered by the comitry the sonith of us. Cufortunately for the deorgian bay district. I believe there is no wher ontet possible for the lumber of the region. atmi I am sorry th think there is not. The quality of the lumber is not sufficiently food to make it worth while to cat the whole of it for export to amother comitry- not even to the Cuited states exepr at the lowest mate of duty: or mollyty at all
and the ans of thamspartation prevents them takins it to the seaports for shipment on Finglam or to the West Indies. A large portion of our timber does ambonditedly go to Fnglamd in the shape of pine deals or sunare timber, hat it is only the leest y mality that is exporten in that way, and when the lest timber is taken off the limit the remamber is mo ionger suitable for that trable. There must. however. he a large field for the export of our lumber, becamse we find that the Americans purchase from us somewhere about sil, (MNO, (KM) worth per ammm-...of course it varies aceording to the commeleal eomdition of the conatry, and last year there was comparatively little solif - hat notwithstanding this import of ten or cleven million drollats worth from us, we tind that they in tum camexporthmber of a similarelass, to about the same value. It is evident that they export in some shape ahout the same quantity that they buy from us, amd this shows that there is a large market arailable for our lumber if we could only obtain access to it. It is , then, a matter of very great importance, not only for the manufacturers lut for the fiovermment of this comntry, to try in every possible way todevelopother markets. so that we may he reliever, if possibly we can le relieved,
from this our present humiliating position. Although I would he the last man to adrocate legislation in this House that would even seem to be in the interests of our neighbours, yet I think there is great force in the argument of the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) in this particular connection. I helieve with the hon. memher for (irey (Mr. Sproule) that we are hound to legislate in our own interests and in the interests of noboly else ; lut I helieve at the same time we must be guided by circumstances, and that we must not rum a principle into the groomd simply for the name of carrying it out. In this case, I helieve that we must almit the exceptions which 1 have endeavoured to establish. Now, Mr. Speaker, moler these circumstances, and looking at the question from the point of view which I have endeavoured to state to this Honse, I think that the fiovermment have no option hut to continue the present condition of things. and I think also that the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) has made out a very strong case, because he has shown, and I think. shown with a great deal of force, that there is not only a possibility, but a very strong probability of the present duty in the United Niates heing taken off. If that duty should he taken off, we will to a very great extent have solved this problem, because then there would lie no longer any inducement to tatie this lamber across the lake as there is now. Our manufatturers, and the Michigan manufacturers, would then stand on the same footing, and this is another very strong reason why we should take the alvice given hy the hom. member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton), and for the present at any rate, leave this matter remain as it is. I trust, Mr. Speaker, that these considerations will have weight with the Govermment. and that they will avoid arlopting a course in this matter which would, I think, be commercially disastrous, and which, if the motion of the hon. member for sherhrooke (Mr. Ives) were adopted, would interfere sreatly with the lumber industries of this country.

Mr. MediREGOR. Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to take up the time of the House at the present moment, hut, as other hon. gentlemen have spoken of Eastern Camada, I woukl like to give an idea of this question as it affects the people of our western country. It is true that white pine is very materially affected by the increase of the export duty: $\ln t$, sir, there is an interest in Western (anada which would be very largely aml serionsly affected, especially if this export duty were placed upon hard wood. The young farmers of our country starting out in life, buy their property, pay pretty gool prices for it, and commence taking off the loge for the purpose of nataing money to support their families and themselves until they can get the lames clear. We export very largely of elm, white ash, hassworl, buttonwood, and other kinds, and if the export duty of $\$ 1$ per thousand were placed upon that wood, it would be a very great losss to the class of people I refer to, becanse they wonld be, to a large extent, compelled to quit supplying the American market. The wool which is solil to our American neighbours is of that kind, which would otherwise be burned by the farmers and would yield comparatively no profit whatever. The profit that our people make out of exporting these logs groes to maintaining their
families while they are making homes in the west and paying for their farms. I might also point out that the larger quantity of this wool is gotten out in the winter, when there is little employment otherwise, and when the farmer and his family have time on their hands. During the winter months they tind occupation for themselves and their teams in this way, and realize a fair protit for their industry. Now, if this duty were replaced upon logs, we would be compellei to give up that trade and we would lose the amount of the duty tenfold. My hom. friend from sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) says the duty would affect the mills in the east, and that these mills would be again employed if the export duty were reimposei. I can tell the hon. gentleman that it is not for the want of the export cluty that these mills are stopped, but it is on account of the McKinley Bill, and this fovernment cammot in amy way repeal the McKinley Act. Even if the export duty were reimposed on logs as hom. gentlemen know, it would not in any way bring back the trale which the present high American tariff has deprived us of. We must remember also that a very large number of our farmers and of the dealers in pine timber and other woods have made arrangements for the trale of the coming seasom, and the placing of the export duty on these logs at this time of the year would be a great injustice to these people, and would in adilition deprive humdreds of working people of a very large amount of remumerative employment. It is also a point that should not lee lost sight of, that a large amomat of the products of the farmer are used hy the people who hamdle these logs. If the duty were reimposed there is no doubt that a very large number of those who are now making their living in the west, and in Muskoka, would be forced to leave our comury and go to the United Niates. We should remember also that there is a large amount of logs and timber imported into Manitolo from the Rainy Lake district amounting to about $\$ 412,000$ worth per year. Ontario alone has imported over $\mathbf{S} 4(0)$, (MK) worth from the same district : and the Rainy Lake district which inclucles part of Mimmesota adjatent to the Province of Ontario, sems to the western portions of that province, also to Manitoba, the logs which enables them to get cheap lumber to build up their new homes in the west, and to reimpose the export duty on logs would immediately increase the cost to the settlers in Manitoba by the risk of retaliatory legislation by the Unitel States. It is the duty of the Govermment to do everything in their power to enable these people to ol taincheaplumberin order to make for themselves good; warm and comfortable homes. We know that the great west is going to grow rapilly, and the country will have the benetit of that grow th, and, therefore, we must help the people there ly giving them cheap lumber, which is one of the mainstays of the country. The hon. meinber for East Grey says that about $222,0000,010$ feet are taken off in a single year, lepleting 36 townships. Now, my experience is that if the timber is good, as we know it is in that northern district, one good township will produce 225 , 000,000 feet alone. Then, the hon. gentlenaan said that the mills on the north shore were not running. What is the reason? It crosts $\$ 1$ a thousand to take that $222,000,000$ feet across the Saginaw Bay into Michigan, and it coste about is cents for Mr. MeGrecor.
insurance, so that a lumberman would have an adrantage of $\$ 1$ a thousind at least by cutting the timber in Midland. But those who own the mills have sold their limits and pocketed the proceeds and made a good profit ly the transaction. That is the reason their mills are ille. I feel satistied that the Government know the condition of the country and will not do anything towards placing this export duty on logs at the present time.
Mr. Laverone. I wish to say only a few worls on this question, which interests my constituents. The hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) stated that it was in the interest of the Eastern Townships to reimpose such an export duty on logs. In saying this I think he must be moved by some local interest, and not liy the general interests of the Eastem Townships. There is a large trade done in the shipment of pulpwoon from that district. I know that at one station in the County of (ompton some $\Sigma_{20}^{2},(\mathrm{KK})$ worth of pulp was shipped during the last year, and the business is a large and profitable one for the farmers. In my own constituency a large quantity of that kind of lumber is exported. I helieve that the aloption of such a policy would le equivalent to saying to a couple of pulp mannfacturers: You can have that lumber as cheap as you wish. for the farmers will have to give it to yon at your own price. I think it would be very unfortunate to those farmers if the proposeal export duty should be imposed. I dio not speak of logs generally, hecause I do not claim to be posted with regard to them : but the pulp industry is a very large one in the Eastern Townships, and the dity would help only a few people. If the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite is in favour of reciprocity in natural prolucts, such a duty would le a departure from that policy. I believe the farmers of the Eastern Townships have already been restricted sufficiently in their trade without this fresh restriction, which wonld almost complete their misery. I am pleased to give my vote against the imposition of the proposed duty.

Mr. (illLalor. I was surprised to hear the hon. memher for Last (irey (Mr. Sproule) describe the condition of the people in the dieorgian bay district and Muskoka as very deplorable, thousiunls of them leing in great distress. If anything could be done in the way of legislation to help them out of their misery, I should be sery glad to lend my aid. But with regard to this qutestion of an export luty, the people engaged in cutting and selling logs, I suppose, are Canadians of fair a verage intel. ligence, and I presume the logs they cat and sell Ielong to themselves, and, uotwithstanding the intelligence of the hon. member for Sherbrooke and the intelligence of the Ministry and the intelligence of this House. I presume that these men have only cut such spruce logs or pine or poplar logs or any other kinds of logs as belonged to them, and know how to make the most out of them. In selling these logs they do not enquire whether the man who wants to buy them is an American or a Canadian, whether he is black or white, They have a log co sell, and they want the most they can get for it. I want to know how that is going to le improved on. Certainly, if they have not a right to do that they are not fit to do business, and you ought to appoint guardians for them. You ought to enguire and find
out the class of men who do not know what to do with their own property. and take charge of them, and sell their jroperty for them. It appears to mee that this question has not a great deal to do with the lumber business. because the timber lands of this conuatry do not helong to the Dominion, hut to the different provinces. I think myself that if the timber of this country could be husbanded it would he a grool thing : but 1 think that the parties who own the logs which are sold along the frontier or anywhere else know best what to dib, with them, and governments would consult the people's interests best by minding their own maniness imil letting the people mind theirs. An exprit duty is incomsistent with the National pobicy. All the protectionists: I have heard talk have wantel everything possible kept out of the ontany, hat they have wanted everything possible in the commery sent out of it . That is protection ---to make things scaree and dear by not letting furple hring things in: hut as to preventing things going out, this is a new departure in protextive legishation. Wearealways toll that when ohe exports exceed onr imports we are in a very laralthy condition. Sow, they want to prevent us expurting logn. One hon. gentleman wanted all the taw material kept in the comatry. Sup["ise other countries umbertook the same policy, suppose the United states undertook to put all enurnous export duty inn cotton, then all the conten mills in (amala would have to shot down. Why. the talk is complete nomsense. It is undercotimating (analians, free intelligent Canalians. Who sells this wood: It is the firmers, the intelligent farmers, to a large extent. who have certain lumber on their premises: Now. I know that the peopleare learning the lesson regaring the hushanling their forests. It is the case with all new comitries that the people are extravagant when the combtry is all coverel with timber, and with the sue ailid fires they fast deplete it ; but there is bum a proper sense of the value of the timber on the part of the men who have it. Yon might as well prevent people selling their sheep as selling their timber. You want the wool for yom manufaterures and the mutton to eat. and you might is well prevent them selling their sheep as selling their timber. I do sometimes rearet to see the small spruce lumber cut off. the growth of which wouhl he a source of great income, but still those who own it know hest what they do. P'erhaps they are clearing their land for agricultural purposes and are glan to have a market: and the: don not care who comes along, they will seil to the one who will pay the most, and then what difference does it make whether the man is across the imaginary line in the United states or whether he is in Ganda. boes it make any difference to whose mill it goes: All the farmers want is to get the grist, the profit, and we ought to allow hime to do so. I have not much fear of the diovernment putting on an extra duty just now. although we are a warlike people and are !etting really to tight somehooly. That somelooly must be our neighbours across the border, because the Indians are nearly all gone, and we are spending altogether too much on our army to fight them. The half-hreels. I do not think, will try it again, and if they should we are spending too much to manage them. Whereas if it he our neighbours, we are not spending anything like enough to fight
them ; and if it is to fight anong ourselves, we will only use the expenditure against each other in civil war. But we are not going to tempt our neighlours much longer. Our relationships with the United States are hecoming better understood by everybody. We camot afford to fight. I would not cow down, no matter what they did, but I would not do a foolish thing because they do a foolish thing. I would not do a miserable mean thing because they do. We are not going to tempt them too much. I do not want to feel dependent upon them, but as I have said God never made an independent man or nation, and the longer we live alongside that nation the morewe will feel our dependency upon them, and to an equal extent, in proportion to population, they are dependent upon us. They huy nothing from is they do not want, and we luy nothing from them we do not want, and the less yon restrict trade the better for all hands. With reference to this export duty. my hon. friend from (irey (Mr. Sproule) spoke of its costing $\$ 2.50$ to manufacture these logs into lumber. Why, you can go over to the Chandiere and you will find that they will manufacture logs for $\overline{\text { an }}$ cents per thousamed. My constituents are opposel to this duty, anll whether they are or not, $I$ am, and I am opposed to an import cuty too. I believe that the more you can get into a comutry, and you will get nothing into the country that people do not want, the better. And the more you can get out of the country and get a fair value for, the better for everyboly. Do not restrict trade. To tride is as natural as io breathe. It is an evidence of civilization, an evidence of progress and of everything that is great and good. We have restricted it long enough, and here we are, during three months of a session, making laws alout trade, when if we would only mind our own business and let the country do what they want to do, there would he no trouble about it at all. If you would remove all obstructionsbetyeen the United States and Canala, there would tre no troulle. Every man in Canada who had something to sell, if he could sell it at home to better advantage would do so, hut if he could sell it hetter alhowal he would do so; and if he sold it abroal, wonld not that help Canadat by bringing in wealth! It is lecause governments will not mind their own business, hint will hamper trade, we have all this trouble. The only country not troubled about the trade question is the mother comitry. There are no two parties on that question there. They bave settled the battle about the trade guestion, and they settled it irrespective of all other European countries, and if I had the power in Canadia, I would do the same thing. I would make this a free country to live in. I would open up and develop the resources of the country more rapidly than they have been. If it were not for these export and inport duties, these high protective tariffs, both peoples would trade and things would go on smoothly and everyborly would benefit. I have no fear that the Government is going to put on this export duty. This McKinley Bill seems to frighten everybody. It never frightened me very much. Of course, when countries resort to this sort of thing, they make it hard to trade. They can put on a tarifif so high that they cannot get over it, and that is consistent, because if we do not want to trade with the people stop it altogether. If to trade is an injury, be consistent and stop it. But let trading go on between those
two peoples, and there will be no talk of war and there will be no Minister of Militia and no necessity for throwing away a million and a half of dollars every year. Trading is the most natmal thing in the world, it is the evidence of civilization and adrancement, it is the next thing to religion and hetter than some folks' religion. And yet it is the great question which is agitating Canada and the United Ntates. The same sort of battle is going on there which is gring on here, the most silly fight, the most unprofitable, the most childish contention about luying and selling, about a thing that belongs to the man himself, that nobody else has an interest in, and that will always regulate itself. The moment a man sells his logs to some one who takes it across to make pulp, and he does not make money out of it, he will not go there again. And if the man who bought does not make money, he will not come again. Let the people alone, and then you will see that this country will hegin to advance. We are not advancing now. Why, my hon. friend from Grey's description of the country was a most melancholy one. Jeremiahis lamentations did not hegin to compare with his. It was a most doleful lescription of a large district of comntry in Camada, and that too after we have had the National Policy for fourteen years. And now you are going to help them by making it so that they camot sell anything. Fou have preventer them from getting what they want to eat, and now you want to prevent them from having anything to sell. The whole thing is absolutely alsurrl.

Mr. DEVLIN. The county from which I come is deeply interested in this matter, and the county of Pontiac alsr. I have listened with mach interest to some of the speeches which have been lelivered, and it must he said that the subject is one of exceeding importance. It camnot lee claimed that the tas is absolutely required for revenue, nor can it lee saill that the tax should he imposed for any other industry than the industry which has been referred to by the hon gentleman from Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives). I do not intend to make any extended remarks, but simply to give the views of some of the most prominent lumbermen in the loominion. Not more than a mile away, we have some of the most extensive mills in this Dominion. We know that they give employment to large numhers of men and that their interests are to be very serionsly considered. I received not long ago a commanication from one of the most important Immbermen of this section, and in it he said:
"I feel it would prove a very serious matter to the lumber interests were such a duty reimposed, as it would most surely have the effect of causing the American Government to reimpose their import duty on sawn lumber of $\$ 2$ per thousand feet. the same as previously existed, with the possibility of having the export duty on loge whutever that might be, added the reto.
"Of course Mr. Iver' resolution is in the interests of the spruce manufacturers, who no doubt feel that the duty on spruce should have been reduced the same as on pine, and justly so, but I cannot see what he would gain by reimposition of the export logduty, thereby increasing the duty on pine without any corresponding advantage, for as previously stated if the American Government should decide to add the export duty to the old import which they threatened to do, surely he would be worse off than now, and even if the Americans did nothing more than return to the old tariff of $\$ 2$ on pine and leave spruce the same as it is now, which would be the least they could do, what would Mr. Ives gain? Nothing, I contend.
"I am sure it would prove a very serious matter all round if this resolution should be carried."
This comes from a large mannfacturing establish-
ment over which Mr. J. R. Booth presides, and I suppose that gentleman understands whereof he speaks. I also haveinmy possession a communication from the lumber firm of Perley \& Pattee, and in it I find the following :-
"It would be a most unfortunate thing for us if the Government should reimpose the export duty on logs. Not only would the old rate of duty come into force on lumber going to the States, but it is extremely likely that the amount of such export duty would, be added to it and this would be practically prohibitory."
And from the firm of Buell, Orr, Hurdman \& Co., a firm of great importance, giving employment to many hundreds of people, I have this:
"We think it would be a great injustice to the trade to reimpose the export duty on saw-logs. The McKinley Bill passed by the United States Congress provides, thait if this couritry places an export duty on saw-logs. then the duty in force prior to the passage of the McKinley Bill is again placed on lumber from this country, namely, 3 - per thousand feet. instead of 51 , as it now is.

The reduction of the import duty to $\$ 1$ per thousand fect has been of great benefit, both to this country and the lumber manufacturers: it has caused the value of timber limits to materially increase, and it has also helped the lumber manufacturers at a time when they greatly needed it.

The reduction to il per thousand feet gives us a new market for the lower grades of lumber, that we could not sell to, when the duty was $\$ 2$ per thousand, and also inereases the prices on the better grades that found a market there before the reduction in duty.

It also seems to us that the present time is very inopportune to bring up such a discussion as this, as there is now before the United States Congress a Bill to permit the free entry of all lumber from Canada. If this Bill passes it will be of the greatest benefit to Canada.

The continual agitation of this question, and such uncertainty about the intention of the Canadian Government, makes people rery timid about investing in timber limits, or even entering into the business of manufiscturing lumber. If a firm bought limits at their value to-day, and then Government were to impose this export duty on logs, it would more than wipe out any anticipated profit.

- It seems to us that Mr. Tves's Bill is one benefiting a very few people, and the revenue to the fiovernment is it very small item, in comparison to the amount of mones that the duty, as it now is, brings into the country, and the number and amount of interests to be damaged by the proposed Biti of Mr. Ives."
I have also another communication, luat this is in farour of the attitude taken liy the hon. member for sherhrooke (Mr. Ives). It is a communication from a gentleman who has deep interests in the trade, I refer to Mr. F. B. Eilly, hut we know that he has interests also which would be served by the imposition of an export duty on pulpwood. I contend that, apart from this industry to which I haye just referred, and apart from the interests of Mr. Eildy, and those over which he has control, no other interests would be servel by the measure proposed by the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives). We know that large quantities of this pulpwood are constantly being exported to the United States, and I cammot see that our farmers lose anything by having that market open to them. On the contrary they are benefited. They sell their pulpwood to those who require it in this comntry, and they also sell it to those who reguire it across the line. Our friends who desire to have the tax imposed have already an adrantage over our neighbours over the inder. They have not to pay the freight, and that is a marked alvantage in their favour. Besides, it is a matter deeply interesting to the lumber industry, as is evident from the communications I have real, and we cannot interfere. with the interests of the lumber merchants without interfering in a serious manner with every other class of people in the Ottawa Valley. Attack the lumber-
men and you attack the labouring classes, you attack the farmers, youattack themercantileclasses, in fact you throw the whole commerce in this large and important valley into a state of uncertainty. I hope this motion will be voted down, because it is in the interests of the country generally that it should be voted down, inasmuch is it would henefit very few while cansing deep loss to the people generally.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). It is not often that I find myself in a position to support the action of the Government, but I do think that, when they removel the export duty on logs in order to benefit the lumbermen, they took a step in the right direction, and I agree with the member for Nuskoka (Mr. 0'Brien) that, whether they were wise or unwise in their action at that time, it would he extremely unwise to take a step back and now reimpose the cluty, particularly in view of our present relations with our cousins on the other side. We find that the lumbermen on the other side are presenting their case to Congress, and, in the same terms as the protectionists are using in this country, are urging that competition with Canalian hmbermen should be withdrawn from the American market, and that the duties on Canadian lumber going into the United States should be reimposed. I think the lumber interest can fairly be left to take care of itself in the way of representing the interests of that section of the commmnity with the Government. There is a large amount of wealth and influence incolvel in the manufacture of lumber in Canata that can gain a realy ear for the representations they may have to make to the Government affeeting their interest. Now, I want to say one word on behalf of what Abraham Lincoln called the common people. You remember, he said long ago that he leelieved the Lord loved the common people because he made a great many of them. My hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) has put in a plea on behalf of the new settler that has to struggle against difficulties in the willerness of clearing off the forests and bringing the lamd into a state of cultivation. I say it wouk be cruelty in the highest degree to put any difficulty in the way of that settler realizing money out of the timber he has upon his land that is not available for lumber purposes at the time; but for the purpose of enabling the pulp manufacturer to secure his pulp timber at $2_{5}$ or or cents a cord less, to reimpose these duties would be simply cruelty to a large number of citizens that we have induced to settle on the new lames of that region. It is in the interest of these men, to-night, that I want to say one word, and ask that the fiovernment should pause lefore they yield to the groposition of the hon. member for sherbrooke. I think we can safely leave the pulp interest of Canada to take tare of itself : and while I think that the achuission of pulp into the American market free of duty is a question that might engage the attention of our (ioverument in future reciprocity negotiations with the Americans, along with many other questions, with mutual interest to both they and us, I flo feel that for the present it is not in the interest of our people to reimpose these export duties. They belong, it seems to me, to the barbarous laws of the past, that ought to be buried decently out of sight and left in oblivion in this age of our world. I do say that to take from the
workingmen of these northem townships an opportunity of getting even 2 ; cents a cord more for their pulp timber, would he exnelty on the part of this Government that I sho d regret very much to see inflicted. I hope the (iovemment will not yield to the proposition of those interested in the pulp business on the (Gunalian side, and reimpose this duty upon the export of pulp timber. With regard to the spruce men, it cloes not affect us in the west to the same extent that it does those in the east. To judge by the expressions of sentiment from my hon. and advanced friend from Charlotte (Mr. (iilmor), we can safely leave those men to the care of the Govermment, because, as was correctly remarked by the menther for Ottawa (Mr. Devin), the reimposition of this luty would place the: spruce lumbermen in no better position that they are now, and it would undoulitedly atfect detrimentally the interests of thousamls of poor settlers on the north shore who have alrealy a hard strugele for existence.

Mr. IVEN. Before the motion is put I lesire to say a few words in reply to some of the speakers who have taken part in this delate. The hom. member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) in the course of his remarks, gave us an insight inte, the history of the negotiations which resulted in what he termed the compromise, by which our (iovernment remored the export duties altogether from all all classes of lumber, aml the fmerican forernment did-what! Remover the lumber daties? Oh, no. Make any kind of lamber free: (H, no, but reluced the rluties on white pine one-half, to Ŝ a thousand. He was just enough, Mr. Speaker, to allow you to share with hin the homour of having taken an active and importint part in bringing about that compromise which wats sor arlvantageous to Canala and so ereditable to the Govermment. He says that you, is representing the pine men on this silice of the Honseand I am very glan you did not umdertake to represent any other than the pine men-.and he as representing the pine men on his side of the Honse --approached the late l'remier and informed him-and I presume the information was ohtained hy the hon. member for Norfolk on one of his trips to Washington-that it would be extremely alvantageous, not to lumbermen, but to the pine men, if before the Nokinley tariff were finally settled, all the export duties here were removen, and he told the late P'remier that we would likely get free lumber if the export cluties were removed. He went on to tell us how the late Premier asked you to put the guestion on the piper so he could answer it in smeh a way that the policy of the (iovernment might he known at Washingtion at once. The guestion was, what comse the (anadian (iovermment wonl take if the American (iow ermment would do- what : Reduce the pine cluties to $\$ 1$ a thonsamd: Oh. no. but to mate free lumber: and the answer that Sir Johm gave was that if the Americans gave us free lumber the export duties would he removed. Wiell, Mr. Npeaker. 1 remember very well that duestion being put amd the answer that was given; and as a man interested in the manufacture of spruce lumber. I was not very nunch alarmed at the answer. The answer was that if we got free lumber, which, I suppose, included spruce lumber as well as pine lumberbecause I was under the impression that there was
more than one kind of lumber. I think the member for Norfolk is under the impression there is only one kind--the answer was that if we got free lumber, the export duties would be removed. That is precisely the position I am asking the Government to take now; I am asking them to undo the mis. chief and the exil that the member for North Norfolk alvised the Government to do at that time, and to put us exactly in the position that whenever the Americans are prepared to give us free lamber then we are prepared to take off again the import duties: whenever they are prepared to give us the free importation of pulp, then we are prejared to take off the duty on pulpwood.

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to correct the hom. member in one statement. The hon. memher represents yourself and myself as representing the pine interest. Such is not the case, we representen the lumber interest, but as you well know, expecting that the reduction of duties would apply to all classes of lumber, we were not aware that any other arrangenent would be made until the McKinley Bill was published. It was not expected we would get free lumber, but it was expected. and the promise of Sir John A. Macdonald was made upon the supposition that the duties upon lumber would be reduced.

Mr. IVEs. That is not an answer to the guestion. I do not care to be interrupted at this moment. The hom. gentleman, however, has heen kind enough to express his regret that the spruce people were not treated with more fainness and consideration. The hon. gentleman professed to have interested himself on our hehalf on that occasion. I should julge it, by the way these negotiations resultel, that the answer sir Iohn Macdonald made in the House led the lumber. men in Canada to suppose they were not going to be left in an isolated position, that, whatever concessions were obtained for one class of humbermen. and one class of lumber, womld be obtainel for all. The hon. gentleman wail I was quite wrong in stating that 110 change was made facourable to the Camadian lumbermen in the McKinley Bill. except with respect to pine lumber. He corrected me by satying that the tax on claphoards was reduced to si and shingles were also rednced. I find on examining the McKinley tariff that the hon. gentleman was again working for the pine men rather than for any one else, hecause only pine claphoards were reluced, and they were put at $\$ 1$ per thousiml. while spruce clapboards were placed at si.in). Again, white pine shingles were placed at 20 cents per thousand, while all other shingles were left at 30) cents. So I do mot think the hon. gentleman made very much of a point in correcting me, and stating that I had misrepresented the $11 \cdot$ Kinley Bill by saying that pine and pine alone was benctited by the changes then made. He sail that white pine men did not obtain this adrantage, that it cane to them. Well, it came to them, as the hon. gentleman has told us, for he told us how it came to them ; it came by himself, and you, Mr. Speaker, moving the late Prime Minister to make this declaration, which was not followed out and stool by, but materially departed from, as I have pointed out, and that it only made a concession to pine and not to other kinds of lumber. The hon. gentleman then went on to say that so far from its being in the interests

Mr. Ives.
of American owners of timler limits in the Georgian and Lake Huron listrict to thoat their lumber to the United states amd saw it there, it would not pay them at all to do so. That may be: But it so happens that nearly all lumbernen, including the hon. gentlenan's own tirm. American owners of Canadian timber limits have mills in Michigan and other parts of the Uniterl states, and it so hippens that all, or nearly all, the pine in that district. as the hem. member for Grey (Mr. Sproule) statel, is floatell to the United States. The hon. gentleman did not have the hardihood to tell us that his company saws its logs in Canada, because every one knows that the greater part are sawn in the United States.

Mr. CHARLTON. I heg the hon. sentleman's parton. They are sawn in Canalia.

Mr. IVE: The hom. gentleman is deeply interested in most of the legislation which is calculated to compel people to be gonn an:l moral, and we would naturally expect that he would not misrepresent any of the facts that are pertinent to the , Mestion under discussion. He told us two or three times over that Canala imported three times as many logs as it exporter. The hom. gentleman is perfectly well aware how the figures are arrived at. He kiows in the first place that the Trate amb Navigation Returns are incomplete, as to the exportation of logs. and he knows in the second place that the large importation of logs that make "p those figures, which he mentioned to-night, and which on many previons mecasions he has given to the Honse, are American logs cut by Amerians in a state in the United states, thoated down a treaty river, sawn on the Ganalianside. lecanse the mill privilege is there, ind atterwards taken into the Cuited states free of duty under a special provision of the American tarift, and of every American tariff that has existed for the last 100 years. He knows that this importation of logs into Canala, which I have heard him refer to in his speeches on two or three otheroceasions is made up almost wholly of the cut in the Aroostionk district of Maine, Hoated down the St. John River, sawn on the Canalian side ly Americans working in Gamala, but living in the Cnited States, and raising their family in that country, and that this lamher muler the American tariff enters the United States free of duty, aml, therefore, has no right to he mentioned iss Canadian lumber and as American logs imported into (anadi. These fatts are well known to the hom. gentleman and to every lumberman in this Honse. The Trade and Navigation Returns do not give an idea of the extent of the expertation of logs from (canada to the United states. There are two companies, who are my immediate neighlours, the Connecticut Lumber Company and the International Company. each of whom in 1591 exported $\overline{7}, \mathbf{O N O}(\mathbf{O N O}$ feet of logs, or $14,(10), O M N$ altrgether, and there is no mention of these exportations in the Trate and Navigation Returns of that year. And the same occurs all orer the D,minion. As soon ats the export duty was taken off, the customs officials, as they saw no special reason why an aceount should be taken of the logs, did not take account of them, and if the Trale and Navigation Returns repesent that we import more loge than we export, the statement is far from the truth. The hon. genteman misled the House, I will not say inten-
tionally, in another particular. It will be remembered that I adducell as one of the most im. portant points of my argoment that the American people are dependent on Canadia tor their supply of paper material. The hon. gentleman, in reply, stated that there was an enomons quantity of paper material in the Adirondacks, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. I will not argue that question with him. People living in New Fnglant and in the paper business do not say so. They saly the limits are very much worked out, and, as they are in the hands of large hollers. the ordinary buyer cannot secure material. The point to which 1 wish to come is this: The hom. centleman referreal to the illimitable supply of pitch pine in the southern Stateswhich would be availah, for the paper makers of the United States. The hon. gentleman monst know that pulp cannot he male nut of pitch or hard pine, and he certainly was intentionally mislealing the House or was ighorant of the suliject he was talking about when he mentioned sonthern pine as heing one of the resources which the Linted states have to fall back on for their paper material. It is not so. The truth is, as I have stated, that the paper material for this continent is here in canada. The point 1 tried to make was this. that by protecting that material. even to the exfent of the American duty upon pulp, we would secure the manufacture of that material in Canadia and give the laliour to our own people. The hon. gentleman in still arother particular deceived the Honse. He attempted to convey the impression that the removal of the export duty saved to the white pine men st per thonsam apon $\mathbf{8 ( 0 )},(\mathbf{N O}, \mathbf{O N O}$ feet which was mannfactured during the last year. That is to say, $\mathrm{S} x(1), \mathbf{M} 0$, actording to his view, was saved to the manufacturers of white pine last year. He argued in this comnection as if all this lumber were exported to the United States, as if none of it were used in Camada, as if none of it were sent to England or South America: in fact, as if the whole prodnct were exported to the United States. The fact is that if he looks to these same Trade and Narigation Returns which he referred to, he will tind that less than ome-half of the guamity is exported to the United Ntates, and therefore instead of sating $\$(0) 0,(x)$, the sar: ing, according to his own figures, was less than that amount. Later on, the hon. gentleman said that this reduction in luty had not saved anything upon the best grades of pine, iml that the saving was only on the inferior grades. I, therefore, leave it to himself to figure out how much was really saved to the white pine men by this reduction of $\$ 1$ per thousand. The hon. gentleman, and several other hon. gentlemen who have followed him, intimated that what I was asking for in the pulp matter was that the timber of Candia should be preserved to the pulp manufacturers of this country. He says that I seem to have an iilea that the timber on the stream where 1 may have a pulp mill is my divine right, and that the (iovernment are bound to see that nobody else is allowed to come there and interfere with me. Well, Sir, it is not so at all. What I am contencling for is that the pulp material of Cunada, on the principles of the National Policy-which I suppose to be in force in this country-should be manufactured into pulp if possible here in Canada, that the labour should be given to Canadian labourers, and the profits, if any there are, should be given to the Canadian
manufacturer. I do not ask that pulpwood on my river should be kept for me. 1 say: Let it be open to all Canadians and let it be open to all Americans too, who will come and manufacture it here in Canala. So far from my having any personal interest in this matter 1 want to tell the hou. gentleman from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) that I have not the slightest personal interest in it one way or the other. The companies to which I belong and in which I have an interest have their own limits from which they draw their own supply of pulpwood. They are not purchasers of pulpwront, and it will not make one single farthing difference to me whether this policy is allopted by the dovernment, or whether it is not allopted by the dovernment. It only makes this difference, that I want the dovernmment to settle the policy of the country on this point. If the Ciovermment decide they will not impose the duty upon pulpwoorl, then we know where to buill our next pulpmill. We have had one hurned down this winter and are going to rebuild this summer, so that we wish to he guiled by the decision of the dovernment and of Parliament on this question, as to whether we will huild it on the Canalian side or on the American sile. Our limits are just as hamly to enable us to take our pulpwooll south and manufacture it at Stewartstown, in New Hampshire, as to take it north and manufacture it at Saw yerville. or Cookshire. The railway freight is no more, and the expense is no greater. If we are to have no export duty on pulpwood then we can go to Stewartstown and take our pulpwood there and manufacture it into pulp and save 86 a ton. That is not only what we are going to do, but what everybolly else is going to do. To me, personally, it makes no difference whatever, if it is imposed or not, and 1 do not care one lyass farthing, further than that I wish to see the policy of the country settled in this respect. If that policy is to be not to impose an export duty, then let us know it and we will govern ourselves accordingly. If the National Policy and the principles of the National Policy are to le applied to this yuestion, as they have been applied to other questions, and the export duty is imposed and kept there until such time as the American duty is taken off, then we will stand by the National Policy as we have stood by it on all other (uluestions. So much for the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). I now wish to address a few words in reply to my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien). He started off by telling the House that he had not a great deal to thank the lumbermen for, and that they had never heen particular friends of his. I should judge that if they read his speech they will also come to the conchusion that they have not a great deal to thank him for. The hon. gentleman undertook to say that 1 must have had some other motives than the interest of the country in making this motion. I do not know whether it is parliamentury or not for an hon. member of this House to make such a statement, but for my part I do not care whether it is or not. I simply wish to characterize it as untrue and as unworthy of the hon. member who made the statement. I have no financial motive as I explained already, and it makes no financial difference to me whether this motion is adopted, or whether it furnishes a hint to the Government to introduce tariff amendments in that direction or whether they do not. The only thing which is
impontant to me and to other business men engated in the manufacture of lumber and paper material. is to know what the policy of the fionemment is to be, for some years to come, upon this question. The hom. gentleman says he does not know a great deal about lumbering and that he is nut a lamberman. I can quite believe that. He told us that he looked over the Trate and Navigation Returns, and that he fomm that. whereas last vear we exported S. (MW).ikn) worth of pine lumber we only exported sx:3, (hn) worth of spruce. He says they were spruce deals, and he also says they were sent to the Unitel States: but, in the cance of pine. he takes the total exporter, amol in the case of spruce he only takes the deals and he comfines that export to the Unitel States. Now, as it matter of fact, we do not export sprace deals to the United states to any extent at all, and $I$ am suprised that he fomme even as much as SX3, (an worth sent to that country. It is, therefore, puite tasy to helieve the hon. gentlemani, when he tells us, that he dress not know anything about the lumber business at all. I renture to siy, for the informat tion of the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien), that taking into consideration the local consump. tion of lumber all over this Dominion. and als, the lumber exported, that there were more feet of spruce lumber manufactured in the last vear than there were of pine lumber. I will even go further: I will say that there wass a Greater value of spruce lamber manafactured in the Dominion last year than of pine lumber. The lomber used ly the people of this comatry is very largely spruce lumber. Then owe exports to South Aberiai. to Fingland am the Unitel States are not deals. We do not export spruce deals to the United States. Hut scantling and dimension timber and brards and claphoards exported to the United Nitates amomaterl not to $\mathbf{E s 3}$, (KK), hut to millions of dollars worth : so that before the hon. member umbertakes to instruct us on the subject of exports of lumber to the United States, he had hetter inform himself more fully. He refers to the great unfairness it would lee to people who have made contracts for future delivery, suddenly to make a change and impose export raties. Noborly proposes suddenly to make a change. We would be quite willing to have the change go into effect six months, or eight months, or even a year hence. All we ask is to have the policy of the comuntry settled on this point either one way or the other. Then, the hon. gentleman gives some further information with regard to pulpwool. He tells us that an export duty would be a great injury to the owners of poplar pulpwool. If the hon. gentleman will read the motion, he will find that it does not refer to poplar pulpwood at all, and there has never heen the slightest intention to extend it beyond spruce and pine. He tells us that the dollar per thousand reduction which was obtainel in the American duty has emabled the (anadian lumbermen to dispose of everything in the way of pine lumber, whereas previously they had to leave all the poor lumber in the woods. Perhaps he will tell us how Sl a thousand makes that difference? As a practical lumberman I can tell him that if you could not sell any of the lower grades of lumber before that reduction, you would tind a good deal of it left on your hands, after the dollar a thousand was taken off. Other hon. gentlemen have referred to the hardship that would be
done to the poor farmer if this policy were adoptell. My hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. Gillmor) thinks that the farmer who owns his own wood should he allowed to be the judge as to whom he will sell it to and where he will sell it. That raises the same old yuestion of free trade and protection. The hon. gentleman is a free trader. He admits that he wouli allow the farmer to buy as well as to sell wherever he likes: he would take off the import duties as well as the export duties. Well, we cannot quite slo that. My proposition is simply this: The farmer at the present time gets $\$ 2.50$ a cord for his pulpwood, which the hon. member for Muskoka says is the price paid in liis district. At this rate the farmer is getting only what the labour costs to take out the woonl. and he is getting nothing at all for the wool itself. It is also said that the imposition of an export duty wonld reluce the price at Which the Canadian pulp maker would le able to buy wood. Well, he could not buy it at less than it eosts to get it out and to hand it : hut it is loped, if we alopt the principle of protection, and apply it to this yuestion as we have done to every other. that the development of the industry in Canadia and the competition among our own people, will raise the price to such an extent that the farmer will get not only sufficient to pay for his lahgur, but also something for the wool standing before it is cut. As to the unpopularity of this proposition among the farmers, I quite allinit that it would not he popular for the moment : hat we are here to legislate for the goon of the whole conntry ---for all classes. It is mot profitable to the lumbermen to hare an aditional dollar or two of duty put on pork or 10 cents a bushel put on oats: but they do not make a very great fuss about it. Gou may say that the lumberman ought to be permitted to buy his aits and pork where he can get them the cheapest : hut that is not the poliey of the foovermment : and if we give the farmer protection on oats and pork and all his grain. we may say to him: Fou are not getting more than the cost of your labour for the palpwood you sell to the United States, and if you helpus toe establish in Canarda this industry, it will give enployment to your sons in the manufacture of pulp, and in a year or two we will give you a better market for your pulpwood insteal of leaving you to send it to the United States as you are obliged to do now. This is the whole question. As I said before, the only thing the pulpmen and paper manufacturer: of Camalla ask is fair-play and a fair application of the principles of the ficrernment and the pirty to their husiness as it has heen applied to every other industry in this comentry.

Mr. ARMS'rRON(: Mr. Speaker, before this question comes to a rote. I wish to draw the attention of the House to a matter in which I think the hon. member for .Sherbrooke misrepresented the hon. member for North Renfrew and the hon. member for North Norfolk. He says they represented simply the pine interest. Well, both of these hon. gentlemen declare that they represented the lumher interest of the country. The hon. gentleman also says that it was understond that the duty was only to lee taken off logs and pulp timber when the Americans admitted lumber free. Now, Sir, such was not the declared intention. The hon. member accuses the fiovernment by implication of deceiving the people in that
respect. Now, here is what passed on the subject. Mr. White, of Renfrew, put a question on the Order Paper, which was asked in his alsence by Mr. Bryson. The question was:
"Whether in the event of the United States Congress reducing the import duty on sawh lumber to 31 per thousand feet, the Government will remove the export duty on pine and spruce logs. It is very important that this question should be answered at the present moment." The House will remember that at that moment the McKinley Bill was before Congress. Here is the answer of the late leader of the Government, sir John A. Macdonald :
"I will answer that question. In the event of the United States Congress reducing--"
Mark yon, not throwing off-
-" reducing the import duty on sawn lumber. the Gorernment will remove the export duty on pine and spruce lugs. I will take an opportunity of conveying that decision to the proper quarter."
That is the assurance the Government gave. So that the comtry has not been deceived or mislen in any way by the Government. The hon. member for sherl, ooke says that he wants the (iovernment to settle their policy on this question. Why, Sir, it seems to me, from the drift of his motion, that he wants the Government to unsettle their policy on this question. They have settled their policy by throwing off the duty: now he wants them to unsettle it again by reimposing the duty. The hon. gentlemanmade another important admission. He sail that those who supply pulpwoo! and take it either to the factories or export it to the United States barely get pay for their labour, and get nothing for their wool. What does the hon. gentlenam by this resolution propose to do? At present they have two parties competing for their pulpwoor, the American mill owners and the millowners on this side: and he proposes to prevent one of the parties from competing, so as to leave farmers at the mercy of the mill owners on this side. Ona question of this kim, involving the trade policy of the country, the fovernment should have stated at the outset what their policy in the matter is. If they had they would have savedi it great deal of needless discussion, for if the Government had declared it their policy to let things remain as they are scarcely a word would have been said on this side. However, as the matter is in un: certainty, we have to deal with it as it comes before us, we must bear in mind that the present is a peculiarly important time as regards the lumber industry. There is a Bill before Congress to remove the duty from lumber altogether, and allow our manufactured lumber to go free to the United States. And mark this fact that, under the terms of the McKinley Bill, that large reduction, in most cases 50 per cent, was made on all lumber coming from countries which fo uot impose an export duty. Therefore, if this motion were to carry, the effect would simply be to kill, perhaps for many years, the benefit our lumbermen receive under that Bill. I remember in 1890 I had the honour to point out to the Government, when their tariff Bill was before the House and they were going to reimpose the duties we had thrown off goods similar to those that were admitterl free into the United States: when the Govermment were going to reimpose the duty on similar articles coming into this country, we on this side pointed out that it was a direct encouragement to the passage of the McKinley Bill, and would almost certainly have the effect of causing
that Bill to become law. The event has shown that we were right. To-day we are met with the same difficulty. There is a Bill before Congress to make lumber free, and if we reimpose this tax on logs we will furnish those who are opposed to that bill the strongest argument for its defeat. The hon. member for North Norfolk says that the Bill now before Congress provides that the lumber shall only be free from countries which do not impose export duties on logs or timber so, that it would be the means of actually defeating the olject of the Bill and rendering the lumber of this country liable to the old duty prevailing before the Mckinley Bill became law. The hon. member for East Grey madea strong plea in fawour of reimposing the duty. He said that our lumbermen formerly took out only the goonl timber and left the inferior, the balance going to waste in the woods.

Mr. SPROULE. I said they do that now, when they are taking the logs across they only took the best, hecause it was not profitahle to take the rest.
Mr. ARMSTRON(: I can tell the hon. gentleman that before the duty was reduced a great part of the timber was left in the wools, and that for the simple reason that the duty which prevailed on the other side prevented our exporting inferior lumber such as is used in farm luidding. As soon, however, as that duty was lowered one-half there was 81 more profit in it, and that was an inducement to the lumberer to get out the inferior wood as well. A gentleman living in that comentry told me that the lumbermen were actually coming back, clearing away the old and getting out logs they had left before in order to take them to the mill.

Mr. SPROULE. I got my information from extensive lumbermen who ought to know.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. With regarl to this question about pulp material, spruce logs to he manufactured into pulp, it has been shown to-night, and that statement has heen corroborated hy those who understand the question, principally ly the hon. member for Muskoka. that in this country there is plenty of pulp timber to supply the whole continent. A gentleman told me to-night, who lives in the midst of the spruce country, that a spruce forest renewed itself in fifteen years, and we know that the poplar wood will renew itself in six or seven years, and if you look at the immense stretch of country where these woods grow, you will see at once that the hon. nember for Muskoka was perfectly correct when he said that we had resources of pulp timber sutticient to supply the whole continent. Now, what is proposed by this Bill: It is proposed that only a certain portion shall be used, ind the rest, so far as we can prevent the sale, shall be locked up. That the people who have the timber shall not make use of it, except such portion as may be used by the pulp mill owuers in this country. The famers are not to be allowed to sell to Americans, but only so much as they can find it sale for in this country. I have been in that Muskoka comutry and have been in most of the newer part of the comitry. The LocalGovernmenthavereserved the pine timber and prevent the poor settlers bringing in revenue or making anything in the shape of profit or anything to help their families out of the pine timber. They have been deprived of that adrantage and the only thing left the settlers is the spruce timber. Now, these gentlemen want to prevent them having a market for that. Now,
not only is this true of spruce timber, hat it is true of a great many other kinds throughout the country. The hon. member for North Essex (Mr. Me(Gregor) has drawn the attention of this House to the logs that are sold in the western part of Ontario. Ail along through the three Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, there are still considerahle tracts of wooded country, and that is principally wooded with what is known as soft elm. That is largely used for manufacturing purposes. and, as the law now stands, with the duty off the logs for export, the poor settlers on these lamds have the choice of selling to the local mills or selling to the United States. Now, there is a peadiar hardship of their condition. These lands largely went into the hands of speculators. Jen now huy wild lames for from sio to sen an acre. We all know the hardship which there is in going on wild lands, clearing the land up and supporting a family until the land is cleared in order that something may be oltained for sustenance. This motion contemplates compelling these men to sell the timber on their wild landsat a disadrantage and at a reduced rate to the mills in the locality. The hon. member for East (irey (Mr. Sproule) is perfectly comsistent. He has always been the adrocate of the privileges of the classes against the masses. His object has always heen to foster amd protect the interests of the few wealthy against the interests of the many and the poor, and that is the course he is pursuing to-night. I say that the House ought to consiler the interests of the people as well ats the interests of a handful of speculators. and the very object of this resolution is to prevent the poor settlers from having access to two markets and to compel them to sell in only one market, and to sell to that one market at a reducel rate. The hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. (iillmor) saiil he had faith in the diovernment that they would not alopt such a resolution, and I have faith in the Government that they will not take a course which would injure the poor in favour of the rich and against the interests of the people in general.

Mr. ALLAN. I have no desire to occupy the time of the House, but this subject is one of importance, affecting the timber interests of the country and particularly the timber interest of the western peninsula of Ontario, which comprises the principal elm districts of the country. Varions movements have heen inaugurated during the laat twelve years to secure such legislation as is sought for in the motion now before the House. At one time an effort was made by the elin manufacturers to secure an export duty on elm logs, and that is a question which, I believe, is involved in the motion now before the House. In 1830 the people in that section were very much alarmed at the movement which was made in favour of that, not so much from the strength of the movement itself, but from the stealthy way in which the manufacturers sought to obtain the imposition of that duty. It was shortly after the adoption of the National Policy, and some of the manufacturers, by issuing a secret letter, happened to obtain a meeting in the town of Chatham. It happenis that a gentleman who was opposed to the export duty attended that meeting, and he found that there were some present who had been at Ottawa and had seen the Finance Minister and other members of the Government and had urged
the imposition of this export duty on elm leres. which was as good as promised to them. but in the letters which were sent out through the country the utmost secrecy was enjoined, and they hopeid to have this duty imposed liy stealth. They knew that, if the people at large knew of their oljeect, it would be defeated. What was the result: They came to Ottawa and a meeting was callen if those who were opposed to the duty. At once telegrams and letters were sent to the representittives of the different constiturencies from Essex to Haldimand, asking them to interview the Government and see that legislation was lelayed until the other side could he hearil. That was ilone. Peritions were widely circulated thro:ghout the comtry, and although it was in the inclement season of the year, in the spring, when the roads were very maldy, one of the largest petitions ever presented to this Honse, outside of temperance petitions, was presented against the imposition of that duty. If the record cian be foum, it will be seen that petitions signed hy ahout lis.ink) names were presented against the exprort duty. ami in aldition to that, one of the most intluential deputitions that ever waited on a Finance Minister, went to him and opposed the imposition of that duty, accompanied ly twenty or thirty member of Pait: lianent. The (iovernment. althongh sir Leomard Tilley, the then Finance Minister. statel at first that it was in aceorlance with the National Police. did not impose that duty. and until a year or tw. ago nothing more was heard of it. I think this should he settled for all time to come. At that time a rast expense was incurred in oriler to prevent its aloption. Petitions could not be circulated in all these counties from Haldimaml to Esses at that season of the year withont great expense. and twenty or thirty men combld mit be sent to Ottawa to protest against it without expense. They were not millmen. It was the wartens of the conaties and the presidents of Conservatives associations and men of that kind who had influence with the (overnment who came to Ottawa on that occasion. Now we find that the very same movement, accompanied by the very same arguments, is leing agitated thy the spruce millmen. It is the same as lefore. The interests of the cometry are to be promoted. They have at heart the interests of the farmer, the mechanic and the lalouring man; if this were true and if they were sincere, their conduct would le worthy of all praise, hut the people neither appreciate their motives nor their action. In Western Ontario, their movements are understood all along the line. Now, even the millmen refuse to take any part in them hecause they know that it is a movement ior self alone and that the people understand that. They, hope, by driving out the exporter of timber the producer will be left at the mercy of the mills which are scattered all over the comntry, and thus they will deprive the poor settler of the market for his logs. Now, wherever railways pass through the countics of Essex and Kent, the poor settler can sell his logs. If it is in the vicinity of a mill he has the choice of a market ; if there is no mill, he cun sell to the exporter, and the result is that a very large trade is being done, this timber is going out of the country, and our forests are being rapidly denuded, as stated by the hon. member for East (irey, but of a class of timber that we can very well spare in the
west, of elm trees decaying and dying and which should be cut and shipped as rapidily as required in the interest of the settler. It isfarletterfor thefarmers in that section of the country not to waste the timber but to cat it and get everything they can for it, it is better to have the land cleared up, as that is one of the best portions of Ontario, and to allow the settlers to contimue selling their timber either to the mill men or to the exporter. That is precisely the position in reference to the elm timber. I was talking with it leading lumberman that came to Ottawa the other day, Mr. Ouellette, whose interest, I supposed, would be in favour of an export duty, but he said it would te simply absurd: he stit? he did not trelieve any mill men now would have the cheek to ask it. That is the view he took of the matter. They certainly camnot defend it, hecause it simply means the destruction of the armers market where there are no mills, and where there are mills a reduction in the price of tumber to pretty nearly, if not altogether, the extent of the duty. Now, that is the position so far as the timber districts of the country are concerned. I say it is a policy that camot be defender, it is an mjust policy. If the mills cammot be continued in this country without taking from the settler the logs he has to sell, the fair way would be to come to this Parliament and ask the country to bonus these mills. To take off half the price of elm timber or of spruce timber, and to say that you must lose half of the value in order to enable the mills to rim, would be iniguitous and indefensible, and divested of all disguises is simply an atempt of the mill men to depreciate the price of timber in this country so that they cam run their mills more profitably than they do now. I do not think it necessary for me to say anything further upon the subject. I know this is the feeling in the west without reference to party ; I know that there are no mill-men now who openly advocate such a policy ; it is simply indefensible, and has not the support of the people of the western peninsula of Ontarie.

Mr. Fostr.R. Any one who has listened to this debate, which has now continued for so many hours, will have the conclusion pressed pretty strongly upon him that there are diverse interests in comection with this matter. My hon. friend who preceded the last speaker (Mr. Armstrong) said that he thought the policy of the Covernment should be ammounced on this occasion ; and just a few minutes before that he took occasion to say that he thought the policy of the Government had been pretty well settled, and what the hon. gentleman from sherbrooke (Mr. Ives) seemed to wish to do, was to unsettle that policy. So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, it has really been explained to-night by the reading of the records as to what led up to the taking off of the export duty. The Government at that time considered the question and their object was, as was stated in Sir John A. Maclonald's letter, to gain for the sawn lumber of this country a reduction of duty in the United States markets, and to give in exchange for that the export duty upon spruce and pine. That this object was not carried out was certainly not for lack of interest in the spruce industry on the part of the Government. When the McKinley Bill was enacted, as has been stated, it was found that the reduction
of duty had not been made upon spruce lumber, hut simply upon pine lumber. The question then considered very carefully by the Government was as to whether it would be gooll policy, under these circumstances, to take the export duty off from pine and spruce logs, and thus get, for a very large part of the lumber industry of this country, access to the market of the Unitel States at less duty than had been enforced previonsly, or than would be enforced provided these export duties were not taken off. It was seen at that time, and thoroughly known by the Government, that so far as the policy of the Administration aml of the dominant party in the United States was concerned, regarding the continnance of the McKinley Bill, it was not probable that any change would take place with reference to the duty on spruce lumber if we refused to take off the export duty and thas give the reduction of $\$ 1$ per thousand to the exportell pine. It was considered lest at that time that the export duty should be removed, and thas, while placing spruce in no worse position in the United states market, to gain for the pine industry a better position sof far as taking off that duty wais concerned. That was what led the dovermment to take the action it did, even though only one half hat been given by the American Congress in comparison to that which the dovernment thought would he given. so far the dovernment. does not see that any change has taken place in the position. If we imposed an export duty upon lumber to-day, it would pat the spruce industry in this comentry in no better position, in so far as the American market is concerneal : and it would put the pine industry in the position of having the duties doubled, amd to a certain extent, at least, it would circumscribe the protitable market for pinc, or for certain qualities of pine, in the markets of the United states. There is no doult, as I think every member on either side of the House will readily acknowledge, that the spruce industry was unfairly dealt with in that legislation, and the doveriment, and I think every member in the House, regret that it is so. The whole point for us to consider is this: How can we heip the sprace industry ly reimposing export duties iapon spruce and pine logs, and may it not be that hy doing so we shall injure the pine industry" Therefore, as my hon. friend from Sherbrooke has expressly asked us to declare it, the policy of the Government at the present time, considering the circumstances I have mentionell, and the state of flux, so to speak, of opinion in the United States with reference to lumber duties, the policy of the Government is not to reimpose export duties. In saying this I may add that I have not the least sympathy with the arguments which have been used by some hon. gentlemen in reply to my hon. friend from sherbrooke, in that he was an interested party simply standing up for an advantage to himself. I think that interest is very apt to be a prominent incentive with most men indiscussing these matters, or in asking for reduction or increase of duty ; but my hom. friend from Sherbrooke might just as well have said that the pine men were very deeply interested in keeping things as they are, as for them to say that he wasinterested inchampioning the spruce interest and in desiring to have the export duty reimposed. I think my hon. friend argued his case fairly, and I must say, he argued it well. But although his arguments were good, they do not yet convince
me, and do not. I think, convince this Honse, that there is any benefit to be gained at the present time for the industries of which he particularly speaks, by reimposing the export duties on logs. I am sorty to have to make to him this annome hut 1 hope that, taking into consideration all these circumstances, my hon. friend will agree to withlraw his motion and not press it to a vote.

Mr. IVEs. As I said before, it does not make any difference to me individually whether the motion is adopted or rejected. I am glad to hear that the Covermment, having done what I consider a very silly thing have decided to stand by it. Therefore I will consent to withdraw my motion.

Motion withrrawn.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON mover the adjomment of the House.

Motion agreed to: and Honseadjourned at 11.10 p. m .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Trespar, leth April, is 0.2 .

The speaker took the chair at Three oclock.

## Phaymas.

## (ROWN PROSECUTION: ANJ) SUTS

## Sir JOHA THOMPSON moven :

That in view of the prosecutions and suits, criminal and civil. which have been instituted under instructions from the Department of Justice arising nut of the proceedings aml eaguiries before the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections in the session of Parliament of 1891, under the Order of Reference of 11th May, 1891, and also arising out of the proceedings and enquiries before the Public Accounts Committee during the same session, this House deems it advisable and necessary, in aid of the satid prosecutions and suits, to allow to be given in evidence before the respective courts before which the said prosecutions and suits are to be tried, the admissions. statements and evidence given before the said committees respectively by the pirties accused, and by the defendants in the said several suits when testifying before the said committees respectively. And this House also deems it advisable and necessary to order that all clerks and stenographers who were in the employment of the said House attending the said committees respectively do attend, if required, from time to time before the courts before whom the said prosecutions and suits are being tried, and give evidence as to the statements upon oath inade by the several parties accused and the defendants before the said committees respectively, and that the said clerks and other officers do produce before the said courts respectively, all books, papers, exhibits and other documents received in evidence or produced and used before the said committees respectively, and which are necessary in connection with the following prosecutions and suits now pending:-
The Queer against Nicholas K. Comnolly and Thomas Mefreery for conspiricy.
The Queen against John R. Arnoldi for malfeasance in office and false pretenses.
The Queen against Horace Talbot and A. C. Larose for conspiracy and false pretenses.
Crown suits for the recovery of money:
The Queen vy. Larkin, Connolly it Co.
Buntin, Reid $\mathcal{C}$ Co.
The Barber-Elis Co.
Millar \& Richard.
MacLean \& Roger.
George Low.
Polson Iron Works Co.
Dominion Tyuc Foundry Co.
J. T. Johnson.

AndréSenécal.
H. J. Bronskill.

That in case of further indictments and actions arisino out of the Larkin-Connolly transactions, this House alss deems it advisable to allow the use of the evidence in itg possession in support of such indictments before both the grand jury, and the court and jury in case such indictments are found and go on for trial.
That this House. while wiaiving its privileges in these particular cases, with the view of eliciting all the facts and obtaining substantial justice in the premises, does not in any sense give up its well established and undoubted rights whenever it mar deem it in the public interest herenfteratany time to protect all witnesses examined before this IIouse or any committee thereof in respect of anything that may be said by them in their evidence. and to refuse permission to any clerk, or officer of the House, or shorthand writer employed to take minutes of evidence before the House or any committee thercof, to give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings or examination had at the bar or before any committee of this House.
He said: The House has. of course, hecome aware, although not ofticially informed, that in pursuance of the report of the Committee on Privileges amd Elections alopted by the House last session, prosecutions were instituted against the persons who were concerned in the alleged malfeasance which that committee investigated. In addition, certain persons who were implicated in proceedings which wore enguired into by the Committee on Public Accounts last session were prosecutenl, and others have had suits hrought against them hy the Crown in the Exchequer Court of Comada and other courts to recover sums of money which, it is alleged, they hat improperly received from the fovernment. The tirst of these in order, are the proceedings agrainst Nicholas (omnolly and Thomas Deareevy for conspinacy ; against John R. Arnoldi, for malfeasance in oticee and conspiracy ; against Horace Talloot aml A. C. Larose, for conspiracy and false pretenses ; the ('rown suits for the recovery of money against the firm of Larkin, Comolly \& Co., for sums of money which, it is alleged on the part of the Crown, they had improperly received in connection with the eontract for the Léris Graving Dock, Lispumalt. Giraving Dock and Quebec Harhour improvements. There are, also, sums of money sought to be recosered from Puntin, Reisl \& Co., the Parher-Ellis Co., Miller \& Richard, MacLean \& Roger, (ieo. Low, Polson Iron Works Co., Dominion Type Foumlry Co., and J. T. Johnson, in relation to sums of money which it is alleged those persons paid to employés of the fiovermment : and prosecutions against Amdré Senécal and H. J. Bronskill for money which they hat receivel from persons who had dealings with the (iovemment. As I have mentioned to the House, these prosecutions and these suits had their origin in the investigations which took place lefore committees of this House last session. I will refer the House to the clanse of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is the basis of the prosecutions which have been instituted against the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly \& Co. of a civil char acter, and the criminal proceedings which have been instituted against Nicholas Connolly and Thomas Mcfireery :

[^50]Mr. Foster.
in Council was to adopt an Order on 14th October, 18:1, stating that on the report of the Minister of Justice, referring to this report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it is recommended that such legal proceetings as may be arailable may be taken against those concerned-aml so forth-as stated in the report of the committee. There is a recmmendation on the part of the Minister that he be authorized to atake such criminal or civil proceedings as he may consider the evidence warrants, and he be authorized to retain such counsel as he may consider advisable in comnection with such proceedings. and also to communicate with the Harhour Commissioners of Quebec and act with them in regard to any civil or criminal proceedings the Harlour Commissioners may deem it proper to take. The Minister also recommends that the looks and papers in the hands of the committee of the House may be retained for the purpose of these prosecutions. The committee submitted the recommendation to His Excellency for his appooval, which was given. Cuder that power, Mr. Speaker. indictments were laid against the two Comollys, Mr. Thomas Mclireery and Mr. Larkin: or. rather. I shoull say, that they were first summoned to appear before the police magistrate of this city for preliminary examination, preparatory to an finlictment being presented to the grand jury at the following assizes. I must remind the Honse that a portion of the clams which the Gorermment have against Larkin-Connolly arises out of the losiness of dredging in connection with the harbour improvements of Quebec, and the claim in respard to that iten would lie in the Board of the Harbour Commissioners themselves. It was for that reason 1 obtaned authority from His Excellency to conmmicate with the Harbour Commissimners of Quebee and act with them in comnection with any criminal or civil proceentings the Harlour Commissioners thonght proper to take, and the result of this commmication wats that the Harbour Commissioners male an assigmment to the Crown which would enable the Crown to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of money alleged to have been improperly paid to that firm in comnection with drelging operations. That assigmment hats only lieen executed very recently, the delay being due partly to defects in the organization of the loard. There were some vacancies it was necessary to till in order to enable the board to entertain the proposition, amb come to a decision on the question as to whether this assigmment should be male to the Crown or not. Before the matter could be investigated loy the police magistrate in this city, certain proceedings were taken in the city of Quelree, which it hecomes my duty to explain to the House, becanse they are intimately comected with the request I am now making to the House. In the course of a crimimal trial in that province, a subpena was issued by the Superior Court of the Province of Quelrec, demanding that certain persons, who were supposed to have the custody of the hooks and papers referred to in the committees report, attend and give evidence lefore that court on the trial of that criminal case, and hring with them, and produce there, the books and papers which are referred to in that report, and which were placed before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and which this House ordered to he detained in custody for the purpose of the prosecution, and which were, by order of

His Excellency in Council, transferred to my department for the purposes of these prosecutions. These subpomas were directerl, one of them to the Deputy of the Minister of Justice, another to the clerk of the committee, in whose actual possession the books and papers were at the time, ambanother to myself. It was, of course. incumbent on us to obey the subpuenas, am the subponas were oleyell with a view to sulmitting to the court which had the proceedings before it, the clain to withhold the looks and papers for the purpose of the prosecution, lat likewise for the purpose of pressing every claim which we could properly assert in regard to their custonly and possession. With that view the Depaty Minister of Justice and the clerk of the conmit tee of the Honse went to Quelee, in obelience to the sulprena, with the looks and papers. While there. a proceeding was taken on hehalf of the Comollys, which I must mention to the Honse as furnishing one of the reasons why I am making this motion to-day, a proceeding for the purpose of enabling them to recover possession of all those books and papers which were allegen to have heen deposited in the hamls of the committee by Larkin. Comolly: © (o. Under that proceeding steps were taken which, it seems to me, were indirect violation of law and an abouse of the processes of the court under which these steps were taken, and the result of which was, that for the time being the prosecution was deprived of these books and papers. The oftiver having the execution of the writ, seized not only the hoxes containing the books and papers, but the person who had actual manual possession of them, and took them into his custoly. They were sulseguently placed in the possession of an employe of the Comuollys, who claimed them as the guardian for the time being, although he was not appointel by the court : and it was necessary for my deputy to make a special application to the court. which was lased on the gromend that these looks and papers were privileged from seizure, that the hooks and papers which were scized incluted hooks and papers which were not mentimed in the writ which the ofticer was professing to execute, that the Crown was entitled to retain the custonty of these books and pipers, and that the processitself, and the mole of executing it, were an albuse. That was followed by a decision which ordered the hooks and papers to be given up to the custoly of, 1 think, the prothonotary of the superior Court at Quebec. That subsequently was raried on appeal, but the substance of the result was this: That the books and papers which were not strictly covered by the writ, being the books and papers which hal heen put in evidence and which did not belong to the firm of Larkin . Connolly \& Co., wereobtained possession of : but that the hooks of Larkin, Comolly \& Co., and their papers, remained subject to the ailjudication of the Superior Court of Quebec.

## ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS.

A Message was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Roil, as follows:-
Mr. Speaker,--
His Honour, Mr. Justice Strong, Deputy Governor, desires the immediate att endance of your Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to the Selmate Chamber.

Aml having returnel,
Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the beputy (iovernor hat heen pleased to give, in Her Majestys name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:--

An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
An Aet further to amend Chapter ninety-six of the Revised Statutes, intituled An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the buidding of Fishing Vessels."
An det respecting the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Nicola Valley Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway Company.
An Act to anvend the Act to incorporate the Mekay Milling Company.
An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 18sis."
An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying ecrtain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1s:12. and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, while the result has been that the books and papers which were not put in evidence lefore the Committee on Privileges aml Flections by the firm of Larkin, Connolly \& Co., hase thas been obtained, for the purposes of the prosecution and the suit in the Fixchequer Court, there still remained the fact that the books and papers which are clamed hy them are not for the time being accessible to the Crown for the purpose of the prosecution; the trial of which will commence, as I am informed, in athout one week from the present day. The right to the possession of these books anil papers may not be determined before that date by the Superior Court of Quebec, which is charged with the litigation in regard to the matter. Unter these circmonstances, the House will perceise that it is absolutely necessary that the resolation which I have moved should he adopted, in order to give proper facilities for these procedings. The question may be asked: How the prosecution went on in its preliminary stages without the books and papers, and without the resolution which I now move. On the hearing of the preliminary examipation before the police magistrate in Ottawa, a guestion was mased by the persons who had thus obtained by violent means possession of the hooks and papers, as to the right of the (rown to use anything that had transpired in evilence before a committee of this House, am they practically claimed the protection of the privilege of this House against the proluction of any such evidence liefore the police magistrate. After hearing argument upon that question, in order to enable it to le raised before a higher tribunal, the magistrate declined to receive the evidence, and the result was that an application was made to the High Court of Justice in the city of Toronto for an order compelling the police magistrate charged with this investigation to receive that evidence. The division of the court which heard the argument declined to give the remedy asked for on the gromal of want of juristiction ; but one eminent judge gave, without dissent on the part of his brethren, a statement of his opinion on the question which I shall now repeat from recollection : that was, that althongh the court hav not jurisdiction to entertain the application to order the police magistrate to receive the evidence, the evidence was admissible and should be received by
him, and that such evidence should indeed be received on the trial, in view of the fact that what was practically clamed by the defemdants was the privilege of the House of Commons of Canada, and that the House of Commons of Canada had ordered the prosecution.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Has the hon. gentleman got that declatation?
sir JoHN THOMDSON. No, I have not ; I expect to have it, howerer, in a few minutes. I telegraphed to 'Pormon for the exact text of it, so as not to be ohliged to rely on the newspaper report, hat I have not yet received it. Lum that the police macistrate received the evilence and committed the accused for trial. The trial was adjourned for a time on the application of the defembant, and is expected, as I have said, to be commenced within one week from the present day. With the view of removing any doubt from the fuestion, in so far as this House can remove any such lombt, I have offered this resolution, and I propose to state briefly to the House what, in my humble opinion, is the prosition in which the matter stands, from the point of view of this House and its privileges. The doult upon the subject has arisen from the fact, that certain rules were inlopted many years ago, by the British Homse of Commons, asserting the privilege of witnesses appearing hefore that House, and those rules apply to this Honse of Commons and to proceedings taking place hefore this House. There hat been a decision come to in the ease of Rex $\therefore$. Merceron, reported in $\because$ Starkie's Misi Pritus cases, at page 366 , in which the chicf justice of that day, afterwards Lord Tenterien, expressed the opinion what the evidence was admissible. The evidence referred to wats this: The defendant had heen compelled to appear before a committee of the House of Commoms, aml had upon examination delivered in a list of certain public houses, with the names of the owners and other particulars. Upon the part of the defendant it was objecterl that since this statement had heen made muler a compulsory process from the House of Commons, and under the pain of incurring punishments as for a contempt of that Honse, the declarations were not voluntary, and could not he armitted for the purpose of criminating the defenlant. But Chief Justice Abbott ruled in the way that I have stated. Thereupon the contest which raged for so many years on matters of privilege between the House of Commons and the courts, wastenewed inconnection with thisparticular subject. I need not delay the House by referring to that historic contest, which was carried on through so many branches of litigation, and with regard to so many questions that came hefore Parliament for enpuiry. But, confining myself to the way in which the contest was waged with regard to this partionlar sulject, I would refer to the fact that on the 2 2th of May, 1818, in consequence of that decision, Mr. Speaker called the attention of the Britisin House of Commons to the matter, and suggested that the House should make some resolution on this question of its privileges. He stated as follows :-
"The House would feel there could not be a more important duty than to protect its witnesses; but it would be impossible to afford them that protection unless the House has some restraint on the manner in which either its procecdings or its witnesses were produced in confidence before the courts of law. All the instances that he had con-
sir Johs Thompros.
sidered concurred in showing that an application had either been made to the House of Commons or to the Speaker for this permission."
The Honse will readily understand, when I mention it, and more particularly when I read the authority which expounds it in clearer and terser language than I can devise the foumdation of this privilege. It has long heen one of the most cherished privileges of the British House of Commons, that nothing that tramspines within its walls shall he reported elsewhere, and so strictly has that rule been laid down that nu memberoroticer of the House has been permitter to testify or to repeat what has occurred in the House. Witnesses, even though examined lefore a committee of the House, are presumed to have been examined by the House itself, amd to have been put in the same position as though, as a matter of fact, they had been examined hefore the bar of the House. Accordingly, on the same day Mr. Bathurst moverl the following resolutions-and these are the rules which govern this branch of the privileges of the British House of Commons now, and which, I assume, apply to this House as well :
"That all witnesses examined before this House or ans cominittee thereof are entitled to the protection of this House in respect of anything that may be said by them in their evidence.

That any clerk or officer of this House, or shorthand writer employed to take minutes of evidence before this: House or any committee thereof, do not give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings or examination had at the bar or hefore any committee of this House. without the suecial leare of the Honse."
Some argument may possibly be made--if any hon. gentleman should dissent from the view I an taking, ind from the adoption of this resolution--as to the particular effect of the rules which I have just read; but I submit, as the foundation of all that I have to say on this subject, that the rule of the British Honse of Commons and which, as I have said, applies here, is a rule not in farour of the privilege of witnesses in particular, but a cule guarding the privileges of the House itself. This will he observed more clearly when I remind the House, as there is, perhaps, harily occasion to clo, that the House of Commons, British or Canardian, camot, ly a resolution of its own, vary any of the rules of evidence, or say that a witness shall not he interrogated in a court of law if the law lays such witness open to interrogation. Therefore the House could not do anything more, and is presumed to do nothing more, than declare its own privilege in respect to the evidence given by witnesses testifying hefore the House. From this explanation it will be immediately recognized that what these witnesses would claim, if they should claim to be exempt from giving evidence as to what transpired hefore a committee of this House, would be, not a right of their own, but a privilege that belongs to this House, and this House only. That is more apparent from the second tule that I have read, which forbids any clerk or otticer of the House of Commons to testify as to what passed before the House or in a committee of the House, without the special leave of the House. If it could be supposed to be an absolute right or privilege on the part of a witness appearing before the House, or before a committee of the House, the House could not with any degree of propriety give leave to an otficer or a shorthand writer to testify as to what the evidence of that witness was. But my interpretation of those rules is, I think, clearly
lorne out by the fact that the rules themselves provide a means ly which the House can dispense with that privilege, which is, therefore, I contend, to he regarded as a privilege of the House. Inasmuch as these rules bear upon their face the indication that the privilege may be disregarden and dispensed with, I presume I need say little more as to the power of the House to dispense with them. But, if 1 were to suggest at case in which it would lie proper for the House to le called upon to dispense with this rule, this privilege, this protection of secrecy, I would suggest a case which may occur at any time. Let us suppose a committee charged with an important investigation such as this was, and let us suppose that, in the course of the enguiry, a witness who testified here in Parliament lefore a committee, manifestly committed perjury, and the $H$ ouse ordered hin to be prosecuted. He would in that case deserve, of course, the most comlign punishment. But if it were his absolute right to insist on inmunity from the conseguence of his false testimony hefore a committee of the House, the object of the House would be defeaten, and the House rendered powerless lig the assertion of its own privilege on hehalf of the person whom it was actually prosecuting at the time. I am not, for the time being, or infleed at any time, making an aceusation of perjury against the persons concerned in this particalar tramsaction as defendants. On the contrary, I desire to make no such imputation against them. hut am merely suggesting an illustration as to how they stam, they leing in exactly the same position, as regards the propriety of using their evidence, as the witness whose case I have just suggested by way of illustration. They are persons who have been concerned in important contracts with the Crown, whom this House has pronomed to he evidently guilty of a conspiacty, and against whom this House has ordered a prosecution. The particular evidence which led the House to the emclusion that they were guilty of conspiracy was the accounts appearing in their owa books of several of these transactions. These hooks were produced by order of this. House, and when the House ordered that the parties shouhl be prosecuted, and that, for the purposes of the prosecution, these books should he handed over to the proper authorities, Mr. Justice Ross promouncel from the bench that this was a prosecution by Parliament and. therefore, no question could arise as to the privileges of Parliament in this matter. An eminent authority on the law and practice of legislative assemblies--an Anerican anthority-Mr. Cushing, treats of the subject thus:

[^51]the witnes in any other place without the permission of the House. which is never granted provided the witness testifies truly:
The latter, of course, is a mere dictum of the writer. The rest of the extract states in sulstance the ruling of the atuthorities which the author cites in support of his position.

Mr. MILL: (Bothwell). Has the Minister of Justice found a case in which there is an exception to that dictum, a case where a prosecution has been ortered:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes. However, before proceeding further, and inasmuch as that writer states the gromud of the exemption, I want to call the attention of the House to an important distinction, which. I think, exists with regrird to the enguiry which took place last year before the committee of this House, and which, I presume, would mark any enyuiry before a committee of this House in modern times. Sou will observe that the primary reason given by this authority for the existence of such a privilege, such an unusual protection of the witness, is that in an enquiry before a parliamentary committee, or hefore the House itself, a witness has not the ordinary privilege he would be allowed in the ordinary courts. He is not allowed to excuse himself from answering on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him, and that, as I shall show the House, is the case in some other, although very few, tribumals. But the foumlation of the principle I have stated is that the witness is not excused from answering on the ground that his answer may incriminate him, consequently he is deprived of the privilege which he has in a court of law. The distinction I wish to press on the House is that, in the enquiry which took place last year--and the same course would be followed, I presume, in any enquiry which would now take place before the House or a committee-every cham that a witness made was allowed with as much liberality as it would be in a court of law. In the committee where these persons appeared and testitied at every stage, when the witness declined to answer, on the gromm? that his answer might tend to incriminate him, his clain to this privilege sas allowed on the stme principles as wond prevail in a conort of law, and therefore the reason o: the privilege, as stated ly this authority, the gromm upon which that privilege rests is entirely gone. The same authority goes on to say :
"The parliamentary law on this subject is declared and emborlied in the following resolutions of the House of 26th May, 1818."
The resolutions I have already read. -
"It will be observed that these resolutions do not in terms prohibit members from giving evidence of the confessions or statemente of a witncss before the House. Tbis circumstance having been alluded to in the debate, Mr. Speaker Manners Sutton took occasion thereupon to make the following remarks:-
". Some cxpressions haring fallen from the learned member which are so directly at variance with the first and most important privileges of this House, that I feel it my duty not to allow them to pass without notice. I understood him to say that it might possibly happen that a member of this House might be required to give evidence in a court of law on what had passed within these walls. Now. I conceive that hardly any doubt can exist in the mind of any honourable member that he is not at liberty to give evidence elsewhere of what passes here, without the direct, or at least the implied, permission of the House. I wish to state this principle as broadly as possible, for if I am mistaken it is high time my error should be corrected.

No honourable member who hears what passes within these walle, and no other person has a right to hear it, can be

Sir John Thombson.
required or allowed to give evidence in a court of justice touching a matter which he has so heard.'"
The same authority goes on to say :
" If a witness is thas sufficiently protected, so far as the officers and members of the House are concerned, there yet scems to be nothing in the law or practice of parliament which prevents other persons, reporters for example, accidentally, or perbapes even officially present, if not under the control of the House and hearing the statement of witness, from testifying in any court of justice. It the law of Parliament dies not extend to such persons, the only effectual mode of securing the protection of a witness would be to exclude all but members and officers during the examination.
"In the Howse of Lords.... it has been the practice for many years, when the evidence of such witness is about to be taken, to pass an Act. which is agreed to by the Commons, to indemify them in the fullest mamer against the consequences of their cridence."

There is a short passage on the subject in Taylor on Evidence, at page 7 as, Th elition :
"I hold it seems clear that if a prisener,on being examined as witness, has consented to answer questions to which he might have demurred as tending to eriminate himself, and which, therefore, he was but bound to answer, his statement will be decmed voluntary and as such may be sulsequently used against himself for all purnoses unless, he be protected by the secial language of some statute."
Any member who desired to pursue the subject may refer to the 9th ellition of May, page 1-4, and will fiml cited there a somewhat familiar passage in reference to a question between the cours and the House of commons on a matter of privilege. Nir Orlando Bridgeman says:
"The resolutions of either House are not so concludent uron courts of lan but that (with due respect nevertheless. and to their resolutions) we must give our judgment according as we umon oath conceive the law to be, though our opinions fall ont to be contrary to those resolutions or votes."
Lord Chief Justice Willis satid:
"I declare for myself that I will nerer be bound liy any determination of the House of Comonons against bringing an action at common law for a lalse or double return.
Lord Mansfield sainl:
"That in his opinion declarations of the law by either House were alwass attended with had effects. He had constantly opposed thein wherever he hat an opportunity, and in his judicial capacity thought himself bound never to pay the least regard to them."
Lord Demman, in Stockiale $\therefore$. Hansard, sad :
"But having convinced myself that the mere Order of the House will not justify an act otherwise illegal, and that the simple declaration that the Order is made inexercise of a privilege, does not prove that privilege. It is no longer optional with me to decline or accept the office of deciding whether this mivilege exists in law."
Then, om page 15 s of Cushing, there is this passage, which, I think, is very applicable to this matter. In 188!, there Was a Select Committer of the House of Commons appointed to examine into the proceedings of friendly societies. In the course of that investigation, it was shown that certain malpractices had occurred in reference to the Yorkshire Provident Insurance Company. The special report of the committee stating that the state of affairs disclosed by the witnesses put forwarl, shows how serious are the risks to which the humbler class of assurers are exposen, at the hands of unskilful or unscrupulous promoters. On the 18th July, 1889, the Solicitor General reported from this select Committee as follows :-
"Your committee have had before them for examination the shorthand notes of evidence given by Mr. Richard Martin before the Friendly Societies Committee with respect to the Yorkshire Prorident Insurance Company, and the books and papers produced by him, and also a letter addressed to Sir Herbert Maxivell by Mr. Richard

Martin, and certain books forwarded by Mr. Richard Martin to the clerk of your committee. Your counnittee having considered the special report of the Friendly Societies Committee, and the evidence and other materials mentioned, are of opinion that such evidence, books, phe $^{-}$ pers and documents should be placed in the hands of the public prosecutor, in order that criminal proceedings may be instituted against the persons responsible for the management of the Yorkshire Provident Insurance Company. -C'omımome .fouruals, 1889, Vol. 144, p. 346."
This resolution was carried on the 23 ral .July, 1889. The hon. member for Bothrell (Mr. Mills) askel me a few moments ago whether I had found any case in which the rule was dispensed with in regari to the privilege of a witness other than when a witness had given false testinony. I submit that this is one of those cases, leceanse the privilege in regard to the testimony given before the Honse would le of no use if the House ordered that the books should he put in the hatnds of the public prosecutor for the purpose of prosecution. It is true that this does not state that these documents were used on the trial, but the privilege was completely gone when they were put in the hands of the public prosecutor for the purpose of the prosecution. If the witness were protected from what took place hefore a committee of the Hoase, certainly he would have been protectedagainst the use of the books put in the hands of the person comducting a prosecution against him. In connection with my remark, that in some other tribunals the same want of privilege exists as exists in a committee of this Honse as to declining to answer a question, I may refer to the case of Reginam. Scott, -Cox , lit, to show that the absence of privilege in answering ia question exists in the Court of Bankruptey, in which there was no privilege allowed the bankrupt from answering any iquestion on the ground that it might criminate him. While that was a statutory provision, that does not affect the question, hecanse it was held in the case that I have just named that the exemption from prosecution clid not follow the fact that the lankrupt was hound to answer ahthough the answer might tend to criminate him. There are several other cases in which this question has been liscussed, but I think not usefully diseusied as far as the purposes which we have in view were concerned, hecause the question turned in those cases on statutory provisions which do not apply to this case. What I have said on this subject extends to the cases mentioned in this resolution. The oase against Larkin, Connolly \& Co. is both civil and crimimal, and so is the case against Thomas Mc(ireevy. As regards the other cases I may mention to the House that in regasd to the prosecution against Tallot and Larose, the principal witness for the Crown, one Charleloois, has left the country, and has not only disobeyed his subpoua, but has also forfeited his security, and in all prohability the prosecution cannot succeed against these men without the evilence which was taken leefore the Public Accounts Committee being allowed to be put in. In regard to all these cases, and especially in regard to what took place before the Public Accounts Committee, I am, in making this motion, laying aside altogether any consideration as to what view the prosecuting officer may take as to the propriety of using this evidence. It may be, especially in regard to such cases as the case of Talhot and Larose, in regard to whichi the House of Commons has not actually ordered the prosecution, that the counsel for the prosecution may consider whether he should use the evidence
which the persons who are now accused gave in pursuance of a publice enguiry, and that might depend on the goonl faith with which they gave evidence before the committee. I simply ask that any such consideration shall be laid isisle for the present, and, simply that no privilege of this House shall affect the cases. A letter which I have received from the commel for the Crown in this comnection states shortly the recessity for this evidence. Mr. Osler writes me:
"Turosto, 11th April, 1sig.
"The IIon. Sir John S. D. Thompsas. K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Justice, Otawa.
"Sir.-With reference to the request made by the counsel in charge of the prosecutions instituted by your Department of Justice as the result of the enquiries of last session, and in answer tu the reguest from the Deputy that I should particularize the evidence that I shail require to use I beg to say, in Queen \%. Connolly and Megreev, I shall require to put in the whole of the evidence riven by them before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I cannot put in extracts, for a defendant is entitled to have the whole amount of his admission put in ; it is to be remarked that neither these defendants claimedprivileges hefore the committerandiMr. Mecireevy was not called by the committee but ealled by his own counsel as a witness in the matter. I may say that the necessity for using this evidence at all arises from the fact that by the action of the defemant Comolly and bis brother we have been leprived of the books, papers and exhibits which were ordered to be detained by the loose of Commens. and that it these books and papers are returned in time for use at the trial I mas le able to do without putting in the admission of the defendants before the committee as evidence.

## " Queen ers Arnoldi.

"In this case I may be able to do without the evidence given before the Committee of Publice Accounts. and I have included this case in the reguisition more for the purpose of haring all the defendants treated alike than for any absolute necessity that arises in the case for the use of the evidence. It is to be borne in mind that the defendant in this case did not claim the privilege.

## "Queen ve. Talbut and Laruse.

"The principal witness for the Crown, one Charlebeis, is not to be fomd, and we cammot suceeed in the prosecution in his absence without using the evidence giren by Talbot and Larose before the Pablic Accounta Committee. If the Honse of Commons gives its consent to the use of this evidence, I shall, nevertheless. consider with Mr. Kerr, Q.C., the comel appointed by the Ontario Government in comnection with the Crown work at the ensuing Ottawa Assizes. how tar it will be proper for the Crown officers to make use of the admission of Larose as against himself. It may be that he should be treated as an informer who diselosed a frand against the Government to which he had been a party, amd that he should be treated as a Crown witness, though an accomplice in the matter.

With reference to the suits for the recovery of money the litigation bas not yet arrived at the stage of preparing evidence for trial, and our requisition for the nse of the evidence in these cases is with a view of its becoming necessary at the trial, especially in the erose-cxaminattion of the defendints, should they make statementsinconsistent with their forner evidence.
"I have the honour to be, Sir,

- Your obedient sur rant
" B. B. OSLER.'
Thererguisition which Mr. Oslerreferstoin thatletter was sent me on the 8th inst., and is as follows:-
"The counsel in charge of the prosecutions and suits, criminal and civil, which have been instituted under instructions from the Department of Justice arising out of the proceedings and enquiries before the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections in the session of Parliament of 1891 , under the order of reference of 11th May, 1891, and also arising out of proceedings and enquiries before the Public Accounts Committee during the same session, deem it advisable and necessary, in aid of the said prosecutions and suits, to have the leave of the House of Commons to gire in evidence before the respective courts before which the said prozecutions and
suits are to be tried, the admissions, statements and evidence given before the said committees respectively by the partics accused, and by the defendants in the said several suits when testifying before the said committees respectively, and they also desire that it may be ordered by the House of Commons that all clerks and stenographers who were in the employment of the said House attending the said committec! respectively, may be at liberty to attend from time to time before the courts before whom the said prosecutions and suits are being tried, and give evidence ats to the statements upon oath made by the several partics accused and the defendants before the said committees respectively, and that the said clerks and other officers be ordered to produce before the suid courts resiectirels, all books, papers, exhibits and other documents received in evidence or produced and used before the said committees respectively.

The following are the prosecutions and suits now pending. and in which it is desirable to use the sad evi-dence:-

The Queen against Nicholas $\mathbf{K}$. Connolly and Thomas Medreevy for conspiracy.

The Queen agamst John R. Arnoldi for malfeasance in oftice and false pretenses.
"The Queen against Horace lalbot and A. C. Larose for conspiracy and false pretenses.
" Crown suits for the recovery of money:
"The Queen ex. Larkin, Connolly d Co.
Buntin, Reid d Co.
The larber-Ellis Co.
Miller di Richard.
Maclean a Roger.
(jeorge Low.
Polson Ircin Works Co. Vominion Pipe Foundry Co.
J. T. Johmson.
"The counsel in charge mity also think it advisuble to lay one or more further indictments arising out of the Lar-kin-Connolly transactions, and theydesire to use the evidence in support of such indictments before both the grand jury and the court and jury, in case such indictments are found and go on for trial.'
I have thought it well, as these questions are not common in this House, and as there is no written rule upon the sulbject here, that while we waive our privilege-as I have asked the House to do, and sul,ject to the consent of the House-to conclude with a declatation which will preserve in fact, notwithstanding anything that may lee said in this discussion, the privileges of the House of Consmons. Hy resolution, therefore, conchates :

That this House, while waiving its privileges in these particular cascs, with the view of eliciting all the facts and obtaining substantial justice in the premises, does not in any sense gire up its well established and undoubted rights, whenever it may deem it in the public interest hereafter at any time to protect all witnesses examined before this House or any committee thereof in respect of anything that may be said by them in their evidence, and to refuse permission to any clerk or officer of the House, or shorthand writer employed to take minutes of evidence before the House or any committce thereof, to give evidence elsewhere in respect to any proceedings or examination had at the bar or before any committee of this House.
I think it will be impossible to find, in the course of an. examination of the evidence which I have referred to as having been taken last session, any reason why this evidence should not be permitted to be used at any stage of these prosecutions or of these proceedings. Feeling confident in that view; I beg to offer this resolution.

Mr. MLLLS (Bothwell). This motion which the hon. leader of the House has asked the House to adopts seems to me a very important motion, and it ought to receive the very careful consideration of the House before it is adopted. It is, Sir, no doubt the duty of the House to examine into grievances, into abuses of various kinds, that may he submitted to it for consideration. The House has to examine into acts of a public character by men in the discharge of public cluties, in the fultilment of public obligations; it has also to enquire
into private abuses for which the law does not make provision. Abuses of this sort, however, are very much rarer in morlenn times than they were at an earlier perion. The general rule of evinlence taken before Parliament, or before a committee of Parliament, is as the Minister of .Justice has stated. The rule is compulsory. No party can ask to be excused from answering any question because the evidence that he is cialled upon to give, the fuestion that he is called upon to answer, is self-incriminat ing. That objection or plea may he put forward in a court of justice. It has no place in parlianentary enquiry. I wish to call the at tention of the House to the statement of comnsel in that respect which the Ministel read. because counsel had said with respect to testimony given by several of these witnesses, that they had not declined to answer: although the evi dence would be self-incriminating. That would be a goonl reason for using their evidence against them if it had been given in a court of justice, but no such plea beingeffectiveleforeateommittee of I'arliament, it not being recognized as an ailegnate olbjection by the law of Parliament, the rule, I take it to be well es tablished, is that all evidence given before a parliamentiary committee is evidence given under compulsionami, if he speaks the truth, under the protec tion of the House. There is mo iliscretion. 'There is no consequence that may follow to the witnessas aresult of the answer he mayg give, that wouldhe regarded as an aleguate reason in law: whatever may be the personal action of the committec. why a question should not le answered. That being the case, it is of great consepuence that Parlianment shosuld consider what would le the effect if it agreed with the motion of the Ninister of Justice in its prestant form, in the hroat, comprehensive and sweeping character which that motion presents. Nir, this Honse has certain inquisitorial duties devolving upon it of a very high character, of very great conserfuences, and it would be a lasting injury to Parliament if we were to adopt any rule at the present time, in oreler to reach a eulprit or punish him, that would have the effect of dest roying the power of Par liament as a borly possessing inguisitorial powers. If the notion were once impressed on parties who had done wrong and whose conduct was about to be enguired into, that they were liable, after the examination was over, to lee brought hefore the courts of justice and lee prosecuted in such courts, and condemmed on evillence which they were not at liberty to refuse to give, it is quite easy to see that the power of Parliament to effectually make enquiries would be altogether gone. It would have no power to prosecute enguiries such as that for which prosecution at this time is sought in the courts. A witnessmight, winlerthese circumstances, say before a parliamentary committee : " I decline to answer; I decline to answer, because I do not know what use you may make of the answer I am alout to give; I cannot tell whether you will prose. cute me. I cannot tell beforehand what conclusion you will arrive at, lecause in an important case, prosecution was instituted twelve months after the evidence had been taken, and you authorized the use of the statements made by witnesses for the purpose of criminally convicting then hefore the ordinary courts of law." That is a very serious matter, and when we cunsider the law of Parliament when we look into its provisions, when we see with what jealous care it has protected its authority and prevented the evidence that has been given
lefore one of its committees being used in a court of justice, we will see that it is based upon public policy for reasons of state and of great conserguence in the pullic interest which are paramonit in their importance to the condemnation or conviction of any particular individual. I do not admit there is an exception to the rule which the Minister of Justice read from Mr. Cushings work, "Law of Leyislative Assemblies." I think there is no exception to that rule, and I will be able to refer to two or three cases that have come before the attention of the Imperial Pitliament where that rule was recognized, amongst which I may name the case of the East Retford Disfranchisement. The Minister of Justice referred to the case of the King against Merceron, reported in the secomd wolame of the Jimi Prinus reports of Starkie, and which was delivered by Mr. Abbott, who was one of the julges of the King's Bench. The Minister of Justice stated the facts of that case. The party Merceron was the owner of certain public houses. He had committerl a fraul in the discharge of a certain public duty, and he had given evidence lefore a certain parliamentary conmittee, evidence, of course, not taken upon oath, which his comsel said ought not to have been usel, hat which nevertheless was allowed by Mr. Justice Albott to be given against Merceron at the trial. The Minister of dustice said that was the first case where the matter fairly came up. I lo not think so. I think there are many earlier cases, and the rule was settled lefore that time, namely, that what was stated in Parliament was not a matter that could he investigited properly by the courts. This rule was, at very early periods, even in the time of Charles I, over and over again riolated by the courts ; but it was over and over again confirmed by the House of Commons, and was ultimately recognized as the settled law of Parliament. I timl, in a later case, Gilham's case, where sir W'm. Follett wished to quote the decision of Mr. Dustice Abbott in support of his contention, that Mr. Justice Abbott, then sitting as Lord Tenterden in the courts, said that there was some mistake about his judgment in the Nerceron case, that the evidence must have been given before some committee where the witness would not be bound to answer. His Lordship assumed that when he admitted that evidence it hal been given before some committee where the witness would not le bount to answer, thus assuming that it was a voluntary statement and that he need not have made it, and that leing a voluntary statement, which he need not have made, it was properly used against him. But, Sir, this matter came up at a later periol in the case of the Queen es. Garluett, which was argued before the Barons of the Exchequer and was afterwards taken lefore the Exchequer Chamber, anl was very fully considered. The Merceron case was again referred to, and Chief Justice Wilde, of the Common Pleas then, referring to this decision of Mr. Justice Abbott in the case of Queen w. . Merceron, stid:

[^52]the reception of the evidence in Mr. Merceron's case as being a proceeding in Parliament, as an examination before a committee such as that was, would be a proceeding in Parliament."

Now, the assumption of Lorl Chief Justice Wilde in that case was, that if there were a proceeding in Parliament it was uot open to the person to use it hefore the ordinary tribunals, and so we have the rules adopted by the House in the Merceron case which the Minister of Justice has read, and which must be regarded as the law of Parliament in this case: the rale which affirmed the immunity of witnesses before parliamentary committees from heing subject to prosecution or comdemuation upon the evidence which they had given before those committees. Let me now refer to the case of Mr. Elmonds. Mr. Edmonls had been, I think, Registrar of latents. He was about to retire, or had retired from the office, and I think some relative of Lord Westbury was appointed in his place : but when the office of Mr. Edmonds came to he examined it was found that he wats a defaulter to the extent of several thousiand pounds, and the matter was investigated and discussed several times by the House of Lords. The prosecution of Mr. Edmonds was spoken of, and the Master of the Rolls said that it would be an unusual thing to prosecute Mr. Edmonds on the evidence given before the committee, because it was upon his own evidence alone that the defalcations could be established, and the Master of the Rolls expressed the opinion, and in that opinion Lord Sellome concurred, that it would be an improper proceeding to modertake to use his own evidence against him, or to seek his prosecution, since it was upon his own evidence alone that his guilt could be establisinel. In that opinion both the Attorney General and the Solicitor General of the day concurred. I might also refer to other cases, Mr. Speaker. I have not undertaken to cite any authorities in defence of the proposition that all the evidence given lefore a parliamentary committee must be regarded as compulsory, for the reason that there no privilege can be pleaded by a witnessbefore suchacommittee. But, if it werenecessary to refer to any authority, I mightrefer to the case that was cited before our Committee on Privileges and Elections last year, where Colonel Fairman had private notes with regard to the constitution of Orange lodges in rarious portions of Ireland, and he refused to produce his book relative to some matter under consideration of the committee, because it contained a great many private notes. After consileration it was held that he must produce it, and that he could not withhold it on the ground that irrelevant matters were contained in it. When the conduct of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clark was heing investigated by a committee of the House, the Rer. Mr. Williams was called upon to give evidence, and in that case the committee decided that there was no privilege to shield him from answering fully any question that the committee might see proper to put. There are, also, the cases of Jasper Parrott, and Mr. Harlow, and Peter Johnson, where persons were to be prosecuted outside, for the evidence or statements that they had made before a committee of the House of Commons or the House of Lords ; and where Parliament interfered. In the case of Jasper Parrott parties outside accused him of perjury and brought an action against him, and the House came to his
protection and ordered the parties who had instituted the action to appear before the House. They hat then to five an assurance that the action would be abandonen, or they would have been punished for contempt. The action in each of these cases was declared to he a contempt of the House. Now with regard to questions of public policy. We have in our statute relating to the subject of larceny, express provision that it party miler certain circumstances shall not he at liberty to refuse to answer questions. We have adopted exactly the same rule ats is alopted in Parliament. Let me call the attention of the House to what our law provides: I refer to chipper l6t of the Revised Statutes, section 7 . It is as follows :-
"Nothing in any of the twelve sections next preceding shall cuable or entite any person to refuse to make a full and complete discovery by answer to any bill ineauity, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding in any court. or upon the hearing of any matter in bimkruptey or insolvence, and no person shall be liable to be convieted on any of the misdemeancurs in the said sections mentioned by any evidence whatsoever in respect of any act done by him, if at any time previously to his being charged with such offence he has first diselosed such act on oath in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity in any action, suit or proceedinir bimaiz fide instituted by any party aggrieved: or if he has first disclosed the same in any compulsory esamination or deposition before any court upon the hearing of any matter in bankruptey or insolvency."
The rule there is clearly this: It is in the public interest that the truth should he known, it is in the public interest that full investigation should be had, it is in the pablic interest that a party should not be at liberty to refuse to answer any yuestion, and that he must tell the truth and the whole truth. He must disclose in the public interest everything that he knows, hut the statute at the same time provides that when you compel him to testify againsi himself, it deals with him fairly in that particular, that you are not at liberty to use the testimony he so gives in any of these civil proceedings, against him subsequently in a criminal prosecution. That is one case; but take the case of the Controverted Elections Act. You undertake to prosecute or to make enquiry as to corrupt practices: you do not allow a man to refuse to answer, but you insist that he shall answer fully. If he answers fully and fairly the judge may give him a certificate which will protect him against prosecution, but you insist in the public interest that the answers shall be full. fou seek to secure by that, above every thing else, a complete and full statement of what it is important to know ; and youprotect him against prosecution, because you feel that it is of more conseruence in the public interest that the truth should be disclosed with regard to any wrong-doing in connection with the act, than that he should be punished upon his own testimony for that particular act ; and so you say to him: You must tell the truth: you cannot plead that your testimony is self-incriminating and that you must not answer, but the law will not punish you upon your testimony : there must be the independent testimony of some other party before any punishment of you can take place. The law with regard to poisoned grain is the stme. It will not allow a person in an investigation to say : I cannot testify or I will incriminate myself. The law says: Your testimony will not be used against you, but you must disclose everything in connection with the matter. The law with regard
to merchandise marks, and the law with regard to gaming houses, are the same. Any hon. gentleman who looks at Taylor on Evidence, section 14.5, will see these cases referred to and the principle which 1 have mentioned laid down. Now, the principle in all these cases is the one which the motion of the Minister of Justice, if taken in its broalest and most comprehensive sense, invarles. It is one thing to say that the evidence may be used in so far as it may the the evidence of other parties than the parties themselves; but is it not going a long way to take the testimony of Mr. Comolly and Mr. Medireev, to convict Mr. Comolly and Mr. Medireevy of conspiracy" Vrin take the testimony of men that you could not get outsicle. Suppose you hat put these men on trial and had examined them in the courte, how far coully you have gene? How far would you have hat the right to go: Are yon geing to saty that yon will go further in their prosecution, in conseguence of their having been examined lefore a committee of the Honse, than you would have sone if no such examination had been open to you? If the mule you propose to alopt in this case is fair, if it is one in the public interest and in acomance with the policy of the law, why should you not make it the law generally and not an exception? Now, Sir, the House has ordered the prosecution : it did that last year: and it is open to hon. gentlemen to orrler the use of the evidence taken hefore the House : hut how far will yom go: Will you gol so far as to sat that the answers which you have compelled these men to give, aml which you conld not have compelled them to give in a court of justice, shall he used against them" For instance, suppose you had questioned Mr. Comnolly or Mr. MaGreevy with regard to the moneys that they received fratudently and improperly; suppose you had put these guestions to them hefore a magistrate, could you have compelled them to answer? Most assuredly you could not. If you had pat them in a court of justice upon trial, you could not have compelled them to answer. Well, are you going to use this testimony, which you have compelled wituesses to give on grounds of public policy, or are you going to allow that evilence to be used as against those parties? The Minister of Justice satys, yes. Well, Sir, if the evidence terminated with the parties-if the rule laid down affected them and them only, and that was the end of the thing, you might say that these men had acted in a most dishonest and improper mamer, and that they were getting no more than they deserver. But if the effect is to effectually destroy all enquiry in this House in the future ; if the effect is that when you next investigate a matter before the Privileges and Elections Committee, the witnesses who appear lefore that committee say: We will not answer; you may prosecute us; you may send us to the penitentiary upon our own testimony, but we decline to answer; what can you do with them? You can send them to gaol for the rest of the session, but that is all. Do you think they would hesitate for a moment as to the choice they would make? Would they not say at once : We accline to answer, and you may do your worst ; you may send us to gaol for the rest of the session; but if you were to prosecute us afterwards and send us to the penitentiary for five years, it would be a much more serious matter ; and so we defy your investi-
gation. I say that you are adopting a policy which may have the effect of destroying parliamentary investigation for all time to come. Now, that is a very serions matter. I ask the Honse to consider, and to consider serionsly this fact, that it is the rule of the English House of Commons, and it is the rule of the House of Lords as well, that there shall not be prosecistion upon the testimony of parties given before the House itself. I have referred you to Mr. Edmonds's case. The reason given in that case for not prosecuting him was that if he were convicted, it must be upon his own testimony; and that it would be an improper proceeding. and contrary to the policy of the law, to itply to persons who were not examined before a pariiamentary committee a different rule altogether. If you shouh say to Mr. Comolly or to Mr. Macireevy, produce your books and we will not use the evilence given hefore the parliamentary committee, that would he another and a different proposition from the one the Minister of Justice has submitted to us. But, I say, that where parties have made a full statement, there is no instance of their having heen prosecated, so far as I know, upern their own testimomy. There is the one case mentioned, the case of Merceron, which was known to have heen an improper proceeding, one not authorized by Parliament; but I find no case where Parliament has athorized a prosecution, or where it has authorized the use of a man's own testimony given before a committee of either House, as incriminating testimony against him. Now, there is another feature of this matter. In all cases where the confessions or oaths given elsewhere have been allowed to be used, against parties upon a criminal proceeding, they are cases where it is presumed the (ath, admission or statement wat volmtary. Take the case of the Queen agrainst Coote, which was decided, I think, in the l'rorince of Quehec. It was taken to the Iudicial Conmittee of the Privy Conncil. Mr. Coote was in charge of a building which had been burned. Nobody had leen as yet accused, but he was examined loy the fire marshals, and suspected upon his own statement. He was prosecuted and convicted on the statement he had made on oath prior to his being aceuseldat all. The judgment in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Commil was delivered by Sir Robert Collier, I think. Sir Robert said every man must be presumed to know the law with respect to his own rights, and when he made the statement it must be regarded as a voluntary statement, and not haring been made unler compulsion, it was admissible. Whether an individual can claim privilege, even after the Honse grantel permission or not, I will not here discuss, becuuse that is a yuestion which will properly come before the courts: but what I wish to call the attention of the Honse to is that, whatever step this Honse takes, it should take cantiously, bearing in mind the fact that the great, the paramount interest it has in view, is the right of investigating into abuses on grounds of public policy. It must not create a powerful deterrent against the discharge of this duty in all time to come, ly bringing men before the committee, compelling them to give evidence, and upon that evidence, given under compulsion, indict them before a criminal court, convict them and send them to the penitentiary. In my opinion, and I bind nobody else by what I say, whenever you do that,
you are taking the most effectual step ever taken by any parliamentary hody to render any enquiry or investigation into almses alortive in all time to come.

Mr. TUPIPR. I quite agree with the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) that, in a matter of this kind, this Honse shonld proceed cautionsly, and I think that the position taken in support of the resolution now in your hands, Sir, shows that caution is being exercised. The rule as laid down by, and to which I may again refer, the authorities discussed, which is the admitted rule governing practice, accorling to both hon. gentlemen who have spoken, is that all witnesses examined before this House, or before any committee of this House, are entitled to the protection of this House in respect of anything that may ie said hy them in their evidence, and that no clerk or othicer of this House, or shorthand writer employed to take evidence therein, or in any committee thereof, shall give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings or examination had at the bat or before any committee of the House, without the special leave of the Honse. It goes no further than this, to leave each particular case to stand upon its own particular merits, and to warn this Honse that its each particular case shall he so decided. The cases referred to to-day, begiming with the case of Rex w. Merceron and other cases, vary in their particular features, but it is signiticant, in the long array of cases mentioned to the House so far during the debate, that no partieular case contravenes those principles which seem to be liad down by the authority I have just given. No case commtervenes the position that when this House has reached the stage we have reached in comection with these criminal proceedings, we should then render all possible assistance in having the instractions of the House properly carried out. For instance, the Edmonds case, to which the hon. gentleminn alluded, would have been in point, and his argument would have been in point, had he used that case, and the principles there enunciated, when this House was deliberating as to whether it should prosecute these men or mot. That was a case expressly comnected with the gluestion to which I have just referred, as to whether proceedings should be instituted, and it is authority so far as it goes, to show that the House should be very careful in directing criminal proceedings, when the evidence upon which those criminal proceedings shall depend, was obtained under the powers of this House before a committee of this House. But I call the attention of the House to this improtant feature in comection with the matter now before us, that we have passel the stage discusserd by the hon. member for Bothwell, rightly or wrongly. We have exercised our discretion, wisely or nuwisely, and we have not only ordered that these men be prosecuted, the most of them directly. the others indirectly, but we have, indeed, adopted the very practice now suggestel; and that is this, that the resolution under which the proceedings are being carried on, directed not merely the prosecution of the parties, but the impounding of their books and documents and papers, if my memory serves me right, for the very purpose of being used in the prosecution, so that practically the discretion of this House has been expressed. We have all agreed that a rule which may very wisely be applied
in certain instances, giving a.protection that may very wisely le atforded in certain cases, should not be ipplied in this, and that in this case the Honse should not he embarassed in having this law carried out. Many of the cases referred to concern proceedings by outside parties against witnesses and parties who have been before parliamentary committees. These cases, I sulmit, have no application to a case as this, where the Crown is acting practically under the instructions or upon the advice of Parliament itself. Now, the hon. member for Bothwell laid considerable stress upon the policy involved, son to speak, that if Parliament adopted the course of procedure suggested in this motion, it would tend to prevent that frank avowal with reference to facts or circumstances which Parliament would desire before any future committee of investigation. I sulmit that all the difficulties to be raised in the way of a future enquiry we have raised far more effectively by having instituted this very series of criminal proceedings. I say that the step taken last session, then, has loneall the harm, so faras that aspect of the case is concemed, that can possibly he done, hecause we have intimated to witnesses by that procelure and the collse we took, that we will, on the disclosure of serions facts and on the proof of crime or wrongs committed, pat into operation the criminal law in comnection with them. Now, then, so far as that feature goes, we have passed that stage, rightly or wrongly: and the fuestion is now, as I submit, whether there could be a stronger case for obtaining special leave to allow that assistance contemphated in that motion, and to allow the officers who were carrying ont the command and direction of this Honse to have the benefit that the use of this evidence and the advantage this record will afford. It seems to me that no stronger case could possibly appeal to the discretion of the House, and that the hon. gentleman's objections have no application to the present state of the proceedings, whatever application they might have to the question whether we shonld prosecute these men.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) I think there is practically a substantial agreement between the gentlemen who have spoken on both sides of the House in respect to the substance of the resolution, but my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) suggested that there were certain protections which the law alwass throws around a man who is compelled to testify in regard to certain facts which may criminate himself, and that any provision in that case has been omitted from the resolution. I think that is the only guestion between the resolution which has been moved by the Minister and the exception taken to it by my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills). I think we may start with this fact, that this House should have, and every committee of this House shonld have, the right to insist that every witness shall answer any and every question put to him to elucidate the facts referred to a comnittee for enquiry. That is essential to the privileges and rights that Parliament has heretofore exercised. In every public enguiry that is made, it hecomes necessary to ask questions of witnesses which, if they were asked in any court of law, the witness would decline to answer. Here we do not allow the witness to decline to answer. We do not allow the privileges which prevail in courts of law, and the result is that, if the witness
is compelled to answer, if the answer is forced from him, it should not be used against him when he is prosecuted. I take it that the evidence and the looks that the committee which was appointed by this House had before it last session, were, according to the statement of the Minister, improperly withdrawn. I take it that this House will do everything necessary to vindicate its privileges and its rights, and that we will not allowthose who withirew those books from the custody of the House to take any advantage of that withdrawal. It would be monstrous if, because of that withdrawal, those who withdrew those books should escape the consequences of the evidence which would be given if the books were present. They certainly ought unt to be in any luetter position than they would lee if the books were here, but they ought not to be in any worse position. The proposition is, that the parties implicated are to be prosecuted for their wrong-doing, and the House should certainly do everything which is proper to facilitate that prosecution, and to see that everything in the way of books and papers is placed in the hands of the pullic prosecutor, but the House ought to be equally careful in determining that no man who has been compelled to give evidence against himself in the committee, should le convicted by that evidence in a court of law. If we do not put in that proviso, we strike a vital blow at all parliamentary enquiry. What is the sense of the House referring such a matter to a committee and haling witnesses before a committee from ail parts of the country, when, if the witnesses give evidence which may criminate themselves, that evidence may be used against them in a court of law? The great surety we have for eliciting the truth, and the whole truth, in matters before our committees, is that the witnesses know, and parliamentary law lays it down as a certainty, that, if they give that evilence, they will he protecter against any use of that evidence in a court of law as far as they are concerned. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion on what the lealer of the House has stated the law to be, because it seems to me to be evident that the answers to questions given, under the circumstances to which I have eferred, correspond to the answers which are given to a police otficer by a person he has arrested when he is under luress, that is, that they are not to be used against him on a prosecution, and notwithstanding all the resolutions of Parliament which would compel a man to give evidence against himself, there is noexception to the rule, that when he cloes answer a question, his answer shall not be used against himself in a criminal prosecution. The reference the hon. gentleman made to the case of Merceron was true as far as it went, but Mr. Taylor, in commenting upon it in his book, says:
"Though this case is of little authority on the subject under discussion, as the evidence could not then have been given on oath."-See per Ld. Tenterden in R. v. Gilham 1 Moo. CC. 203.
The general result of the authorities is summed up ly Mr. Taylor in his hook on Evidence as fol-lows:-

[^53]That guotation the hon. gentleman real as the law, but he will see it is largely modified by the footnotes which saly that a large majority of the Irish judges took ia different view of the law in R. 1 . Gillis, 17 Ir. Law R.N.S. 512 . The hon. gentleman has said that no privilege was clamed at the time of the extmination.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I said that wherever privilege was claimed it was allowed.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I was one of the sul). committee that sat on that matter, and, when Rohert Mcireery came before that committee, the first thing he clid was to protest, and he said he would not produce his private books or his bank looks, because they would disclose matters that should not be disclosed, and he was informed by the chairman, the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. (irouard), that the ordinary privilege in a court of law did not exist here, and the case which has been referred to by my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), as to a member of the Orange lodge in England being compelled to testify before acommittee what took place in the longe room was cited as an-example to show that there was no privilege existing lefore a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. TUPPER. This was mot a question of privilege.

Nir JOHN THOMPNON. It wats simply a matter in regard to private aftiairs.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not put thison any technical ground, and it has been stated again and again that before a committee you camot claim any privilege. I am quite sure the committee clearly expressed it time anll again, amb the chaimman repeated it half a dozen times to the witnesses, and told them, yon can claim no privilegres. Now, I think there is no great difference between the two sides of the House. I think this House, having ordered the prosecution to proceed, is bound to do everything legitimate and fair to further the prosecution, but I think there is a point at which the House ought to stop. I think that the general principle which the wisdom of our ancestors has laid down, and all the courts of law have carried out, that a man making a statement where he is compelled to answer, shall not have that statement used against him in any prosecution against himself, is one that we shonld adopt here; and I think the hon. gentleman's resolution might be modified to that extent. I would suggest to him that we make a provision that no consent which we give now, will justify or authorize the use of the evilence of any man against himself. While the hom. gentleman was speaking I hastily drew up the following as an ameniment:-

[^54]be compelled to doso, without fear that his answer shall be used against himself afterwards.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will ald but a few words, as I an reluctant to detain the House any longer. I can harilly accept the suggestion which the hon. member offers to me, becianse it would nullify all that is in the resolution. What I propose by the resolution is to avail ourselves of the evilence and statements given hy those parties before the committee. The hon. gentleman will see at once that if I accepted his imendment I would be unable to offer the books in evidence, or the statements of what the lwoks contained, because these books were produced hy these parties and admitted umler oath, in the course of their testimony, to le their looks, to lee their lealger, to be their cash books, to be their journals. If I agreed not to put its evilence anything they have said, I have no evilence to give as regards any of the proceedings before that committee. As regards anything else, or any other person I said I could understand there ought to be some qualification.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The books can he prosrluced as independent evidence: surely the production of the books of these parties before the committee does not prevent their production before the courts just as if they hat never been before the committee.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hom. gentleman misapprehends the difficulty which 1 am asking the House, by this resolution, to meet, and that is the non-pronluction of the lroks. If I hat the books here I would not present this resolution.

Mr. DAVIES ('P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman will remember, I think, that all the secondary evidence which he has in his possession, and which was offered respecting the books, was evilence given by Martin P. Connolly, the book-keeper, and that could not, in any sense, he said to be evillence criminating himself.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. Not all the evidence. Nicholas Comolly was examined at great length upon the books; 1 admit his memory was rery defective, hut he made some very inuortant statements.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) He clid not make any entries.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. He did not make any entries; but if I were defenling him in a civil suit, in the absence of the books, and of the statement maile upon the books, I shouhl challenge all the testimony derived from the books themselves. I think there was a misapprehension as to the use I made of the decision in the case of Rex is. Merceron. I dia not rely on it as an anthority, but for the purpose of introlucing a narrative as to the way in which these rules came to be adopted in the British House of Commons. As regards the argument upon which the whole opposition to this resolution is basel it seems to me to be somewhat overstrained. The argument is that the House will be less powerful in making enquiries into $\mu$ uiblic matters if witnesses know, when they come before these committees or come before the bar of this House, that they are linibie to be prosecuted for what they shall say. My answer to that is that the witness knows that now; he knows that
there is in his farour a general rule that the otficers. shorthand writers, se., shall not divalge what takes place: hut he knows that the rule is accompaniel by a proviso, "unless the House shall otherwise order." But, in every other respect a witness coming lefore the bar of the Homse or lefore a committee is practically, as 1 propose to place these parties, at the mercy of the House as regarls the disclosure of what takes place before the liar or lefore the committee. I am strengthened in the lelief that these parties should be placen at the merey of the House in this particuiar. ly the fact that they have committed a wrongfuland violent act, they have deprived this Honse of the evidence which was in its possession. and which was most important for the parposes of the prosecution.

Mr. LAURIER. It seems to me to be agreed on all sides that the general form of the law now existing should be adhered to so far as possible. Under that law it has always been understoon that the witness who comes hefore Parliament or a committee of larliament, is privileged, and shall be protected. I donot know how far the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, controverts this principle, hut to some extent he does controvert it. But if he will allow me to remind him of the rule which has been quoted, it seems to me the proposition is more broad than he makes it. There are two propositions in that rule. The first is :
" All witnessess examined before this House or any committee thereof, are entitled to the protection of this House in respect to anything that may be said by them in their evidence."
Now, that is absolute. They are entitled to the protection of the House. The second proposition is not at all an exception, lout it is a further rule for the protection of witnesses. It reads thus:
"That nn clerk or officer of this House, or shorthand writer employed to take miuutes of evidence before this House or any committee thereof, shall give evidence elsewhere in respect of ans preceedings or examination had at the bar or before any committee of this House, without special leare of this House."
What is the meaning of these two propositions: Simply that a clerk of the House, or shorthand writer, cammot be summoned to give evidence without leave being first obtained. Between these two propositions there is a great difference. The one says that the clerk or the stenographer who takes the evidence shall not even be summoned to appear before another court without leave being obtained from this House itself; and that as to the witness who has testified lefore Parliament, he is entitled to the protection of Parliament, and Parliament shall see that everything that he has stated upon the floor of the House in relation to public matters, and for the information of the public, shall be held sacred and shall not be violated under any circumstances whatever. Now, the hon. gentleman himself, it seems to me, in his gencral proposition, has controverted that proposition, hecause, if I understood him correctly, he based his resolution altogether, not upon general principles which may apply to all cases, but upon the particular feature of this case. That matter, I admit, does not stand in the same position in which it stood when Parliament was prorogued last fall: At that time the House was in full possession of all the evidence adduced before the committee. Now, as the hon. gentleman has stated, by an abuse of the process in a court of law, Parliament has been deprived of

Sir Johs Thompsos.
one portion of the evidence which hat been taken lefore the committee. A certain portion of the evidence, and the hooks which had served in the trial, camot he hat, and the hon. centleman simply wants to place the parties exactly in the position in which they were when Parliament prorogued sio far so grool : that is substantial law amb reason that every one will approve. It is quite fair, it is just and reasonable, that the men who are accused to-day should not gain any privilege nor ohtain any alvantage by the undue process of law which they have abused in order to deprive the Crown of arailing itself of the evidence which hatl been given against them. Let the hom. gentlenan carry his resolution to the extent of placing the parties in exactly the position they formerly occupied, and as if this abuse of process had not taken phace. But the hon. gentleman is seeking to gin further than that. The resolution goes further than what I have suggested. becanse, after all, if the evidence given, say by Robert Mctireery, or Thomas Mc Cireery, or ly Comolly, is to go in its entiretr before the court, all the admissions which have heen mate may go against them, not only upon the point covered by the books which ate missing, but upon other points as well. In taking the propused action we are volating law and justice. which has always been maintained in all British courts, namely, that mo one hrought lefore Parliament shall incriminate himself. If we depart from that rule we must introluce another rule. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) truly said. that if we alopt the system suggested there will be difficulty subsequently in olitaining evidence before this Parlianent. If the Minister of Justice were to restrict his motion, and were, for example, to say that the evilence, so far as related to missing books should apply against these parties, I could molerstand his contention: but there is no restriction proposed. The resolution provides that the whole of the evilence given by amy of these parties shall lee used against them at the trial. I submit that such a course is in ciolation of the principles of justice and equity, and especially British justice, and is altogether antagonistic to British law, to criminal law, to civil law as we understand it in this comntry, and to the express will in Parliament. Of course, if the Government decide otherwise, they must assume responsibility for their action. At all events, I must protest that we have in this resolution a deviation from the well-known rule, that anything which is spoken on the floor of Parliament or: before a committee of larlianent at a public investigation for the sake of truth, which is receiving a severe blow to day.

Mr. OUIMET. Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to ald a few words to what has already been said. It appears to me that hon. gentlemen opposite are advancing the arguments that will certainly he adduced on behalf of the accused when the suit is before the court, namely, as to whether the evidence which will be presented will be admissible against them or not. The only point aske! by this resolution is, that notwithstanding the privilege that exists with respect to evidence taken luefore the har of the House or before any committee thereof, all the evidence taken last year lefore the committee referred to in this resolution, shall be arailable for use in courts, lut within the rules of law.

When this evilence is placed lefore the court, the question will then he discussed as regards its admissilility, either as andmissions on the part of the persons concerued or as secomiary evidence.

Mr. DAVIES (P'E.E.) The objection raised on this side of the House was not that stated hy the hom. gentlentan. It was merely that there should le a limitation put upon the consent, and the consent hould not extemitorany statement made by a witness tending to incriminate himself.
Mr. OUIMET. I saly what we have to do mow is. to decide if it is experient and jublicions for this Honse to rellome its well-known privileges in order that the ends of justice may he attanined in the different prosecutions ordered by this Honse. The first reguest is :
"To:llow tw he giren in eridence before the respective court before which the satid prosecutions and suit: are to be tried, the admissions, statements and evilence given before the said committees respectively by the parties accused. :mid be the defendants in the said several snit, when testifying befire the said enmmittees respectively."

## The secomel reyuest is:

"That all the clerks and stenographers who were in the employment of the said House attending the saide committees respectivels do attend, if required, from time to time before the courts betiore whom the said prosecutions and suits are being tried, amd gire evidence as to the statements umon uath maide by the seceral parties accused :and the defendants befire the said cummattees respectively."
All that is askel ly this resolution is, in the first place. to allow the evidence taken before this committee to be sent hefore the courts. where it will be arailed of according to the rules of evidence: in the second place, to permit the stenographers and all employes of the House to give such evidence as is allowed be the court, and mothing else. If we were to go, further than that, surely we wonld be anticipating the decision of the julge. There is mo dimger involved in the course which we are now proposing to follow, for the rules of eridence are well known. If the admissions made ly the respondents when examined as witnesses are to he considered as compulsory admissions, the court will treat them is such. If there is mo just reason to almit secomblary evidence, the evidence as to the contents of the liooks that are now missing will not be admitted. We have nothing to dow with these questions. All we ask is that this House renounce in the present case its well-known privilege that its proceedings shall not be brought hefore the courts, unless the necessity of such proceeding be clearly proved. Here, however, the necessity has been shown. If the Oriler of Parliament for the prosecution of these parties is to be complied with, it is necessary that the permission now asked should he granted ; otherwise, the order of the House will be mullified, and, as the Minister of Justice has intimated, if the Opposition prevents the forernment from obtaining the permission asked for, it would be just as well to say that from the present moment we will discontinue all these prosecutions. The counsel for the Crown have declared that it would be useless to proceed further without having this evidence. That evidence will be taken for what it is worth, and it will le used according to the well-known rules of law. I do not miderstand that any inconvenience will result from the present proceedings, but it is apparent to me that the ends of justice will be promoted thereby.

Mr. MULOCK. It has heen urged that every witness who gives evidence before a parliamentary
committec has the full protection of Parliament, and that nothing he says can lee used in evidence against him: in fact, it has been urged that the evidence has teen given under compulsion. If there was a law like that, if Parliament has passend a resolution to that effect, creating a contract between larlianent and a witness, that what the witness said here would not he used agrainst him, I would most religiously alvocate the securing to such wituess all his rights. But I do not construe the rule that has leen cited as going so far. The rule hats been citer, and correctly, ino doubt, that every witness in giving evifence inefore Parlianent or a parliamentary committee is cutitled to the protection of larimanent. What is the rule in courts of law? If we wish to construe this rule we must construe it intelligently. and there is mo better guide for comstruing a rule than that furnisher lyy courts of law. There is mobetter recognizel rule in cont of law than that a witness camot be connindled to incriminate himself. But when a witness steps into it witness lox and is askel a guestion, which, if answered, might incriminate him, what is his duty? The rule of law protectis him, and so he is entitled to the protection of the courts. But supprse he fails to ask for protection, suppose he wishes to waire his right and to answer the question, without first obtaining the protection of the court : the point is, that at that stage he must assert his own right, and if he fails to claim the protection of the court the evilence which he has siven against somelmily else may be used against himself. I would like to ask how you can draw a different conclusion foon a rule of Parliament that does not go any further, and I submit that it does unt goany further. My attention hats been called to the East Retford Disfranchisement case in Pol. 1s. Parliamentary Debates, New Series. In this case a witness refusel to answer certain questions, and the rule of Parliament was in force then as it is now. The witness was at the bar of the House and refused to answer the question, and how did they compel him to answer? Parliament had to real the rule to him and to undertake that he would get the protection that the rule gave him if he chose to ask for it. They did not say that the rule itself gave him protection without his claiming the benefit of the rule, and when at the bar of the Honse he claimed the protection of the rule, Parliament then endorsed the rule again for his protection and he was able to give evidence which could not be used against him. I, therefore, say that in the case we are now discussing there is no decision, in my opinion, which construes the rule in the alleged large and far-reaching character that has been assigned to it. Those witnesses had a simple course open to them, and when they were asked to give evidence before the parliamentary committee, they could have said: We claim the protection of the parliamentary rule ; give us the undertaking of Parliament, and then we will give our evidence. Had that demand been made upon the committee at the time, the committee would have reported the matter to this House and the House would have given its order of protection. However, they chose not to make that demand.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is hardly fair, because they were told they were bound to give eridence.

Mr. MULOCK. I was present at most of these committee meetings, and I never hearl it stated that the withesses were bound to give evidence without an order of protection. It may have heen so stated. hat I have no recollectionof it. I remember that they were told that witnesses would be examined touching the contents of books in a certain way, I helieve, however, that these witnesses did not ask for the protection of Parliament before they gave evidence that might incriminate themselves: hat there were stenographers there, and the evidence will show whether they took such a position or not.
Mr. MLLS: (Prothwell). I'arlianent asserted in the examination of persons in reference to the sale of otfices ly the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, upon examination of the Rev. Mr. Williams, that there was no privilege to claim, and that a person must answer any question that the committee saw proper toput.

Mr. MLLOCK. The decision which I hate cited in 1 Nos, was ten years subsequent to the empuiry to which my hon. friend refers, and it, therefore, superseded any lecision of the committee of a prion date. At all events, I take the gromad that a witness is hound to protect himself, aml it is not for Parliament to he astute to tind excoses to defeat the ends of justice. Thase who seek to defeat the emis of justice must take their own comese in order to arail themselves of the protection which they can, muder the law, secure for themselves. For my part. menses they can show an undertaking on the part of this Parliament to protect them, 1 for one am in farmur of giving them the benefit of all the evidence that is within the reach of this House and the cotantry.

Motion agreed to.

## AD.JOLRNMENT FOR FASTER.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, before the Oriers of the Day are called, 1 wish to say that several members of the Honse on lyoth sides have spoken to me, pointing out that if the House would adjourn at 6 odock to-morrow evening until after the holidays, it would afford them an opportunity of leaving for their homes ley the trains which depart before that hour. Nany of the members from Nova scotia and the Eastern Provinces will have to take the train to-morrow afternoon which leaves here at 4.40. If it would meet the views of the fovermment and the Opmosition as well, that the House should adjourn to-morrow evening at 6 oclock, I know that it would meet with the wishes of the majority of the members of this House.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I must say that the adjournment at 6 odock to-morrow evening would meet the views of the majority on this side of the House. It would meet with general approval if it did not interfere with businese.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. In questions of this kind we are always in the hands of the House. I thought, however, that, although the House might not sit rery late to-morrow evening, we could carry on the business until probably 11 oclock.

Mr. MULOCK. All the trains leave here before $11 o^{\circ}$ clock.

Mr. LAURIER. If the hon. gentleman will permit me to refer to a private conversation that I
had with him, I stated that I was of opinion that we might sit until 11 oclock, but I have had such a shower of protesting since then, that I think, if the leader of the House will agree, we might adjourn at 6 oclock to-morrow evening.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Under these circumstances, and to meet the views of hon. gentlemen, it is understood that the House will adjourn at 6 oclock to-morrow evening.
It heing six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## THE (RIMINAL LAW.

sir JOHN THOMPSON moved secomd rearling. of Bill (No. i) respecting the (riminal Law, He said: I lesire to avail myself of the indulgence of the Honse to move that this Bill be real a secom time in advance of the printing heing done. becanse the Bill is a very large one, and the mere fact of its having been printed and distributed, which will no doult le done this evening, would not have given members time to examine so bulky a measure; and the second reading of the bill amil its reference to a select committee, which I propose to ask for, will somewhat alrance its comsideration. will direct the attention of the members Who are to serve on that committee to the measure luring the Baster recess, and will emable that committee to su promptly to work when the Honse resumes hasiness. I think, however, that I ought, especially as 1 am asking the indulgence of the House on the matter, to state shortly what the wimeipal provisions of the Bill are, because it has received considerable attention in the comatry, as I am reminder every day ly valuable suggestions for its improvement, whichl am still receiving. The objects of the Bill are very tersely expressed in one passage of the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the subject of the criminal law in Englam, in deming the effort at conlitication in a similar Bill in (ireat liritain in these words:
"It is a reduction of the existing law to an orderly written system. freed from needless technicalities. abscurities and other defects which the experience of its administration has disclosed. It aims at the reduction to a system of that kind of substantive law relating to crimes and the law of procedure, both as to indictable offences and as to sumuary convictions."
The Bill is founded on the draft conle prepared hy the Royal Commission in (ireat Britain in 1ssi), on Stephens l Digest of the Criminai Law, the edition of 185\%, Burhidges Digest of the Camadian Criminal Law of 1889 , and the Camarlian Statutory Law. The efforts at the reduction of the criminal law of England into this shape have been carried on for nearly sixty years, and although not yet perfected by statute, those efforts have given us immense help in simplifying and relucing into a system of this kind our law relating to criminal matters and relating to criminal procertire. The contents of the Bill are shown on the first page of the draft. It will deal with offences against public order, internal and external ; offences affecting the administration of the law and of justice; offences against religion, morals and public convenience; offences against the person and reputations offences against the rights of property and rights arising out of contracts, and offences connected with trade; it will deal with pro-
cellure and proceedings after conviction. and actions against persons achministering the eriminal law. I may say, as regatds any provisions of our law tonching the subject of evidence, that I have embeavoured to eliminate them from this Bill, with the view of introincing, as I propose to do immeiliately after the recess, a Bill relating to evidence in all matters which are umeler the control of this Parliament. Notice of that Bill is on the Notice Paper. I would further explain that the Bill aims at a conlitication of both common law amd statutory law relating to these subjects, but that it does not aim at completely superseding the common law, while it roes aini at completely superseding the statutory law relating to arimes. In other Wonds, the common law will still exist and be referred to, athl in that respect the corle, if it should be atopterl, will have the elasticity which has been so much desired by those who are opposed to condification on general principles. But it will not provide for the punishment of anything which has been hitherto a statutory offence unless that offence is proseribed hy the tems of the enactment itself. I will call attention briefly to a few dhanges in the law now existing and well understoon which the Bill contemplates. Suhstantially it follows the existing law. It proposes, however, to abolish the distinction between principals and accessories. It ams at making punishments for varions offences of something like the same gade more uniform. It discontimes the use of the word "malice" and the wom " malicionsly," which are now so common in both statntory and common law, and which have been fomel to lead to considerable micertainty and ambiguity, in the arministration of the criminal law hy juries. A few lines from the report of the Royal Commission in Figland will explain that proposition. They say:

[^55]"The distinction between felony and misdemeanour was, in early times, nearly. though not absolutely, identical with the distinetion between crimes punishable with death and crimes not so jumishable. For a long time past this has ceased to be the case. Most penalties are no longer punishable with death and many misdemeannurs are now punishable more severely than many felonies. The great changes which have taken place in our criminal law have made the distinctions nearly if not altogether unmeaning. It is inpossible to say on what principle cmbezzlement should be a felony. and the fratudent misappropriation of money by an agent or the obtaining of goods by false pretense a misdemeanour: why bigamy should be a felony, and perjury a misdemeanour: why child-stealing be a felons, and abluction a misdemeanour. The result of this arbitrary classification is that the right to be builed, the liability to be arrested without warramt, and, to a certain extent, the right of the court to order the payment of the costs of prosecutions vary in a mammer equally arbitrary and unreasonable."

It is proposed likewise to alonish the provisions of the existing latw with reand to remue. We treat the place of trial as a matter of convenience, and the accused maty be tried where he has been arrested or where he may be in consonly. It alob. lishes writs of error and provides an appeal court, which is practically the same: as the old court of Crown cases reserved with larger power than at present. It proviles also for new trials in certain criminal cases, ant comtains a new provision that, in certain cases anl on certain representations. a new trial may he ordered at the instance of the Crown, represented hy the Minister of Instice for the time being. The attention of the public has been directed rery consilerably to one change, which was mooted in comection with the reorganization of the law relating to criminal matters amb criminal procedure. and that is the proposed aborlition of the system of indictment by graml jury. The attention of the Parliament and the public hats been directed to that question very forcibly indeed by a member of the other branch of Parliament, a member to whom, I am sure, both Houses owe a great deal of gratitule for the pains and the care and the attention he has devoted to legislation during the many years of a useful aml honourable life. I refer to senator liowam. He moved in the matter a year or two ago, and it was thought lest that the attention of the public shomlil he drawn even more strongly to the question than it was hy the remarks he mate on the subject in the senate. The result was, as the House may remember, that a circular was sent to all the junges in the country who have criminal jurisilic. tion, and incleed all the officers charged with criminal prosecutions, calling their attention to the change which that learned gentleman thought desirable, and asking their opinions as to its propriety and expediency. It was felt that the opinions of those who are comected with the administration of criminal justice and have its care from time to time would be great assistance to Parliament in framing any change that might be thought desirable; and we have had in response to that, a great number of replies, most of which have been published, and some of which have come to hand since the publication of the return by order of Parliament. The opinions upon that subject ly those who were thus alilressed were very divided indeed. Most of the jullges who are accustomel to alminister justice without juries, in ortinary proceedings, were in favour of the change. The others were divided in opinion, and it is impossible to deny, in view of so strong a division of opinion on the subject, that it seems
mawise, in comnection with this measmer, to force that provision on the attention of Parliament at presient. I must saty that I conciar persomally in the opinion expressed in another place by the leamen gentleman to whom I have mate reference. and I think that in many respects the alministrat. tion of justice would be improved if we dispensed with the intervention of gramd juries. I will sity one word as whe thisputed guestion of jurishliction in this matter. 'The proposition was monter! home ago that this mater maty le ieyome the comtrol of this l'anliament, and may he more properly exercised ho the prosineial legislatures. When wis come to deal prationally with the matter. that difference seemin to me to ramish. It is not a pues. tion after all of whether the grand jury forms at part of the organization of the comert or mot, and therefore is minder provincial emotrol. It is a ques. tion whether. incriminal procerlures it is clesimable to continue the exereise of functions by the grame jury and in alopting an amembed eriminal pros. cellure. I take tolne beyond lowht that the pres. tion as to whether we should or ant dispense with the services of the eram! juries, is one which is incluted in that division of the criminal law. I ohserve one criticism which it may le well to notice, as affecting to some extent pullic opinion upon this question. The rireulats which were athlressed to the julges and the prosecolons and attone!s semeral throughout the conantry, han, as whe result, the effect of calling the attention of the grand juries themselves to the question and even from them diverse opinions have come. The criticism to which I refer is this, that it was most unreasomable to expect from the grand jurors any expression of opinion favourable to the diseontinuance of their functions, anel that it would le practi cally like emsulting l'aliament as to whether Parliament should he aholished or not. Speaking from my own experience, which hats been pretty general in the province in which I practised, the contrary is the fact. The grani jurors of that province have nearly always heen in fatour of the diseontinnance of their services, becanse those services they comsider onerous and mimportant. There are two st rong reasoms that incuce me to delay any request to Parliament to atter the law with regard to this system. One is the opinion expressenl by high antimity that, for the present at least, a comtinnance of the functions of grame jurors leanls to a latge boily of respectable persons in the community heing present at the exereise of the functions of the court and leads on their assistance in the exercine of those functions, the result of which is satid to be, and If lelieve it to be, that these persons have their contidence in the system of justice as athministered in this eomatry increaserl, they feel a greater co-nperation and sympathy with its administration ; and to some extent alditional publicity among the lest classes of the comannity is, in that way, wiven to the proceedings in our eonurts of justice. Another consideration which has had great weight with the ju!ges who desire that the change shouh not be made at present, is the uncertainty as to what procedure would take the place of that before the grand jury. I can suggest no other as likely to take its place, except something like this: The reduirement that every person, hefore being tried, should be committed for trial after a preliminary investigation or an exanination $1, y$ some competent anthority: There
are many offences, as most members are aware, for Which trial may take place now without any commit. Hent for trial preceding the charge to the grame jury and the application to the grand jury and indictment hy the grame jury. It will be absolutely necessary that we shoulal insist upon a provision, if we should aholish the functions of the grand jury. that every person tried must tirst be committed for trial, and in the secomd place that the complaint, imdictment. charge. or whatever it might be, which womld take the place of a mame jury indictment, should le approved hy the julge hefore whom the trial is to come on.

Mr. LatURIER. This Bill is mot yet, areording to the rules of the Honse, in such a comolition that it should come up for discassion, hut, as I a mere. stand that the hom. gentleman intemes to refer it at once tor a select committere amel as the purport of the Bill is what the hon. gentleman hats just ex planed, that it will not intronduce ang great changes. hat is to put in statutory form what has already existed hy statute mentified by the opinion of eminent jurists, I think it may gro at once to at seamil realing. There are many new featuresin the Bill, hut I think there are none which will startle the comitry or take the people by surprise. Most of the new features are properly based on the changes whic: have taken place in the criminal law up to the present time. There is one feature in the Bill with which I concur, and that is that the hon. gentleman maintains the functions of the gran!l iny. He does that more in deference to pablie. opinion than in accordance with his own tiew. In this important matter of the gramit jury, I am a conservative to the hilt. I believe in the grannl jury. Of conrse, the grand jury has mot the same functions to discharge now that it fomerly hand. In an earlier perion of history, the function of the grand jury was tor review the state of affairs in any Gounty anil point out any alonses that existed. This function is now largely performed hy the press of the country, but the most important functions of the grand jury still remains, and that is the indictment of criminals. I know of no system that can herlevised which offers not only to society hut to the party himself a better protection agrainst umbue persecia tion than the system of a gramd jury. There are a number of otfences which lorder on the thin line Which sefarate criminal offences from others, and I think in these cases the summoning of the grame jury, composed of the leest and most suhstantial mein within a certatin ralius in the community, is the hest grarantee that a man will not have his liberty placeel in jeopardy unless he is justly accused. If the grand jury were to be abolished. and at man had simply to loe left to the decision of the magistrate, I woulil say that the chatracter of the magistrates or the local judiciary would have to he very much improved. In many places persons are appointed as justices of the peace whose: ability and knowlenge are very limited, and if all these matters were to le left in the hamis of these magistrates, the liberty of the sulject might he unduly interfered with. So far, I agree with the conchision of, I believe, the greater number who have been consulted, that the time has not comeand I do not think it will ever come in a free country--that the grand jury should be dispenserl with. I would ask the hon. gentlenan one question, simply for my own information. He states that
in the new conle he has dispensed with the word "malice." What does he propose to solsstitute for that important word:

Sir JOHN THOMPsoN. I propose to substitute a new definition of the crime of murder, and new detinitions of those crimes in which the word "malice " was previously useal.

Mr. MLLL心 (Bothwell). Nofar ats my own personal view is concerned. I ampleased that the hon. gentleman has unt dispensed with the constitution of the gramel jury. I ani not going into a discussion as to whether a grame jury is a necessary part of the criminal procedure, liut whatever may be its origin in that respect or whatever boly may have control over the appeintment of a grami jury, there is no donht in my mind as to its importance in the administration of criminal justice. I think the views expressed hy Professor Lieher on this subjert are of very great value and force, and he says that it is important to have a body to ascertain: whether the party accused ought of onght not to be put on trial. The giand jury performs this function, and it also performs another, and that is the enlistment of the people in the alministration of justice. Fven where the intelligence of the people might be greater than it is in Finglam, the administration of justice is less satisfactory where there is no jury sristem. Under this system their sympathies woild he enlisted when it is their duty to administer justice and to take part in that function, because in that case the people are culisted on the side of the law. No doult, where you have questions of disputed facts, questions as to the determination of matters of damage and so on, it is important that the principle of the petty jury should be maintained, and it is also of conserquence that in matters of criminal justice, leoth the petty and the grand jury should ie maintained. You have in the grand jury to assist the judge the best persons in the community, the leest informed and the most law-abiding members of the community. They assist the julge in enforcing the law, and everywhere you find scattered amongst the community those who have taken part in nearly every session of the court, who are there to repel the attacks which may be made against those whose friends have been convicted or otherwise punished : and I say that those persons, both on the grand jury and on the petty jury, standing up for the atministration of the law, should be retained as a matter of very much greater consequence than those who seek the abolition of the grand jurg are willing to admit. The Minister of Justice admits that some other person or hoily would refuire to be invested with the powers and duties now devolving on the grand jury if the latter were abolishen. I do not know who could be rested with that anthority that woul discharge the duties more satisfactorily. I aulmit that you might get some one individual trained in the law who, perhaps, would sometimes avoid the mistakes into which a grand jury might fall. But that is only one matter to be considered. There are the general interests of the public, there is the feeling of contidence of the public, there are the adrocates who assist in the administration of the law who are scattered thronghout the commmity and who do not a little towards upholding the luw as it is administered under the present system. In my opinion it is
of very great consequence that the grame jury system should he retained, and I should deeply regret to see any step taken to aholish it, and to substitute something else in its place. It is a popular element composed of the most influential, and. on the whole, anong the hest informed members of the commmity : and these leing men of social standing and influence, being men of motes than a verage intelligence, it does seem to me that it would be a very great mistake amd it would bea retrogressive mberement, it would he the sacrifice of a strong popular element in our system. if the grand jury were abolished and an attempt mate to substitute some persorn or borly in its place.

Sir IOHN THOMISON. I cammot answer very shortly the question put liy the lealer of the ap. position in regarel to the sulnstitution of someother phase for the word " malice." becanse it requires the examination of a number of sectioms. I will give some specimens of how it is poposem to deal with the matter. Rection $\because \boldsymbol{O}$, for example, silys:
"Homicide may be either culpable or not culpable. Homicide is culpable when it consists in the killing of any person, either by an miawfal act or by an onission, without lawful excuse, to pertorm or observe any legal duty or both combined, or by causing a person, by threat:or fear of violence, or by deception, to do an act which causes that person's death, or by wilfully frightening a child wr sick person.
"Culpable homicide is either murder or manslaughter. Homicide which is not culpable is not an offence.

- Culpable homicide is murder in each of the following cases:-
"(if) If the offender means to canse the death of the person killed :
"(b) If the offender means to cause to the person killed any bodily Injury which is known to the oftender to be likely to cause death, imd is reckless whether death ensue: or not:
(c.) If the offeuder means to cause death or, being so reckless as aforestid to one person, and by accident or mistake kills another person, though he does not mean to hurt the person killed:
-(d.) If the offender, for auy unlawful object, does an act which he knows or ought to have known to be likely to cause death, and thereby kills any person, though he may have desired that his object should be effected without hurting any one."
And section 2.3 :
"Culpable homicide is also murder in each of the following cases, whether the offender means or not death to ensue, or knows or not that death is likely to ensuc :
(a.) If he meang to inflict grievous bodily injury for the purpose of facilitating the commission or any of the offences in this section mentioned, or the tight of the offender upon the commission or attempted commission thereof, and death ensues from such injury; or
( $b$.) If he administers any stupefying or overpowering thing for either of the purposes aforesaid, and death ensues from the offects thereof; or
(c.) If he by any means wilfully stops the breath of any person for either of the purposes aforesaid, and death ensues from such stopping of the breath.'

And so with regard to all the offences.
Mr. MILLN: (Bothwell). It is still more ditficult to understand.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The rifficulty about malice was that it was used in a legal sense quite contrary to the popular sense.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). still everybody under. stool it.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Nobody in practice understood it but the lawyers. The inst labour of the judge was to get the jury to dispense altogether in their minds with the sense which everybody had
put upon the werls " malice aforethousht," and to tell them that what the indictment said abont malice did not mean what everylody in creation except the trainel few, supposed it to mean. The ohject is to use the words in their popular sense.
Motion agreed to, and Bill read the serond time.
sir IOHN THOMPNON. I move that the Bill (No. i) respecting Criminal Law, he referrel to at committee to be composed of members of both Honses, and that the members on the part of this House le: Messrs. Adams, Amyot, Brodeur, Baker, Carroll, Coatsworth, Chornette, Corbould, (Iurran, Delisle, Daly, Dickey, Elgar, Forbes, Fraser, (iirouard, Kirkpatrick. McLeon, Langelier, Monet, Mulork, Masson, Sir John Thompsom ami Weldon.
Motion agreed to.
Mr. SPEAKER. There are more than fifteen members. I observe, on the special committee to whom the motion promses to seml this Bill. It will he necessary to suspend the rule.

Sir John THOMPSON. I beg to move that the rule he suspended in that particular. The committee will require to be a large one, both for the ample examination of the Bill and to facilitate the transaction of its business.

Motion agreed to.
sir IUHN THOMPSON movel that a Message In: sent to the Senate reguesting their Homours to unite with this House in the formation of a loint committee of both Houses to examine and report upon the Bill from the Commons (No. 7 ) respecting (riminal Law, and to inform the senate that Messrs. Allims, Amyot, Broleur, Baker, Carroll, Coatsworth, (hoquette, Corrould, Curran, Deslisle, Daly, Dickey, Edgar, Forbes, Fraser, (iabonard, Kirkpatrick, McLeon, Langelier, Monet, Mulock. Masson, Sir Johm Thompson and Weldon will act on behalf of the House of Commons as members of sail loint Committee should the semate agree to its creation.
Notion agreal to.

## sUPPLN--PRIVLLE:S.

Mr. FOSTER movel that the Honse again resolve itself into Committee of Supply.
Mr. DENISON. In referring to a matter that was hrought up the other night in the most contemptible mamer by the inember for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) -
Nome hom. MEMBERS. Order, orler.
Mr. DENIson. I will withdraw that word, Mr. Speaker, if it is umparliamentary, but it is rather difficult to know what word to use when speaking of a person of that class.
An hon. MEMBER. Order.
Mr. DENISON. I would like to say that it is a matter hardly worth the while of taking up the time of this House to reply to, but as it has been given a fictitious importance by being brought 'up liere by the member for North Brant, I think it is only my duty to myself and my duty to this House that I should explain the matter as shortly as possible. It may be divided into two parts, one, a charge against myself, and the other a charge against the corps which I have the honour to belong to. All the charges are of the flimsiest character, and I
think, Mr. Speaker, as they are allowed to remain in the Hansa, in, that the original locuments should be placed hefore us so that we may be sure that the hon. member for North Brant has not been imposed upon by fictitious documents. However, be that so or not, it is not my purpose to dispute it. I should like to refer to these attilavits somewhat in the order in which they have heen read. The first one is that signed by a man called Charles Black. The items 1, 2 and 3 are practically true : in fact, all of them are true except, 4,11 and 12 , which I should like to real to the Honse. No. 4 is as follows :--
"4. That I was ordered to sign four (4) blank pay sheets, (2) being smaller ones in said camp in said year, said order being given by and in said blank pay-sheets (4) being signed by me in the presence of Capt. Clarence Denison."
No. 11 is ats follows:-.
" 11 . That I now believe that the a foresaid two (2) small blank pay-sheets were officers' pay-sheets and that I had through them being blank, been unwittingly induced t.) sign as veterinary surgeon and for a veterinary surgeon's pay."
No. 12 is as follows:--
"12. That I now believe and that through having been ordered to ride aforesaid horse on marching out parade and also through the pay-sheets being blank, that I have been unwittingly induced to sign for horse allowance ( $\mathbf{2 1 2}$ ) luring said camp in said year."
These allegations resolve themselves into two charges ; that I, or my corps, improperly drew $\$ 1$ ? horse pay ; and that we drew pay for a veterinary surgeon instead of pay for a farrier's sergeant. I have obtained from the department the original pay-sheets that were put in,-- and they were there for Black or any one else to see who chose to go to the department for that purpose. I find here the last name but onefarrier sergeant $C$. Black paid from June $2-7$ toJuly 2,12 days at 90 centsper day, 810.810 . Blank column where horse pay drawn. This shows that no horse pay was drawn, and this disposes of that charge: The only officers for whom we drew pay were nine, being six troop officers, a surgeon, an aljutant and quartermaster. No pay was drawn for a veterinary surgem, and we had no veterinary surgeon there. I may also mention as a matter of fact that none of this money passed through my hands. I merely certified that the payments were correct ; I mate none of the payments, and received none, except the small amomit of pay which came to myself. The next atfillavit is one signed also by Charles Black to alout the same effect as the last one, except that it deals with the North-West Rebellion. In that he says:
" 4 . That I signed duplicate blank pay-sheet (2) in two places after aforesaid promotion, and that I now believe that through the pay-sheets being blank that I had been unwittingly induced to sign for a veterinary surgeon's pay."
I have also obtained the pay-sheets for the whole time the corps servel in the North-West, on which occasion, I regret to say, I had not the honour of being present. These pay-sheets show conclusively that no pay was drawn for a veterinary surgeon, the only pay drawn being for the troop, officers, and the staff, which consisted of the colonel in command, the adjutant, the surgeon and quartermaster. There is no veterinary surgeon's pay drawn for time during the whole time the troop was in the North-West. That, I think, conclusively settles affilavit No. 2. Hon. gentlemen can look at these documents and see the particulars for
themselves. The next attidarit is one signed hy James slater, the man who went about seeking to procure evilence against us. He says:

- I, James Slater, of the city of Toronto, in the Cuunty of York, do solemnly decliare that on and between Saturday, the 2ith day of September, 1891, and Saturday, the 3rd October, 1891, that to my knowledge the Government of the Dominion of Canatia have been defrauded of certain moneys through the false muster of one R. M. Melville and one John Hardy, in the Governor General's Body Guard, Camadian Militia. satid G.Ir. B. G. being under the ermmanl of and mustered bs one George Taylor Denison, a Lieutenant-Colonel. Cumdian militia, and said two men, R. M, Melville and John Hardy, being residents of the city of Toronto.'
I may sty in reply that both these men put in the whole of their drill, and receired their pay, aml 1 hohl in my hand the receipts for the pay they received. I think that fact disposes of that atfidavit. The next is one by a man name Win. Fenwick, who states ats follows:
" I. William Fenwick, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, porter, do solemnly declare that:
" 1 , I served three years in the Governur General's Body Guard under the command of Lieut.-Col. George Tayior Denison.

2. About the year 18sin, Lient.-Col. Fred. C. Denison, Governor General's Body (Guard. deducted a sum of money, I think it was sis, from iny cam!, pay of that year, telling me it was for a deficit in connection with a ball given by the Governor Gienemals Body Guard for the benefit of the proposed monument of the men who fell during the North West rebellion, as the proceeds were to yn to said monument after expenses were paid in comnecfion with said ball.
1 may saty, in reply that atfidawit, that it is of rery little consequence whether it was true or mot. If it was true, the action complained of would be done with the consent of the man himself, who male the affidarit. But it so happens that it was not true. I have the different aceoment books where the items are chargel against the men, if any are entered up. I find in 1888 , the year he speaks of, there was no such stoppage against Fenwick: there were the usual stopparges for mess, forage, and so om, but no stoppage for a ball. I have also examined the looks for 1887 and 1889 , as there might have been a mistake of a year. I find no such stoppare for a ball charged against the men in 1889 . The acconnts are signed liy Fenwick. Hon. members of the House are quite welcome to look at these books and siatisfy themselves in regiad to this matter. Even supposing the charge were true, I would not objeet to it in the slightest degree : hut it so happens that there is no truth in that statement. The next affidavit is one of B. Marshman, who swears-I need not trouble the House liy reanling the whole of it-ats follows:-
"I was employed by Lieut.-Col. Fred C. Denison, Governor General's Body Guard, and Capt. Clarence Denison, (i.f.B.G., as a groom during the annual camp of the said G.i.B.B.G., under command of Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison. During said unnual camp I was ordered by said Cinit. Clarence Devison to sign two papers, which I have since been informed were two blank pay-sheets, and I was also ordered to answer my name on a parade, which I have since been informed was muster parade for pay.," 1 may mention that the strength of a troop in the Body Guard is 42 men. We are allowed pay for i.: horses and 42 men. This arrangement is made as it would be a useless expenditure to the country to keep a horse for every man, as a certain number of men are reguired for gaard, cook, ofticers' servants, aml so on. This practice has been carried out in order to effect a saring of public money. In regard to uniforms, we have to be as economical
as possible. and members of the House will understand that the rough usage which a cavalry man gives his uniform in grooming his horse is more severe than that given the thiform by an infantry man, who performs no such work. But the miform is to last for five years. On this accomnt when a man has put in three years service and leaves we sometimes give his pair of trousers for oreatls to a servant or conk, and thit is all the miform they get, and ats a matter of fact they suarcely need any uniform at all. This B. Marshman says he did not enlist, that he did not sign the service roll. I sent for the service moll, which I now have in my hand, and I find that Benjamin Marshman signed the roll on $\because-\mathrm{th}$ dune 1857. The hom. member for Brant (Mr. Siomerville) satid the other night it would he a very funny thing if all these men were dranken loafers. I do not refer to the aftidavits of Roche and Bryan hecanse they do not atfect the result one way or the other. but it so happens that Bryan and Marshman who mate atfilavits are men who have hoth heen up hefore the Police (ourt in Toronto: Bryan on two oce:sions for crunkemess and Mashman once. so that they are hardly what you cond call the leest type of witnesses you coull procure for thispupose. The atfinavit of Matthew Bryan refers entirely w the North-West and I reget that (ool. Dunn who commanded that tronp is now in Manitoha, so that I hal no time or opportmity to commmicate with him as to the charge manle here. I fiml on tuming up the pay-sheet, which I have before me. that Matthew Bryan went up there as a dismominted man, and that at Wimipeg a horse was purchased, as they had only $3 t$ out of the $3 . \mathrm{i}$ in the troop which must have been assigned to Bryan hecause he rorle in the North- West, and I remember hearing that he was thrown from his horse, He almits himself that he inal a horse, forle says, "nor did I ride said horse shown against my name matil my return to Toronto." This shows that he did viste that horse. I have, howerer, nothing further to sily with regard to that as I could not commanicate with (ol. Dum on the subject, and cam only speak from the pay-rolls which are before me. Now. Mr. Speaker. as to the attillavit of Gen. MeImerny, I may remark that it confines itself to it statement that Magistrate Baxter did not do his duty. That of course is none of my business, and I have mo lesire or intention of entering into that question. If Mr. Slater, or the member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) choose to report Mr. Banter they we perfectly at liberty to do so. The next two affidavits are signed lig Harry .I. (.. Bryne amd Ehlward Roche. I shall not trouble the Honse to read them, but they are merely to the effect that vater went to the store-room and offered to deliver up the arms. I donbt that statement, but whether it is true or not it makes no difference, for the reason that it was Slateres business to loring me the arms, and I had demanded them from him on several occasions. I may refer hack a monent to state that during the drill that year he was perfectly useless, he came there after a prolonged spree, and the doctor said he was rerging on D.T's, so that he was no use to us. I told him after the drill was over to send in his arms, and I took the further precaution of sending a non-commissioned otficer to him with an order to return the arms to store. He vefused the non-commissioned ofticer to do so, and
being in no particular hurry about them I wrote to him, and I wrote to him again, and threatened him then that if he did not bring in his arms I would have to prosecute him. I did it for this reason. After the 1 th September in that year his three years were up, and he still held the arms. I had either to allow this man to defy me anll keep his arms, or to go before a magistrate and force him to return them. I can assure you that I was not long in making up my mind which course to pursue. The only other statement I have to make with reference to this, is in answer to his assertion that lie did not get a certificate of discharge mutil a comparatively recent date. The canse of that was this: When I motified him to return his ams I had the discharge prepared and signed and waiting for him to come and call for it, and hand in his arms. He never called for it and it lay there for months aml months, but that was his own fault. It is his hasiness under the rules and regulations to call for the discharge. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there is a single other point furt her that I can touch upon which has not alreaty heen answered. If any hom. gentleman wishes to make further ellumiries or tor ask for further ex. phamations 1 shall he omly toonghl to give them. hat while I do this, I must syy again what I said the other night, that it was a most improper proceeding, and a most unparliamentary procecoling for any person sitting in this Honse as a member of Pailiament to take the course alopted by the hom. member for North Brant (Mr. Sonerville) the other night. He should surely, when he is attacking the homour of a member of this Howse, have taken a little trouble to satisfy himself of the truth or falsity of these charges. They were all in the department and le could have seen them: the department looked over them and said there was nothing in them. and if he had chosen he conld have formed that out. But instead of doing that he comes to the House with these trumped up atfilatits and the House can see what use he mate of them the other night. The power of some to imagine evil in others is greater than in other persoms. and I think that every hon. member in this House will say that the course alopted by the hom. memher for Brant (Mr. Somerville) was a most unparliamentary one. and one that would not commend itself to any other member of this Honse. I may say that in the city of Toront, where I come from these charges would have no weight, because nobonly would helieve them there: but on accome of their appearing in the press and on account of them going forth through the comutry in the manner in which they have done, they might gain credence in some quarters, and it is therefore necessary for me to deny them. Before I sit down, Mr. speaker. I must thank the hon. the leader of the Opposition for the kind mamer in whichhe received my statement the other night and accepted my worl. I am sure it is only what I might expect from his character and from the gentlenanly instincts that I know he possesses. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that there is anything else I can add to what I have already sail on this matter.

Mr. COATSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I can harrlly allow this oceasion to pass without saying some words in regard to the unwarrantable attack that has been made upon wy hon. friend and colleague the member for West Toronto (Mr.

Denison). Those of us who have known the hon. gentleman for very many years are surprised indeed that such an attack shond have leen made upon him, because we know that his honour has always been mimpeachable and that his integrity has never been assailed. There are circumstances comnected with this matter which, when they are male known, place the member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) in a very unpleasant light before the public generally. This list of documents upon which the charge was based is no new thing at all, because I suppose there is hardly a member of this House who did not receive that bill of charges last sessim. There are very few hom. gentlemen here who have not heard of this crank who has been making the charges, and I feel sure that the hon. member for Sorth Brant (Mr. Somerville) who read the papers the other night, had these papers in his hamds last year, amd therefore that he has had abmolance of time for the purpose of investigating them. I feel ansured also that if he haul taken the slightest pains to make an invertigation himself. if he had put himself ahout in the very least degree to ascertain whether the charges were trae, he would have leathed that they were false as my hom. friem has proved them to he tomight. It appears to me, sir, that not only did the hom. gentleman who made the charges, owe something to the chanacter and the standing and the reputation of the hom. gentlemanagainst whom he mate those charges, but he owed something to his own character. It appears to me that he owed something to the dignity that , ought to be felt by every menber of this Honse : and I must say that I feel somery for any man who could so far forget his position ats a member of this House, and therefore forget his prestion as a gentleman- becanse I think every member of this House mght to he a gentleman - that he should so far forget all the finer feelings which one man moht to have towards another, as to ling on these papers- not the original papers. hat only copies of them - such charges as he brought against the hon. member for West Toronto. I would go further. Now that the matter has been so thoroughly explaned, I think that the hon. memher for North Brant owes it mot merely to the hom. member for West Torontr, but to this House and to the comitry, to apologize for the statements he has made and the course he has pursued: and I trust that the hom. gentleman, who has had guite sutficient time for reflection since he brought these charges, will see fit to retract them to-night as pullicly as he made them, and to apologize to the hom. member for West Toronts for having made: them.

Mr. somervilite. I desire to say a few worls with regard to this matter, and to bring to the recollection of the members of the House the occasion when these attidarits were read. It was when the House was in Committee of Supply on certain votes reruired for the militia, amounting to something over $\$ 1,2 i 0,000$. During that discussion I saw fit to make use of certain affilavits, which had been placed in my hands, as I stated, by a reputable law firm in the city of Toronto.

## siome hon. MEMBERS. Name.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I will give the name o the firm. It is Dewart \& Irving.

Mr. COATSWORTH. They are only copies of the affidarits.
Mr. somprvilles. If the hon, gentlemen will just keep cool, I shall get aloug faster than if they interrupt me. The gentleman informed me in the letter which enclosel the affilavits that he had the original declarations made liefore magistrates in his possession, and that they wonld he placed in my hands whenever 1 required them. So that, so far as I was concerned. I was acting in good faith that the original documents were in the possession of those legal gentlemen in the city of Toronto. and that they could be had at any moment; and they are there still. When the matter came up for discussion I satw fit to hring that first set of declarations before the committee, to show, as I helieve they dill show, that the expenditure on the militia force was not just all that it should bee. After referring briety in the commencement of my remarks to the extratagance of the expenditure on the militia system, I went on to point out some particular instances. Now, 1 consider that it is the duty of every man who seeks to guarl the interests of the public and to look after the expenditures of the comitry, to use all possible means to get at the truth of those expenditures and to see that they are justly and properly made. I had in my possession those atfilarits setting forth certain facts, and I helieved those atfidavits to be true. I believed that I had a right to show to that committee that this expenditure was not legitimate : and certainly it must be apparent to every man in this House that having in my possession those athidarits, 1 had a right to suppose that I had proof of what I stated with regard to thase charges. Now, to make sure of this matter 1 referred to some of the pablic dowments, and in looking over the report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending the 31st December, 185\%. I foum that in Military District No. 2 , Licut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Deputy Aljutiantdeneral, the actual strength present at inspection of the (iovernor (ieneral's Body Guerth was 10 ofticers and if men, and that the inspection took place on the Bn of July. Then I turned to the Auditor (ienemals: Report for the year ending the Bnth of June, 1 sis , which includer the time when this inspection took place, and I formd ly that report that the dovernor General's Borly Ginard was composed of 86 othicers and men. Then 1 turned to the Militia Report again and found the officers composing the diovernor Cienerals Boly Ginard numbered 11, and I foum that the veterinary surgeon was not appointed until the e3rd of December, 1887, so that it was impossible for Framk Alexander Campbell, the veterinary surgeon whose name appears in this report. to iee present at that inspection: and the information contained in the letter which I receivel from Toronto, was to the effect that (ieorge T. Denison was in England at the time of that inspection. If that is not correct, I shonld like my hon. friend-
Mr. DENINON. Certainly it is correct.
Mr. somerville. Well, I also fomd-this was ::fter the dehate the other night-that the hon. member for West Toronto made this statement:
"The man Black imagines that he signed two pay-sheets. What he signed was a pas-sheet and a muster-roll, which are two different things. and, ingtead of drawing pay as a yeterinary surgeon, he drew the pay of a farrier sergeant. If the hom. gentleman had gone to the department he
would have found that instead of my having charged for the pay of ten men 1 only charged for the pay of nine men, and that only nine men drew paty."

## Mr. DENISON. That means nine othicers.

Mr. somerville. Well, I have shown to the House that ten officers drew pay, by the Report of the Militia Department and by the Auditor (ieneral's Report for that year, and I think I had reason to base some dependence on the affidavit made by Mr. Black. If we are not to depend on the reports which are sent down by the different departments to Parliament--
Mr. BOWELLL. Will the hon. gentleman let me ask him a question: Does the Militia Report state that any mumber of men were paid: loes it not simply refer to the number on the muster roll?
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It is just as I said.
Mr. BoW ELL. I am speaking of the Militia Report.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It reals: Actual strengeth present at inspection, io afficers and it men : and then we find that, acoorling to the fuditor deneral's Report sti men were pail, which is exactly the mumber mentioned present at the inspection. There are omly 11 otficers in the corps, and there could only have been nine at that time drawing pay. As I said before, the veterinary surgeon was not an. pointed, and learing ont the chicif ottieer who was in Bugland. there were only nine other officers, yet the Nilitia Report shows that ten were paid. I think under those circumstances, I had geod gromed for supprsing and helieving that there was some serions. fault to be foum with this payment of money made
 Aul, what further contirmed my suspicions was a reference to the Anditor (ienemal's Report of this year. One of the hon. gentlemen who criticised my remarks the other night semed to think it was an mpardonable sin to criticise any one in the House commected with the militia, and that it was a more enormons sin still to criticise any one out of the House comected with the militia. I find, hy referring to the Auditor denerals Report of this year, that a state of atfairs exists with regard to the management of the militia of this country which, no donbt, in some respects, influenced the 1 ieneral, whose report was referred to the other night, in making some of the statements he did, unless his report was written lefore: but, at all events, this is not creditable to the militia force, and it induced me to think that if all the irregularities set forth in this report did oecur, it is guite possible and probable that the statements of this man Black with regard to the money paid to the Governor Gieneral's Borly Guard of Toronto, were correct. 1 will not detain the Honse with reading the names of all the officers who are mentioned in the Auditor (ieneral's report as drawing more pay than was due them and ocapying higher positions than they were entitled to occupy. The following appears in the Auditor fieneral's Report:-

## " Audit Office. Ottafa, 15th June, 1891.

" $\mathrm{SI}_{\text {IR }}$-I wish to call your attention to the following overpayments and other irregularities in your annual drill vouchers for the 6 months ending the 31st of December, 1890."

Then follow two or three pages of names, numbering over 90 officers, all the way up to majors and colonels, who drew money, amourting from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 27$
each, which they were not entitled to drats, and which they illegrally drew, and which the Militia bepartment illegally paid, and which illegal payments were diseovered ly the Auditor General. It is fortunate for the people of canala, in more ways than one, that they have an Aulitor ieneral. Now, these ! 0 men. I believe all otficers, drew sums of money from $s 3 u$, to $50-2$ ach illegally, and the Militia Department paid them. I hope that, muler the management of the present Minister, a ditferent state of atfiairs will be brought aloont. Let me read the reply sent to the Anditor deneral, hy Mr. Wanet, the beputy Minister. to show what he salys with regard to these oner-payments:

## " Dept. "e. Militia and Dfferce. <br> - Otralia, ? th September, 1891.

"Sir.-Adrerting to your letter of 15th June last, ealling ittention to wer-payments and other irreqularities in the anmal drill rouchers for six monthe ended 31 st December, 1s91, I have the homour to inform you that the respective cases have been duly investigated, and that all the officers implicated in sueh irregularities have now been called upron to refund, by deposit receipt to the credit of the Receiver feneral. the amounts which they have been improperly pail. The Minister of Militia and Defence has likewise ordered that stoppages of pay. (1) the amounts overcharged, be male in all cases of officers serving in present or future camps or at annamilith or on other service, where it is shown that the refund has not taken alace.
Now. that is a departmental document. That ought to have sime weight with this Honse in forcing them to the conchasion that I was justified in helieving the statements which were declared by this legal firm in Torento to have been swom to hefore certain magistrates in the city of Toronto. I tho wot think, therefore, that I require to make any apology for having discussed that ghestion as 1 ibid. I think we are here, as I said hefore to discuss the estinates and discover any frauds that may have heen committed upon the foovermment of this conntry, and I was simply discharging my duty, and am not prepared to saty that I 'lid any wrong in discussing this inatter. The hom member for East Toronto hat the hardibood-and it is not the tirst time he has macte remarks about me which were not justifiable not only in this House hut in the Public Accounts (committee last year-... he had the hardihom to say that he helieved I had receiverl these atfilavits last session. Why did he believe that? I tell the hom. gentleman that I nerer sal w these athilavits until they were sent to me this session.
Mr. COATsWORTH. They were all over the House lant Nession.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. The hom. gentleman says they were circulated here last year. Let me call his attention to this fact, that the whole of the attidavits or declarations, whatever you like to call them, which were first presented by me to the Honse were sworn to, one on the IJth January, 18912 , another on the 5 th January, 1892, another on the 8th January, 1892, another on the 30th October, 1891, another on the 8th December, 1891, another on the esth December, 1891.
Mr. COATSWORTH. They were just resworn to make you fresh.
Mr. somerville. Now, I think that the hon. gentleman ought to do me justice and apologize for making this statement, because he had every opportunity to verify it and see what dates were on these declarations, and he stamls up before this

Honse and aceuses me of having documents in my possession last session which never han existence in the comintry at all then, but are all of recent date. Anul I may say further that I had no intention whaterer of reading the other declarations which I did real, and would not have read them had it not leen for the statement male by the member for West Tomonto. He has himself to blane for my hringing up those other declarations, which may possiliby have heen in the possession of the hon. member for East Toronto last session, but which I never satw matil they were sent to me. The hom. member for West Toronto declared that this man Slater was a drunken old soldier, and that he was omly a drmaken loafer. Now, the loast of Britoms has always heen that equal justice amd fair-play should he meted out to rich and peor alike: ami, Mr. Speaker, the sense I have of British justice and fair-play: compelled me to rise and give to this Homse this man slater's statement of the case. I had no intention of presenting that statement at all, because it was first in the list of athilavits: and I turned them over and went on to thase of recent date which lowe strictly and solely upon the expentiture of public money: But since this man slater was charged with this oftence. knowing that he wats an old British soldier. Knowing that he han fought in the British army in lutia, kuowing that he ought to be respected instead of having his character hlackened in such terms as those used ly the hon. member for West Tormto, I dinl him the justice of reading his statement. Furthermore, I have information from members of this Honse and residents of Toronto, who declare that lames slater is a very respectable man, and, that being the case, could you, Mr. Speaker, or any other member of this Honse, expect me to sit silent when I had this man's own defence in my prissession and not present it to, the Honse? I was impelled to do this in justice to that man. I will not now detain the Honse with a recital of his grierances. I have a record of the Toronto police court, setting forth his grievances and showing that he thinks he has been very wrongfully and vers harshly treated in this matter. He silys so in his own athilarit, and it is true that he used very strong languave in that attidacit. I had not read it through before I read it to the Honse, and, had I known that some words were contained in that atfidacit at the time, I do not think I would have real that atfiliavit here, but I think that this man Slater was harshly treated and that I could not be haned for trying to chan pion his canse here, that is. presenting his case to this Honse from his point of view. I do not think there is anything mumanly for it man to stand up in this Honse and declare that he finds he has a reason to regret having made use of statements which he ought not to have marle. I say that, if I had known that these words, where he states that he had been convicted on false and perjured evidence were in that affilavit, I would not have read it. I think I did wrong in reading that statement, and I as freely and cheerfully retract that as I can pos. silhy do in this House. I had no desire, as I said before, to injure any man, any member of this House or any one outsile in this matter. I was seeking to do my duty, and I think I was doing my daty in endearouring to show that the public fuinds had not heen properly expended. I helieve

I had reason to do that and that was the course I took, aud that is all I have to say in regard to it.
Sir JOHS THOMPson. I have just a word or two to say, not to continte the discussion in the manner in which it has proceeded se, far, but to call the attention of the hon. gentleman to a feature of the diecussion the other night of which I think he has lost sight. The hom. gentleman has explaned the circumstances as to how he came to real these papers to the Honse in committee. He was pursuing, he thinks, his duty in making enquiries into certain irregularities in the pullic expenditure, and he has said that, if he had known that the atfilavit which he real contained the statements " perjured evilence "aml " false accusations," he would mot have read that ietfindavit. The House, however, has further to consider that the hon. gentlenam, in point of fact, made, although not upon his own responsibility, two distinct charges against the hom. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denisom). In the atfidavits which he read to the Honse the other day there were two very dis. tinct charges made. irrespective of the words which he wishes the House to consider withirawn. In the first place the acensation made against the hom. member fer West Toronto was that he hand falsely certitied to a paty-sheet for the purpense of flatwing the money irregulaty from the treasury, and that he did that as an officer of the militia. The secoml charge was that the hom. member for West Toronto procured the conviction of this man improperly for the purpose of suppressing a charge against himself. I submit to the giond sense of that hon. member himself, as well as to the opinion of the House, whether it is right that charges of that kind shombl be made in this House and, after the explanations which have beem made by the accused member, shomh not be withdrawn. I think the least we should expect from the hom. member for Sorth Brant (Mr. Somerville) is that, in addition to, what he has said as to these two words in the atfilavit, those two explicit charges should be withdrawn, after the statement which hats been made by the hon. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denisom) and the proofs he has produced. If the hom. member does not take that conarse in regard to those charges or does not propose to sulstantiate them, I shall feel it my luty to place before the House a resolution on the sulject.

Mr. LAURIER. I am sure the Honse will the convinced from what fell from the lips of my hom. friend (Mr. Somerville) that he has every intention of doing what is fair as between himself and the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Denison). Perhaps I aim to some extent responsille in this matter myself. In the month of January last I received a letter from this man slater stating that he had been very badly used by the member for Toronto, who, I believe, had been his colonel, that he hat been prosecuted and convicted on false testimony, and further that false certificates had been given in the regiment, and he wanted to place these matters in my hands in order to oltain justice. I answered at once to Mr. Slater that I would be very slow to believe anything wrong on the part of the hon. member for W'est Toronto (Mr. Denison). I have not had very much acquaintance with the hom. gentleman, I have only kuown him as a colleague in this House, but I would not believe that he had misappropriated public moneys or anything of that
kiml. At the same time, the hom gentlemanis human, he deals with soldiers, and as this man complained that he was bally treaten, without believing that it was true, without knowing whether it was true or not, I stated in my answer to him that I would le slow to helieve anything against the member for Toronto, hut I said Parliament was opened to him as to any one else, and, if he had a real complaint to make, I would take charge of it. The matter remainel in that shape until I revereal a letter from my friend Mr. Dewart, a young lawyer of Toronto, and with it I received a batch of papers which I placed in the hands of my limn. friend from Brant (Nr. Somerville). I never knew what wats in then untii 1 heard them real in this Homse. The hom. member for Toronto was altogether wrong in chinking that the hom. member for Brant had these papers in hie pmsession last sessim.

Mr. COATSWORTH. The man saw me shortly after my election and slowed me papers, list year, similar to those which were read this session, and I understood that a similar hateh of papers was sent to all the members of the Honse. The member for Lemonx (Mr. Wismen) tells me Mr. Trow had then last year. I certainly understom that every member on both sintes of the Homse was in possession of them list year. I feel sure they have heen simply reswom wime them fresh.
Mr. LAURIFR. Ay hom. friend says that he read these attidavits hastily. He explained the other day, and he explains again to-lay, that he hall no intention of comreying the impression to the Honse that the hom. member for Toront, should le guilty of such a low offence as to apporpriate pulific moneys. He stated that the other day, and he reiterates, his statement to-day. All I umberstond himi to mean the other day was that there had been irregularities in the Militia Department, and also in the regiment in which the hon. gentleman belongs. Irregularities may happen everywhere, bat surely that does not at all imply that the hon. member for Toronto is guilty of an offence. My hom. friend does not at all sisy that he intembed to charge anything of the kind against the member for Toronto. Sow, in face of the repurliation which he has made of all intention of saying anything against the honour of the member for Tormento, it seems to me that his explanation has gone as far as the Honse is entitled to exact. I hope that after such a frimk explanation on the part of my hom. friem, the matter will he allowed to rest where it is.

Mr. LIsTER. I have lowked weer the Inawaid and I fail to find any such charge as the Minister of Justice mentions.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. In the deelaration.
Mr. LISTER. There are mo charges made in the Hansaiol by the hon. member for Brant against the member for West Toronto.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is the worst way in which to make charges in the Honse.

Mr. COCKBURN. I regret exceedingly that the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) has not considered it his duty, after the explanations that have been made, to offer an unqualified apology to this House and to my brother member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) for the language which he used and the charges which he made. I am emboldened to think that he will yet do so,
from the language that was used in this Honse alout eight and forty hours ago hy the hon. member who has the honour of learling Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. He then toll us:
"There is an unwritten law of Parliament which exvects every member of this House to act as a gentleman; and the conmon sense of the country will expect that if any inember should be guilty of making such a foul charge against another without having strong reasoms for making it, and good evidence to support it, he will not be fit to associate with gentlemen, and he ought to be expelled from the Honse.
These are the work, and they are memorable words, of the lader of the (Opposition, and they do crealit to his heart and credit to those gentlemanly instincts with which he has always combucted the Opposition in this House:. I trust that his follower from North Brant, however hamble he may be, however impervions he may be to such influences-

## Some hon. MEVBERS. Oriter.

Mr. (OCKBLRN. I am in order: Nir. I say 1 trust that this gentleman will try, ats far as in him lies, to imhibe some of that spirit which hats heen inculated here only eight and forty hours ago by the hom. gentleman whom he now professes to obey as his leater. Sir, since the debate opened the other evening, I have hat ath opportmity of paying at rumning visit to Toronte, and I can assure you that the chareses made lis the hom. member for North Brant are there regardeal with both ridicule and ahborence. There is no family in Toronto, no family in the whole of Ontario, that stands higher in public esteem than the family of the Denisons. For seventy years they have stood in the front as the defemlers of their comutry, and in every clime, in ('amada, in Britain, in India, everywhere they have heen realy to sheal theib hood and to give their means for the defence of the comatry. They are sprong from a deod, somod stock, they are sprung from the old $\mathbb{E}$. E. Loyalists, and they have never done anything, directly or iminectly, to my knowlealge, of to the knowledge of any one, excepit the hom. member for North Brant, which would hefoul the escutcheon which they have horne so bravely hefore them. Nis, he has tried to explain to us the irregulatity which he alleges to have occarrel with reference to the pay-list. I hold in my hamd the pay-list itself which explains the matter most clearly. I find there the ofticers mentioned as having received pay. with their signatures attached. Hereare the names of the ofticers:
$\because$ Fred. C. Denisom. Captainand Bt. Lt.-Coi.
"/ F. A. Fleming, Lieutenant.
© F. 13. Browning, 2nd licutenant.
"Orlando Dunn, Captain und Bt. Major.

- Win. Hamilton Merritt, Lieutenant.
" Casimir Dixon, Ind Lieutenant.
$\because$ I. I. M. Grasett, Surgeon.
"C. A. Denison, Captain and Adjutant.
"John Sloan, quartermaster."
These are the nine ofticers who are mentioned as having receiverl pay is forming part of the (iovernor fieneral's Boty (iuard. Sir, if hon. members are to be allowed with impunity to make such charges, such lase charges, as have been marle by the hon. member for North Brant, there will be a sensible lowering of the dignity of this House. We shall find that outside, by our own constituents, the value that we are inclined to place upon ourselves, will be that which will be placen on us by them. Sir, if the dignity of this Honse is to le lowered, if membersare to be allowed tofling broad-
cast unfoumed accusations of this kiml, the result will be that in a few short years we shall finl the tone of this House sensibly lowered. So far, since Confederation, we have striven to maintain it as a House in which gentlemen may fitly associate together. But if charges of this kind are to be bandied about, if an hon. gentleman who has served this country in the east, who has served it on the Nile, who has served it everywhere, and has always been ready, with every member of his family, to serve his country- if such a gentleman is to he treated in this way, what are we to expect will be the future of this comitry: What sacritices can we expect will he made for this country by ome militia men and officers: I trust, therefore, that this gentleman for No:th Brant will duly consider the statement marle by his hom. Learler, and will consider that if he desires to remain at worthy member of this Honse, to lee comsiblereal ly them as fit to associate with rentlemen, to be considered as a person who ought not tole expelled from this Honse, he will rise in his place and tender that ample apolong which one gentleman is supposed to be rearly to tember to another. as som as he has learned that the evitence on which he has malle his charge is totally mafomited, as the cvilence has heen on which he male this charre.

Mr. ('ANEJ. Althongh in motern diass the hon. member for Centre Tomonto (Mr. (ockliara) is a boy with the hoys, althongh he sometimes plays ericket out on the green in fromt of these angust editices, the instincts of the shoommaster survive in him still. It seems to he utterly impossible for him to let slipany opportmity of giving a lecture to someborly. An hon. member hehimi me suggests the wond "scolding." I do not know hut the word molding would be more proper moder present aircumstances. He hat jumperl into the middle of a debate with which he had nothing to do: he hats tried to jump upon an hon. member who has been attacked for looing what he thonght was his duty, and has lectured him, or, ats my hom. friend has siggesten, scolded him. I lo not know what some parts of his remarks had to do with the guestion, but there is one portion of then to which Immst refer. He referred to the family of which the hon. member for West Torongo (Dir. Denison) is a member, to their long existence in Toronto, to their origin, and to the distinction which they have always meriterl in that city. Now, Nir, I ilo mot think we need to be told these things. I think the family of the Denisons are sufficiently well known to the people of Ontario not to need a certiticate eren from the late head master of Upper Camala College. I think they are quite as able to stamal on their own reputation as on his certificate. As for the point at issue, leaving aside this chaff, I think the matter has been taken too serionsly by lonth sides of the House. Since I am as ohd a parliamentarian as any hom. member present, with two or three exceptions. I may be permittel to exprese the opinion that it is impossible to draw rules so strictly as to prohilit members from reading affidavits in the House and asking explanations thereon, simply because they may caist reflections on some member of the House. It woull be utterly destroying our liberties and privileges to draw the rules so strictly. It is altogether unfair and untrue to represent the member who reads the affidavits as having mate the charges himself. He says,
for example: I have here an attidavit from a man who is represented to me as respectable and he swears so and so, leaving himself open to the charge of perjury if his statement is incorrect. The member states that he wishes the department in question, such, for instance, as the Militia lepartment, to enjuile into the matter, or he may suggest that the enguiry he made by the House or in some other manner. I do not think these present charges are exactly a proper subject for enguiry hy a parliamentary committee, bat I did not hear all the explanations of the hon. memher for Toronto (Mr. Denison). In my opinion, an anuiry should te made by a poper military court in order to settle the matter once and for ever. I fo not wish to be mulerstoon, as the hon. member knows, as attaching the slightest weight to the atfidetit of slater-I do not know the other men. The hom. memher is also aware that I made no attack against his persomal character, but after so much talk has heen indulged in, the hest way to settle the matter would he to have an rempury which would settle the matter leyom all louht, equecially as it has gone broadeast throughout the conntry. Now, after wasting so much time on the subject, we should acept the retraction made hy the hon. member for Xorth Brant (Mr. Nomer(ille).

An hom. MEMDER. No.
Mr. CASEY: Yes. Iam affaid the hom. member was not attembing to what the hom. member for North Bramt saill. We have already wasted sufticient time on this matter, and I hope this is the last we shall hear of it.

Mr. BOWELL. I do not intem to prolong the delate further than to say that the fullest investigation was male into these charges which have heen referred to in this debate. ind also in the debate which twok place the other liay. After the disctissiom in the House, on proceeding to my oftice yesterday morning I sent for the (ieneral and asked him if these charges were ever investigated. His reply only confirmed the statement made by me predecessor during the disenssion, that they had been fully investigated, that he had taken up the charges strictim, that he had gone fully into them, and there was not one word of truth in any of them. so far as they related either to Lient. (col. George lenison or to the hon. member for West Toronto in this House. I asked him if I was at liberty to make that statement in the House, as no doult the matter would be again referred to, and he said I was. I have made this statement in the hearing of hon. members of the House, in order that we may not again hear the desire expressed that a further investigation should be made. That has heen repeated over and over again. Had there been no investigation, I feel no hesitation in saying that I would have ordered an investigation to he held at once, in orler to relieve the chatracter, if such were necessary, of the hon. member for West Toronto, and brother, whose name has been referred to so often, of any imputation, as I could not helieve it possible that those gentlemen could le guilty of that with which they were charged in what purports to he attidarits. I regret to say that I cannot agree with the hon. memher who hat just spoken (Mr. Casey) or with the lealer of the Opposition, when he says that the hom. member for North Brant (Mr. Nomerville) had
made that retraction which I think under the circumstances should have been made. He did, however, make one statement which any one who knows anything of the volunteer force or has had any connection with them, either past or present, is familiar with, the fact that irregularities may occur, arising principally from a want of knowledge of the regulations and orders which govern the force. The remarks which were made by the hon. member for North Bram (Mr. Somerville) in regard to the overdrawing of pay by a number of ofticers would leare the impression on the minds of those who heard him, and those who may real his remarks, that there had been an attempt to swindle, if I may use a common expression, lecause it "ats mothing nore or less if it were dome intentionally. It wats something new to me. but when I lowkel at the Auiitor dienerals Report - and 1 may as well emfess I had not real it before 1 ambld well molerstand how these inregularities ocemred. There are many cases in which a battalion when it turns ont for amnal drill is not complete - 1 have in my eye the lith Battalion of Belleville. In it are a number of young men who would no more think of taking the $\$ 3.51$ improperly than the hon. gentleman would think of putting his hamd in his neighlamesperket. I find one acted as captain during the time the hattalion was at camp and had command: his rank in the volunteer force was only that of tirst lientenant, and under the regnlations he was only entitled to a first lientenamt's pay. but as he haid performed the duties of eaptain he no doult thonght it perfectly proper to claim captain's pay. I ann informed that in some cases the pay was drawn with the comsent of the deputy aljutant general of the particular district, under the impression that. having acted in a higher capacity, the officers were entitled to the pay of that rank of the prsition in which they acted. When the Auditor deneral examined the recordtake the case of the gentleman to whom I have referved who only hell the rank of tirst lientenime hat lrew the pay of captain-he drew the attention of the deparment, and on this gentleman being informed that he had received pay to which he was not entitled, he paid lack the amoment. That is the character of all these over-payments that have been made so far as I have been able to investigate them, which has been only during the past few months. 1 make this state. ment in justice to the young gentleman I referred to, and whomi I know very well in my own city, :and I believe the same is applicalle to most of the other wases. It is in this way that irregularities would very naturally oceur, from the fact that the men had not studied the orders and regulations governing the force. I sincerely regret that the hom. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville), whom I have known for a great many years, had not thought proper, after the explanation which has leen made by the member for Toronto, in which the lealer of the Opposition must know, and the member for West Elgin must also have known, if he had heard it, he proved every statement which had reference to himself individually to be incorrect, and that he had the evidence of the pay-list before him, the original document which he obtained from the department to show that the aftidavits were not correct. io far as these documents are concerned they are, as

I pointer ont before, not atfilavits at all. There the company or the regiment as the case might be ; are some of them not signed and there is no imot attached tosome of the others; hat apart from that altogether, they make serions charges against the honour of the hom. member for West Toronto (Mr. Denison) amd for that reason after the evidence which has heen placed hefore the hon. member for Brant ( Mr . Nomerville), in justice to the member for West Tomonto (Mr. Wenison). and in justice to the Honse, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nomer. ville) should have mande an unreserved witholawal of the charges, amd I hope he will see his way tolo so yet. One thing struck me in comnertion with this matter, and it is rather simgular. It is that the member for Brant (Mr. Nomerville) said orer and wer again that he received these docmmentsatfirlavits as le called them-- from a reputable law tirm. The lealer of the Opposition says that he hamber them to the member for North Brant, and that he is the dentleman who received them. I leave that little contradiction to be settled hetween the two rentlemen.

Mr. LAURIER. There is nothing to explain in that. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Bowrifl. It wats a little inregularits.
Mr. LAURISR. It is not an irregularity. I have explained to the Honse in what mamer these papers came here: they simply passed through my hamds and I never looked at them.

Mr. MLLOCK. Not having been present at the flebate of last litiday evening, and not having read the dehate except such as appeared in the public press. I can only perhips imperfectly ahd to what hats alrealy been said. I was struck with something that appeared in the public press with regard to this matter. I saw it stated as a report of the debate in this House, that sergeant slater was a person of loose character, I forget the expression userl.

An hom. MEMBFRR. A rlanken loafer.
Mr. MULOCK. Ves, a drunken loafer l helieve. For some years sergeant slater reportenl his grievance to me. He callen upon me some years ago and marated how he had heen anvicted for refusing to retum stores, and I must say that I felt then that he hal been hardly used in that transaction. My impression from seeing him was that he was a man of honesty of purpose, not desiring to do any one wrong, but of an excitable disposition and of very fixed views. For example, I can remember one of the charges that he thought was a very heinoms one, and which, as at first explained it to me, seemed a very serious one. It was this: He told me that he was engaged to discharge some cluties and that there was a certain regulation paty attached to these duties that he was entitled to, hut that this pay had leen withheh from him. He made himself helieve that the withholding of that money had resulten most seriously in regard to his family, and I think he said that his wife hat almost died from want, by reason of his not receiring the money which he thought it was his right to obtain. Not being familiar myself with the militia law, or the practice which of course at times seems to supersede the law, I male enguiry of some militia officers, one of whom I think was my hon. friend from Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick), and he explained to me that the statutory allowance for such services went to the officer of

Mr. Bowelal.
that it was for the officer to get the services performen, making such terms as he chose, and that the person who mate the contract with a superion ofticer was only entitlen to such pay as was the result of the agrement : the statutory piay being a fuml placed at the disposal of the superior officer. That may be the law, and no donht it is. hut a person hired to dos these services might form a very inatcurate opinion as to his rights. This man slater hats no dombt drawn that conclusion. He hats suffered very consilerahly hy reason of his imprisom. ment, amil domestic affiction, whicl: he has in someWay combected with the treatment he has received. The conserguence has been. no iombt, that he has heen ower-excited, hut he certainly does impress one who has not han the opportumity of seeing him persmally with the sincerity of his cause. He hats called on me at ond times during the latst two or three years, aml in the few times that I have seen him, his appearance in no way indicated that he Was of at drunken or dissipated disposition. On the contary I have never seen a person in the service more tioly in his dress, and altogether apparently more respectahle than he. I was amazed. therefore. to time that he was describerl as heing so dissipated a chamater. If I had not had the opportmity of seeving him personally and weighing his expressiom. $\bar{I}$ Wonh have been disposed to attach a great deal of inportance to any communications that he shomble have sent me. but having the alvantage of secing him, I must sily that I feel somewhat inclined. while not guestioning his veracity or desire to tell the truth -to puestion the acouraty of his general statement. I donot know that I cinn say anything further in regarel to this matter, except so far as il have been able to discover from what my hom. friemd the Minister of Militia hats said, all these allegations have not been investigated. If 1 minderstand rightly, the atfidarits contain certain charges, anrl the Minister of Militia mentioned that the Major-(ieneral commanding has assured him that he has investigated these charges aml that they ane wholly inaccurate as regard anything chargeable against my hon. friend the member for West Toronto (Alr. Denison) or any of his family. so far as I am concerned I can well believe that without any investigation, and if any word from me were necessary as a vindicationoff the member for Wist Toronto (Mr. Denison) it certainly would be forthooming. My hom. friend the Minister almits that these documents contain other charges than those affecting the gentleman to whom I have referred.

Mr. BOWELLL. They contain a lot of charges.
Mr. MULOCK. Did Major (ienemal Herbert. saty that he had investigated these charges in all their ramifications no matter to whom they referred, and lid he report that they were absolutely without foundation as regards any person:

Mr. BOWELLL. I did not saty that.
Mr: MULOCK. Then certain charges have mot heen investigatel?

Mr. BOWELL. We are not discussing that question at all. We are not liscassing the general charges, but we are discussing the imputations cast upon a member of this House. There will be no objection in the world to give the hon. gentleman the result of the investigation. I merely
refer to the fieneral's declaration that after investigating the allegations of these atfilarits, he finds that there was nothing either directly or indirectly that combld reflect on the reputation of either of the two colonels referred to.

Mr. MCLOCK. I mulerstonl that these two ilocments were read learingupon theestimates, amd of "ourse some allegations in these documents had nio) reference to my hon. friend from West Toronto or to any of his friends. Therefore, to some extent at all events they allude to charges not yet disposed of. I understood my hon. friend from North Brant to withdraw any emborsement which he might be supposed to have given to any charges in these documents as against my hon. friend from West Torouto, and, therefore, I was at a loss to milerstand wherein he had not made that amprese. which the hom. Minister of Instice seems to think necessary. Therefore, I would like to know from the hom. Minister of lustice what more he thinks ought to be dome ly the hom. member for North Brant in order to meet the reapurements of the situation.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I thought that was well understow. I thought I dechared that the hom. member for North Brant in my opinion seemed called nom to withdraw the statements, made by him on the authority of these attidavits, in so far ats they atfiected the honour of the hon. member for West Troonto, and to accept the statement which the hom. member for West Toronto had mate in disproof of them. Bat if that form of words did mot contain that retraction, he should use the wiords of the hom. leader of the Opposition, which he was supposed to have usen, but which he hat not used at all.

Mr. MCLOCK. I do not know what took place before I came into the Chaminer, but I thought that the hom. member for North Brant had withdrawn the charges.

Nir IOHN THOMPRON. He side he regretted hating used two words which imputed perjury.

Mr. MULOCK. What other charges are comtained in the documents:
sir JOHN THOMPsON. Certifying falsely to papers for the purpose of getting money, and maliciomsly prosecuting a man in order to sereen himself from it charge.

Mr. MULOCK. There is something detinite now for the hom. member for North Brant to go upon. I must say, with regard to the prosecution in question, that it was in my judgment a mistake. It was an umecessary prosecution, I think. While it may have been considered necessary for purposes of discipline, it seems to me harsh treatment of a goow, houest citizen and soldier. Now, I would say in conclusion, that the hon. member for North Brant was only doing his duty, if he helieved in the truth of these statements, in bringing them to the attention of the House. Perhaps, if it occurred to him he might have adopted some other course, or made fuller enquiry, if he had known, as perhaps those lelonging to Toronto would have known, that Sergt. Slater may not have been as carefnl in the use of language as one ought to be. But, under the circumstances in which he received the documents, coming to him duly aceredited as they did, and in which he, somewhat inadvertently, without great consideration and pre-
meditation, brought them to the attention of the House, it appears to me that he has done all that he ought to be called upon to, do in stating as far as he can wherein these are in error. If he has not coverel the points mentioned by the hom. Minister of Justice in words, I am sure that he will be ready to do so if he feels called upon. But I suppose he is not expected to plead, as in a court of law, with minute detail. I presume it is sutficient for him to say that no wrong was inteaderl. Members of Parliament are often called upon to air grievances: and if every time they do air a grievance which afterwards turns out to be minomded, they are to be bronght lefore the Honse, intimidateri, and threatened with resolntions, what is to become of the rights of the people: The Minister of Justice threatens to do something terrible. He is going to bring a resolution before the Honse. Now, that is a species of intimidation which isunworthy of the hon gentleman. He langhs. Probahly it may be fun to him. because he hat a majority that will dopretty much what he biacs and what he wants them to do. At the same time it is not the way, I submit, to combluct parliamentary proceedings. Members of the Honse ilo not hecome personal gharamons of the correctness of the information which they receive. If it comes to them duly accereditel, endorsed as it were hy the oath of the peopple who send it, and if they have no reason to suppose that it is incorrect, 1 would like to know what their duty is. If there is any class of members in the House whose duty it is to bring grievances to the attention of Parliament, it is the members of the Opposition : and when my hom. friend from North Brant receivel those documents from the hands of my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, accompanied as they were by a communication from a reputable law tirm of the eity of Toronts, and they impressed upon his mind the existence of a wrong. he was not to hame if he thought his proper course was to do what he did; and now that the matter has been brought to his attention, and a refutation has heen matie. which 1 am sure we all accept, the remarks that have fallen from the hom. member from Siorth Brant ought, I think, to satisfy cevery reasomable person.

Mr. DAVIN. I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is greatly to he regretted that my hon. friend from North York (Mr. Mulock) has spoken in the tone he has on this sulbject. The guestion before the House is not the character of Mr. Slater, nor even the character of my hon. friend from North Brant (Mr. Somerville). The question before the House at this moment is the honour and dignity of this House. It was a serious thing, although the hon. member for North York does not seem to think so, for an hon. member of this House to read-I heard them myself-attidavits grossly lilelling a member of this House, without one word of comment to show that he did not entirely endorse them. But it is a much more serious thing, after the hon. member for West Toronto has shown to a demonstration that there was not a tittle of ground for those gross likels, for the hon. member for North Brant to rise in his place and say that he regretted using one or two words, insteal of frankly and fully withdrawing the libels that were contained in those affidavits. I regret very much that my hon. friend from North York and my hon. friend
from West Elgin spoke in the mamer they did. I think, sir, it shows that there is in the House a want of appreciation of what is due to the dignity of this assembly, and I must say this : that no man can have occupied a seat in this Honse for three or four sessions as 1 have done without having seen that there is in some hom. members a desire to libel othe! members of this Honse-a desire to make charges affecting the character of members of this House and tolet them gol lroadeast throughout the country, and in that way to lower the dignity of the House and injure its efficiency. I repeat that the question is one affecting the homourand dignity of the Honse. It is a serious one, and if the hom. member for Sorth brant does not fully withdraw the linellons statements marle in those atfidavits, the House ought not to be satistien.

Mr. somerlille. I would just say, with regarit to the hom member for Assinilomia (Mr. Davin) that when I want to adel to my dignity as a legis. lator. 1 will not wo this scheme.

## Some hom MEMBERS. Grater.

Mr. somisRTILIf. I think I am perfectly in orter.

Mr. spratker. If the hom. gentleman wishes to a ild to his retaction he can do so. hat he camme (s) further.

Mr. CHARLTON mover the aljomment of the deliate.
Mr. SoMERTILEE. I would just say the hom. member for (entre Toronto that when I want to learn dignity and lessons as a gentleman I will of to another master than to him, because I think his manner is sin pompons, it would not at all be an acquisition. Now, with regarel to this matter. I distinctly declared, all throngh the delate the other night, when these declarations or atfirmations were leing read, that I repudiated any responsibility for them.

An hom. MEMBER. Why did you real them?
An hom. MEMBER. You said you believed they were true.

Mr. sompritlile. I real them as coming from parties who, I helieverl, ought to be credited, but I have no desire to prolong this delate at all, as you may well suppose, Mr. Speaker. I would just say this: that, so far as I am concerned, I understood that I had, as far as the hon. member for West Toronto is concerned, withdrawn any charges with regard to his character. I had no intention, as I said before, of imputing anything against the character of the hong gentleman. aml I believe it is my duty to say that, as far as he is personally concerned. I am perfectly satisfied with the explamation he has made. I do not understand exactly what the hon. Minister of Justice meant with regarl to my not having withdrawn what I ought to have withdrawn, hecause I thought, when I made my former statement, that I had withdrawn these charges, so far as the hon. member for West Toronts is personally concerned. I wish to say here that I am not driven to this explanation by any of the threats made against me in this matter: I make this explamation ; if it does not satisfy the House I camot go any further.

[^56]Main motion agreed to, and House again resolved itself into Committee of supply.
(In the (ommittee.)

## Militia Clothing and Overeoats. <br> 

Mr. CASEY. I see that the deneral states in his report :
"The clothing is fairly good in quality, but the system of isue is open to great objections. It is complicated. expensive and suits nubody. I am of opinion economy and efficiency would be hetter served. were an ammail allowance in money granted the city corps to euable them to supply their own elothing, the responsibility of st rict inspection of such clothing being placed on the inspectins officers."
I would ask for some information as to what is the present system of issue. I notice that the rieneral speaks of the clothing as being omly fairly goonl. (onsidering what has been said ahout the adramtage of hating all the clothing mante in (anala. and considering it is made hy a firm. the lealing member of which is a prominent member of this Parliament in another place, we obght to expeet something letter than failly gene?.
Mr. Bownel. I am not able to answer that question as satisfactorily as I shomblike. I have not heard any complaint about the equality of the clothing for some years. There was a perionl when great complaint was male, but at the last investigation in the Public Accounts Committee, it was shown that the cloth out of which the tmice amd overcoats are tole made is a great deal hetter than that which was importel from (ireat Britain. The suggestion that the city corps shomh be given an allowance with which to purchase their own cloth. ing is not a practical one. hecallse it would desiros: miformity, as there wond be any amount of diversity in colour and cloth. The system of issue is that which hats prevailed for years. The clothing when issued is for tive years, at the expiration of which it is renewed. Hon. gentlemen who have serven in camp must admit that five years is a pretty long time to ask a volunteer to wear his coat if used in camp every year. Of conurse city. corps, which for not attend camp, do not wear out their clothing to the same extent as those volmteers who drill in camp.

Mr. CAsEY. As the hom. gentleman knows, the men in camp have simply to lie on a blanket spread on the gromul, and in wet weather that often amounts to lying in water and being soaken through, on one side at last. It would be goom economy to take some means of making the tents more comfortable anl thas save the clothing. The hon. geatleman recommems that the rural corps should have an issue of clothing every three years, and I think he is going near what ought to be. Certainly if the ruath corps have to go to camp as they din now, they will require new clothes every three years. In the case of city corps which do not go to cimp, of course the case is different.
Mr. MULOCK. Are these supplies ohtaned liy tender or how?

Mr. BOWELL. I understand that temders were asked for the supply of the cloth and the clothing and that they extend from the 1st of Jannary, 1891, for three years.
Mr. MULOCK. Who were the temlerers, and who has the contrat?

Mr. PowELL. The contract for the cloth for tunics was given to the Almonte Woollen Mill Company: that for the tunic serge was given to Doull \& riibson of Halifax : for cloth for the trousers to the Almonte Woollen Mill Company and to H. Shorey $\&$ Co. of Montreal, and also to Doull \& (iibson of Halifax ; the contract for breeches was given to O'Brien it Co., of Montreal, and the contract for chevrons to the Almonte Woollen Mills. These parties furnished the cloth and got the articles made.

Mr. PRIOR. I would call the attention of the Minister to the fact that the artillery is worthy of haring an issue of clothing much oftener than the infantry. As he knows, the artillery have to drill with hig guns and have far more heary work to do than the infautry, and, if the infantry can get along with an issue of clothing every five years, the artillery ought to have an issue at least every three years. A year or two ago the Minister of Militia promised us that he would see that an issue of fatigue clothing was made for the artillery in which they might do their repository drill. As yet, we have not seen any of that fatigue uniform, and I do not know if any has been ordered, but I call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the fact that at present, as 1 know in my own brigade, the uniforms of the artillery are almost unfit to be seen in pullic, and that is not because they have not heen taken care of, but because so much work has heen done by the men wearing them. I hope the Minister will see that we have fatigue uniforms for repository luty, so that we may preserve the ordinary miforms for public use.
Sir ADOLPHE CARON. I think possibly my hon. frienl is soing beyond the promises I made. I stated, and I still beliere, that it would be econony to have fatigue uniforms issued to the artillery, from the fact that to my mind there would be an economy if, apart from the ordinary tunic, that branch of the force had a cheap fatigue uniform served ont to them. I believe I stated to the hon. gentleman on more than one occasion that 1 was in the hands of Parliament, and that, if Parliament would extend the vote so as to enable me to get that fatigue uniform, I would be happy to serve it out to the artillery. I may say to my hon. friend who now represents the department that I think he will tinl, on looking into the different branches of that department, that as a question of economy outside of any other consideration it would pay the department to issue these fatigue uniforms instead of having the men go through their heary gun drill in the ordinary uniforms.

Mr. ALLAN. I understand the hoal. gentleman to say that these uniforms are secured ly contract. I should like to know what mode is adopted to get these contracts awarded. Are firms throughout the country asked to tender, or in what way are the contracts let?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. As the contracts were given out when I was administering that department, I may state that, upon the full reports of all the otticers of the department, it was considered that it was better in the public interest to give the contracts to firms who, for the purpose of carrying out fully, as they have done, the contracts confided to them by the Government, had gone to large expense to obtain machinery for the
purpose. When I was first called upon to take charge of the department, tenders for clothing were called for every year. I can safely say that, by consulting the official records and the blue-books. when that system oltained in Camada, the department lost severely from the fact that men tendered who had no means to carry out their contracts and tendered at lower prices than they could fultil their contracts for, and they failen in that, and the force had not only to be equipped but uniformed, so that at a moment it lecame necessary fortherlepartment atany enst toget the uniforms which the contractors han failed to provide and which we had to furnish to the force. I express this opinion from my experience of 12 years presiding over that department. 1 believe that it is in the interest of the public to award these contracts to tirms who are prepared to invest a large ammont of capital in this expensive machinery which hal to be imported from Englam. The same thing has followed in other countries where this system hias ontained.
Mt. MUlock. Oh, oh.
Sir ADOLPHE CARON. I do not know what the hon. gentlenan is langhing at. In England the namufacturers of uniforms in Pimlico make a specialty of manufacturing not only for the Eaglish hut for continental armies, just as the contractors are making a specialty in Canada under the new regime. But I wish ti, point out that the change was made upon the report of our store inspectors and of the ofticers in charge of that branch. I call say that in my experience of that department, the officers who adrised the Government to adopt that system, are officers in whom we can place implicit confidence, from their great experience and from the manner in which they have conducter the branches to which they lelong. I would still advise that the contracts for five years should be given, subject, of course, to the right of a new Pariament to sanction them.

Mr. Allean. I an afraid the Minister has misunderstoorl my question. I asked what system was adopted in the purchase of this clothing: The hon. gentleman has given an explanation which I think is rather hazy. He says that the clothing is supplied by firms who had the contract hitherto. What I wish to know is, how are the prices arrived at with the firms who supply this clothing, are the people generally, the large concerns throughout the country, allowed to tender? I think this matter ought to le cleared up. I recollect that last year explanations were given on this very subject which were unsatisfactory. I would like to know if contracts are made by tender, when they are let, how they are let, and how the prices are fixed?

Mr. BowELL. I think it is not in probable that the member for Fssex (Mr. Allan) did not understand the explanation given by the late Minister. The present contracts extend from the first of January, 1891, to the first of January, 1894.
Mr. ALLAN. Were they let by tender?
Mr. BOWELL. If my hon. friend will let me proceed, he will, perhaps, be able to understand me. I am speaking now particularly of the clothing. These tenders were advertised for in the newspapers, and the prices given for the clothing were the lowest at that time. After the firms who now have the tenders had heen supplying clothing under contract prices, they were renewed without
further tenders, ly the late Minister for the tunity of making fortunes as well as other gentlereason which has been repeatedly given to the committee. It was thought iretter to continue the contract in the hands of those who had been making a specialty in the manufacture of that kind of clothing. That is a point, I know, that is subject to animarlversion by those who think that in every cuse tenders should he alvertised for. so as to give every one an opportunity to tenter. As 1 understand it, all the larger firms were miginally asked to send in temders. In some cases the lowest tember is not always the best. Those who were in the Public Accounts Committee when this matter was investigated a year or two ago, will rememher that contracts were given to parties in this city who tembered at a lower price than those who had previously got the contatct, and had given satisfaction. But acting upon the principle of accepting the lowest tenderer, the contracts were awarded to lowest tenderers, but they failed to supply as good a material as their predecessors. For this reason the late Minister recommemed to his colleagues the adrisability of renewing the temiers for three years, as he indicated. For all the other supplies and necessaries, and they are a rery large quantity in allition to clothing, the following alvertisement was published in the newspapers of the 10th August, 1891 :
"Sealed tenders. narked on the left hand corner of the envelope Tenders for Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries,' addressed to the Fon. the Ninister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of Monday, the 30th of November, 1891.
"Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars. may be ordered from the department at Ottawa, and at the following militia stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz.:-The offices of the Superintendent of stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal. Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.
"Every article to be sapplied (as well as the meterial therein) must be of Canadian manufacture.
"No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever.
"Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for. which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
"The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

## A. BENOIT, Capt., Serpetery.'

I do not know a better morle of asking for tenders than this to which I refer. The remarks of my hon. frienl, the present Postmaster General, only referred to the clothing, and he gave reasons for the course that was pursuen.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. We are to miderstand that, practically, the supply of clothing for the volunteers of this country is in the hands of monopolists. As was explained last year by the then Minister of Militia, they hat two or three parties to whom they sent circulars and asked them to tender for the clothing, and all the rest of the mannfacturers of this country were deprivel of the opportunity. He now says that the reason for loing 80 was that these manufacturers have expended a large amount of money in getting the necessary machinery. Well, how does he know that there are not other people in this country who, being aware that large sums of money have been made in the manufacture of militia clothing, are themselves prepared to invest money in similar machinery in order that they may have an oppor-

Mr. Boweli.
men have marle them in the mannfacture of clothing for the militia! Fvery one knows that large sums of money were male by the sanford Mannfacturing Company in Hamilton. It is a well known fact that the Mr. Sanford who is the head of that firm, made immense sums of money in furnishing clothing to the militia of this comitry. We rammot get at the bottom of these temlers, it appears, becanse I am inclinel to believe that the manufacturing is still carried on ly the Sianford Company in Hamilton, and that it is merely a change of names, so far as the tenders are concerneal. The Almonte Woollen Company get contracts for the clothing, and they make arangements with the Sanforl Company in Hamilton, as I understand, to manufacture the clothing. Now, I do not think this system of doing business ought to be encomaged. We have in this country a system of rings growing up, which are estainlished for the purpose of getting high prices, not only from the people but from the fiovermment; these rings have succeaded in their object. and this is one instance in which they have succeeder. We have the late Minister of Vilitia standing up here and telling us that there are only one or two tims in this country that are capable of manufacturing this clothing. Well, if that is so, why is it that the diovermment refase to ask for competition from abroad: Why did they not ask for tenders from England: Becanse I was present at the examination before the Public Accounts Committee when the clothing business was gone into, and, if my memory is correct, we hat evilence adhluced that the clothing manufactured in the ohd country was in many respects superior.

## Some hon. MEMBERS. No, no.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. We had officers from some of the Toronto regiments, the Qucen's Own, I think, who swore that they would not clothe their companies in the clothing provided by the Dominion covernment, and which was manufacturetkin Can' ada, so they put their hands in their own poekets and sent to England for clothing for their men. If this does not indicate that the officers of those regiments consider English clothing mnch superior to the Canalian article, I should like to know what it iid mean. We have evidence that it is high time that the Govermment should change their methol of contract; but it is in accordance with the whole system of government pursued by the occupants of the Treasury benches. The present Minister of Militia read a few moments ago an anvertisement, which called for other supplies for the Militia Department, and everything has to he manufactured in Canada. I venture to say that not a member of the Government will rise and state that the advertisement was not sent exclusively to Conservative newspapers, and that there was not the slightest opportunity to publish in Liberal journals this advertisement for the public. This is a sample of the whole methot of cloing business pursued ly the Government. They believe in supporting their supporters on every possible occasion, whether it is in the interests of the country or not. I do not think the system of letting contracts for clothing is one that should be followed any longer. The general manufacturers of the country should have an opportunity to tender for militia supplies, equally with a few favour-
ites of the Government, who receive information that on a certain day tenders will be received for clothing Some tenders are accepted for overcoats, others for tunics, and others for pants, and it was shown during the investigation that these contracts were changed around, one firm receiving the contract for tunics one year, and another year the contract for overcoats. What is to hinder these contractors combining-in fact, they have combined-for the purpose of obtaining higher prices from the people for these clothing supplies? I am satisfied that so long as the present course is adopted by this Govermment injastice will be done to the people of the country, so far as this expenditure is concerned.

Mr. CASEX. So far as I can umlerstand from the present Minister of Militia and the ex-Minister, tenders were called for when the last contracts were let.

Mr. BOWELL. Not for the clothing. I said tenders were asked for when the contracts were tirst made in Canada, and that afterwards the contracts were renewel.
Mr. CASEI. How long has elapsed since the first contracts were let?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. I could not state from memory. After the first contract had been advertised, upon the report of the officers of the department, the matter was submitted to Council, and an Orrler in Council was passed permitting the department to continue these contracts for another year, for which term they had been advertised, and to extend them for a period of three years. These are the contracts under which supplies are now served out to the force.

Mr. CANES. Then these are not the original contracts: I find that some of these contracts are now let to different parties unsler different names. When did this change occur:
Sir ADOLPHE CARON. During a long period of time we obtained the yearly tenders, but during the last three years the policy had been adopted of giving the contract for three years instead of yearly.

Mr. CASEX. Up to that time contracts were let for one year only ?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. Yes.
Mr. CASFY. Not by tender.
Sir ADOLPHE CARON. Yes, up to last year. Last year it was also by tender, but the Order in Council was passed.

Mr. CASEY. Does the ex-Minister say that the contracts were let for one year only, and that tenders were called for each year?

Sir ADOLPHE CAPON. Yes.
Mr. CASEI. And not merely continued to the sime contractors:

## Nir ADOLPHE CARON. No.

Mr. CASEY. Three years ago an Order in Council was passed authorizing the prolongation of the contracts for three years instead of one year. sir ADOLPHE CARON. Yes.
Mr. CASES. When tenclers are called for annually, it is very strange this difficulty did not crop up. The difficulty stated now is that there is only one set of people who can make proper clothing. For some time they asked for tenders every year,
and changed the firms romm. It is a very absurd idea to give up buying militia clothing in the cheapest place, which is undoubtedly in the old country. Even if the tenders were restricted to Canadian manufacturers, the amount is ton large to be juggled with in this way. 500, (0) we we voted last year, of which Sis, Mov odd were spent. $\$ 80,000$ are asked this year, and contracts for this large sum were quietly continued to the same contractors and new contracts male with them on Ist January last for three years, without taking the slightest trouble to find out whether any other firms could make the gools cheaper. Taking two cloth tunics I find the price is 85 and $\$ 6$. The Minister said the contracts were let in Janmary.

Mr. BOWELL S6.0; for artillery, sis for infantry, and 55.58 for rifles.

Mr. CASES. I umlerstood the ex-Minister of Militia to say that the contract had been let at a reduced price, but the figures as given in the Auditor General's Report for last year, coincide with the figures for the present year under the new contracts. One would naturally think that the firms-I believe it is all one combine-which has had the contract for several years, should be able by this time. by systematizing their work, and in consideration of the protits they have already had, to do this a good deal cheaper under the spur of competition. Even 0 cents a tunic for $4 \overline{0}, 000$ tunics would be quite a large sum. I think we camot let this matter go without protest, and I hope that when we criticise these transactions in a friendly spinit-I have reason to helieve that we are not taiking to such deaf ears as formerly-that the Minister of Militia will see in future that it does not occur again, if he has the good fortume to remain in power.

Mr. McMULI.EN. I think that long before this we should have male use of prison labour in making clothing for our militia. We have a large number of prisoners in our penitentiaries and if the fiovernment had taken proper steps to tum prison labour in that direction, we conll have got military clothing made in the past at a very much lesser cost. I see at page 33 of the Auditor General's Report that there are 41 tunics entered as costing $\leqslant 1,373$, or $\$ 33$ each. What tunics were these:

Mr. BOWEL.L. The reputy informs me that there are no tmics bought for the men at that price, and that he can only account for it by it being a misprint. It may possible be 41 dozen, but it is quite evident to my mind it is a blunder.

Mr. MiNULLEN. Did the Govermment agree to take these tunics for 3 years, based on the price of cloth the time the contract was let? The Minister of Militia will understand that cloth is nearly as subject to a rise and fall in price as wheat is. What arrangement was made for the change in the price of cloth during the continunuce of this contract?
Mr. BOW ELLL. None. The contract is for three years and the prices given are for that whole time. I scarcely think that the rise and fall in the prices of cloth is so great as the hon. gentleman indicates. The cloth in these tunics is specially made for the purpose, and the only change that could take place in its value would be a rise or fall in the price of the wool out of which it is made. As in other contracts let for a number of years, the contractor has to consider when he is making his contract the rise and fall in the market and take the conserquences.

If the prices go down it is to his advantage, and if they go up he will lose. I may say now, that it is altogether a misapprehension on the part of the member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) when he stated that "difficulties arose." No difficulties arose in reference to these contracts, other than those which presented themselves in the inferiority of the clothing which is supplied in compliance with our contract, and that was the cause of the great complaint that the Queens Own made, and very properly made. liefore the committee. It was not the clothing that was supplied by the present contractors with which they found fault, leceause they admitted that that was quite equal to the English clothing. I almit that the cloth could probalily have been obtained a little cheaper in England from the manufacturers who make for the world than in Canaula : but that is a question of policy, on which those who take the riews of hon. gentlemen opposite are puite ready to condemu the Government. For my part I prefer to see it nade in Canada, even though it costs a little more. With regard to the remarks of the hon. member for North Brant, who never speaks without attributing improper motives to those who conduct the affiairs of this country. I do not hesitate tosay that while occupying the prosition 1 do, other things being equal, he may take it for granted that I will always give the preference to a friend, provided it is not ilone at the expense of the cosuntry.
Mr. Memblles. I do not think that any one would objeet to the hon. Minister giving a Canadian manufacturer the preference; but what we object $t o$ is this: that his advertisement asking for tenders, is such as to comvey the impression that tenders would only be accepted from Canadian mamufacturers. By doing that, he places in their hamls-aml there are only two or three of themthe power to state what price the Govermment will hate to pay for the clothing. I remember being present at the investigation that took place with regard to the clothing, and I was glad to see that Canada was prolucing an article that could le creditably worn by our volimteers, as it appeared to be both very well made and of very gool material; but I think it is desiralle to give every one, both abroad and at home, an opportunity to tender; and when accepting the tenders you can if you wish give the Canalian manufacturer the preference. There was some oljection taken to the colour of the cloth, some saying that it did not stand the sun and weather as well as the English material. I would like to know if what is made recently is any more durable in this respect than what we had before?
Mr. BOWELL. My predecessor informs me that the information he oltained fron: the reports of those who have made inspections, is to the effect that the cloth is not only better than that formerly imported, but that the colours stand just as well. A short time ago I made some enquiry as to the colour. The cloth was supposed not to stand the weather as well as the English cloth; but the Patton mills at Sherbrooke have succeeded, not only in making a good cloth, but in dyeing it so that it is nearly if not quite equal to the English cloth in colour-my predecessor says quite equal.
Sir ADOLPHE CARON. My hon. friend will remember that during that investigation it was shown that the colour, as he very properly stated, was not equal to that of the English cloth, but it

Mr. Bowell.
was also shown that some of the clothing which had been issued in that period was an inferior article, which we had had in store for a numher of years. But since that time the reports sent into the department while I was still at the head of it, indicated that the cloth and the colour were latterly equal to anything which we have imported from England.
Mr. MULOCK. Will the Minister of Militia state the prices at whicli the infantry greatcoats are supplied under the list contract, which was issued in Jamuary, 1891?
 lery, $\$ 7.69$; mounted artillery, $\$ 11.25$; infantry, 50. 3 : and rifles, 8.73.

Mr. MULOCK. The late Minister of Militia, if I heard him correctly, stated that the last contract was made at lower prices than the former one. He was mistaken so far ats greatcoats are concerned; and my hon. friend from West Elgin says that all the other prices are the same as beiore. Now, it is shown in evidence that the contract for greatcoats, which I think was let in 1888 for three years, was let at the same price at which the contract was let some years before, when the cost of material was somewhat higher. let, notwithstanding the flactuation in prices year after year, the (iovernment continue to give the same prices for these military supplies. My hon. friend the present Minister of Militia, read an advertisement which I at first thought included these greatcoats, and he spoke with great satisfaction of the method adopted for issuing contracts for military supplies; but I find that his observation had no reference to clothing whatever, but that the supply of clothing for the militia is now practically in the hands of a ring; ind the reason assigned is that this ring is able to do the work because it has the machinery. How long, then, are they to enjoy this monopoly? Year after year this ring has enjoyed this monopoly, and has arranged and settled the prices with the Department of Militia, and I have no doubt has been year after year making its contributions to the election funds. I have not the slightest doubt of their friend Mr. O'Brien, and I do not think that any one will pass the Alnonte Mills either. I understood that tunics were formerly made by the Sanford Company. Now, the contract is made with the Almonte Company, but I understand that the work is done by the Sanford Company in Hamilton as before, the Almonte Company supplying the cloth, so that it is just a change of front. It does not appear the same in the public accounts, but the difference is merely nominal, and the same old fraud is leing perpetrated on the country. No attempt has been made to get this work done at fair prices, and the same favourites still control it. Here we have in the Senate a leading supporter of the Administration, under the shelter of a corporate style, reaping enormous profits from the contract for supplying the militia with clothes. We have a prominent member of another firm that supplies the clothing in this House, voting the money, and this inoney which Parliament votes for the benefit of the militia is being unwisely and improvidently expended by the Administration. This is not the way to administer a public trust. The ex-Minister of Militia set at defiance every rule of propriety in the action he
pursued with regard to the issuing of contracts. Year after year he relet them to his old favoured friends, without so much as letting the general public know about it, sending out a private circularletter, which, he says, the military men of his department endorsed. I would like to know how they could do anything else. He sent a circularletter to Mr. O'Brien, his political friend, asking what he would supply clothing for, and one to Doull \& Co., of Halifax, and another to the Sauford Co. and the Rosamond Co. I believe, if the truth could be got at, that the supply of military clothing is as grose a fratud as there is in the service for the amount. According to the attitude now assumed ly the Government, there never can be a change. Because three or four favourites of the Government say they have machinery for turning out the work, no one else can have any chance and the result is that the same prices have been paid year after year for the last fifteen years. In no other business would we find such a state of affairs, and I do not wonder that the exMinister of Militia tries to withdraw from the discussion under shelter of a newspaper or other shelter, in order not to be obliged to commit himself any further. The militia of Canada ought to know that the moneys voted to them have been largely frittered away by means of these improvident contracts, so that part of the money which ought to be available for the improvement of the force is converted into other channels for the benetit of a few favoured persons. That is what is going on, and what I deplore to learn, is likely to continue under the new Minister. It is well for the country to know that.

Mr. BoWELL. Better wait until I say so.
Mr. MULOCK. The ex-Minister of Militia declared it was a sound policy, he endorsed it up to the hilt. If the present Minister of Militia repudiates it, then there is some hope, and if he will say he does not approve of that course, a great deal of the force of my observations will be lost. But if he allows the ex-Minister to commend this practice as being the best one that can be adopted, of course he is simply carrying on that practice and I do not see why we should have had a chonge in the head of the department at all. I thought when the Government brought about a change that they did it for the public good. I suppose that the old policy was shown to the satisfaction of the Government to need remedy and the Government, wishing to make a change, allowed a man more in touch with business to take charge of the department. I supposed the change was for public good, I hope so still; but if not, the militia of Canada will have a serious grievance against the Administration.

Mr. McMULLEN. Is the person who was inspector of clothing some years ago still inspector?

Mr. BOWELL. Yes.

## Mr. McMULLEN. What is his salary?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. So much per day. He is an inspector of the Mounted Police, and the Militia Department allow him so much per day.

## Public Armouries and care of Arms. . . $\$ 60,000$

Mr. O'BRIEN. I would like to know upon what principle the drill sheds in the various parts of the country are looked after? 1 find that it costs
$\$ 3,000$ per year to take care of the drill shed at Ottawa. There are a number of caretakers there at $\$ 1$ per day each. There are apparently six persons employed for looking after the building, besides the expense of wood and coal, and the cost of taking care of the ground, Howers and so forth. The drill shed in my county, at the headquarters of the battalion, costs only $\$ 29$ per year, and I should like to understand how it is we have to pay such a large sum for looking after the Ottawa building. It may be all right, but it seems a very large sum, especially when we are not overloaded with money. It seems to me larger than the expenditure on any other drill shed, even in Montreal, and it appears to be strange that so many men and so much material should le reguired for a building of that kind.

Mr. CASEY. I notice that the pay for taking care of armouries seems to be very high in nearly all cases and remarkably high in some cases. As a rule, also, the furthet you go east the larger amount is paid for the care of public armouries although the number of volunteers is not so large as in the west. In No. 1 district, with headquarters at Lonion, and including all the western peninsula of Ontario, only $\$ 1,968$ is paid for the care of armouries. In the next district, Toronto, where there are a very large number of colanteers, \$3,097 is paid. When we come to Kingston, where there are not so many volmuteers, $\$ 4,285$ is paid. In Montreal, with a considerable number of volunteers in the city, 80,335 is paid, while the Quebec district caps the lot with a cost of $\mathbf{\$ 9 , 6 9 1}$ for the care of public armouries. I do not think it can be contended that there are as many public armouries in the district of Quelec as there are in Montreal, with its larger population and its more numerous city corps, and yet more than $\$ 3,000$ difference exists between the two districts, and the district of Quebec costs alout five times as much as the district of London, which I belicre includes as many volunteers. The fact that the late Minister of Militia represented a constituency adjoining the city of Quebec may have something to do with the case. Now, as to the individual prices paid for the care of armouries, I find a number of men engaged at $\$ 1$ a day all the year round. There is not work for a man every day of the year in attending to the arms of a battalion, yet I find that the great bulk of the caretakers of public armouries have have engaged at $\$ 1$ a day. Then $I$ do not understand why some are paid more than others. In the London district, I find that M. D. Dawson is paid $\$ 00$ a month, that is $\$ 600$ a year, and three men are employed at $\$ 1$ a day or $\$ 365$ a year each. Another salary in Toronto of $\$ 600$ is paid to $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{L}$. Alger. Further down, 1 find in Montreal district John Fletcher is paid $\$ 2$ a day or $\$ 730$, because they reckon Sundays as well as other days, and so on. But the most remarkable payinent 1 find is in Winnipeg, where Major Street receives $\$ 1,000$ for the care of armouries in addition to a payment to J. Mason of $\$ 111$; Col. Peebles, $8500 ;$ J. Sutty, 8507 , and Williams, 8333 . I suppose the payment to Major Street is to enable him to engage caretakers, but I should think even at Winnipeg prices, he could engage a number for that amount. The total amount paid for the $c$ : of armouries was abont $\$ 36,000$. That seenie co have been the amount paid to the caretakers who look after the arms and clean them and put them in the racks,
and so on, becanse there was also an amount paid to the officers for the care of arms amounting to $\$ 24,000$. The two items are kept separate in the Auditor General's Report. That payment to the officers is one of the items to which the Major General oljects as being under a wrong heading, and we all know that these amounts go to support bands, or are kept in the pookets of the officers themselves.
Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman has comfounded two things, but it is not his fault because it is the mamer in which it is put in the Anditor General's Report. In the London district James Cothin receives sl a day for this purpose, hut the Keport of the Aulitor General wouh lead you to imagine that Mr. Dawson, at $\mathrm{S}(60 \mathrm{~K})$, was there for the same purpose, whereas Dawson is the superintendent of stores.
Mr. CANES. Then he should not le under this head.
Mr. BowELL. That is not the fault of the department but of the Auditor (ieneral. Then Conroy is a messenger in the brigade office, Pratt is caretaker of stores, and so is Cochrane. Williams takes care of the battery stores. In Londom, the hon. gentleman knows, there is a permanent corps. These otticers are receiving $\$ 1$ a day, and $I$ presume are reguired the whole year round. But that is a detail I have not looked into.
Mr. CASEY. If these men belong to the permanent corps they ought to be under that heading.
Mr. BoW ELL. I did not say so. I said there were permanent corps stationed at London, the infantry school, for instance ; consequently it would require the constant attention of caretakers.
Mr. CASEY. The hom. gentleman does not understand my point. Permanent corps have their own caretakers for their owin arms : they look after theirownarms themselves. But these are armouries lelonging to the volunteer force. If these men are caretakers of stores, their names should not be charget under the heading of public armouries.

Mr. BOWELL. In reference to the point mentioned by my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien), there may le an apparent extravagance in connection with the maintenance of the drill shed here, but I cannot say that it is real. It costs more at headquarters, where there are public armouries, than it does in other localities where there are none, or not so many. The hon. gentleman will understand that the care of the armoury, as in Parrie, for instance, is paid out of the allowance made to the officers. Consequently that would not appear here.
Mr. O'BRIEN. A battalion like mine gets $\$ 320$ for the care of their arns. If the corps here were paid in the same proportion, they would get $\$ 240$. But as a matter of fact, the drill shed here costs the Government 33,000 . Now, the difference between $\$ 3,000$ and $\$ 320$ is very considerable. It seems to me that there is extravagance in connection with these large drill sheds. The number of men does not account for it ; the quantity of arms to be taken care of does not account for it; the size of the building does not account for it; evidently there must be some other canse for it. I am quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Minister, confident that if there is anything wrong he will put it right.

Mr. Casey.

Mr. CASEY. The drill shed in Ottawa is used for many other purposes. It is used for lawn temis and many other purposes of that kind, and has to be kept in good shape, and the grounds aroumd it have to be kept pretty. I would again call the Minister's attention to the disproportionate amounts in the item for public armouries, pail in different districts. He says that in London these numerous en:ploys are necessary on atcomut of the permanent corps. Coming to Toronto, 1 find that we spend $\mathbf{S 3 , 0 9 7}$, twice as much there as at London. In Kingston the number of volunteers is not sogreat. Here, certainly, no part of the military school cost should be charged under this item, but we have no less than 11 men employed at a cost of $\mathbf{5} 4,28.9$. They have nothing to do with the taking care of the drill shed: they should not have anything to do with the stores, and they are chargel here with taking care of the public armoury. If they are doing something else they are wrongly charged here. It is quite impossible that these men can he kept lusy in looking after the public armoury. Their salaries range from si a day up to s(iM) a year. In Montreal where there are a considerable number of corps, we find $\$ 1,335$ expended, and there are about if or 1.5 men. When we come to Quebec we have something like 20 men employed, costing $\$ 9,7 \pi$, although there camnot be as many city corps as in Montreal, and the men camnot have as many arms to look after, yet the public armouries in Quelec cost over $\$ 3,($ (MO) more than the public armouries in Montreal. It is a very queer combition of things. I may be toh, as I was in the case of London, that these men are not looking after public armouries at all, that they are caretakers of stores, that they polish their gius in the citadel, that they do this and they do that. But unless they are actually engaged in taking care of ams they are framblulently charged umber this item.

## Mr. BOWELL. Not fraudulently.

Mr. CASET. I mean to say improperly. It is a false pretense to put them under this heal. We want to know how that number of men can be employed in taking care of arms in Quebec. I iow not expect the Binister can give a full answer to that question at this moment, but when this item comes up for concurrence I shall ask him to give us somefurtherinformation. In regard to the allowance for the care of arms, I am at one with the General's opinion on that point. In speaking of allowances he says :
"Allowances are drawn annually for drill instruction and for care of arms for which the country receives no real value. They are prid to officials who are incapable of imparting instruction and unable to give suficient attention to the arms under their charge. In the majority of cases these allowances are looked upon merely in the light of perquisites attaching to the command of a battalion or company. The, fault does not rest with the officers but with the eystem.'
Now, the late Minister of Militia knows that I have frequently called his attention to the impropriety of making these allowances for doing what really was not done, and paying money which was virtually pocketed as a perquisite by the commander or paid into the regimental fund. The General goes on to point out in what shape these allowances should be made. I cannot let the item for the care of arms pass without referring to it, and hoping that the present Minister will see that no money is paid for the care of arms under that head which is not
actually spent in taking care of the arms of the ditferent battalions. If the officers reguire allowances for different purposes, they should le given these allowances undet the proper heads, and frankly for the purpose representerl, for keeping up their battalions, and not under the head of the care of arms or drill instruction.

## Military Stores

S40,000
Mr. CANFI. The Major-4 ieneral suggests that fuel should be purchased in larger quantities for all public buildings. Has the Ninister seen that suggestion:

Mr. BoWELL. The suggestion was mate by the Deputy Minister, Col. Panet. He thought it would be more economical if some repartment ascertained the quantities of fuel required for all the public buiblings, amd then tembers were asked for.

Mr. MeVLILLEN. We pay Sor annually for the renting of a building in Winnipeg. Is there no military building there lelonging to the Iosminion: How long hats this payment existed, and is it likely to continue?

Mr. BOWELL. The building was rentel from Col. scott hefore the Nurth-West Relvellion, at a rental of Si(n) per amum, with the right to continue qecupation so long as it was reguired. It is used exclusively as a depot for arms for the militia force. A demand has heen made by Col. Seott to increase the rental to $81,2(2)$ per annum. Te has refused to receive the $\sin$ per month, which has been tentered to him, claiming the higher sum. My information is that the Militia Department can hold the builling as long as it pleases under the contract. Having looked ipto this matter, and an offer having been made to sell the property, at tirst I was inclined to pay the amount asked, Sl $2.0 \times 6$-it is a very large building-but on second thought I was inclined to the opinion that the money would be better spent in erecting a huilding on the (iovernment property near the barracks.

> Orill Instruction. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$35,000

Mr. CAisFi. I have only to make the same remarks I made as to arms. Whe have heen promised a rearrangement, anl I hope it will le carried out by the present Minister. I also hope he will look carefully at the (ieneral's suggestions and adopt them, as they are common sense aud practical.

## Irill Pay, .....................

Mr. CASEI. Perhaps the Minister will explain the cause of the increase of $\leq 2 . j,(\mathrm{MK})$. I again desire to call his attention to the Major-(ieneral's Report. The fieneral points out that a broad distinction has already grown up between the city and rural corps in Canada. The city corps practically work on the lines of the militia corps in Great Britain, serving without pay, inasmuch as on entering they are asked to sign an agreement to turn over their pay to various battalion funds. The General recommends that they should be recognized as volunteers, as men serving without pay, that the British rolunteer system should be applied to city corps as far as possible. He almits it is not applicable to the rural corps, which should be treated very much as the militia are treated in England. He makes a great many practical sug-
gestions which no doubt, the Minister will look over at his leisure. The fieneral says :
"The rural militia would likewise benefit by such a change. There is, in that category, the best possible material for a national defensive force, and to it the militia system is alone applicable.
"An effect of the existing anomaly is to make both categories of the Militia dependent for their pay, on a single vote in militia estimates, without distinction as to the manner in which that pay is earned.

- It appears to have been assumed, that circumstances require the paygranted under that vote to be divided in at propurtion, which bears no relation to the comparative strength of the two categories. Thus in the ciurrent year, the proportion of Vote No. l(n) in the Nilitia estimates. allotted as pay to each category, has heen:
.. The rural corys.... $4+$ p.c. of the whole sum.
$\because$ To city eorps .... 34 av do or a difference of one-tenth only in favour of the rural corps. The disalvantage under which rural corps labour is sufficiently evident, when it is remembered that their established st rength exceeds that of city corps, in the proportion of 3 to 1 . It is a disadvantage. moreover. which is annually increasing, by the creation of new city corbs. A striking instance of this appears in No. 2 Military District, where in the past year the city militia has been inereased by ten companies, representink an annual charge for drill pay of $>3,736$. $\$ 3$. Under the present system, this sum inast be withalrawn from the rural battations, whose aunual quota for drill is thereby proportionately reduced. The only manner in which this defect can be remedied is by separating the two catcgories of active militia (as alreadv suggested), placing the annual vote for pay under sub-heads answering to these cate ${ }^{-}$ gories, and attaching thereto the establishment list of each. This manner of dealing with may is found necessary; not only in England, but in countries where the right of Parliament to control expenditure is less filly recognized."
As the lieneral points out the pay of the rual corps in the Toronto district will be remluced by the amount allowed for the new kilted battalion, and whether the new service justifies this injustice to the rural battalions remains to be seen. I trust that the Minister will readjust the pay-sheet in such a mamer that the rural battalions will get their fair share of it.

Mr. OBRIEN. I would like to remind the Minister that only two months intervenes between the present and the time when the annual drill should begin. It is time that orders should be issued now so as to give an opportunity for those interested to make preparations. It has been a weak point heretofore in the management of this matter that orders have never been issued in sutfi. cient time to allow officers and men to be prepared for their camp duties. Now that the spring operations are commencing they should know who will drill this year, and when they will drill, before engaging in their work. I would urge strongly upon the Minister that this should be attemided to at once.

Mr. BOWELL. I would like the committee to understam that although there is $\$ 20,000$ additional in the item this year, it is not for the purpose of drilling more men, but only to provide for the increased amount that has been expended last year. The average number of officers and men in the camp for the last 3 years has been 19,970 and the average cost per annuin \$2-4,688. The vote was formerly taken only for $\$ 2=0,000$, while it was actually costing about $\$ 25,000$, and on looking into the matter, I thought it letter that the full sum shoull be voted by Parliameut. I have deducted that $\$ 2 \pi, 000$ increase from other items, so that the total estimate is precisely the same as in other years. I can assure my hon. friend from Elgin (Mr. Casey) that many of the suggestions he has made shall
have the consideration of the department during the year.
Mr. Watson. I had hopes when I saw this increase in the Estimates that it was put there at the suggestion of the Major-(ieneral, in whose report I find a great many pratical suggestions to the Militia Department, which I think this House must approve of. I call the Minister's attention to the condition of the three battalions which we have in Manitolia. The 91st and 9.th Rattalions have never been in camp since the rebellion, now seven years, and I think it is searcely necessary to occupy the time of the House ly stating that it is hardly possible to find letter battalions in the Dominion of (anada than the 91 st and the 9 ath. I find on looking over the reprort of Military District No. 10 that the total number of men drilled in the Province of Manitol)a last year was only $42 \overline{2}$, belonging to the! ©oth Battalion. The 91st Battalion has not performed any drill since it was organized. The report of the Aljutant-General says:
" The 01st Batalion has not performed any drill since organized.

The different armouries were inspected and found in grod order.
"Three officers of this corps bave taken first-chasscertificates, and one officer a second.
"Two corpanies, riz., Nos. 4 and $i$, having become nun-effective, their equipment has been returned ints store.

Two new companies will be recommended to replace theu, one at Mciregor, rhe otber at Oaklake, both on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railory."
This battalion has lost two of its companies and that can hardly be wondered at seeing that they have not been drilled for seven years. In respect to the 9isth Battalion the report says :
. This battalion has not been authorized to perform annual drill since being relieved from active service in September, 1885, the close of the North-West Retwlion.

The armouries have been inspected by me. The arms are ohd and unserviceable, the accoutrements are of an ubsolete pattern."
I would infer from the treatment that has been accorled to the 91st and 95th lattalions that the remarks made in this House a few evenings ago in regarl to the management of the militia-not as regards the men-were correct, and that, the management of the force is something to le deplored. I presume that it is of as much importance to have militia in Manitoba as in any other part of the Dominion. but they should be properly treated and enconragel to take an interest in their work. I had hoped that the extra $\$ 25,000$ taken this year was for the purpose of allowing these battalions to go into camp. In the whole Province of Manitola there is not a rifle range furnished for either of these lattalions, and the Adjutant-General, in his report, says:
"At present there is no riffe range available for the city corps, the one at stony Mountain. 16 miles from Winnipes, having become unserviceable (a sum of money was applied for from the Government in 1889, to place it in pruper repair, bat was not granted). The range now used belonge to the Winnipeg Rife Club, and the companies have to pay for the use of it out of their private funds. and as there is so much practice going on by members of the association it is seldom they can get the range for practice."
The Adjutant-General suggests that there should be mounted men at different points along the international loundary, and the Minister can easily see without much explanation what an immense service these men would be on account of their being so close to the line. I find that in the report, the 90th

Battalion of Winnipey stands high in the estimation of the Adjutant-General. There is not a battalion in the Dominion which stands higher than the 90 hh , and I have not the slightest doubt that if the 91st and 93th Battalions were allowed to go into camp and drill they would stand equally high with the 90th. It was remarked here the other night that probably one of the reasons why some of these battalions were not as good as they might he, was on account of the small pay. I helieve that it would be much better if we reluced the number of volunteers in Canada, and have whatever number of men we shonld have better equipped and better drilled. There appears to be a sort of mock morlesty on the part of the authorities with reference to reducing the militia force. If this House will not vote sufficient to drill the number of men at present on the roll, then only the best companies shoulil le selected for camp every year. We are informed by the Minister of Militia that only 20,000 men went into camp last year whereas we have in the neighlmurhood of 40 , (WNint the volunteer force. It is well understoml that in a great many cases, although an officer may go into camp, often the great mass of the rank and file never go to camp twice, and anything that they may learn in one year in camp can be but of little use to them if their services should be reguired. In reference to the 30th Battalion in the County of Wellington. of which I know something, I find that the AljutantGeneral says:
"This is a fine battalion. The ranks are well filled with men of proper age and physique. This is doubtless due, in part, to the extra allowance of 5 cents a day per nun given by the county authorities in addition to the Government pay:"
Here is an evidence that with increasel pay a lietter lot of men can le got to join the battalions. In reporting on the 4tth Battalion, the Major(itneral says:
"Very weak in numbers, of wretched physique, and officers ignorant of their duties. The district from which this battalion is drawn cannot, apparently, maintain its efficiency."
Of the $\mathbf{3 6 t h}$ Battalion, it is said :
" This battulion did not improve as much as other corps. The majority of the officers were very slovenly in their dress and appearance on parade. The physique of this battalion was bad. Many mere boys in the ranks. It appears questionable, whether the district can maintain an efficient battalion."
Now, these battaligns have been inspected, and I have 110 doubt have been drilled and in camp; and it appears to me a mistake that money shonld be wasted on such battalions when there are gool battalions, composed of good nien and well equipped, reaty to go into camp every year. I hope, as the hon. member for West Elgin has stated, that with a young man now at the head of the department as Minister, and with a new Major-General, we shall have an improvement in the militia. I think the public and this House must be well pleased with the criticisms which have come from our new Major-General. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have any knowledge of military matters that the force has not been in the past what it should have been. We have been spending a million and a quarter of dollars a year and a great deal of that money has been wasted. I hope that the Minister will see that the 91st and the 95th Battalions are allowed to go into camp. To refuse them this privilege is not treating them fairly and
justiy. When they were called upon in 188 to go upon active service in the North-West, they went and performed gowl service to the country, but they have never leen allowed to go into camp since that time. The hon member for West Elgin made a comparison between the amounts allowed to the city corps and the amounts allowed to the rural corps, and I find that the Major.(ieneral in his report appreciates the best class of men to be secured for our militia force. Speaking of the rural corps, he says:
" Powerful in physique, intelligent and eager to learn, the militia at present contains the unorganized elements of a strone national furce. Moreover. in the men of the rural militia. there exists that capacity for adapting themselves to circumstances, and bandiness. engenderell by bractical acquaintance with camp life, in their ordinary atvections which is a most valuable guality for a soldier in the field. What is required is ssstem and organization in every department.
The Major-General, from his short experience here, fully realizes that we have in Canada the material to make a very efficient force: he speaks in the highest possible terns of our rural militia ; and I hope that in compliance with the suggestions made in the report of the Major-(ieneral, the rural battalions, particularly those in Manitobn, which have given food service in the past, will be allowed a sufficient amount of money to enable them to go into camp luring the coming season.
Mr. DEs.jARDINs (LIslet). I would like to say a few worls on this item before it is carried. I joined the battalion which I have the honour to command in 1867, and I have attented several district camps to which my hattalion was ordered. I have attended several camps as a staff otficer. I have also followed closely the training of the militia in the camps, and I feel it my duty to make a few remarks suggested by my experience in those camps. With regard to the militia service, as with regard to every other branch of the public service, the olject we have to attain, the problem we have to solve, is how to reach the maximm of efficiency at the minimum cost. We have a permanent force composed of several corps, and with regard to that the gallant ofticer commanding makes some important suggestions in his report. With regard to the orgamization of the nuclens of a permanent force in Canada, my own idea is that all things being considered, subject to the improvements to be made, this permanent force is proving a sat tisfactory success; but the schools of instruction in comection with it are not, I think, so creditable or so satisfactory. I was myself one of the officers in charge of a military school in Quebec under the old system, and I have come to the corclusion that for the supplying of ofticers to our militia the old schools really did better service than the new. They were not expensive, and every year a large number of young men attended them ani received a pretty fair training. Of course there was this defect in those schools, that the men attending them were not doing garrison duty, because they were boarding around in private houses and earning their living, and learning the interior economy at the schools as best they could. But every year a large number of the young men were equipped at those schools and fitted to be ofticers and non-commissioned officers; and a large number of those nien who did not obtain commissions in the volunteer force, or even become non-commissioned officers, would go into the ranks where they were a great help to the recruits
who had not had the alvantage of attending the schools. I think that one reason why our schools are not so successful as we expected they would be, is that the expenses are pretty high to the young men who attend them, and I think that this part of the service should be revisel. Pride in the uniform is a good thing, but it should not be in proportion to its cost, buit to the loyal servicedone with it to the Crown and the country. I know a great many young men who are detbarred from attending the schools on account of the expense. Under the ohd system the men attending the schools were allowed it miform, which was not very costly, and on passing their examinations they were allowed $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ in more for a secondclass certificate and sink) for a first-class certificate. Perhaps it will not be very easy to re-estallish those old schools, but I am merely making a comparison. What we want for the success of cur brigade camps, is, of course. well trained otficers, and also a good lonly of nom-commissioned officers. In this country we have to rely for many years on the volunteer system, as we camot undertake any heary expense in organizing a permanent force, and the permanent bonly we have will suttice for many years. The gool-will of the youth of the comutry to enlist is well known, hut we mast bear in mind that the service should entail the least prossilile pecuniary loss on the officers aml men. I am in favour of the brigade camps. They are doing fairly well, and I heartily approve of the improvements which the Cieneral suggests. I would like to make this suggestion: We canmot expect the militia force to turn out for the summer camps for a great length of time, lweanse the number of days lefore harvest time is very small, and I question whether we could increase it much. The suggestion is also made by the hon. member for Marynette that we should have the whole force of $40,0 \mathrm{ON}$ men in camp every year. I do not helieve our financial resources would actually allow that.
Mr. Watsun. I said to reduce the force, but to get all the active militia out in camp.

Mr. DEsJARidIN (LIslet). I would not like to reduce the total number, lécause 1 do not think it is too large, lut would rather have the camp every two years instead. The suggestion I would make is this: I think we conld utilize the winter season for a regular course of training for a portion of the militia. For instance $20,(0 \times 0)$, or hale the total numiser of the force, might ive called out in the district camps in the summer. Then in the winter previous we might call out one officer of every company, one non-commissioned ofticer and a certain percentage of the men, say 10 per cent, and organize thein in procisional battalions where we have headguarters and barrack accommolation, and where they woull undergo a regular course of instruction, siay for forty, fifty or sixty days. Then these men going into the camp in the summer following would supply us with a good staff of instructors and a good guota of well drilled men, who would give an impulse to the whole force in camp. I made a little calculation to show what the cost would be in the winter time of this course of instruction. I am contident there would be no ditticulty in mustering the required number of men at an allowance of say 40 cents per day. Add 30 cents for rations and the extra expense for officers and so on, and you would have 70 cents as the whole expenditure which I am sure would
not tre exceerled. - (nN men at this rate would give you an expentiture for in days of Sion, (NO and for Gil lays of Ext.onn). I really ieliere, if the expenditures on the different items for militia purposes were recast and reconsidered, such dimination eould lee malle ats would meet nearly the whole of this expenditure. Thus this system would not increase the amount repuired each year for militia purposes, and could not fail io have a very gool result. Brar young men. of course, travel almut a gool deal and change their rucupations, and we camot have the same men in camp for many years in stacession : lut I time the man who enlists one year will always return to the camp. if not the following year, the year after. if he catn at all do so. In my battalion, out of cight companies strong. 43 non-commissioned rettice:s and men in each. we have always in camp 41) or . $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ men who have heen there for 1.7 or ent years mist. If my suggestion were alopted. you would have at each camp a number of well trained non-commissioned ofticers and men who had gone through the regulat conrse, and who would impart at spirit of discipline and zeal to the whole force. Moreover. supposing you give Q, (MN men each winter a course where you have barackes and drill sheds, yon conh call out in succession the commanding officer and the statf othicers of every hattalion to take charge under the superintendence of the district staff officers, and that would entail a very small extra expense. as the statf officers of every hattalion would he very glad to attend this ammal course and get there a training for the camp in the following year. And by calling out this mumber each winter you would have in a few years several thousind men weil trained whon you conld depend on for the defence of the country. It is useless to expect that we can athimuch to ont expenditure for militia purposes. If Parlanemt were willing to increase the anome, I would le glat. ats a militia otticer, to support that policy. hut I kuow with our tinancial resources we cammot atford to pay very much more than we are expending now: The guestion is, as I mentioned in, commencing. that we should try and solve the problem of olbaning the maximuan efficiency at the least cost to the country, and I think the system which I have suggested, if put in practice, would have very leneficial results and would teml to the greater efficiency of the force.

Mr. WATSON. I would ask the Minister of Militia if we can hope to have Battalion 91 or Battalion 9.7 drilled this year: They hate not been irilled for some years.

Mr. PRIOR. I camot allow this item to pass without referring to some of the remarks of the hon. member for L'Islet (Mr. Desjardins). I know that in British Columbia where " ( ${ }^{\text {" school of }}$ infantry is sitnated, the dovermment are doing what they can. hut at the same time it is not a school where militia officers can get a tirst-class training. It is not because the commanding officer and the other officers under him are not perfectly competent. I helieve there are no better otficers in Canada than they are, but there are not proper appliances supplied to them, and I hope the Minister of Militia will see that they are supplied with all the appliances which should be supplied to a school where the officers of the local militia should receive proper instruction. In Quebec and in Kingston the schools are fully supplied, and the
officers who go there get all the instraction which they reguire, ani which they should get when they areattached to a permanent corps. In British Colombia the barracks are good, the climate is good : it is a splendid place, and the physique and the training of the men are good : lout until the otficersare supphed with the proper appliances, until they are supplied with models of ammunition and models of all kinds of things which are used in moniern warfare, it is imposibible for them to give the proper training which is reguired for those who go for a three months. or a six months course. ats the case may ine. There is another thing. Coming as I do from British Columbia, and from Military District No. 11, and looking over the report of the Militia Department. I was struck ley the fact that there was no report from the lepury aljutant-general. That district is supposed to lie one worthy of attention. lecanse there is a deprity aljutant-general there and an infantry school is there though the number of volunteers is not very large. We have emo men, and I think I an correct in wying thev are as good mentas any in the lhominion of Canada, hat still there is uoreport from the deputy adjutant-general. I should like to know why this was left out. I camot le-lieve that he would not report to the department. Ikaow that last year he made rather a lengthy report, showing. I will not say the disgraceful condition of affairs there, hot shom: ing the replomable condition in which the militia of British Columbia were left. I Ionot know whether it was owing to the apathy of the liovermment. hut certainly it was owing to the neglect of somelming that this state of affairs can exist. I know that the deputy adjutant general has reported vear after year as to what was required to put the militia of British Columhia in a decent state of efticience. and last year he reported most fully on that suljeect, but last year nothing appeared as to what was wanted there. Nearly everything he said as to what should be done for the militia of British Colmmbia was cut out. I lo not think that is a fair thing to do. If an officer is put in a position where he is called upon to report to the fiovernment, it is only right and fair that his report should be printed in toto. I was surprised that last year only a portion was printed, but I am more surprised this year to find that there is nothing at all in the report in reference to the militia in British Columbia. I camnot believe that Col. Holmes has not reported to the Militio Department. We have put in our full drills in that province, our men are as gool as any in the Dominion of Cinada, and I cannot see why mo rejort has heen made. In regard to what the hon. gentleman from L'Islet (Mr. Desjardins) hats said in reference to uniforms, I may say that I believe the uniforms now in use are altogether too expensive, and that is one of the reasons why we have so much difticulty in getting officers. I know that in the artillery it is very hard to find young men to take commissions who are not simply willing hut who are able to spend the money reyuired for a uniform. It takes a young man from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 100$ at least to get a uniform fit to appear on parade in, and if it is the case of a captain or a major, it will cost from $\mathbf{8 5 0 0}$ to $\$ 700$ for the uniform and the full kit. If we were to do away with all the gold helts and gold trappings, and were to adopt some plain blue or red uniform, with plain belts and trappings, the efficiency of the force would le just as gond as if we
preserved all the gold lace which we have horrowed from the Imperial Army. I hope the Ninister of Militia will see his way, not at once, but gradually, to bring forward some means of altering the present state of affairs, and will see if he camot give the young men of Canada a chance to serve their comntry without having such enormous expense entailed ujen them. I lo not think it is of much use to say anything on militia matters in this Honse as long as the management of the militia is carried on as it is. I am sure that the Minister of Militia and his staff do their leest, but so long as prolitics have auything to do with the Militia lepartment, sio long will the force be in a state of inetticiency. If any one says anything about the training of the militia, a memler who hats a city or a rural corps thinks his corps is going to the done away with, and he lorings his influence to lear on the liovernment. I flo not think politics should be allowed to interfere in this matter att all. We have now a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ eneral who I think every militia man in this Honse will sat umderstanls thoroughly his hosiness, and who is fearless in expressing any opinions in reference to the force openly. and we had better, ass som as possible. leave politics aside in regaral to this matter of the militia. I hope that, with the present Minister of Militia and the present leneral commanting the militia, we shall have a very different report presenten to us next year than we have had presented to us this year.

Mr. (AMPBELLD. I agree with much that has been sail by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat. Sio far as the militia is conserned, there shoull he no prolitics in the administration of that department. I am glad to know that both poli tiaal parties are fairly well represented in the militia force, and therefore it ought to be comlucted from a loniness standpoint mather than a political standpoint. Had this course heen pursnedduring the last few years our force would be in a more efticient state than it is now. I look upon the vote we are now disconsing as one of the most important we can have, from a military stampoint. There is no, use in having a militia unless you drill them thoowghly. I notice that the amount for this year is soi, (wnimore than last year, and I am glad that it is so. I see that the report of the Major-dineral lears out what I have myself believel, that this amome of money has not leeen used juliciously in the past, or to the lest possible arrantage. In this report of the Major-dieneral I am glad to corroloorate what has heen said by the hon. gentleman who has taken his seat. that we are favoured by having a man at the head of the Militia Department who is fearless, aml rearly to express his views and give his opinions upon the state of the militia, without any hias. Now, in this report he states:

[^57]Which will enable us to train a larger mumber of men without any increased expense. I believe it is much letter that we shouh have even 10,(nN men properly tained than to have ( $0,(X N)$ half trainel. I know that the system that has prevailed in the western part of Oritario, and I presume throughout the Dominion, of taking a battalion out once in two years, and drilling them for ten or twelve days, is simply throwing away money, because the next time the battalion is taken out you will timd that nearly two-thirds of the men have disappeared, have moved away or gone out of the service. and you have a fresh lot to drill. I think it would better that these battalions should he Itrilled every year, and drilled a longer time than twelve days. Take a less number of men if necessary, hut irill them thoroughly. Also, I do not believe that the present system is right, of giving such a small allowance to the men as iol cents a day. Everybonly knows that you camot get a goonl man, such as you want in the service, to leave his home and employment, and wo for in cents a day. Therefore. I think the system could he remedied in these two ways: First, by drilling the men erery year, a smaller ummber of men if necessary : and secomi, by increasing the pay of the men. si that yon may ohtain a letter class. I alson think that some change shomhl lie made in amother direction. Reference has heen marle to the arms, acoontrements, Ee. I am lwoml to saty that I helieve, with the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock), that the system of giving contracts for clothing has been a hage farce ind a frathol. I believe the clothing has cost altogether tow mach, ant that the Militia Department. umler its present heal, should take steps to see if some eomomy camot he practised there. If the expenditure under that head is cut down, we can spend more money for Irill aml make the men more efficient.

Mr. WATsON. I would like to ask the Minister if we may hope that the !日st and !nth battalions will drill this year:
Mr. BowblaL. The matter will depend in a great measure on the dieneral. I know the pratetice is to call out the men one year who were not called out the year before. Why the two battalions to which the hon. gentleman hats callend attention have not been itrilled in camp I am mable to say, unless it lee from the fact, as 1 understaml, that the companies live such a great listance from each other that the cost of transportation would be tom great.

Mr. WATson. The 9.th Battalion, whose headquarters are at Portage la Prairie, can he gos together very conveniently by the Canadian l'acific or the Manitola and North-Western Railways. None of the companies live 80 miles distant : Brandon is the furthest point. They were promised three years ago. and in fact notifierl, to get in realiness, but at the last moment they were informed that they would not le allowed to go into camp. I think that, in fairness to the men of that battalion, they should either be ilishanded or allowed to go into camp. It is not fair to keep these companies for seven years without allowing them to go into camp.

Mr. BOWELL. I helonged to a company fifteen years, and we never went into camp.

## Contingencies and general service .... \$3.(th)

Mr. (ANEF. I notice one pretty hir item here: alvertising the militia of Canada in the anniversary number of the Toronto Empire, SBM). I do not know exactly what object is to be gained in advertising the militia, although it would be an object to the Toronto Empion. This item inclutes grants to rifle associations. Now, I do not know how it is at present, but some years ago, in this city, there used to be a very peculiar arrangement. hy which the members of each of the two battalions formed a rifle association of their own, and the same individuals joined a third rifle association, and sogot three grants between them. I would beg to urge upon the Minister in this connection what I divl before in connection with the shooting in camps. A liberal allowance of free ammunition should be allowed. not only to the rifle league, as at present. but to riffe associations. Noney might lue saved from ornamental organizations and increased grants given to these associations. In western Ontario interest in riffe-shooting has almost died out. Formerly we had very good associations in every county $\left.\right|_{\text {pittalion and a large one at London, for district No. }}$ 1 , and at that time first-rate matches were held which aroused general interest. Now the money obtainable is not sutficient to induce the men to come out, and in conserfuence rifle-shooting has greatly fallen off. I hope the Minister will carefully consider the measures for stimulating rifle shooting. The grants mate to some of the rifie associations are ve:y small, being only sio or sion, but I olserve the Metropolitan Association of Ottawa receives Slinl.

## Dominion Artillery Association . . . . . . . $\$$, (0) 0

Mr. PRIOR. I ask the Minister of Militia if he cammot see his way clear to increase this grant a little. It has been impossible for three years to send an artillery team to Shoeburyness. If he will look at the General's Report he will find that the artillery branch of the service is considered most efficrent. Under the circumstances, the ( iovernment might do a little more for that branch. It is impossible to semi a team over for the amount voted, but this might be done on Si 3.000 . This would be beneficial, not only to the artillery but to the country at large. When there is a chance of a team going to shoeburyness, the whole artillery of the Dominion work, and great interest is displayed, because every man wants to get on the team. I hope the Minister will place an additional amount to this rote in the Nupplementary Estimates.

## Improved Riffe Ordnance

$\qquad$ .83,000
Mr. CASEY. How many guns will be purchased for this amount? The General's Report says that our ordnance is not in very good condition, and that not a spare gin-wheel is to be got nearer than Woolwich.

Mr. BOW ELL. This item, althought it has been voted for a number of years, has not been spent for some years past. I propose to spend it this year, and endeavour to get one or two guns.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I will take this opportunity of enquiring of the Minister of Justice whether any information has been received
as to the negotiations pencling with the German Empire ? The treaty was about to terminate, if 1 remember rightly, ind some negotiations were reported to have been going on with Her Majesty's Government.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. We have nothing upon that subject, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to : amd House adjourned at 1.0 . a.m. (lierlnesday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Welmespar, 13th April, 1802.
The sipater took the Chair at Three orlock.
Prayers.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the House hat received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election and return of Isidore Proulx, Esty., for the Electoral District of Prescott.

## MEMBER INTRODUCED.

Isinore Protlx, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Prescott ; introduced by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Watson.

## REPORT.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year encling 30th Jine, 1891. -(Sir Adolphe Caron.)

## EASTER RECESS.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved :
That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o. clock this day, the House shall stand adjourned until Tuesday next.

Motion agreed to.

## FIRST RFADIN(:

Bill (No. 68) to reviveand amend the Actsrespecting the Ottawa, Wiaddington and New Fork Railway and Bridge Company.-(Mr. Ross, Dundas.)

## ORINNANCE PROPERTY IN ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (for Mr. Forbes) asked, To whom do the Government lease or rent the Government ordnance property in the County of Annapolis? In whose nane are the leases made out? What is the amount of rent charged? How much rent is due to date?

Mr. BOWELL. Part of the Government ordnance property in the County of Annapolis, N.S., was, on the 1 st of May, 1879, leased to Lawrence Hall, of Annapolis, N.S., at an annual rental of $\mathbf{i} 34$ l0s. sterling. The amount now due of said rent is $\$ 742.72$. Another portion of the ordnance property in said town and connty was, in 1888, leased to the Marine and Fisheries Department for lighthouse purposes at a rental of $\$ 21.92$, which rent is paid to the 30 th November, 1891. The terms of these leases are still in force.

## FISHERY INSPECTOR ROLAN1) FINKLE.

Mr. LANDERKIN asked, When was Roland Finkle, of Bath, appointed fishery inspector: What was his salary for the years 1590 and 1891 : What is his present salary? Has his salary been increased: if so, when was the increase granted: Upon whose recommendation was it granted?

Mr. TUPPER. Roland Finkle, of Bath, was appointed fishery inspector on the lst June, 188 . His salary for the years 1890.91 was sinl a year. His present salary is 350 .

## SUMMERSTUWN (ONT.) POST OFFICE.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (for Mr. (itay) asked, 1. What is the amount of receipts of the post oftice of Summerstown, Ont. : 2. What is the salary paid to the postmaster?

Nir AIOLPHE CARON. The revenue of the post otfice at Summierstown, Ont., cluring the year enting 30 th June, 1891 , was $\$ 146$; revenue from Ist July, 1891 , to tith April. 1892, S186.9t : salary of postmaster, $\$ 40$ per annum.

## I. C. R.--TARIFF ON LIVE STOCK.

Mr. WOO1) (Westmorelani) askel, When was the freight tariff on live stock, now in force on the Intercolonial Railway, alopted? In what does it differ from the tariff formerly in force:

Mr. HAliliART. The freight tariff now in force on the Intercolonial Railway was atopted by Order in Councilof the 24th April, 1890 . Take anexample of a distance of 100 miles: it differs from the tariff which was changed by the Order in Council of the 24th April, 1SM), in the following respects:-

Smali Lots lafs than Cak Loains.


In car loads the difference between the present tariff and the one previously in forse is from onehalf to I cent per $1(x)$ pounds or $\$ 1$ to $S 2$ per car, equal to from 7 to 1 let cents per head, and this only applies to distances up to (i) miles: over that distance there is a slight reduction.

## QUEBEC AND POINTE AUN TREMBLEN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. LAN(iELIER asked, I. What are the names of the parties who tenderval for the carrying of the mail from Quelse to Pointe an Trembles, in the County of Portneuf: $\because$. What is the amount of the tender in each case: 3. Has the contract been awarded, and if so, to whom:

Sir AIOILPHE CARON. 1 and 2. A. Angers, S494: Elzear Poitras, Sies: Hypolite Brland, Sīt0: Roch Rivard, Sinl : Narcisse Loriot, Sil4; Theodule Dubuc. Sins: Ferdinand Voyer, sisos; Samuel Dussatult, シg(x) ; Octave Nand. Sioki; Joseph Loriot, Ex9; : Jos. Arthur Betard, Som). 3. The lowest temiler has heen accepted.

## THE COPVRIGHT ACT.

Mr. MULOCK asked, Whether a proclamation has been issued bringing into force the Aut passed in the $\boldsymbol{s i n}$ d year of Her Majesty s reign, intituled: "An Aet to amend "The Coprright Act," Chapter $\mathbf{6} \mathbf{2}$ of of the Revised Statutes :" If not, what is the cause of the delay in the issle of such proclamation?

Sir JOHS THOMPSON. The proclamation is not issuen. I hope in a very few days to lee able to commmicate the reasons more in detail than I can now.

## COBOURE CUSTOMS BUILDING:

Mr. LANIDFRKIN asked : Whether the (iovernment lease any huildings in the town of Colourg for Customs or other purposies: If so, from whom do they lease them, and what rent do they pay yearly'

Mr. OUIMFT. None are leased.

## BEET-ROOT SUUAR

Mr. BE.AUsOLEIL moved for :
Statement showing: 1. The quantity of heet-root sugar manufactured in Canada for which a bounty has been granted and paid, in pursuance of the Act passed during the last session of this present Parliament. -2 The names and addresses of persons and companies to whom such bounty has been paid, and the amount paid to each of them. 3. The tutal amount so paid. 4. The total quantity of sugar-beet grown in Canada, and delivered at the beet-sugar factories during the years 1890 and $1 \times 91$, respectively.
He said : My intention is not to speak now on this question. I will only ask the Government to kindly cause the returns mentioned in the three motions I have just made, to be prepared as early as possible ; for I intend to ask for the opinion of the House on the continuation of the granting of bounties to beetroot sugar, as soon as these returns are furnished.

Mr. BOWELL. There is no objection to this motion, but this return will be simply a duplication of the information which has already been laid on the Table in answer to the motion niade by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgaij) a short time ago, except that portion of the motion which refers to the quantity of beets that were
hrought into the factory. That information we have not in our possession, and 1 am informed that it camnt likely be ohtained from the factory itself, for the reason. my officials inform me, that during their investigation a short time ago, into the mamfacture of sugar from beet-root, they did not find any record of the guantity of beets brought into the factory.

Mhtion ingered to.

## (CAIM OF JOHN F . ROBERTMON.

## Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) mover for :

Return of all petitions, reports, correspmalence, telegrams amb other docaments relatiner to a claim for compensation or damages made by Jobn F. Robertson by reason of injuries sustained by him in a railway accident on the Prince Edward Island Railway in the year 1882.
He said: I wish th call the attention of the hom. leader of the Honse to the facts comnected with this case, so that justice may be lome by the Covernment to the party on whose behalf I am speaking. In 18s? there was a serious accident on the Prince Edward Island Railway, owing to the breaking of an axle in one of the railway carriages. John F. Rolven ison and his wife were passengers on the train on that occasion, and both received very serious injuries from which they were contined to their beets for a long time. Mr. Robertem: injuries were such that for some years he was quite incapacitated from doing lonsiness, and when he got out and about, he retained counsel, and application was made to the dovermment on his hehalf. At the time, the Supreme Court of Cunala had deciden the cases of MeFarlane $\because \in$ the Queen and Mcheod $\therefore$. the Queen, detemining that there was mo liability on the part of the diovermment for injuries sustained by a passenger thavelling by a fovernment train, even if the accident were cansed by the negligence of one of the fovernment employes. The counsel acting for Mr. Rolertson, in the face of these decisions, very wisely did not file a petition of right. There would have been mo use in dong so. because whatever opinion one may entertain as to the correctness of the judgments of the supreme Court, until they were reversed by the lrivy Council they were hinding in Canada. So that the counsel for Mr. Rolertson applied to the fovermment privately. The matter was referred by the Railway Department to the Depart ment of Justice, and the opinion wäs given by the then Deputy Minister of lustice to the effiect that if the accident was cansed ly a latent defect in the axle, of which the employis on the railway had no knowledge and no means of knowing, there was no lialsility; implying that if the accident had been caused by a defect of which they did know, the Govermment would he liable. Mr. Robertson alleged that the axle was broken at the time the train started on its journey, that the employes on the train had means of knowing that, and did not act on that means of knowledge, and therefore were negligent, and that if the railway were the property of a private company it would have been lialle for all the injuries the passengers sustained. However, the opinion of the Minister of Justice, of which I was kindly favoured with a copy last year, went upon the point, that if the accilent was not the result of nergigence, the (iovernment were not liable. In 1587 the Exchequer Court Act was passed, and that Act appears to some extent to have altered
the law itself, and it is to the comdition of things arising out of that Act that I desire to call the hon. gentleman's attention. .Julge Burbidge has decided under the statute, that although the (ionermment were not liable for any injury caused to a passenger by the negligence of their employes previous to the passage of the Exchequer Court Act, they are liable since the passage of that Aut. I hold in my hand his decision in the calse of the City of Queber $x$. the Queen. At page 2 oio he gives the text of the loth and lith sections of the Eschequer Court Act, under which he holds that a new lailility arises on the part of the Govermment. After setting out those sections, he says:
" By comparing section 15 with R.S.C., e. 135 , s. 75 , it wiit be seen that the jurisdiction which the court had formerly exercised in refpect of any matters that might have been the subiect of in petition of right is continued with a reneral definition of the esses in which such petitions will lie. By section $16(b)$ the court is given the jurisdiction formerly exercisable by the official arbitrators in respect of claims fir compensation for lands taken for, or injuriously affected by, the construction of pullic works: by section $16(.$, , the jurisdiction firmerly vested in such officinl arbitrators with respect to claims arising out of any death or injury to the person or property on any public work, with a limitation to which 1 shall have icc:asion to refer: and by section 16 ( $($ l) and ( $($ e), a jurisdiction similiar to that rested in the Court of Clains by the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 1159.
Then he goes on to comment aponseveral hanches of the case, and at page 269 he expresses his opiniom in this way:
"I take it howerer, that whatever opinion may be entertained of the point of view from which this question is to be regarded, it is necessary to give the words used in clause $(c)$. ot $50-51$ Vic., c . $16, \mathrm{~s}$. 16 , the meaning that expressly or by necessary implication attaches to them : and I do not doubt that they recngnize the Crown's liability for certuin torts committed by its officers and servants for which a renedy had heretofore been provided by a proceeding on a reference to the official a rbitrators, and for the redress of which it was for the first time by such Act provided that proceedings might be instituted in this court.
"It appears to me. too. that I would fail to give effect to the language of clause (c) if T I limited itsapplication to the special cases where a liability for torts is created by stutute, to which reference has been made. Such cases of statutory liability, as we have seen, fall within and are provided for by clause (d) of the section umder discussion. There is nothing. I think, in the conclusion to which $i$ have come in any way in conflict with the judgments in McFarlane $v x$, the Queen or McLeod ws. the Queen, which were decided under statutes differing very materially from that now under consideration. On the other hand, it is supported by the jndgrents of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that have been cited."
Judge Burbilge subsequently, in the case of the Queen against Prady, arising out of an accident at Bunt Park, followed this judgment, and from his juigment there was an appeal to the Supreme Court. I heliere, however, the point now bronght up was not decided one way or the other, but the case was settled on another gromal altogether. So far as any judicial decision has beengiven by the recognized courts on the provisions I have referred to in the Exchequer Court Act, the law now stands that the Government, since 1887, is liable for inj:w:se on public works arising out of torts or negligence onthe part of Govermment officials. Now, the position we stand in is this. I take it, Julge Burliilge's decision only affects cases which have arisen sulbsequently to the passage of the law. It does not include, or was not intended to include previons cases, and certainly the case hefore him did not oblige him to make any reference to cases which arose previous to the passage of the law. So that we stand in this position, that if a man suffered an injury or

Mr. Boweld
an accinlent on a particular date in 1887 , he has 110 remedy : but if he suffered accident under similar circumstances on a Giovernment road the day after, he would have it remedy. -The hon. gentlenan will see that that would lie a case of gross injustice, which the (iovermment would at once interfere with aunl prevent. Now, in this case there is a question of fact on which the liability of the fovernment ought to depend. Wis or was not the axle which caused the accident partially broken before, so that there would be negligence on the part of employes in sending a train out with a broken axle: If that is fomm to be so by a competent tribumal, then, I submit, this man hats a case which the fiovernment will recognize. In the case of McLeol and the other passengers on the train which suffered the injury, and which was leefore 1880 , before the Robertson case, and in which the supreme Court gave judgnent that the Crown was not liable, the Giovermment, notwithstanding, intervened and paid them very reasonable sums of money. McLeod, I think, got Sli, (MN), and the others sums ranging down to Sl, (XH) each. But in all cases where the injuries were severe, the (iovernment considered that, if not legally liable, they were morally liable, and recognized that by paying something which the parties accepterl. In this case we have a wrong, and we are without remedy simply because the injury happened before a particular lay. If it happened after the Exchequer Act passed, we would have had our remedy in that Act; and I am quite sure, when I bring these facts to the notice of the Minister of Justice, he will see that some recognition of this man's case should he made. That he suffered serious injuries is beyond peralventure. He was a passenger under contract hy a ticket. His wife and he were being conveyed from one point to another on the Government road. The axle broke, the car turned over two or three times, and his wife was seriously hut. fortunately, not permanently injured, and the hushand was permanently injured, in fact, has never been the sime man since, and his case is one which, I think, ought to receive recognition at the hands of the Government. All he can do is to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government. At any rate, $I$ have arlvised him, and I believe his solicitor did, that in his, is in the case of the Queen ex. Mcleon, it is useless to tile a petition of right, and all he should do is to appeal to the mercy of the Crown. To that he has appealed through me, and I respectfully submit his appeal. All the circumstances of the case, and the fact that Parliament has passed a law recognizing the liability of the Crown in certain cases, impel me to the conclusion that this man's case shonld receive recognition, at any rate to this ex. tent, that the fact upon which the moral liability of the liovernment ought to depend, ought to be investigated, and if found in his favour, his claim shonld be recognized ; and I present the case in his behalf. The facts are all in the Department of Railways, and I think they will he found to be just as I have stated them.

Sir JOHN THONPSON. The principle to which the hon. gentleman refers is a very important one, and I desire to say a few words upon the motion before it passes, just for that reason. I presume the hon. gentleman has carefully considered the subject. From the motion he has made today, I should suppose that the case did not come
within the principle he relies upon as having been lail down in the case of the City of Quebec against the Queen, but that it comes within the class of cases, in which MeLeorl $\because$. the gueen is the leating one, as to the remenly against the Crown for wrongs arising out of a contract. If so, it will be worthy of consideration, whether that doctrine has not been monlitied or overruled hy the recision of the Privy Council, in the case of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway (ompany against the Queen, in which the same defence was relied upon by the Crown, unsuccessfully with reg:nd to a lease. I do not want to say more upon that point, lecause I may have to argue the other side if this case goes on, but I want to sity a few words upon the puestion of the change of law as represented hy the Fixchequer jurlgment. Now, I think that the section upon which the corse of the City of Quebec: amel the ? queen turns is not intembed to relate so much to the cases of wrongs arising from a contract, although perhaps it covers those as well, as to accidents in the management or construction of public works by persons who have no contractual relations with the Crown. It wis not intended by Parliament to change the law upon that subject. The section which the julge sias did extend the jurisdiction of the court, and the right of the subject before the Exchequer Court, was previously contained in the Public Works Act, and was limited simply to giving power to refer these matters to the board of arbitrators, aml the effect was not to give any right against the Crown, but simply to afford the opportunity of having an investigation. The learned juige of the Fxchequer Court thinks that the Act now gives a remedy against the Crown which alid not exist before, in regard to damages calused by the faulty construction or operation of a pullic work. The contention of the Crown is that it was intended to give jurisdiction to that court only where the right of the subject already existed, and that it was not intemded to enlarge the right. The jurge has further decided that, in a case against the Crown, where there was no contractual relation between the party and the Crown, where it was a case of a lat who was put off the train, he being it trespesser, the Crown was liable. We took an appeal in that ciase, lut the point was not decided. It went off on another point, so we have never had any decision upon this sulbject except that of the Exchequer Court judge. If it should be decided that the law has been changed in that important feature, the matter will have to be carefully considered by the department. The cases which occurred before the present law came into force will have to be carefully considered, and Parliament will no doulit have to restore the Act to the same position in which it was before.
©Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) There is no cloubt that the decision of the Privy Council in two different cases conflicts with the decision which was given by the Supreme Court of Canarla in the case of the Queen is. McLeod, but, while a wealthy man might take such a case home to the Privy Council, this man Robertson is not a wealthy man, and cannot afford to run the chance that, the decision of the Fxchequer Court being one way, and the decision of the Supreme Court the other way, he might succeed before the Privy Council. He has either to sulumit in silence or to be relieved by the mercy of the Government, and it is to that mercy

I am appealing. It seems to me unjust and unreasonalle that, if the Government go into the business of carrying passengers between two points, and if in so carrying them a man is injured through the neligence of their employes, that man should not have a remedy. As a matter of fact, the : : vernment have not acted on that harsh view of the law in other cases. They have always acted upon the merits of the case, as far as I know, and have done justice to the parties on the merits, and in any of these cases which have been brought by petition of right in the Supreme Court of Canada and decided against the suppliant, the Government have said that, although the letter of the law may be against you, we will pay you the damage you have sustainet. I think the Government ought to act in that way in any case of this sort. These are the only two cases I know of. This man Robertson was for years, in consequence of the injury he receivel, unahle to attend to his business, and, though he is somewhat better now and able to move around, he is really injured for life, and I think his case should receive the kindest attention of the Department of Railways. I hope the Minister of Justice will see his way to adrise such action to be taken as will enable this man to try his case somewhere or other, if the Government does not do him justice. It would be a gross injustice if he should be deprived of that right simply on the grounds which have been alleged.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not see how the case could be investigatell further than it has leen.
Mr. Davies (P.E.I.) It might he left to artitration.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I would have no objection to such a reference heing made to the Excheguer Court, but it would depend altogether upon the decision in the MaLeod case.
Motion agreed to.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. WOOD (Westmoreland), for Mr. MeDoegald (Pictou), moved for:
Return containing a statement of expenditure out of income niade for permaninent inprovements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works of ordinary maintenance and renewals., on account of the Intercolonial Railmay from 30 th' 'June, 1881, to 1st July, 1891 . The returu to show such expenditure in summary form for each branch of service as nearly as can be conveniently ascertained from the accounts.
He said: In explanation of this motion, I wish to say that the opinion is generally prevalent in the Maritime Provinces that for some years past, under the method of book-keeping adopted in reference to the Intercolonial Railway, very considerable expenditures, which by private companies are charged to capital account, have been charged against ordinary income. This opinion is confirned by the reports of the Minister of Railways. In several of the annual reports, Mr. Schreiber has called attention to the fact that expenditures have been made during the year anil provided for out of urdinary income which could not be properly considered as works of ordinary operating or maintenance. In one report, 1886, he mentions a specific sum of $\$ 150,000$, which was charged in this way. We have been unable to gather from the published reports the amount of the expenditures of this nature, and the object of this motion
is to ohtain a return which will show the amounts which during the last ten years have been charged to ordinary income, and which might properly be charged to capital account.

Motion agreed to.

## the west indian mission.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell) moved for:

Copy of all reports made by the Minister of Finance relating to his offcial visit to the British West Indies in reference to a more extensive trade with those colonies: also, the speeches which the Minister of Finance made at Kingston and elsewhere in the West Indies on the subject of trade between the British West Indies and Canada. together with any correspondence which may have since taken place upon the subject with the Colonial Office and with the West Indiam authorities.
He said: I make this motion for the purpose of formally calling the attention of the Minister of Finance, and the Minister who leads tie House, to the sulject. The Minister informed us that this correspondence would be brought down, if there was any. I mentioned some of these papers which clearly do exist, and which are not $y$ et in possession of the House.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I made a short explanation the other night about this subject. 1 said I was under the impression that no report had been made by the Minister of Finance relating to his visit to the West Indies in reference to more extensive trade. I am inclined to think that is still the case. However, there can be no objection to the motion being passed. I am sure the whole House will sympathize with the hon. member's desire that any speeches which the Minister of Finance may have made, should be laid upon the Table of the House, because they always contain a great deal of information, and are matters of great satisfaction to the House. I am sure that we shall be delighted to bring them down if they have been preserved in such a manner as their importance entitled them to be preserved, and to be made a part of the records. I do not think that any correspondence has taken place with the Colonial Otfice or with any one else upon the subject. In case there should be any correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the West Indian authorities, it will be brought down.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I may say, in reply to the jocsoe observations of the Minister of Justice, that there are communications with the Colonial Office that are mentioned in the correspondence brought down last year, that are not yet before us. With regard to the merit of the speeches to which I have referred, we will be better able to judge when we have an opportunity of reading them. That they exist, or did exist, is a fact : what their merits may be we cannot say, and I think it would be premature to criticise them until they are in our possession. Some of us may not have the same faith in the supereminent abilities of the Minister in that particular, that is possessed by his colleague. Our faith in that respect may not be a saving faith, but that possessed thy the Minister of Justice very clearly is of that character. But let me say this further, that I know that the uniform English practice, where speeches are made in connection with a mission, is for these speeches to be reported and communicated as part of the official proceedings. If the hon. gentleman will turnto the correspondence that has, from time to time, taken place between the
Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)

Governors and the Colonial Office, he will find that is the invariable practice; and I supposed that this Government, when they send an official representative abroad, would, to some extent, follow that same rule and hold him to the onlinary official responsibility. But, Sir, I know that parliamentary govermment has not a great deal of merit in the eyes of hon. gentlemenopposite, and that they enjoy an immunity in this respect not allowed to Imperial officers. So it may he that these papers have never been communicated to His Excellency or to His Excellency's responsible advisers. I assume that the rule here would be the same as it is in the United Kingdom, and that when a Minister goes abroad and acts officially on behalf of any Government, he owes to that Government an extra ministerial responsibility, similar to the responsibility which is possessed by a person appointed to that particular position alone. But if the ordinary English principle of ofticial responsibility has been disregarded here, it is important that we should know it ; it is important that wherever there is a very wide departure from constitutional usage and constitutional principles, there should be a reversion on the part of the Government to first principles, and it is important that the House should take its olservations anew, and ascertain precisely where it stands, and, perhaps, correct the vagaries into which the for: ernment and their officials have fallen.

Motion agreed to.

## RETURNS ORDEREID.

Copies of the inst ructions issued to Prof. Saunders wher he was directed to enquire into the question of the growing of sugar-beet and the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Canada, or since that date up to the time when his report was laid before this House.-(Mr. Beausoleil.)
Copies of all correspondence, memorials and documents exchanged between the Government or any member thereof and any persons, companies or corporations, as to the granting. or the continuing of the granting of a bounty for sugar made in Canada from the sugar-beet grown and cultivated in Canada.-(Mr. Beausoleil.)

## IN COMMITTEE-THIRD READINGS.

Bill (No. 19) respecting the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Cinada.-(Mr. Coatsworth.)

Bill (No. 30) respecting the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company (Limited). -(Mr. Fraser.)

Bill (No. 41) respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.-(Mr. Curran.)

Bill (No. 47) to incorporate the Victoria Life Insurance Company.-(Mr. Cockburn.)

Bill (No. 25) respecting the Montreal Board of Trade.-(Mr. Curran.)

## SUPPLI.

House again resolvel itself into Committee of Supply.

## (In the Committee.)

Care and maintenance of drill sheds, rifie ranges, buildings, \&c.............. $\$ 38,000$
Mr. McMULLEN. I notice that Major-Cieneral Herbert in his report recommended that a different course be adopted with regard to the care of arms. The impression I have gathered from reading that report is that a great many of the arms in charge
of the volunteers are sacrificed for want of proper care, and for want of proper places in which to keep them. Suggestions have been made with regard to the adoption of improved arms for our volunteers, and if they are obtained I think it is an alsolute necessity that proper places should be provided where they can be stored with sufety. (ieneral Herbert recommends that there should be an otticer attached to each battalion to have the entire charge of the arms, who should be held responsible tor their heing properly cleaned and taken care of. I would like to know whether there is any intention, on the part of the new Minister of Militia, to make any alterations in the direction of General Herbert's recommendation?

Mr. BOW ELL. Although this question was discussed the sther night, and although it is not properly under the consideration of the committee now, I have no hesitation in repeating what I then said, that it is one that will receive my most earnest and careful consideration. I have long been of the opinion which the hon. gentleman has expressel: hut a difficulty always surrounds a change of system, particulanly in the rural sections, where the companies are so scattered, of oltaining proper places at anything like moderate expense. But I can assure the committee that this is one portion of the Major-(ieneral's report to which I shall give my attention, with a riew to effecting the improvement, if it is possible to do so within the means at my disposal.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I was asked by a number of volunteers who called on me before I came to the House, to bring to the attention of the Minister what they considered to be something in the nature of a grievance. Last year the number of men allowed to drill was cut down very largely, to their very great regret. There is a very strong military spirit existing, particularly in the city corps, and the men are very proud of their different corps, in drill, dress parade and everything else, and they called my attention to the fact that they have been allowed hitherto to drill more than their proper guota. In 1889 they were allowed 449 men, in 1890 that was cut down to 321 , in 1891 they drilled 344 or 23 more, which the Militia Department afterwards simetioned, and last year they were cut down to 325 , which they think is far below the number they are entitled to.

Mr. BOWELL. There was a partice that had crept into the service of battalions having more men for drill than provided for in the regulations. The Minister of Militia, whenever his appropriation would allow him to do so, paid the extra expense. In fact, he went beyond his appropriation in almost every case, and allowed it. The present MajorGeneral, being a strict disciplinarian, refuses to sanction the payment of more men than the number provided in the regulations. As regards the volunteers of Prince Edward Island being cut down in number, I fancy that arose from the want of money. For a number of years past we have voted only $\$ 250,000$ for drill purposes, and the cost for the last three years has averaged $52 \% 5,000$. The difference has been paid out of whatever amounts could be saved in the other appropriations. The Auditor General pointel out that that wis not strictly in accord with the rules of Parliament and the Audit Act, and I told him I should endeavour to keep within each individual estimate, if possible,
and would cut down the estimate of those items, the full amount of which has not been expended, and and the $\mathbf{S i n}^{2},(0 \times)$ to the item of chill, as that amount was necessary to drill the number anmally drilled during the past years, numbering about $\mathbf{2 0}$, (KO men. Personally, I should be very much gratified if the Government could see its way clear to appropriate $\mathrm{S} .50,(\mathrm{nN})$ more than they do, as from the information I have received, even exercising the greatest ecomomy, it would cost alont $\mathrm{SH}(\mathrm{O}), 0(0)$ to Trill the whole force.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Of course if the hon. gentleman is not proviled withmoney by the House, he camot expend it. I would just like to read the patagraph in the letter I received, in case I have not explained it sutficiently :
" Previous to the present year four companies of the 82nd Batalion, three of artillery, and the Charlottetown Engineers were ordered for drill, whereas this year only four companies were ordered in all, two of artillerv, one of engineers, and one of the $82 n d$ Battation. New Brunswick and Nora Scotia do not appear to have suffered in this manner, because the number called out there is in excess of presious years."
I thought I would bring this to the attention of the committec, so that next year the complaints of these gentlemen may lee attended to.

Mr. SUTHERLAN1). Is it the intention of the Government to furnish helmets to the volunteer force:

Mr. BOWELL. That is another instance where it would require a great deal of money.

Mr. NGTHERIAND. I have brought this matter hefore the attention of the department on several occasions. I believe it is the desire of the officers of the force that a helmet should be furnished. Every gentleman comected with the force will agree that it is in the interests of the militia that these helonets should be furnished. If it is for want of money that they are not procuren, it has been intimated from loth sides of the Honse, without dissent, that we are willing to vote the money. The hon. member for Frontenac pointed out on several occasions how this provision could be made at a very small cost, and I hope the Minister will consider the matter. There is no reason why this expense should fall upon those officers who give their time and money in maintaining the force.

Mr. BOWFLL. How long will these helmets last:

Mr. SUTHERLAND. About ten years.
Mr. BENNETT. If a grant should be made for that purpose, the County Council of Simeoe, who have supplied the men of the Simcoe battalion with helmets, should be reimbursed the cost.

Mr. INGRAM. Is the department in the habit of furnishing the bands of battalions with uniforms?

Mr. BOW ELLL. I understand they are furnished with the regular uniform and nothing beyond that.

## Royai Military College of Canada...... $\$ 75,000$

Mr. MULOCK. I woull ask the Minister how many graduates there were from this college during the past year? It appears to me that there are 18 altogether. If that is correct, that there were only 18 graduates from this college last year, I would call the attention of the Minister to the financial aspect of the case. During the last year, not having any reference whatever to the capital
invested in buildings, either for the college or for any of the staff-and that capital amoments to a good deal-having reference only to the actual cost of maintenance for the year ending the 30th June, 1891, we find that there was expendeal in that way S69,248.4!.

Mr. BOWELI. From that you shouhl reduct the fees paid, and that will show the actual expenditure. The hon. gentleman is correct in stating that the expenliture amonnted to $\mathbf{S} 69,248$, but the ammal subscription fees and payments for issue of clothing, \&c., amounterl to 821,306 , making the total cost of the college, 847.942 .

Mr. MULOCK. No doubt that is correct, but the expenditure for the maintenance of the college was $\$ 69,248$, and there were only eighteen graduates. I find that, including the statf, Major- (ieneral Cameron and the professors, there are about eighteen professors, and looking at the Aulitor General's Report, which is my only source of information, I find there are some twenty non-commissioned ofticers and others employed there inarlition to the eighteen profeswors, making at least forty persons who are engaged in carrying on the work of this college. As there were only eighteen graduates last year, and the college cost $\$ 69,248.49$, it appears that it cost us $83,847.12$ for each graduate we turned out during the year. I do not think any comment I can make can add to or detract from the startling result I have given to the committee. I am toll that these graluates, hating got the ellucation which this college affords. in large numbers leave the country, so that we are educating them for other parts of the worll. I am told that, whilst it was originally part of the policy in connection with this college that its graduates should receive to some extent inducements to enter the service of Canada, that has not been adhered to. I am told, for example. that, while there is a departmental order that instructors in the permanent corps should le graduates of this college, that orier has not been lived up to, and that men have been appointed instructors to the permanent corps without having first received that qualitication they should have received, that they have been appointerl to instruct, and that, after they were so appointed, they have been sent to the colles!e to learn their lessons in order to be qualified. A couple of weeks ago, I received a communication from a person hearing on this subject, and he enclosed an extract from a newspaper published in Canada, setting forth a number of names of gentlemen who had recently joined the Military College at Kingston, and amongst those are three gentlemen who are described as being at that time instructors in the permanent corps. They are Lieut. C. Fiset, of St. dohn's, Que., Lient. A. V. Fages, of St. John's, Que., and Lieut. A. E. Carpenter, of Fredericton, N.B. These three, accorling to the newspaper extract I have, had the appointments and were at that time engaged as instructors in the permanent corps, and were afterwards sent to the Military College to qualify themselves and to learn how to instruct. If there were vacancies in the permanent corps for instructors, when these unqualified persons were appointed, it seems to me that the department should have appointed those who had graluated, those who had at this enormous expense receivel the instruction which the college supplies, and. should have let
Mr. Bowell.
others wat until they had oltained their proper technical qualification before they were appointed w these offices. I do not know whether the Minister san infom the committec hom many stailents there are in attemilanceat the college, bint the output shows that the cost of IS graduates is letween $\$ 3,(k M)$ and $\$ 4($ Mn $)$ a head. I for not know that it is material, nor dees it at all get orer the main feature of this charge-- for l think it most lie eonsidered a chatge of looseness athe extrata Erance... to say that half of the cost is lorne liy the Bathets. Whatever they pay goes into the common fanl. and the athinistration of this college result: in the eros leing it the rate I have mentionerl, no matter who are the paymatsters. This state of affairs, I think, shomld not he allowed to eontime, add I hope that the new brom we have will sweep a waty a litele of the dust that seems to be hovering wor the whole department.

Mr. Boll GiI.L. I have listened withag good deal of interest to the remarks mate liy the hon. member fir North Vork (Mr. Mulock). He seems tobe miler the impression that the amonnt which he says hats leen expemled, is all home by the comotry. He shond have deducted the S 의, 30 which were paid by the calets. It is true that it costs the amomnt per head mentioned by the hon. member to canry on the school. but it does not cost the comatry quite as much as that.

Mr. MULOC'K. How much do you make it?
Mr. BUWFFIL. I did not make the computat tion. But yon may take the sum of SFi,94: instead of 569,948 and divile by the number of graduates. In reference to the appointment of officers to which the hon. gentleman has referred, I can say to him that I have inaugurated a new policy, and refuse positively to appoint any one to a position, either in the infantry schools or elsewhere on the permanent force, until they have atequired that qualification which is provided for them in the military school. An irregularity may have crept in in the past, but it is never too late to mend, and I intend to begin at once in that direction. In reference to the employment of the graduates of that college, it is to le regrettel that we have uot sufficient places to provide for the whole of them : but I find, in looking at the returns which have heen placed in my hands, that out of 17.5 sraduates, lok) are now in the employment of this fiovermment, or in the Imperial Army. I think this is a very impertant fact, becanse it is important, as longas we are part and portion of the British Empire, that young Canadians should have a fair share of the honours that are given in the Imperial Army. The cadets to which I refer, and which have been gazetted to commissions, number: $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ in the Cavalry, O() in the Royal Artillery, 32 in the Royal Engineers, and 26 in the Infantry, making a total in the limperial service of 80 graduates of our college. This speaks well for their qualifications. As Canarlians, we ought to le proul of the fact that so many of them are employed in that service. In addition to these, 9 ex-cialets have been appointed to commissions in the Mounted Police, 3 are in the Schools of Artillery, $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ in the Schools of Infantry, ani 2 on the staff of the Royal Military College; which, along with the 80 holding positions in the Imperial Army, make a total of 96 cadets, who have obtained permanent employment. In addition to these, one is now Assistant Superintendent of the (iovernment

Cartridge Factory one is Arohite in the Faginter ${ }^{\circ}$ branch of the Militia Department, one is on the superior statfi of the college, and one is in the Roval Artillery, making the total number of $I(K):-$ so that they hae been whably well provined for in the Imperial Army and in ond own service. I may ahld that there are a number of these gralnates whone employed in the department of Rathays anm (anals, some on the railuays. ami more on the camals. It has been the policy of the (iovermment to utilize the services of these youg men who have proved themvelves capable and have passed ereditable examinations, wherever we can doss.

Mr. (ASEY. How many hoh enmmamb in the military force:

Mr. BUWEFLL. I lo mot kmen.
Mr. CANEV. Do, yon know if any do:
Mr. Boll EI.L. I cammot spak positiveiy. They all holl commissions, that is. when they pats exanimations they leave the college with the: rank of lientenant.

Mr. CASE: But they are mot atotlly in the ranks of the volunteers:

Mr. Bowtil. Some are
Mr. CASEX. Will the hom. Minister, withonta formal motion, fime wht and have that brought down:

## Mr. Bowfil. I will try.

Mr. NULOCK. Fventakingrthe Ministersmonle of lealing with the figures, it appears that the const fer rapifa of each graduate during the past year, was, as I have stated before, $\mathbf{3} 3,8+5.12$. If we di vide that cost between the comintry and the graluates, it appears that the comntry hore the amomit of SO, (i66 per head, and the callets paideach $81,181.10$, so that the cost to the country was at least 59,1666 per head, to say mothing of what eath graduate had to contribute liesides into the common fumd. Ihare not made a calculation as to the total cost of the maintenance of this college since its estallishment : but assuming that it has been romuing for some twelve years at an ammal expenditure of about


## Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Longer than that.

Mr. MULOCK. I was throwing off a few years at the commencement when the expenditure must have heen lighter than it is now. I presume that this rate of expenditure was not in full swing for the first few years.

Mr. BOWELL. I think it was entablished in 1876.

Mr. MULOCK. In order not to make an orerestimate, I was making an average calculation, and estimated that this rate of expenditure has been going on for tuelve years; lrecalnse the Minister soys there has been $1 \%=$ graduates of the college since it was established. I was emleavouring to ascertain, in a rough way, what the cost has heen per graduate of these $1 \%$ men. The expense during 12 years, at the average rate of the past year, has been s840,060. In addition, a very large sum has been expended on capital accomnt. So it is fair to saly that the country has spent $\$ 1,(0)(0),(k)$ during this period to turn out $17 \%$ graduates, or, in other words, at a cost of siti, $\overline{0} 4$ per head. If we only took cognizance of those graduates who have continued in connection with Canala, the number
$1-\mathrm{I}$ would hate to be relluced one half for those who have dome intu another service. True, it is a service in which we are deeply interested, and I wond not he inclined to criticise that expenditure merely becanse the callets have joined the Imperial service, hat still. for the purpose of umberstanding where our mones goes and where our men go. it is $f_{\text {fit }}$ to hear in minh so far as direct benctit to (and anl: is concemed, if lenelit acornes, from these men remaining in our service in this country, that onehalf of the 1 a have gone away, and the remamer
 That is the position we occupy as regards the maintemance of this college.

Mr. Foxitere. It is a pretty hatel way of calculatime.

Mr. MLLock. It will he fomm, oninvestigating the atcounts, that Ihare been over-liberal. The areage cost will prove to he more than the figures I hare named. I thonght. two or three yearsago. the dinermment were making a very great mistake in expending so large a stan in purchasing a residence for the commamlant. His salary is not sufficicnt to Warmant such an expensive establishment. Sle. (NN Wats pail for the house in the tirst instance a dwelling which was described ats somewhat palatial in its extent. This wats an expenditure on capital aceount which we were in no waty called upon to inewr, and each year we find the Public Acermits burlened with items for its maintenance. Fivery time a public building is purchased for the pablic service there arises an ammal charge for mantenance and repairs. These ald to the invest ment of capital. and these items are a fair charge arainst the institution with which they are comnected. The 1 :overnment are loading down this institution with professoms and instructors. I supprse there is one servant in the college for every two callets, and I presime there are In employes in the college to-day. Will the Minister say how many umlergraluates there are in attendance:

Mr. BoWEL.L. I will give the lon. gentleman the information shortly.

Mr. MULOCK. I will late the matter in this pasition, simply calling the attention of the new Minister of Militia to the aboses that exist there and which demanl his immediate attention.

Mr. DENISON. I wish to say only a worl or two. The hon. gentleman seems to imasine that the men who graduate from tise college all go to the British Army and are lost to Canadia. Of course that is mot the case, because they are merely continuing their education there. They are contimuing it in an excellent school, a practical school. in which they have a chance of serving in all quarters of the globe, and obtaining a practical knowlealge of the duties of a soldier. They do that much in the same way as graduates from our universities go to other universities to complete their studies. All this is done at the expense of Eugland, and causes a real sating to this comntry. These men wouk he only too glad to come back to Canarla if she refuires their services. They do come back, in fact, all the time, and we have them in our military college as instructors. There is one suggestion I brought forward last session, or the ses. sion lefore, which it is desirable the Minister shonld see his way to arlopt, and it is this : the British Govermment gives four commissions to the
griduates of the Royal Military (ollege. If the Canadian dovermment would encourage the camdidates by giving four prizes, by way of employment in the Railways and (anals Department, of some other department, where they would be useful, or if, instead of four, they gave two such posi tions, this system would allow those who did not desire to enter the army, at once to step into the Civil service where they would prove useful men. hecause they are highly trained in all matters of an engincering character. I think it would be heneficial if something of that kind were adopted.

Mr. BOWVEL. The mumber of carlets in the college I find to he di3.

Mr. MULOOK. Sothere are 16 or 17 professoms. the commandiant. nearly 20 nom-commissioned otticers amd employes. on wh an areage of two-thirdsof an employe for eath callet. The ex-Minister smiles: it is a langhing matter to him. I an sure, hut mot to the taxpayers.

Mr. Mralld.F.N. I happenen to he in the House when the question of it residence for the commandant was muler consileration. The Oppo sition found very serions fatelt with the proposial to purchase a residence at a considerable distance from the Military college. It was then urge that the commandants residence cond be erected within the grounds of the college, or in close proximity. I understand, howerer, it is two miles distant. Inotice by a reference to the Auditor Ceneral's Report. that street-car fares and other expenses are charged in connection with the residence. It also appeats that the country has furmished the residence and supphied it with necessary articles. At C-2.) of the Auditor deneral's Report, I find items in connection with the residence as follows:-Cooking stove. S85: supplies for the same. S15.17 : stove and pipes for stable, sois: tire guards, $\operatorname{siz}$; fixing pipes, 81.00 : hardwool. 4 cords, 521.60 ; hunch wool, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cords, 4.38 : coal, 1.5 tons at $56.2 \overline{5}$, $f$ at
 Then, waterworks, one yar, $\$ 34.41$; gas, at 52 a thousand, $\$ 11.5 .40$ : meter, S2. ( 2 : telephone, one year, 880 . Now, all these items for the commandant's residence in Kingston, have cost us, in addition to his salary, 今ito4.43 for last year. 1 cammot understand why we are called upon to paty all these expenses for the commandant's residence. Wias it an understond arrangement, when he was appointed to perform the duties of his office, that we were to supply all the necessaries of his residence, down to the stove, and the stove for his stable: For my own part, julging from the remarks clropperl from the hon, member for York (Mr. Mulock), I think it is quite clear that this college, from the way it has been run at Kingston, is a white elephant on our hands. It has cost the country altogether tro much money. altogether more than is necessary : and if it can be run in a more economical manner. I earnestly hope that the present Minister of Militia, supporting the character for economy that he has gained, will either wipe it out, or put it on a different footing. The hom. member for York states that there are 18 otticials, and in addition there are 12 to $1 . i$ servants, that makes 30, with some other minor officials in connection with the college. We have only turned out the very limited number of graduates that was stated to the House last year; and the entire number in attendance at the college, the Minister of Militia says, is $6 \mathbf{3}$. It
appears to me, that if that institution wats umber proper care and economical superintendence, it ought to be rom for a cery much less sum than it is now. I would like to know from the Minister. what is the salary of the commandant at present?

Mr. FOSTER.
Mr. MovULLAFN. I understond he was engaged for $\leq 4,(x)$.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. The salary is $\mathbf{S 3} \mathbf{3} .2(\mathrm{~K})$, and there was an allowatice of Sx(A) for house-rent and fuel. Then they purchased the house and stopped the Ss(x).

Mr. Mr.MULI.EN. If I mulerstand the hon. member for Frontenat (Mr. Kirkpatrick), they have mot stopperl the furnishing of supplies. How is it that the supplies are all chargerl in the way they are here:

Mr. BoWELL. I am infomed this charge for supplies is an exceptional sum paid for some reason or other. The cook stove was a range that was put in, and the pipes and fixtures, of course, would be in connection with it. 1 understand that he was to lee paid a fixed salary. and that quarters were to he furnished for him: whether it was in the city proper or near the haruacks, was a matter of very little consequence. In fatare I shall take care that these charges are not incurred by the (iovermment unless the commandant. muler his agreement, with the (iovemment, is entitled to them. That is the omly explanation I can give. I remember distinctly the discussion that took place when this residence Was purchased for the commandant, and it was then shown that the rent which had leen paid was more than the interest at $\&$ per cent on the amonnt that was paid for the builling, so that as a business transaction it was no loss to the country. The House can umderstand that repairs would have to be made to any residence which would have to be provided for a gentleman like Major Cameron, or any one occupying his position. If he has a superior building, the repairs are not likely to cost so much as would the repairs of an inferior lailding. Under all the circumstances, consilering the matter from a financial stampoint, there is no actual charge upon the country over and above that which we would have to pay under the former arrangement. Whether the school shonh be continued, or whether some attempt should le mate to reduce the expenditure, is a matter which shall receive the attention of the forermment. There are many reasons why the school should be continued, although from an economical point of view it might be argued that the school should be abolished altogether. But if we are to have a school, it must The one that will be a credit to Canala in any part of the world where the cadets may go: otherwise we had better not have any school at all.

Mr. McMULLEN. I am glad to hear the state. ment made by the Minister of Militia with regard to eliminating such charges as are set out in the Auditor General's Report in commection with the commandant's residence. I think it is better, where we engage men in that way with stated salaries, that they should provile these things for themselves. Now, with regard to the honse. The Minister looks upon it as a fair investment at 4 per cent. Any person that has any knowledge of property and of keeping buidings in repair, is aware
that it will take 4 per cent at least to keep huilhings in a habitable comdition: and by the time yon pay the insurance and make the necessary repaits to the buildings every year. you will find that yon will not be able to do it for very much less than 4 per cent. For instance, that bilhing cost sil?.(14n), + per cent upon that sum would le $\$ 480$. Now. you will tind that it will cost a considerable sum each year to keep that building in such a comdition as that the commandant will be satistien to live in it, and you will virtually have to pay double that sum, or Sebil a year. From all I can gather with regard to the handling of this institution, it ap, pears to be a very expensive omament to ond mili. tia force. and I hope that umler the vigorons and searching insestigation of the new head of the department. we will hate a very much reluced expenditure.

Xit. FLIST. I do not think the Military College presents as gome a record to the comitry as the Dilitia lepartment and the members in this House, who are members of the militia force would like to make it appear. I think the repartment thernselves, or their othicers, must he to a certain extent to blame for this fact. We have positive infomation given to the Honse and to the country concerning this institution. that it is costing from S $40 .(K M)$ to $\operatorname{Sin},(K N O$ a year. This is certainly a sul). ject worthy of note. We have here the report of the Minister of Militia amd Defence, which contains: the comments of the (ieneral Otficer Commanding on the state of our military affairs. That report is recognized on all hands as heing a very searching and raluable one to those who wish tolook into the expentiture and ascertain the condition of the. military service : and I think that the General will receive the thanks of the Govermment and the people for his comments. which are so frank and apparently so fair. I regretted to notice, however, that he was not asked to report on the Military Col: lege. I had a sinceredesire osstuly the affiars of the oollege, for the purpose of information, andin order to assist the Govermment and the Houseas far asi could in reaching sound conclusions in regard to its management. I think it would be interesting and valuahle to the people of this country that, in his next report to the iovermment, the Gieneral should le asked to report on that college. I think it prohable that he hats suffered some inconvenience from the incompleteness of the report placed in his hands by the commandant of the college. Cinsidering that this institution costs us from $\$ 40,0$, 1 to son, (106) a year, the report upon it placed in his hands is certainly very inalequate. The hon. memher for North York (Mr. Mulock) searched in vain through the very few pages of the report to find some of the itenis most necessary to enable him to look into its affairs. I think the commandant of that institution should furnish the Government and the people with a full report of it, along with some supplementary pages learing on its history, so that those who are the friends of the institution, as I claim to be myself, wonld be in a position to defend it if it is defensible, and that we should find there the information which is only now twisted and coaxed from the Minister, I do not say unwillingly, but because he has it not ready under his band. Those who have prepared the eport are certainly blameworthy for nothaving furnished the Ministry and Par!iament with all the requisite information on these subjects.

I low $\begin{gathered}\text { el at the report to ascertain the total number }\end{gathered}$ of students in attembance amb grahating in each class. and the aterage cost of each, but in vain. There is not a secondion a thind class college in the Iominion that will not give a hetter report of its doings. I hope that when we disobss the militia estimates another year, we shall hate such infomation in our hamds in regam to the Military College ats will enable us to reath a eomelusion whether the money spent in mantaninge it is a wise expentithere or whether it is, as it appears on its face to he a waste of money: It appears that each callet
 Probathly there are pupils in the school who do not take the full eomse, and on this account there shombl be a dednetion: hat owing to the pancity of the information given to us we are really not in a position to judge as we ought to lee.

Mr. CASFM. I camot agree in one respeet with my hon. friend who has just sat down. He says he is a friend of this colleage. I helieve this coillege was institatel with the best of motives. with the intention of turning out a trained and highly-skilled benly of officers to instract our rolunteers and to form the mucleus of a latger bonly of well-traned otficers who should he a wailable in case of need. But, Sir, ahthough that college was instituted during the time my friends were in power, I am compelled to say that experience has proved it to be a costly and useless fad, and I camot call it by any other name. We have had it in operation for fifteen years. and the average yearly number of graluates in that time has been milei a dozen. I have not gone hack through the Public Accounts to see what it has cost erery year. hut this year it has cost the sum mentioned hy the hon. member for North Vork (Mr. Mulock), amoming, after the delluctions mentioned ly the Minister of Militia, to about so, (itio per graluate : and it must be remembered a hat those gralnates have been there four years and have cost alout as much every year as they have this year, making a total of something orer
 this year.

## Mr. MULOCK. Fighteen gradnaters.

Mr. CANES. Well, that increases the cost. The fact is that we are now elucating the soms of wealthy men, and educating them at an expense that would keep them at Oxford or Cambridge ame secure for them a thoronghly gom generaleducation. It is practically a college for the soms of the rich, kept $u p$ at the expense of the tax-payers all over the country, be they rich or poor. The hon. Minister is correct in saying that the cadets have to pay a portion of their expenses; but the institution is so costly in operation that besides the si, bito which it costs us ench year for each graduate, the sums paid by the fathers of those carlets are sufficient to prevent those of morlerate means from sending their sons there. It is the dearest college in the country to the parents of the students, as well as the dearest college in the country to the state. I do not deny that a fair education is given there, though I do not think it gives as complete an erlucation in mathematies as can be got at the Provincial University, at Queen's College, or at several other institutions in the country. But 1 deny that there is any justification for making a present of this enormous contribution of $\$ 10,(0) 0$

Mr. Finit.
for each canlet to the parents who are rich enough to semel their sons to that college. it is virtually a present male liy the tax-payer to the parent of the cadet, and the crluation, althongh a very fatir onc. is padid for at an infinitely extravatgant rate ley the comutry. Now, the Minister of Militiat says that a hambred sut of mathondred and serenty-tive carlets in that collere either hold fiorernment pesitions on are in the Imperial Amy. and nearly all are in the latter service. Thus, nearly hatf of those it consts us $\leqslant$ SO.(KN) apiece to educate: are in the Imperial Army. What good does that do us: The hom. member for West Toronto says they will le muly ton ghal to come hatek in case of need. But it does not rest with them to come back. They have to go where they are sent, and if the Imperial dovermment orders them elsewhere they must go there. They are as much attached to the Imperial service as if they had graduaterl at samdhurst or Woolwich. More than that. he said they are. as it were, continuing their education, like the graluate of a college taking a post-gradnate course in another college. Nothing of the kind. That might be true if they entered the haperial Army for a fixed term and then retmmed here into our service. But they leave us for gool, they not mily learn their duties as solliers, hut acquire habit: which untit them to command (analian wohnteers. A man itecostomed for a long term of years to command regular soldiers is not the man we want as hatalion or company officer in (amalla. He shonld not stay longer in the regular service than is necessary to leath the techminte of his profession. anil then coma back and give his services to the comutry which has paid so enormously for his education. No canlet of Kingston should be allowed to accept a commission in the British Army withont signing atn agreement to come back at the end of a certain term of years, and then give his services to the Camadian volunteer force. If this entrance into the Imperial Army were limited to a short period of training like that, noboly could ohject, but I do absolutely protest against the taxpayers of Camala educating men at a cost of Slo, $0(n)$ each to fill positions in the lmperial Army. That army can afford to edlucate: its own ofticers. and it is none of our hasiness to educate otficers for them. The Minister makes a great proint of the fact that some of the ofticers are employed in the Mounted Police. Well, in the last tifteenyears we hal nine otficers, graduates of King. stom, serving in the Ganalian force, and two on the statf of the Dilitary College itself. In return for the millions spent on this college we have elevan otticer: altogether serving on the Canalian force. Then we are toll there are some in the bepartment of Railways and Canals. Well. we did not institute the Royal Military College of Canala for the purpose of elucating engineers to serve in the Department of Railways and Canals. If that college hat any object at all, if it was not a mere fad on the part of somelsely, its olject biats to elucate instructors and officers for our Canadian volunteer force, and in that it has utterly failed. I asked the Minister how many actually hold commissions in the volunteer force. He says they all get a certain rank on leaving the college; hut how many have got commissions: He could not tell, nor could his leputy. It is a pretty state of things that, after all this expenditure, neither the Minister nor his
deputy ran tell us whether one or how many of these expensive carlets of the Military College are loing any service in the military force in Canada. The whole thing is an utterly disgraceful failure. If it were really useful, it would not now he, in the fifteenth year of its existence, only turning out 12 graduates a sear. If it hat suited the genius
 out every year who would take commissions in the volunters and do some service in return for the money spent on them. If you want a military college, why not have one to which volunteer officers could go and get an inexpensive training in drill and mamenvers and other matters which they need for the branch of the force to which they are attached. Youdonot need to give an ofticer of infantry whanteers any elaborate instruction in civil engincering and the use of heary gmis. The training is far alove what is required of any infantry officer in the British Army, and then, what do we do with them: We do nothing. We give them away to the British Army. We let them go to the States, where they get occupations ats civil engineers, and we lonse sight of them altogether. It is a most dis. graceful thing and a sign of the utter failure of the college that after all these years it is turning out so few callets, and the Militia Department does not know what hecomes of any of them except those who have commissions in the British Army and those who are employed in some hranch of our service for which they were not intended when sent to the college. It would le true econsmy and patriotism, even after all we have spent, to shut it up and apply the building to some other use. The whole system should be changed. and it shonld te made a college from which volumteers of this conntry conld he recruited with men highly trained in the duties belonging to their particular brameh of the service. At present it is nothing hat ath aristocratic tirst-class sciool for the sons of rich men, and it is no part of our duty, as the Dominion Legislature, to provide such a school for that class of stulents. It is directly contrary to our duty. It is a waste of publie money. I shall not go into details of the expenditure of the college, hut I wish to impress on the Government what has fallen from the hon. member for Wellingtom (Mr. Mc.Mullen as to the accounts for maintenance and repair. It does seem to me that a college so well built in the first place, should not require, amb, I believe, does not require, suchalarge amome of expenditureammally on repairs.

Mr. McMCLLEN. Did Ceneral Herhert make a report on this college or not:

Mr. Bowtell. The deputy tells me he is not aware whether there was a report or not.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. There is no doubt, whatever, that the statements made by the Minister of Militia to-night, do point to a very grave defect in the working of this college. Of the 17.) graduates to whom he has referred since the establishment of the college, it appears that so have found employment in the Imperial service, and a few more than on have found employment in the Canadian service. My friends beside me are yuite right in stating that that was not the intention of those who foundel the college. That college was founded, as was stated at the time. for the double purpose of supplying a number of trained otticers for our own service in the first
plate, aml in the secoml place, it was considered that it might be of very great service that a number of paid engineers should be at the dis. posal of the (iovernment for use in various public works. There are many adrantages to be found in having trained engineers, trained in an establishment like that, emploved on the great works in the construction of which we have heen engaged for a long time. But that college was plamed originally for len cadets, and it was supposed that 24 or 30 would be almitted each yearI think it was 36 the first year and 04 thereafter. Now I understame the total number has sunk to ( $3: 3$. There is no doubt that that mumber is very far lelow what it should le, in view of the estal, lishment now maintained in the college, and I am not altogether surprisel at the criticisms of some of my hom. friends, as to the cost of this institution. Unless we should find that there are a sufficient number of persoms in (analia interested in getting their sons intu this institution to bring up the number to 24 or 30 per ammm, these discrepancies will continue to exist. I have for many years in sisted that the (isvermment should carry out the pledge which nas mate hy Mr. Mackenzie when he inaugurated this college. that a larger number of the gualified graduates should the employed in the Camadian service. The facts stated by the Minis. ter of Militia, though I suppose it is no fault of his, showed very dearly that that implied pledge has ne ee treen carried out. This college has been sending out graduates for thirteen or fourteen years. and in that time we have fomen employment in Canada for only ow or 2.3 out of $1 \overline{0}$. who passed. Learing nut the l(o), I helieve you will tind that .ol or bill of the remaining at have hecome ritizens of the United States. That is wot at all a state of things which comforms. to the inlea umler which the college was founded, amd I may take this opportunity to press upon the attention of the Minister of Militia the advisatility of causing a certain mumber of employments in the military or the Civil service to be placed at the disposal of the department for the lest qualitied graluates from year to vear. We wonld thus derive a very considerable adrantage from this college : hut it is clear that, if the total number has been resinced fron lill to almut (fio, there will lee a great oljection raised on the 'question of the expense of the college.

Mr. MlloCK. I desire to say that, in dran ing attention to this matter. I do not want it to le thought that I was moved ly any hostile feeling towards the college. but simply I was assuming that it was in the pullic interest that a college of this character should be maintained, if it is to le maintained. on an ecomomical hasis, and I feel that, in pointing out any abuses in conenection with that college. I am doing good service to the public.
Mr. BOWELL. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) stated that the college was intemded for 120 ). The memorandum I have is that the present number is 63 , but, if the dormitories are provided for, we would have a great many more. We have taken $\mathbf{\$ 0} 0$, , (\%) for at few sessions past which has never been used, and I suggest that that might be struck ont altogether mitil we can see whether a larger number can be accommondated at a smaller cost.

Mr. MILA, (Buthwell). Two things repuire consideration in this matter. One is the ecomomic pmint. and the other the use to be marle of these fombs men after they have grallated. Our NorthWeat Police force heing of a semi-military character. there is an excellent oppormaty to sive emphorment to a munber of these men whose scientific tainime would make them very serviceable in con- : bevtion with that force. We know the eminent services which the West Point graduates have rembered in the United sitates, and this force ernhl have alsombed a very considerable number of the Grabates of this collegre as well as the Depatments of Railways and Puhlic Works. It would he of no smatl consequence to the combry, and would for away with a gowl deal of the opposition which this institation has met with of late. if the bovermment were to direct their attention in that direction. and were en enleavorr to secure the employment of these parties in the public service where the pubite: senvice would he benctited liy the experience and information which they posesesed.

Mr. Mr.MCLLEEN. I tindwe phrchased a sword for sill for presentation. I woulal like to know something alout that. I wombl like to know to whom that sword was presenter?. I also see there was an alvertisement in the Ottawa Cifion that (onst Sin). What wats that for:

Mr. BOWFEl. I really cammot tell you what the presentation sworl was for:

Mr. Mr.MULLF.N. I think this item should be helid over until we fimu out why dieneral Herhert hats not reported on: the comblition of this college. What is the use of having a (ieneral if he is not to report on the Military (ollege:

Mr. Bollelf. If you will look at the last paragraph of the Major-deneral's report you will see that he attaches $t w$ it a report mate hy the commandant of the school. There can le no object in holling oner this iten. But I will marle enguiry and inform the committee when we go into conimittee again, why the dienemal has not mate at repent.

Mr. MULOCK. I womh suggest that the item piss and that when the next item cones up, if any meminer desires to refer to the college again, the subject shall be open to disconsion. Is that melerstomel:

Mr. Boll ELL. I do not think that is a grocl way. We have beendiseussing. half the afternom, items that are ahrearly passed.

Mr. MadULILFN. I woula like eask whether it has leen the custom in past years to provide lerats and yachts for this sehool:

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. There are 70 young men there, and they have got tole kept enployed, they must have sources of amusement ame enjoyment to keep them out of mischief in their inle'hours. They are provided with an athletic gymmasitm. Every one who has ever been in charge of a school knows that sources of ambsement most be proviled for the attendants.

Mr. Mr.MULLEN. There must be plenty of yachts and loats for hire in the city of Kingston.

Mr. KIPKPATRICK. This is not in the city of Kingston ; the college is two miles away.

Conmittee rose and reported the resohations.
Mr. Bowes.s

Sir JOHS THOMPSON mored the adjoumment of the Horse.

Motion astred to: and Homse at iommed at 6. 15 p. 11 .

## HoUse of commons.

Tresph. 19th April, 1sine.

The sirentris towk the (hair at Three ochock.
Pienteks.

## DFATH GF THF HON. AI.FXANIDEF MACKFN\%IF.

Sir IoHN THOMPSoN. Mr. Speaker, I think that the tirst duty which the House owes to its own history and to the comntry, on reassemhling after the vacation, is to motice the great loss which the Honse has sustained. ant which (anada hats sustamed. by the cleath of the hon. member for East Vork (Mr. Mackenzie). If it devolved "pon me to-lay $\cdot$ if it devolved upon anylwory. in-deed- tostate thegreat public services. the estimable chamacter and the worth of the late hon. member for Fiast lork, I would greatly prefer that that duty should have fallen to some of those among whom he served in public life when he was at his: prime. hecanse. when it was my gonil fortune and my honour to enter this Parliament, the hom. gentleman hat ceased to take that active part in pullicaffairs in which. for many years, he occupied so commanding a prosition ind did himself so much honowr and the country such useful, zealous services. Fortumately, however, for me, Mr. Speaker, the history of the comntry supplies what is cleficient in myself in this regaril. The achievements of the late hon. gentleman. his \%eal in the public service, the great position whirh he attained, not only officially in this conntry in eommection with its public affiaits, but in the estimation of the people of Cinanlat. are all part of the records of this country now. I can only say, on behalf of gentlemen who are cooperating with me in this Parliament, that 1 am expressing their sentiments when I state that the services which 1 hatre mentioned and the qualities which I have referred to ewoked from us the greatest esteem-those of us who were in the Honse when he was active in political struggles and those of us who had not then entered on our cluties here-and that we feel ats deeply, ats I am sure hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House must feel, that a great tribute of respect is due to the memory of the gentleman who devoted his great abilities, great zeal and great talents disinterestedly to the service of Canada. We feel, therefore, that it is incumbent upon the House out of respect, not ouly as 1 have said for its own history, but out of respect for the public feeling in Canada, that insteal of transacting the husiness which is on the Order Paper to-day, we should ask an adjourmment, and that the adjournment should take place until Thursday next in order that as many members of the House as feel able to do so may lee present at the funeral obsequies which I umlerstand are to take place in Toronto to-morrow. With these chiservations, Mr. Speaker, which I am sure but very feehly express the senti-
ments of the Honse , but which are revy corolially given not only on my part hat upon the part of those of whom I am the homble spokesman: I leng to move :

That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand :djourned until Thursday next. in consegnence of the lamented death of the Hen. Alexander Mackenzie. late member of the Qneen': Prive Council of Canala, and out of respect to his memory.

Mr. LAURIER. Mr. Spraker, twelve momths have mot yet elapsed since death removed from amone us the great man who had leen for more
 servative party, and the most prominent figure in the national life of Camada. His demise was momoned over ly the whole country. friends and fores forsetting the differences of opinion which hated divided them omly to rememher these sreater pualities which commamed miversal athin:ation. This diay we have to ileplore the loss of one who was for many years the chief opponent of sir John Matolonald, and who was in many ways as richly, althongh differently cudowed from himself, amb who was umboubedly in the estimation of all, I lelieve, the strongest chameter whom (imanla has seen for many a day. On this occasion again I am glat to know inleed I knew it even hefore the Minister of . Wustice spoke that all parties, friends and frees alike, unite in a common ann very very sincere grief. Although upon this occasion grief cannot assume the same intensity of expres sion which it assumed on the other occasion, there are varions obrions reasoms for that. It was sit Iohn Mactonaldis seonl lack that he wats struck stambing at his post, that he died in harness, that he was remoned under the very gaze of the pmblic eye from the field of active strife tocternal rest: whereas it was Mr. Mackemies misfortune that he survived for many years his own self. For many years he has heen prostrated hy ilhess : and though his heart continued as warm and his mind as active as ever, his physical frame was fatally shattered. He was condemned to silence, his services were lost to the country, and the public had long heen resonciled to the painfulidea of his death. Therecanlenorlonbt what ever that to one of so strong and energetic a nature. these years of inactivity and of prostration must have heen years of intense suffering and that death whenever it came was looked upon as a relief. At last, in the very hour of Easter day, of that day which in the faith of Christians is the symbol of victory over death, his long imprisoned sonl was released from its shackles, and he now lives forever. Aready the Canalian people appreciate the magnitule of the loss they have suffered : and, indeed, Mr. Mackenzie was a unigue man in his day. Living in an age which was not particularly distinguished for stannch atherence toprinciple, he alwayswas the unbenting champion of right, as fool gave him to see the right. Living in anl. age where success was very often held to be the prinary consideration stlecess was never with him a primary nor even a secondary consideration. He strove for the right as he saw the right, and indeed it is a matter of history that when he was in office he could have conciliated public opinion and perhaps contimued to enjoy power if he had consented to deviate ever so little from those principles of prolitical economy which alone he heild to le true. But on this oceasion his stern charater again asserted
itself: he risked everything, and he lost all, and he did it cheerfnlly. sibch eximples are rarely met, if ever, in our own lay : amd to rimd any paralled you have to goback in the lates of Puritan Fing. latnd, when men fonght and hiled for principle, holding any kind of compromise in scorn. Such were the principal qualities which distinguisherl, I believe alove all others. Mr. Mackemies carreer. Indeed, his strong pualities ats a pulbic man are well known. There was. however. another atspect of his character little known to the pulbic and perhaps entirely misoonceivel. but weli kombito those who hat the privilege of his friendship. He was supposed to be stem, cold and migracions: hat the very reverse was the truth. He was richly enslowed with that quant hommer pecnliar to his onn rate. little to be suspected moler a somewhat reticent exterion. hut th which the umrestaint of intimate life acted as a stimulant. aml which then broke forth into copions amel rich fancy. To those who hatd the privilegr of his hoppitality he was one of the most atgreeable of men: amd with that he hat a kind heate a most kind heart indeed, which always reoponded generonsty when por perly appealed to. In many wats Mr. Markenzie was an exceptiomal man. I may say-. and I am sure that in this all will agree ivith me-that he united many , malitios selikon formol together. and which combined male him one of the truest ant strongest chatacters to be met with in (amadian history. I secomb the motion.

Mr. MILLA: (Bothwell). I hes wathe at few olvervations to the Honce on the impurtant sulpeot now lefore us. It was my gool fortme. sir, to he very intimately: commeted with the latemember for Eatst Vork. I knew him liefore I hecane a mem. ber of this House. I enjoyed his contidence and his frienulship durine his public cateer in Parliament : and I am sure, Sir, that when he ceased to be able to discharge the duties in which he took a prominent part in this House, the country felt that it sustained a revy great loss. I lo mot think. Nir, that there has lue en in my day. nor dol know that there was in any earlier perion in Camatian history, a representative of the people in this House who in a larger legree enjoyel thein contidence as a man. I am contident of this, sir, that however much many of those outside of Parliament and those who are representatives in Parliament may have differed from him. mo one fuestioned his high chamacter, his disinterested motives, amd his fielelity to his convictions. whether they were held to lee right or wrong. He implicitly heliceed that that catuse which he espoused. those principles which he advorated, were those which if they comble male suceessfal would best serve the interests of the people of Canala. Mr. Mackenzie in early life hal not the opportumities for intellectual culture and elacation that were enjoyed by someothers: bat nogreater mistake combl lee made than to suppose that he was a man of very great naturalability and nothing more. Idonot think I ever met one of a more retentive memory, or one who was more industrious as atucent than the late member for Fast York. He hat an extramonarily retentive memory, and there were few things emloraced in English historical or political literature with which he was not comversint. Few men sit in this Parliament or have sat in it at any former period, who were twetter informed than he was. All know his very great debating ahility. Few sat in
this Parliament when he was in the prime of life and are here now who do not remember his extramolinary readiness as a debater, and few will say that he ever mingleal anything like persomal bitterneso with the subject of controversy, however warmly he may have espoused the side which he believed tio be for the best. I im sure, sir, that all hon. frutlemen in this House, whether they are memhers of the Conservative party or menibers of the Reform party, will feel that the country has lost a representative of extraordinary ability. of very great integrity--a man of verg keen and tender simpathies, whom it will be very difticult to replace in this House for a long time to come.

Motion agreed to.
Sir JOHN THOMPNON moved the aljommment of the House.

Motion agreed to: aml House adjourned at 3.3 . !.in.

## HOESE OF COMMONS.

Thorsonv, olst April, Isto.
The sirakese took the Chair at Three ochock.


## (いNTROV゙ERTED ELEETTINN.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have the homour to inform the House that the Clerk of the House has received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certiticate of the election and return of Newton Ramsay Colter, Esy., for the Electomal Distriet of (arletom, N. s .

## MEMBER INTRODUCED.

Semton Rhmedr Comter, Esi.. Member for the Electoral District of Garletos. N.B.: introduced by Mr. Jaturier and Mr. Gillmor.

## LAN OF EVIDEN(C:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved for leave to introluce bill (No. bia) respecting Evinlence. He said: This bill is not a longone, int it contains the clative. which I referred to in moving the secomb realing of the Criminal Law Bill, that is, the clamser which will regulate the taking of evidence in criminal suits. inclutling an anendment to enable a clefendant to testify in his own canse, and other provisions relating to evidence in procedings over which this Parliament has jurisliction.
Motion agreed to, and bill read the tirst time.

## COLLESTOR OF CLSTOMS AT CHATHAM.

Mr. MaMCLLEN asked, Whether the Collector of Customs at (hatham (Mr. I. (:. Pennefather) has lreen superamuated? If so, the date of his retirement, and the amount of superammation allowance granted him yearly? Who has been appointed in his place, his age and amount of salary, and the amount of salary paid the recent occupant?
Mr. BOWELL. Mr. Pennefather has been superannuaterl. The said superammation towk effect on the lst of April last. His salary at the

Mr. Mase (Bothwell).
time of superamuation was $\leqslant 1,2(4)$ pr 1 annmm, and his ammal allowance is Ssto. Hating served the full time. that is, over 3i years, he claims the maximum superammation allowance. Mr. Rufns rtephenson has been appointed his suceessor at the same salary, $\$ 1, \underline{2}(x)$ per ammon. His age is years.

## I. B. LEPAIE:

 Whether J. B. Lepage is in the employ of the dovermment If so, in what department is he employed: What are his duties, and what is his salary: If not now in the employ of the dovernment, when did he retire, and why ?
Mr. DFWDNES. Mr. Lepage is in the Depart. ment of the Interior. His duties are comected with the Surveyor (ieneral's Branch, in the engraving lranch. His salary is. I believe, sin a month and a fraction over. I find I have not the memorandum of the answer with me. hut that is my impression. If it is incorrect I will inform the him. gentleman to-morrow.

## SALARIEN OF IUMCES

sir IOHN THOMP:ON movel that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, tomorrow, to consider the following resolutions:-.

1. That it is expedient to amend the Aet respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts and to provide that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario shall be at follows:-

The Chief Justice of Ontario. ......8,000 per annum. Three Justices of Appeal, each...... 6,0,
The Chief Justice of the Queen's

Two Judges of the High Court of each. Quects Beneh Division,
The Chancellor of Ontario ..........
Three Judges of the High Court of Justice.Chancery Division, each. G, onn
The Chief Justice of the Common Ple:t: ............... .............
Two Judges of the High court of Jnstice, Common Pleas Division, ench
, $1 \times$
................................. 6,(nn)
If the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chancellor of Ontario or the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is appointed to the Court of Appeal, the Governorin Comcil may direct that he be paid a salary not less than that previnusly enjoyed by him as such Chief Justice or Chancellor.
2. That the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Queen': Bench and of the Superior Court in the Province of Quehee shall be as follows :-

The Chief Justice of the Queen's
Bench...... .................
each ............................
The Chict Justice of the Superior
Court..............................
Thirteen paisne Judge of the suid superior Court. whose residences. within the judicial districts respectively assigned to them, are fixed in the cities of Montreal or Quebee, each........
Sixteen puisue Judges of the said Superior Court, each............. Queluec the duties of the Chief Justice of the said Superior Court, if the Chief Justice resides at Mont real; or the Judge appointed to perfiorm such duties at Montreal, if the Chief Justice resides ai Quebec,-in addition to his other saliary

1,(inv)

3 That the salaries of the Judges of the Eupreme iourt fo the l'ruvince of Nova Scotial shall he as follows:-

The Chief.Justice of the satidenurt. . St, O(w) per anmmm. Six Judges of the siaid court e each. Sigu
4. That the salaries of the Judges of the Sumreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick shall be as follows:The Chief Justice of the said court . . 天f, ion per annmun.
The Judge in Equity
Timb
Fourpuisne. Judges of the said court,
.,01n)
5. That the salaries of the Judges of the Sunreme Court of the Province of Prince Edvard Island shall be as fol lows:-

One assistant Julge, being also, Master of the Rolls in Chancery.
One ussistant Judge. being also Vice-Chancelor
All fees heretofore payable io the saill judge: ure abolished.
b. That the silaries of the Judges of the fort of Queen's Bench for the Provinee of Manitoba shall be as follows:-

The Chief.Jnstice of the sail court. Eti, maperammum.
Three puisue Julges of the said court, each..........................
7. That the sai:aries of the Judges of the Eupreme Court for the l'rovince of British Columbia shall be ats follows:The Chief Justice of the said court
Four puisue Juiges of the suid court. each.
s6,0miper allnum.
5. 1 Mm
$\therefore$ That the salaries of the Judges of the sumeme ${ }^{-}$ourt of the North-West Territories shall be as follows:-

Five phisne: Julges of the said court. ear-h
9. That the thirteenth section of the saill tet is aurended:
(a) By insertingaterthe nord" 'loronto" in the seventh line thereot. the following words, that is to say: "Provided that houlge shall be paid at any such rate for more than ten courts inany one year, and that for attending eade ahlitional court he shall be paid six dollars for etch day's absence trom his phace of residence, together with his actual dishursements for conveyance.
(b) be inserting atter the word "side" in the tenth !ine thereot. the tollowing worls. that is tusiv: "or extriordinary or additional ierm of the court.
(c) By inserting after the word "term" ${ }^{\text {in }}$ the twentythird line the rerif. the following words. thatistosas: "or extrardinary or alditional term.:"
(io) By inserting atter the word "dollars" in the fifteenth line thereof the following words, that is to say:
"Tro each of the judyes in the Court of Queen's Bench and to any judpe ot the superior Court aceing as Assistant Julire of the Court of Queent Bench or apoonted toreplace a judge thereof in ease of incompetency, absence. suspension or leave of absence, for every extratay of a term. and for every days atteblance elsewhere than at his place of residence, at any delibere fixed hy the Chief Justice or the senior julge. six dollars.'
10. That there shall hereafter be baid to cach Trial Juilge of an electien petition under the Dominion Controverted Elections de! for each day he is absent from his: blace of residence, six dollars, ongether with his acthat disbursements for eonverance, alli no more.

Morion iarred tu.

## REPORT.

Anmal Report of the Department of Public Winks. for the fistal year 1s! 0 -91. - Mr. Oumet.

## THE: LATE: HEKF: OF (CLEFN('F: ANJ ATONDALA:

sir JOHN THOMPSON presentel a Messige from His Exeellener the Governo deneral.
Mr. SPEAKFR real the Message as follows: stanlef of Prestos.
The Govermor General tramsmits to the House of Commoms. a cops of a despateh which he has received from the Right Honourable the secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to an adilress to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of $W_{i}$ ates. expressing the sincere and deep sympathy of the people of Canadu with their Koyal Highnesses on the occasion of the lamented death ot His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarenceand Avondale. Governafiet Huese.

Otтalla. 21th April, 1392.
(Cops.)
 [No. Sn.]

Hownin: Stmbet. Blist March. 1gy.
My Lokb.-I have the honour to acknowledse the receipt of lour Lordship's despatch. No. S1, wf the llith inst., and to actuaint you that I have communicated to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the adresses accompanying it which were presented to you by the Semate and House of Commons of Camada on the occasion of the death of His Rowal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.
The Prince and Princess of Wales have been much touched by these expressions of condolence, and have desired me to request that lour Lordship. will convey to both Houses of the Legislature of the Dominion their best thanks for the sympathy expressed in these addresses, which has been an additional solace to them in their hereavement.

Governor General.

## I have, fe..

(sgl.) havirisforn.
de., de., de.

## 

Honse resolven itself into ( (ommmittee on bill ( Do. (3) to further amend the stembluat Insper:tion Act.-Mr. Tupper.)
(In the ( immittee.)
Mr. TCPMFR. The Bill, as originally presented, has heen reprinted. The changes are not ratical, hut simply the form amil language have leen manle nomre saitable to the c:ase. The first section, which is the same in the original liill. is simply to conform to the resolution of the marine conference: heid in Washington, by provinher that the fot will extend to the use of electricity or gats in navigation. The second clanse is simply for this purpose : *imme time agro it appeared that steamer: were plying letween ports in ('antalat and prots in the United Niates. carrying lassengers. and it was featreal that some of then were not in proper condition. The site:amboat Inspection fet was, therefore made applicable to such steamers. but it hats heen formm that in doing so we obliged onurselves to apply every provision of the Aet in every case thongh such inspection he not necessiny. Thare wis no power in the liovernor in Commeil to make a certain feature of the ship sul,ject on the provisionsof the Act. For instance take the engines and hoilers. we hat to mater the whole shipe subject to the Act thongh the engincer was perfectly efticient athl there Was no necessity to apply that jortion of the let. This atmembinent gives the liovernor in ( onameil power wapply parts of the fet, ame not needlessly embarrass at shif which hats a regularly certiticated otticer. aml su onn. Under the provisions of the ohd det. the engineers repuired to have certificates from us, and therefore the puestion of nationality calne in. which would lead to a very awkwat position of aftiars if we insisted on it. We had no choice: When we time their engineers duly certiticated, accorring to their awn laws, we hate no desire to insist that they should have certiticates fromi us.

Mr. TLDPrER. At present the Board of Finginetes or haspectors must meet whether there is business for them to transact or not, and they mustmeet at a certain place every year, aml all this expense is chareent to the steamboat Inspection fund. It has leeen my effort to keep that expenditure down, as far ats possible, in order to prevent the necessity arising for intreasing the rates on
steamers in order to supply moncy which wonld he reguireal. sometimes the rate is $\bar{T}$ cents a ton on at ressel, and it wats originally lo cents a tom, and the amome varies according to whether the expenses are increased or rerlucerl. I foumblast year that I was lomel hy the law to comvene these officers, and their expenses were patid out of the funl. Ender this section, the Minister of Marine and Fishuries will have power to say when and Where the meetings of the losard shatl take plate. That is the only difference:

Mr. WHL. CH , I IN mot altogether appore of this clanse. I think there should he at time named, si, that we should molerstand when they are to meet. I think it is putting great penwer into, the hatuls of this hoard athel into the hames of the (iosermur in Comacil, amb, ats athphing man, I think we shomld hate the duties of engineers presathed in the *et, and all the rules and rearalations atfiecting the steambat interest. 1 slonot approve of putting all the power in the hamls of the boand of the (invemor in (onncil. We do not know what arhituary rules and regulations may be appramed by the brad on he the bovernor in Commeil. and the stemmbat interest might suffer. If it were staterl here inthis Act what they intended torlo: what the daties of the engineers were and what other maters they intembed to decine. this Homse might have an entirely lifferent opinion from that of the hatal or of the diovernor in (osuncil. I think this is putting the shipping interest at the merey of people who perhapsi do not fully umilerstamil the requirements of the day. and at all events it is rery vighe.

Mr. TLPPPKR. I think I call satisfy me bom. friend (Ar. Welsho that there is no danger in this clanse, nor is there any great change made. We fos mot propense to interfere with the advisory powers of the Poard of Inspection, and, as I satid lafore, the pront is to enable us to so regulate these meetings that they shall mot ondur unnecessamily and that the expense levied on the shippinginterest -hall hot therefore be: so large as it would other wise be:

Mr. LACRIER. How many inspeators have you:

Mr. IUPIPER. Speaking froms memory I think there are ten.

Mr. I.AURIFR. And they meet at Muehes:
Mr. TUPPER. They meet at Toronto.
Mr. IVFL.iH. I think the inspectors in the Maritime Provinces are very satisfactory, but I may say that I hope the Minister of Marine will not reduire to abme down here year after year to patch up these Acts. It would reyuire a couple of legal men to decide now what steamboat men have to do. I hope to proolness there will be such amendments matle to the law that ne more will $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{s}}$, repuired for twenty years.

## On section 4 ,

Mr. (:HABLTON. Why is this power to be delegated to the diovernor in Comncil? It is a very important matter and it should be defined in the Steambat Inspection Act. We are tos, much in the hallit of relegating our powers to the (iovernor in Council. We do not question the ability of the fiovernor in Comeil to do this, hat we think this matter shomid be thoronghly iliscossed and clearly
malerstorel, and the views of steamboat men in this House shomhlow given as to the number of lwats Which a steandonat is to be alloweil to carry.

Mr. TCPPER. This is a very inportant provision. It sweeps ont of existence a namber of rules under the enth section of the old Aet. In regarel to the assmmption of this power by the diovernor in Conncil, in ictazal pactice in matters of this kind affecting the na vigation of steanmers aml the equipment of loats for the safery of life. the (iovernor in (onancil, and the Marine Department particularly; are enverned alnost entirely by the opinions of experts. In Enerlame the board of Trade represents ahmost entirely the Marine Department in this respect, and there frequently changes are rendured in connection with the changes in construction and huidiner of vessels. Then, new rules and resulations are issued at onte which govern ali concernel, sulpect th the provisions of the
 mit. mwisely when l'arliament was embearoming to assume similar powers. instearl of putting the exercise of those powers practically in the hamls of the mathtical alvisers of the Cown by leaving it ta the deeision of the diovernor in Conncil. they put it in the main statute: In my Inief exproriente, we have fomul that, ats to the inspecion of boilers for instance, it catailed a great loss to steamship owners if the rules which applied some yeats ago were still enforcenl, when they did not at all apply to the luilers which are consoructed mos. That view was pressed on the dichermment, anm it was fomml that the existing legislation could grive nos remedy until l'arliament met, and that, eren in regirel to ships construsted acororling to monlem reguirements and accombing to the miles of the Board of Trate in Fughand, they could not get the proper certificate until Parliament here met to comsider the matter. Now, I ventured to comse to Parlianent a year or two ago in reference to that very fuestion. ind Pimliament entusted the fiovermment with that diseretion, and at hatal of steamboat inspectors was allowed to frame these rules subject to the apmoval of (ouncil. Som, insteal of there heing a long nimber of sections, in foree in the stitute concerning the machinery of a ship, the proper provisions are inchaled in the regulations framed umier an Oriter of (onancil, and there has been not only an entire absence of emhatrassment on the part of theowner's of steannships in that comection, lut no langerons conseruences have resulted. Therefore, in that regard, the Marine Department have, partically, umber the Governor in Council, the sime riscretion that is exercisel in these matters hy the Boand of Trade in Fingland. Sow a very strong catse comes up. We give to no one discretion, neither to the Marine Deprartment, nor to the officers of the department, nor to inspectors, and it was found alisolutely necessialy to tie up, as they are now tied up, certain steamersin connection with the River S't. John navigation, which in the opinion of the very eminent and very capable inspector at that port, Mr. Coker, were fittel up with the necessing appliances for the safety of life on those waters, and on tidal waters. For instance, the statute says that the lifeboat on each steamship must lee constructed in a certain way, that it must be a metallic life-hoat : that was a part of the old inles that were in
force years ago when that statute washefore parliament, and it was alsofounl in the rules of the British Boarl of Trade. Now, I havebeen applied to, time after time, toallow these vessels to be givel a promit where the oflicer was satistied there were sufficient appliances onl hoard for the safety of life in case of atevident. But I had no discretion. I had to answer that this was a matter under the control of lar. liament, that Parliament had not entrusted me with diseretion in the matter, and I cenuld not, without comsulting Parliament, take the responsihility involved in departing from the law. And so I hail to wait until the law of the comentry was changed. I propose now to give that permission. so that on the inspector at st. John being satistied that a loat is properly eguippe?, with appliances for the safety of passengers, she may be cleareal. If hom. gentlemen object to that 1 shall at once take a difterent stamb, and wait until this P'arliament has formally alopted such a law. Now, then, all I ask Parliament to do in this combection is. that in os far ats equipment with lwats and lifehons is set out in this prorision of the steambat fet, the should put this responsibility on the shome ders of the Narine Department and the fovernor in (ouncil. where the responsilility in reference to the inspection of steambrats and the machinery of steamlwats now lies. I will say, in conclusion, that in this respect we will be doing as is dome in Eng. land where the Board of Trale framed these rules, but unfortunately we dil not follow their example, but put the rules in the shape of a statutory enactment.

Mr. HAZEN. I think the change proposed in this Bill is not only a very proper one. hut a very neeressary one. The Minister has pointel out that in consequence of the law lieing as it is at the present time, the steambat hosiness. and that means the whole of the business on the River Sit. John-... is $\mathrm{l}_{\text {wing }}$ very greatly injured during the present season : the steamhoats are delayed in going on the route thus causing great damage to business in that section of the comutry. Though the Steambnatt Inspection Act has heen on the Statute-hook for some nine or ten years, the fact is that this provision of it has never been strictly enforced. That Act repuires that steamers wer a certain tomage, 1 think and that relates to every steamer that carries passengers on the River st. Joln--shall he supplied with metallic life-hoats and also with buckets manle out of metal. I may say that up to the present time that provision of the statute has never loen enforeen.
Mr. DAVIFs (P.E.I.) Does the hom. genteman mean generally, or specially with reference to the lesats on the River st. John:
Mr. HAZEN. I mean specially with reference to loats on the River St. John. I do not pretend to speak with regard to the others, as 1 da not know. But I say that so far as those boats on the River St. John are concernel, though that Act has been on the statute-book for nine or ten years, up to the present season that provision of the law has not been enforced, and these vessels which have not had metallic life-hoats, anll which have not had metallic buckets, have been allowed to go up and down the river carrying passengers and transacting other business, and have received the certificates that it was necessary for them to receive from the steanboat inspector for the l'rovince of New Broms-
wick, Infore they were allowed to transact hasiness. Sow, for some reason which 1 do not know, this year the attention of the steambat inspector for the Province of New Brunswick was expressly drawn to this provision of the law, and he wats obliged to tell the owners of these lazats rumning from the eity of St. John up w Federicton, that until they provided their vessels, as required hy law. with metallie life-hnats and lanckets made onit of metal. he would have to withold their certiti: cates, and would mit allow them to start on thoir wyage up the river. The result of that action is that at the present time there are lying in the city of sit. helin. or were a lay or two ago. a number of vessels engiged for hasi. ness of carrying passengers anil freight. freight which wats watiting for them at different powints: along the river, hint they have not been able to proceed up the river and transiat that business which is neeessary to be transated in the interest of the comotry, and which has leeen transacted mader the same combitions for the list nine or ten years. Ererybody who has given attention the matter knows that there is no necessity for hats of that sort to carry metallic life-Inots: : that pror vision is not necessary in the interest of passengers who travel on those loats. My hon. friend from Prince Elward Islam (Mr. Davies) knows that bnats registered under the American Reand Register. or at Lloyds", or under the Burean Veritas, hoats sning to distant parts of the world are allowed how to carry wooden life-boats inst tad of metalliclife-hnats, as they were required to do some yous agh. The provision is antiguatel. it is onsolete, there is no necessity for it, and the passengers atre much saterin the inland waters, and I think in ocean waters also. on boats fitted out with wonlen life-logats insteal of metallic life-lmats. Inecanse in casse of accident womien life-hnats are very easily repaired, while at metallie life-lnoit hat to be sent off to a blacksmith shop on other place where special skill can be ohtained of put it in repair. The same thing is true of metallic buckets: they are not necessary om lward steamers of this somt. Woonden buckets are all that is necessary in case of tire. Further than that. I have heard a gentlemans, experienced in these matters, saty that worden luckets. are preferable in crery case, hecallse in case of accilent they may serve as life-buns and can be thrown out to mein in distress. If they get out of order they can sery masily be repaired by almost. any man capable of using tomls. Whereas it requires a skilled workman to pit metallic: huckets in comdition when they get out of repair. The result of that law is, it being a statutory enactuent, and mo discretionary powey heing leit in the hands of the fiovernor inf onncil, that the business on the st. Johm Riser has this year, to a great extent, been paralysed. Had there lneen a provivion of the sort propereel on the statute-look, people there who are interested in steamers conh have applied to the Governor in Council, and he could have made the necessary change in order to enable these steamboats to go on their way amilobusiness. But the law being a statutory provision, the Minister of Marine was obliged to tell the people who came to him for relief that he had no discretion in the matter, that the law must lec carriel out so far as he was concerned, and that he couldnot change it l, yany regulation of the department or hy Orierin(ouncil. I must siaty that I an pleased to hear the Minister
sat that it is his intention, unless oljection is taken to his proposial by the House, not to enforce that reculation for the present : and that if the inspector of steambats there, Mr. Coker-who, as he salys, is a most competent man in every respect--says that a hoat is properly epuipperl fol the safety of passengers, he may allow it to start. thongh it may not have metallic lifeInats and bockets, anticipating that this law will be patsed, as I trust it will be, hy the Honse. These regulations were especially ohnoxious and especiatly harilensome when applied to at river like the st. John. Any hon. gentleman achuainted with that river knows that if a steamer should strike a snag. or a fire should break ont. the ressel could within it few minutes be rim to either bank, and the pissengers could get ashore without danger to life. If a boiler explosion occurred, we all know that metallic life-hoats would be of very little use. There are sarcely any of the river steamiers carrying passengers up the St. Dohn and the different lakes commected with it, hut possess at different points aloug the shore their own loats, or hoats belonging to the company, well equipped with oars. which could he used as life-boats, and these boats may be foum at different points within one or two miles distant of one another, where they are used frortaking passengers and mails from the shore to the steamers. I, therefore, sincerely trust that no hon. gentleman will raise the slightest objection to what the hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries has said. that he proposes to telegraph at onee, amp he camot do it toosion. that if the inspector of steanlmats at st. John is of the opinion that the bats now on the steamers and the buckets are, in his jutement, sutticient for the protection of life amb property: he may give the bats certificates and allow them to proceed, although they may not have metallie life-hoats and buckets, which they have never had, although this law has been on the statute-hook for the last uine years. The matter is one of very deep interest to all the river commties in New Prunswick, and to all the people of Nt. Johm. The law. if carried out, will prove generally vexations and annoying there, and all the more amoying becanse for many years it has not been carried out ; for just as the owners are realy to send the steamboats up the river and commence the season's business, the inspector. doing no more than his duty-I do not complain with respect to him, has his attention drawh to this provision of the Act, that umless a stemmboat is provided with metallic life-hoats, which they ate mable to secure at present and which would have to be made to order, and could not, therefore, be procured for months, it cammot proced, and the whole business of the river com ties may thas be paralysed for the whole seatsom.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). The speech of the hon. member for st. John (Mr. Hizen) is a singular commentary on the legislation of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and of the readiness with which hom. gentlemen opposite are ready to give their support to every propasition that the (iovernment submits to this Honse for its consideration. I think the objections just made ly that hon. gentleman show the importance of this House giving sonething more than a holiday to its mind when measures relating to matters of importance are submitted by the various departments of the Gorernment. I think the olservations of the hon.
yentleman show that it is quite time that this House should give a little attention to the discharge of those , luties which devolve upon it 1 respecting the sulgect of legislation. What does the hon. gentlenan say" The hon. gentleman says that this measure which was brought down to the Housely the fovernmentsomeeightyearsago. which was sulmitted to the Honse iml satuctioneel by hom. gentlemen opposite, which received the suiport of the vast majority of the followers of hom. gentlemen opposite, is a meassire that has mot yet been put into operation, and if it havi heen put into operation, it would have practically paralysed the commerce and business of the commtry carried on by means of steamboats. That is thedeclatation which the hom. gentlenam has made. Ishould like to know whether it is not time, if that is so, that this Homse. instead of acting as a mere registering booly, endorsing all measures submitted to it by the Alministration, should give a little attention to its husiness, and exercise something like judgment in the consideration of measures submitted hy the Administration: Xow the hom. gentleman proposes legislation ly telegram. He says that the Minister, with the sanction of this Howse, should telegraph that this law shombld remain inoperative -I am not objecting to the law being allowed to remain as it has remained eight year-for a short period longer, until it is seen what action this Honse will takeonthesulject. But it seems to me a very extraordinary state of things that we are asked every session toamend laws relating to the alministration of affiairs ly the various departments, and we are from time to time assured liy the supporters of the Administration that laws are heing allowed to remain a lead letter muler the statute, that no, attempt has leen made to make them operative, and that if they had lieen madeoperative they would have proved disistrons to the cometry. That is the commentary of the hom. gentleman; that is the statement which the hon. gentleman has made. bid not the hom. gentleman know. did not other hom. gentlemen know, that this measure, if pat into operation, would lee mischievous" Did they not know all ahout the character of the life-boats that were required moder the law " Did not the hon. gentleman from st. John (Mr. Hazen) himself know, in fact he must have known. that if this measure was put into operation the risastrous efficets, which he says are now flowing from it, would have flowed the very moment an attempt was male to olley the law. I think the olservations of the hom. gentleman constitute the most severe criticism that could be passed upon the legislation which has been submitted to this House from time to time hy the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I think the criticisms of the hon gentleman go to show that those measures which the Minister of Marine, in the discharge of his duties as Minister, has felt it necessary to submit to this House, must have been inadequately considered in the department hefore they were submittel to Parliament for its stanction. It is high time that Parliament should givea little attention to its own binsiness and take less on trust than it has been in the hallit of doing during a few years past.

Mr. HAZEN. J have listened with pleasure. as I always do, to the remarks of the hon member for Pothwell (Mr. Mills): but if there is anything in what he says, and perhaps there is, it refers more

Mr. Ha\%en.
particularly to the hom. gentleman than it possibly can to me, hecamse when this Act was hefore Parliament the hon. gentleman was sitting in the House, amd I did not at that time have the honour of being a nember. so the hon. gentlemans uriticism ats applied to me possesses a great deal more force When applied to the hon. gentleman himself, and those associated with him.

Mr. MILIか (Pothwell). We criticised the measure and were voted down.

Mr. HAZEN. While the hom. gentleman's remarks ate intemed to be a criticism on the atetion of the Minister who introduced the measure, while he reflects on the supporters of the liovermment becallese they dil not discuss this legislation when it Wiss going through the House, I do not think-of course 1 cammot speak from recollection, not being here- when the billwent through that this provision received the slightest eriticism from the hon. gentleman or those who weresitting on the opposite side of the Homse at that time. If it is proper to assail the iovermment supporters because they improperly $^{\text {a }}$ allowed this legislation to pass, I think the course must he equally improper on the part of hom. genthemen who allowed the measure to pass withont opposite criticism.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). The hom. member had better look at the debates on that question hefore he makes that uriticism.

Mr. H.thEN. Does the hon. gentleman sity that this feature of the measure vats riticised hy himself or by hon. gentlemen opposite? I do not umberstand the hom. gentleman to say so. The hon. gemteman says I hailhetter look at the debates. I may tell the hon. gentleman that he had better look at the debates himself and see what oceured. The hom. gentlenan has not done so, nor have 1 ; and when he makes the remarks he has offered with respect to the Government supporters without taking the trouble to look at the delates, it is equally fair to apply his remarks to himself and those sitting around him. But, Mr. Chairman, further than that, with regard to his criticism of the members on this side of the House I may say that wo far as the River St. John is concemerl, that in the year 188:, when [ believe this legislation was passed, I think without one single exception every county on the St. John River was represented in Parlianent by gentlemen whose political views were not in harmony with those of the Administration of the day. If, therefore, there is any point in the charge that members from that locality neglected their duty, the hon. gentleman is striking a severe blow at those who where associated with him from the St. Johm River comities in the Province of New Prunswick at that time, and who did not endeavour to prevent the passage of that measure. But times have changed. This is not a measure which we want to discuss from a party stami. point, and the little by-play between my hon. friend and myself will be taken for what it is worth, of course. I lesire to sity in faimess to the gentlemen who were in Parliament in those days, that there was a time when the Lloyds, and the BureauV eritas, and the American Record Register, required these life-boats to be of metal. That day has passed, and wool has taken its place ; but at the time this Bill was passell, it was, I think, thought that metal was perhaps letter than wool for a life-boat. The hon. gentleman has stated that I, living in the city
of St. Johm. must have known that the Bill if put into operation, would work an injury to our business on the River st. John. I am free to confess that I nerer knew there was such a provision in the Bill, amd further, I desire to saly that the steamboat owners and others interested did not know there was such a provision in the Bill, and it came to them ahmost like a clipp of thumber out of a clear sky when they were informed this year that such was the latw, and that they would he regmired to comply with it. The provision is useless, and I sin. cerely trust there will he no hostility to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries carrying out his idea of allowing the inspector to use his own diseretion until this Bill now under consideration hecomes law.

Mr. WFL, ©H. Mr. (hairman, I pluite agree with the remarks which have fallen from my hon. friemd from St. John (Mr. Hazen). I think the best way to remedy this evil is to alter the clanse in the Steamboat lnspecion fot so ats to allow life-hoats to be mande of wool or suitable metal with life-lines attached. It is quite easy to remedy the defect in the law as it at present stamls, and had I been in the House when this Bill passenl. I would have taken objection to it. As the member for st. John (Mr. Hazen) says, it came like a thunder-clap on them when they were told that they would have to change their life-boats and use metal insteal of woolen ones. suppose a metal life-boat is on board a ship at sea, and it gets damaged I would like to know how was it going to he repaired : whereas if a woolen life boat gets damaged, it is very easy to repair it at sea. The law as it at present stands is a band law, and it shoulal be remedied hy making it optional to use wood or metal. Hon. members in this House may not all be silors, and they may not know the technicalities comected with the business. My hom. friend from s'. John (Mr. Hazen) tinds fault with my hon. friend from bothwell (Mr. Mills) for being in the House and allowing this clause to pass without objection. He must remember that every lawyer is not fully accuainted with life-boats, and I presume my hon. friend from St. John would not himself know so much about them, if some one had not posted him on the subject.

Mr. HA/EEN. That is so.
Mr. WELSH. I thought so. I hope, now that this matter is hrought before Parliament, that the clause will be amended by inserting "wood" or "metal." I would ask hon. members. whether they are sailors or soldiers, whether they would rather depend on a grood metal bucket or on a good woolen lucket.

An hom. MEMBER. It depends on what is in it. Mr. WELSH. I say i would depend on the wooden bucket. Now that this matter has been brought forward, I trust that my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will adopt the suggestions offered to him and alter this clanse in the original Act.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Minister proposes to amend an Act which his predecessor introduced some eight or ten years ago.

## Mr. TUPPER. Sixteen years.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) some criticism has been indulged in by the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen), on the ground that the objections were not pointed out when this Act was introlucel. The
hon. gentleman will sere that it was introduced hy the then Minister of Marine. Who stated that it was an Act simply incorporating the regulations adopted by the Buard of Trate in England, and moholy would think of objecting to the measure maler these circumstances. The eriticism which my hom. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) adiministered was. that for a number of years past we have heen deluged with futs. from the Marine Department particularly, amending the statutes in force, and that they were introluced inpmovidently very often, and had not that comsileration given them which the importance of the leqislation justities. I understand that the Act now before us, which is a re-enactment of the regulations of the Imperial Bomed of Trade. is ohjected to ou certain gromils. The hom. Minister does not propose to remove the oljection by substituting "wood" in indation to metal, hut he propuses to repeal the section altogether and vest the power in the fiovernor in Conncil to make regulations in lien of the provisions of the section. I have always been opposed to that kind of legislation, and II think this House ought to panse before delegrating to the fiovernor in Comeil powers which heretofore it has exercisel itself. The Minister will see, if he will turn to the statute before him. that the statutory regulation was not a hard and fast regulation in every particular. In some respects the House delegated a discretion to the Minister, and whether that diseretion is large enough or not I am not prepared to say: hat if the Minister tells us that the discretion is too limited and ilesires to have it enlarged, I would suggest to him to legislate in that direction. I wonld call his attention to the $\overline{\text { th }}$ sub-sertion of the section now under consideration, which says:
"The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may a athorize
the use in individual specified cases of boats of different dimensions from these heretofore specified.
That is confined to the dimensions of the boats, lout if he alsor incorporates the material of which the hoat is huilt he has all the power he wants and Parliament still retains the power which I think it ought to retain. unless very gool canse is shown agrainst it. I submit that as a proposition which ought to be our controlling guide in legislation: prima facie, Parliament should retain the control over all these matters. If a thoroughly grood case is manle out by the Minister. of a department and he shows Parliament that the public interest demands that such power should le delegated to him, well and gooi, but these instances will he rare, ind they should be backed up with very powerful arguments before Parliament should yielil to them. In this case I have no objection to what the hon. gentleman has said. It is evident that natical men on both sides of the House agree that the boats might lee in some cases of wood as well as of metal. He could attain that object hy investing himself with the diseretion which I speak of. I wint to point out to the hon. nember for st. John that this Act does not say anything about the buckets. It loes not give the Minister any power in regard to them. and it does not change the statnory declaration that the buckets shall be of a certain material. Therefore all this talk about buckets is outside the question. If that section of the Act relating to hickets, section 34, requires to be amended, you had hetter amend the Act in tiat direction, or give the Minister power
to substitute a different kind of material for metal. All I ask is that you should not contime this, vicious system of withluawing power from Parliament anl resting it in the department. When the law is on the statnte-book, merchants, shipowners, mariners and others have atecess to it at all times and can find out what it is: but if the law is made by the department, it is almost impossible for an average man to find out what it is. These rules amb regulations are suliject to altemation at the whim of the leputy Dinister for the time leing or at the whim of some one who has the: eat of the Deputy Minister, and withont any consultation with those chiefly affected hy it, who wake up some morning to find legishation made by the department which nolmoly knew anything about.

Mr. TUPPER. Of course I do not grulge the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Nills) his opportunity to scold the Minister of Marine aml Fisheries: and altogether the scolding was very goon-natured. But he attempted to put on my shoullers some hame which I thought at the time I would just as soon not have left there. There is uothing so very extramolinary in the fact that the inspectors assmand that there was a discretion in reararl to the: material in these life-lwats. The remarks of the hon. member for Queens. P. E. I. (Mr. Davies). will indicate the reasons for inspectors having hitherto assmmed that these clatuses were bot so hard and fast. He has datwn the attention of the House to the fact that in the Th sulbection l'alliament did lease discretion in the Department of Marine, as to altering all the statutory provisions except as to the material. It said that it was possible to dispense with the provision that a boat should be of a certain length, width and depth: and I think the hom. member for Queens, and the hon. member for Bothwell himself, will atmit that a layman wouhd not be very reprehensible for reading the 7 th section as practically having that effect. But 1 :nay state how this was drawn to my attention. The fact was that the inspectors in Canada atssmmed hitherto that they possessed a diseretion in comnection with the administration of their duties. and it was not known to the department, when the certificate was given, whether all things were complied with, or whether there had heen any incorrect understanding or appreciation of theirduties. There is nothing extraordinary in that, and the moment it came to the attentions of the department that a discretion of this kind was being exercised, then enguiry was made whether the opinion of the inspectors in this particular was correct-not from an amending spirit, or from any whim of a Deputy Minister of Marine. As a mitter of fact, the Deputy Minister had nothing to do with the subject until it cance to him in the orlinary way, that is, on the report of the natutical inspectors of the department, after this subject was brought formally to their notice. These are the facts, and they make alisolutely necessaly an appication to Parliament. The committer have entirely inisumlerstool my position. I am not concerned whose mistake this was, if it is a mistake at all. I have no doubt that at the time it was considered a wise provision, and at the time there was apparent unanimity in its favour. In passing, I find that in 31, 32, 36, 37, 40 and 44 Victoria, statutes were passed on this very subject, and
there will he, I do unt care umber what diovernment, frequent applications to Parliament in connection with the shipping law. In the Imperial Parliament you will find an enormous number of representatives of the shipping interest, experts and representatives of the Almiralty, and yet there the statutes are full of ameniments to the Merchants Nhipping Act : and the emplaint made on behalf of the steamboat owners as to the difficulty of finding what the law is, might very often come from the professional man in Eagland. who requires to search considerably to fimd out the varions amentments the shipping Act. But the case of the ship-owner is not so bial. He reseives full notice of all these amemiments from the Board of Trate of England, and they are pat in the most conspicurns places: in fact his attention is called to them time and again. In Canada, we attempt to do the same thing. We publish in the Girioth the rules and regulations, and the Marine Department, to my certain knowledge, follows the sulject up again aud again. The reason this law was to a certain extent inoperative in some districts was that the inspectors assumed, and not unreasonably, that they had some discretion in the matter, and they gate their services to the shipowners who read the law as the inspector for the district real it. The committee have not appreciated the one great question before them now. It is not a novel one. Regardless of the particular merits of metal or woolen boats, and I ann not an authority in either. I am asking Parliament that the Diarine bepartment of this country shall be credited with the same ability to handle the shipping regulations that the Board of Trale possesses Inemel British shipping. It is a proud hoast, and has heen alluded to, that this parliament is able to julge of the shipping interests of Canala as well as the British Parliement is to judge of the shipping interests of (ireat Britain: hut I am asking, if the Marine Department is to he held responsible when difficulties aceur in cemmection with shipping, and something has happened that should not have happened, that that department shall be just as free to meet energencies and follow improvements in connection with the construction and equipment of ships as the sister department, the Board of Trade. to-day, is in England, and I point out to the committee that nome of these things are fomed in the Eaclish statute. They are rules adopted carefully on the idvice of experts, and they are changed, not for a particular ship or a particular case but as oceasion arises for the change, and the Minister of the day or the authorities concerned are then properiy held responsible. It is still free to every member of this Parliament, as it is in Englame, to suggest changes and amendments not apprearing in those regulations, or to attack the existing regulations. I an not asking Parliament to take a new step or adopt a new principle, for, as I have pointed out, Parliament, without any injury to any interests in Canada that I am aware of, did entrust the Department of Marine with this discretion and these powers in comection with just as important, if not a more important, part of the ship, and that is the machinery of the ship, the boiler of the ship, and so on, all requiring the knowledge and attention of experts whom this Parliament pays. Those rules are now made by Order in Council. Again, I would call attention to the argument of the hon. member
for Queen's, which, I think, strengthens my position on this, the chief point. He callules to subsection 7 , and he satil that $1, y$ the insertion of a word there 1 coold have accomplished all that 1 desire. Yes, hut by the insertion of the word " material," there is not a particle of necessity for the sul-sections preceding number $\bar{i}$, and therefore in principle the hon. member for Queen's and I are me. But the language 1 would ask for the clanse would be a little ilifferent, becanse the hon. member for Queen's, by ameraling sul-section leases it to the Minister of Marine to authorize the use, in individnal, specified cases. of any kind of a beat he thinks fit. We are one in principles only, I do not wish to go as far as the hom. gentleman. I wish to llot out the power of the शinister of Marine altogether. I leave that, not to the Minister of Marine at all, hut to the (iovernor in Combcil, and the dovernor in Comacil, in these cases. never would ate but on the adrice of men who have a techical knowledge.
Mr. DAVIE: (P.E.I.) The difference is a litte more, hecause Parlianent lays down what should he the provisions gonerning boats carried by steamers generally, and at great many details are gone into, lout they give the authorities having special control oser them the discretion tolimit or enlarge, in imbividual cases, on the responsibility of the Minister, the lengths and brealths larliament has fixed. But the Minister hats taken away the entire section and given the entire power to the (avernor in Council.
Mr. TUPPER. I ippreciate the hon. gentleman: prosition, but in fact there is no difference hetween ns, because 1 say that though Parliament has intimated in No. 6 section 7 , its particular idea of the length and brealth of a life-hoat, the Minis. ter may, ly sul-section, sweep that out by a word. I say, therefore, we are only splitting hairs. I sul, mit if there are hon. gentlenen who agree with the hom. member for Queen's, my position is far hetter. hecause we come then at once to the position which is taken by the Board of Trate in Lingland. and I do not see that there would be any great danger in following the example there, ant placing this discretion, not in $t$ !3. Department of Marine or Ministry of the day, but jusi as we have done in connection with the lmilers. in the Governor in Comecil.

Mr. MULOCK. It appears from what has fallen from the hom. gentleman that for nearly forty years at least, legislators of the old Camada and the Dominion hatre chosen to frame legislation on this suhject in a wholly different way and on wholly different lines. I understand that this is for the preservation of life. Heretofore, not once but every tine the matter has been before the House, it has been considered and pronounced upon by the Honse. The House has not chosen to delegate this important matter either to an individual Minister or the Government of the day. On the contrary, the House appears to have deemed it in the public interest to specify with a great degree of minuteness not often found in legislation, the particular safeguards to be adopted. Now we are asked to ignore all that is suggested by this course of legislation, and to say that the Parliaments have been entirely in error, that they belong to a past age, that they were slowgoing people, institutions not up to the spirit of the times, and that their proper course would have
heen to haml this most important duty wer to the dovermment of the day or the Ministers. Fon iny part. I would mather approve of the course that hats taken place insteal of as now appars to be amed at, casting upon the (ahinet the rexumshility involved in the proprosed legislation. The Minister argnes that hecamse sub section i, nection ?! of the steambsat huspection Act authori\%es hin in a particular casee to suspend the ant

Mr. TUPPER. In all cases.
Mr. MLLOCK - in imlividual canes. There is me yeneral delegation of anthority to the Minister, anl to anthorize him to act there ought to be a particular case stated whercin these gencral regulations don mot appland can hambly he intemled to apply. some such case as that ougit to be made when we warrant a Minister in taking to himself the power conferred upon him by sub-section- The Minister argues that heranse sub-section - anthorize him in certain cases th suspend the Act. he therefore. wond have the power. by passing a general Order in Comecil. to suspend the whole Act in all cases.

Mr. TUPPER. I am not asking Parliament to enable me to suspend the det. There will be reg口 lations of comse with reference to life-lwats. The dovemor in Council will make such regulations.

Mr. MULOCK. First of all yon are repealing it.
Mr. TUPPER. Perhaps the hon. genteman does not understand. The dowernor in Comeil may make such regulations ats are deemed alvisable. That is in sulstitution of present regulations.

Mr. MULOCK. This is the law at present. The Ntatute of 4.5 Victomia describes the form of the lifeboat, the material of the life-lmat, the equipment of the life-brate the appliances for lannching her, and so on. Those details are part of the law of the lamd. They are referred to in section en of the steambexit Inspection Act. Section eg, having declared what shall be the proper eynipment, sul-section 7 groes on to say that, in specified cases, the Minister may suspend thase provisions. Now, supposing application is made to him to susjend those provisions, must he not. first of all, be satistied that the case is one within the meaning of the Act or one that Parliament did not contemplate? For example, it might happen if a vessel were plying upon some inland water where these provisions could not, according to theopinion of any man of common sense, be applicable. In such a case perhaps the Minister would feel warranted in suspending the section. Does he contend that unler sul). section 7 he conld pass a general Order in Council relieving all boats from the provisions of section 29? He is asking Parliament to give the Governor in Comeil that power. The Dinister would have to proceed in the same judicial way and to see what duties were cast upon him under section 29 . He would not le anthorized twexercise the power umler sub-section $\overline{7}$ inditrarily, without rhyme or reason. Now, however, the hon. gentleman says there shall no longer he given any hint to the Minister or to the Government by Parliament as to any safeguards, but he says it is to be the Governor in Council, which of course means the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or, when he is taking a less active part in the duties of his department, the Deputy Minister. That means that Parliament is handing over to an officer

Mr. Melock.
who is not respusibie to larliament. hut is simply an ofticial receiving $8+($ (nn) a year, the duty of lealing with a matter which l'arlianent itself should deal with. That is wholly contrary to the opirit of the times and to the legislation of the present day. When the hom. gentlenan refers to Englame, dies he mean th say that the Romat in Cimata is as gome as the Roard of Trate in Englani:
Mis. TLPPER, I say it is much hatter.
Mr. MULOCK. I will not dwell men that becalle our views on that subject are opponed, han we are legiviating for the shipping interests of Camala, and I protest arainst the itsignment of
 Comail except muler rery exaptiomal arembstances. and I agree with my hom. frimed from Guechi: that the difticulty anh be wot wer at slight amem!memt to sul-section - When this Bill was introndacel, we molerstomen that the necessity for it arose from some difficulty in st. John as t., how life lonats ambl buckets should be huilt, but it appars now that that is only an excose, that that is not the real canse for the intronlaction of this measure, hut is simply a herring lawn achers the trank to livert pullicattention.
Dir. TLDPERE The information fron St. Jom came after the Bill wasintronducel. The ditticulty we found to exist was that these rules were statil tom instead of being made ly Order in Comucil. We could have promptly met the difticulty in st. John if we could have made rules, hut as these were statutory rales, we could not interfere with them.
Mr. MULOCK. We have now before bis the fact that the real reason for this measure is that the hom. gentlenam wants to aggriandize power to himself, and this is an mwarrantable provedure and one which the H ouse should not sametion.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). This subject is very important, and more important on account of the mamer in which the hon. gentleman proposes to deal with it than on accomit of the subject-matter of the Bill itself. I think it should receive the attention of the Minister of Justice, and that it is the Department of Justice, lather than the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which is respomsible for the character of the legislation proposed. There is a very great point of iffference letween the legislation in the United Kinglom and the legislation in Canala as to regulations which are made outside of Parliament, in allowing the Sovereign in Council to make regulations which are to have the effect of lat in the United kinglom or in Canada. We know that in the Linited Kingdom on accoment of the centralized character of the Govermment, Parliament is very severely pressed for time to legislate, and many of the regulations which have been made there hare been justified on the gromed that there are so many matters brought under the attention of Parliament that, unless such powers were had to make regulatichs, it would be utterly impossible to adequately protect the public interest if Parliamentary legislation had to the waited for. But this excuse for allowing departmental regulations or Oriers in Comeil to take the place of parliamentary legislation does not apply to this country because Parliament meets here
every year, as it loes in the United Kinglom, and, having intinitely less business to attend to, there is no diticulty whaterer in considering every proposition which experience may suggest to any department of govermment as necessary in the public interest. It seems to me that the proper rule-and it is the rule recognized by those who bave most carefully considered the subject to apply to cases of this kind-is that, where the ciovernment have not the necessary information to submit to Parliament to enable it to make a declatation upon a subject requiring action, the Orders in Council or departmental regulations may be sulbstitutel for parliamentary action until there is accumulated sufficient data to enable the (iovernment to propose to the House such legislation as may be required. Now, in the case before us, there is no indication on the part of the Minister that this is a matter reguiring to be altered from time to time, or at all events more frequently than from year to year, and it is for Parliament to consider it in such a way and to alopt such legislation as to make permanent regulations for the public necessities. The hon. gentle:nan does not propose that, but he states that on the inland waters the requirements of commerce may lee different from its requirements on the open seas, but surely the hon. gentleman must have accumulated the necessary experience and should have a series of resolutions to le embodied in a statute leading in the direction he desires. Why should Parliament le asked to athegate its functions and hand this over to the Cowernor in Council: If the hon. gentleman can sulmit these regalations to the (iovernor in Council, why camot he submit them to Parliament to the embortied in a statute? The hon. gentleman has not, up to this moment, undertaken to sulmit to this Honse a single proposition to show why permanent regulations cannot be emborlied in the law so ts to meet the requirements in this particular. The first declaration has not been made. He has not pointel out that this cannot be done: he has not said that he has not accumulated the necessary datia in the department to enable him to propose legislation. Now, when it was proposed, years ago, in this House, to publish, along with the statutes, the Orders in Comucil and departmental regulations having the force of law, the understanding sas that those were to the published with the statutes in order that Parliament might have an opportunity of seeing how far the Government were superseding, by those regulations and Orders in Councils, legislation on the part of Parliament in the ordinary form. That was the understanding, and that subject was discussed in this Honse more than twenty years ago. It is of the first consequence that Parliament should not abdicate its functions, and that the Government should exercise ordinary industry in accumulating the necessary information to warrant legislation on the subjects before legislation is had. Now, the hon. gentleman says he wants to repeal, not the whole law, but enough of the law to create general confusion. He proposes to ask power, not to make departmental regulations, but to make regulations having the effect of law by Orders in Council, and he proposes to do so by repealing a part of the law by which those regulations are made at the present time. The hon. gentleman does not say that the matter is of such a shifting and changing charac-
ter that legiskation cammot le hand, hat he asks us to withdraw from Parliament the portion of the power that it now exercises, and to vest it in the Governor in Council without any necessity being shown to justify such action. Surely the hon. gentleman ought not to propose so retrogressive it course as this.
Mr. TUPPER. Progressive.
Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Surely the hom senteman does not pretend to say that vesting in the Crown the whole power of legislation, and withinawing it from the two Honses of Parliament as parts of the legislative looly, is a progressive measure. The hon. gentleman will not pretem to argne that to supersede Parliament, and to establish so far the principle of alsolute monarchy-
Mr. TCIPPER. I did not say that ; I said it was antiquated to put those rules in the statute.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Are these rules binding as a part of the law? If they are, then there is only one justitication for dealing with them otherwise than hy statute, ame that is, that you have the necessary information to warrant you so to deal. The purpose of dealing with them by Order in Conncil is to give the department the opportmity of accumulating the necessary knowlenge to enable it to propose to Parliament a systematic and wellconsidered regulation. But the hon. gentlenian is asking us to withrraw this power without making out any case. He has alrouly admitted Parliament has the necessary knowledge to deal with the sul)ject, and after ten years he proposes to withdraw that power from Parliament, anl to vest it in the Governor in Conncil. I say it is an improper proceeding, it is wholly contrary to the spirit of parliamentary government, it is a course that ought not to be recognized, and I am surprised to see the Department of Justice acquiescing in it.

Mr. TEMPILE. As I live on the River st. John, I would like to say a word upon this subject. I am sorry to see the opposition that is made to the proposal of the Minister of Marine. His proposial is made in the interest of many steamers that are now loaded in the dock and all ready for transporting freights up the River St. John, but they cannot proceed so long as the law remains in its present shape. It seems that the inspector gave them no notice that he intended to enforce this provision of the law until the vessels were all ready to start ; so that not only is freight waiting to be transported, but the mails also which are destined to places up the river, are delayed on account of notice having beengiven to the owners that they must provide certain metallic boats upon their steamers in case of accident. Now, I have never known an accident to occur on the River St. John, and I have lived there for over forty years. They have always carried wooden boats, which have proved amply sufficient to guard against loss of life. At present, as I understand the law, they have to provide a metallic boat of twenty odd feet, for each steamer ; and in order to launch such a boat in case of accident, the vessels would have to carry double the number of hands they employ now. I think this provision of the law is a very great hardship to the steamboat owners. I would remind the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) that in 1882 when that law was passed the position of affairs has changed in thisHouse. At that time the
river counties from St. John to Victoria County were all represented by Liberal members, but now they are all representel by Conservatives. This makes a very great difference in passing laws of this kind for the St. John River. I hope that hon. gentlemen opposite will cease their opposition to this Bill, and allow the Minister to amend it as he thinks best in the interest of the public.

## On section :5,

Mr. TUPPER. This provision is made on the advice of steamboat experts. It is considered dangerous for the same person to act in a double capaciicy of engineer and master, or as engineer and fireman, except in cases where the boiler is fired from the engine rom.

Mr. HAZEN. I move that section 34 be hereby amended by adding the words "or wood" after the word "leather" in the fifth line of the section. Mr. Coker has declared that wooden buckets are more desirable than either leather or metal ones, because, in the first place. they are more easily memled, and, in the second place, they would act as life-preservers. On boand of vessels registered at Lloyds and Bureau Veritas woolen buckets are now allowed in place of metal and leather ones, which were used some years ago.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman has alluded to what an otticer of my department has told him. Mr. Coker has not done his duty in that respect, for he has not reported that information to me. I will not take the responsibility of accepting this :amendmentat the present time. It may be a very dangerous one, and 1 can see, without possessing expert knowledge, that iis case of fire, wooden buckets would not be so good as metal or leather ones. I can see that at the outbreak of fire leather or metal buckets would be available while wooden buckets might be destroyed. I may, however, be wrong in my opinion. There has been no suggestion made to me with reference to buckets, and before Parliament legislates on this subject, it should te in possession of all information necessary to enable it to arrive at a correct and safe opinion. I am not in a position to advise Parliameut on this subject, as I have not had an opportunity to consult those best qualified to judge. I do not believe that the amendment suggested is in operation under any system where there are regulations in connection with steamboats; and, under these circumstances, I think the hon. gentleman should aliow his amendment to stand, so that I at least may have an opportunity of looking into the subject, as I shall be very glad to do, and he may bring it forward at a later stage.

Mr. CHARLTON. I am sorry the hon. Minister desires to consult his inspector before he makes ap his mind as to whether wooden buckets would serve the purpose on board of vessels. We have in this House members whose opinions are as reliable as any opinion the hon. Minister may obtain from an inspector. The buckets commonly used on vessels are made of oak. They are less liable to destruction by fire than are buckets of leather, the latter being much more easily injured and rendered unsuitable for conveying water than buckets of oak. Buckets usuzlly stand on deck with water in them, and I think the hon. gentleman's fears, that the first thing destroyed by fire would be Buckets full of water, is entirely groundless. I
have no dould that in the opinion of hon. gentlemen familiar with the matter; good, solid naken buckets on the deck of a ressel are the best buckets that can be used either for extinguishing fire or for other purposes. It has been urged with great force that they would not only serve the purpose of extinguishing fires, but might be used for life-preservers, whereas buckets of leather or metal are liable to sink. It is the opinion of all interested in the sulject that this change should he made, and it strikes me as little short of an absurdity that the Minister should request that this matter should stand over motil he can consult some person, whoseauthority is nohetter, and whose opinion is, in fact, less reliable than that of the hon. member for Queen's, P.E.I. (Mr. Welsh), who is largely engaged in the shipping business, and who is as good an authority as can he found in the Dominion. Then we have the hon. member for st. John (Mr. Hazen), representing the steambat interest on the St. John River, who undoulitedly has consulted many of those parties, and who spoke knowing their wishes, and he submitted an amendment in their interests, one which will meet the view of every vessel-owner in the conutry, asking that in addition to buckets of metal and leather, wooden buckets should be permitted to be user. It is unfortunate that the hon. gentleman does not accept the amendment without further delay. If the hon. gentleman desires this bill to pass he should not suggest this delay, which is a needless one.

Mr. TUPPER, It is not proposel to pass the Bill through this House at one sitting. I am surprised to hear that it is absurd to be cautious in dealing with an important matter of this kind. I am very sorry I cannot take the hon. gentleman's advice in shipping matters. With all due respect to his opinion, I do not think it is better than my opinion, and I value my own so little that I declared I am not prepared to accept off-hand an amendment of such an important character as that proposed. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) may be perfectly right, and the amendment may be a wise one. All I ask is that the House may be placed in possession of the advice of the department, whose officers, whatever may be the value of their opinions, follow very closely subjects of this kind. I certainly object to the amendment being submitted at this stage. There will be another opportunity for it to be submitted. All I urge is, and it will be agreed to by a large majority of members of the House, that we have not sutficient information on the sulbject at present before us. I am not at present stating that the amendment may not be accepted.
Mr. HAZEN. The position taken by the Minister of Marine is a . $\because y$ fair one. His attention not having been called oo the matter, he requests that the amendment may stand over until he has consulted his officers, who have had experience in these matters, and who are able to decide whether such an amendment is in the interests of the shipping business or not. Under these circumstances I will withdraw the amendment at present, with the understanding that I will have an opportunity at another stage to bring it lefore the Honse.
Mr. TUPPER. Certainly. I propose to leave the Bill in Committee, and, therefore, we will come again to consider this amendment.

Mr. Temple

Mr. MULOCK. The Minister intimates that he intends to express an opinion upon this amendment of the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) at the next sitting of the Committee, and he may give his consent to such a clause as this being in the Bill. If he is going to do that, then the House shall pronounce as to what shall be the material of the bucket but shall have nothing to say as to what shall be the material of the life-boat.

Mr. TUPPER. The argument of the hon. gentleman will be just as forcible on a subsequent occasion, if he defers it. For instance, I might meet the ohjection he is now making by repealing both.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The only objection I think is this: that the Minister sat in his seat and smiled very pleasantly while my friend from st. John (Mr. Hazen) was complimenting him upon his Bill and showing what an improvement it was on the old Act, and that it was absolutely essential for the St. Johm boats that there should be wooden buckets. I pointed ont that the Bill did not give the power to have wooten buckets at all, and then the hon. gentleman from St. John mored this resolution properly enough, and I was prepared to support it, but the Minister says he will not receive it at all. He should renounce the commendation of the hon. member from St. John.

Mr. TUPPER. I cannot renounce the commendation. I will accept it on the boats but not upon the buckets.

On section 6,
Mr. TUPPER. This clause provides that the inspector who inspects the boats shall collect the fees instead of the chicf customs officer. The Auditor (ieneral has raised the question as to the difficulty of auditing the revenue accounts, and it is to meet his wishes that this change is made.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) As I understand the law now, the fee which the steamboat owner has to pay must be pail to any one of the chief collectors of any port in Canada. If the law is changed and the inspector is made to collect the fee, I think it will be more inconvenient. There is only one inspector for the whole Maritime Provinces, and he may be travelling around in different parts. I do not see how the fee is to be paid to him, while if it is paid to the chief collector the man is at hand to receive it.

Mr. TUPPER. The inspector will find the person who owes the fee. I think that the change will make it more convenient fora steamboat owner, lecause the certificate is not given until the fee is paicl.

Mr. MULOCK. Why could not the certificate be left with the custom house ofticer, and be given to the owner when he pays the fees?

Mr. TUPPER. I am not anxious about this clause if there is oljection to it, and I will let it go if you like.

Mr. MULOCK. The owner may not be present when the inspection takes place, or he may not have the money ready, and he has got to hunt up the inspector to transmit the money.

Mr. TUPPER. Very well ; I will drop that clause.

On section 8,
Mr. MULOCK. I would ask the Minister to explain why in this case he asks Parliament to declare what safeguard should be adopted while in the other case he did not? This section says that the ressel must be provided with certain anchor equipment, steering gear, and so on ; and the hon. gentleman might as well argue that that is a matter of detail which would be fetter managed by this progressive institution the (iovernor in Council than by the Act. I do not wish him to infer from my olservation that I desire these matters also to be transferred to the Governor in Council, but it seems to me there ought to be some consistency in the Bill.

Mr. CHARLTON. I donot understand why the owner of a tug-hoat should be joined in responsibility with the owner of the ressal which it tows, as this action provides.

Mr. TUPIPER. That is the law now. The only change I am making is olstaining authority to charge a fee for the inspection. in accordance with section $\mathbf{8 3}$ of the main Act. A scow carrying passengers must he inspected, but the law omitted to provide for the payment of a fee in that case.

## On section 9,

Mr. FLINT. I would like to ask if there is any provision in the original Act that these Orders in Council relating to this subject shall be laid on the Table within a certain number of days after the House meets:

Mr. TUPPER. They are published officially in the Gazefte, and the department, for convenience also, publishes printel slips containing them.

Mr. FLINT. It seems to me that in aldition to that the Orders should le consolidated and placed on the Tuble of the House, as many members do not see the Gazetfe.

Mr. TUPPER. I will make a note of the hon. gentleman's suggestion, and endeavour to meet his wishes.

On the preamble,
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I wish to call the hon. gentleman's attention to a couple of small points which I think he hal better consider before he reports the Bill. He has eliminated the 29 th section altogether, and he takes power to make similar provisions by Order in Council if he thinks fit, while he leaves the 30th section of the Act in force. Now, these two sections relate to subject-matters almost the same. The hon. gentleman gives the Governor in Council power to make regulations with respect to boats, and he leares the regulation with respect to life-preservers as a statutory enactment. I am opposed to his giving the Gorernor in Council power to make these enactments, but if he does it in one case he should do it in both. It seems to me that a man should not be required to read an Act and then an Order in Council before he can ascertain what the law is. I think the hon. gentleman will also have to amend the 58th and the 60th sections. The $58 t h$ section provides:

[^58]Now，after the hon．gentlemans Bill passes，the provisions the non－observance of which will make the master liable to a criminal or civil prosecution， are mate an Order in Conncil．and he should amend the section so as to cover that change．The same remark applies to the foth section，providing for penalties incurred for breach of the provisions of the Act or of the Oriev in Council which shatl be sulistituterl．
（iommittee rose and reported progress．

## SUPILS．

Honse afain resolved itself into Committee of supply．

## （In the Committee．）

## Militia－Permanent Forces．．．．．．．．．．．．．Stin，（nk）

Mr．BOWELL．Before we proceed with this item，I resire to set the committee and myself right with reference to some remarks I made on the items charged to public armouries，and also with reference to the 41 tunics to which the hon．member for North Wellington（Mr．Mc．Mullen）called the attention of the committee．I was under the impression at the time that it was an error．I have learned since that the 41 tunics were purchased for the Pand of the Governor Generals Foot Guards，and that they cost $\$ 33.50$ each ；so that it was not an error．I stated also that I was under the impression that the Auditor General had mixed the accounts by in－ cluding the storekeepers＇and paymasters accounts under the head of public armouries，which is cer－ tainly a heading under which these items should not appear ：but I ascertained from the Auditor General that this is the manner in which the ac－ counts were sent for aulit to the department，which accounts for the fact of thei：leing published in this way．

Mr．CASEY．The item now before the House in regard to our permanent corps scems to be of sufficient importance to rerfuire rather more atten－ tion than has usmally been given to it．It was hoped when we instituted these permanent corps that we would not only provide a considerable force of well－trained men ready for any emer－ gency，but also a large number of thoroughly trained instructors for the ordinary battalions of voluntecrs．It seems to me，from the report of the Major－General，that neither of these anticipations have been fulfilled．These corps do not afford any considerable number of well－trained soldiers，see－ ing that nearly half of them are not in the force long enough to have acrquired that thorough train－ ing．I will quote as briefly as possible from the General＇s report in support of these two state－ ments of mine，and I will have to quote almost in extenso because it is so condensed that it will not bear further condensation．In speaking of the actual strength of the drilled men in these corps， the General says ：

[^59]full establishment，the proportion would rise to $41 \cdot 31$ per cent．The presence of so large a proportion of recruits， at the schools of instruction，is a serions disadvantage to their efficiency，since the small staff of instructors has to be constantly employed in drilling them，while their ignorance of discipline is apt to act as a bad example to the attached men of the active militia．＂
That is to say，that almost half the establishment has disappeared laring the year for various reasoms， which he refers to later ：
＂Of men under two years＇Eervice there are $5: 4$ ．or 54.34 per cent．These men with a few rare exceptions are in－ capable of imparting instruction．There remains，there－ fore，ouly $45 \%$ per cent which can be looked to，to provide instructors．Deducting from this number 23 per cent，representing 270 employed as artificers，ofticers＇ servants，bandsmen and others employed on duties not comected with instruction，we have only $17 \cdot 76$ per cent． from which selection can be made of trustworthy non－ commissioned officers，for the administrative work of the permanent corps，and as acting instructors for the active militia．Practically，the proportion is even smaller． Briefly，the result drawn from these figures may be stated thus：
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& \text { Per cent. } \\
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Now，Sir，that is sufficiently severe condemmation of the schools and other permanent corps ats at means of providing an efticient force for use in an emergency．thout half are not really efficient men，and the discipline is such as to have a bad effect on men of the active militia sent io these corps for training．He goes on to discuss how many are available for the purpose of instructing the volunteer battalions， $1 \cdot 20$ men in these corps are available for instruction；that is to say，about ten men in the whole force of 910 ，as it stood on the 30th of June last．It appears that more than one－ fourth of these corps are employed in duties not connected with instruction．That is a very large percentage，and，he says，the balance available as instructors is merely nominal since the corps are always below their strength．Of course，if they are below their strength even this miserable percentage of 120 disappears．Those statements of the General bear out my allegation that these permanent corps have failed either to produce and drill an effective and always ready force of trained men or to provide instructors for the active militia．The General goes on to point out some reasons for this state of affairs：
＂As I have pointed ont，a large number of men in the permanent corps are withdrawn from the regular instruc－ tional duties，which consequently fall more heavily on the remainder，and I cannot but attribute to this cause some part of the dissatisfaction with military service， denoted by numerous desertions and discharges by pur－ chase．When，as in these corps，the establishment is re－ duced to the narrowest limits，there is no room for mere show；and in the attempt to maintain it，there has been a serious sacrifice，of efficiency．Steps will be taken to remedy this fault．＂
I hope the General will have the support of the Minister in taking those steps．It appears that in this，as in many other branches of the service，effi－ ciency has been sacrificed for display．The Gentral goes on to point out the lack of uniformity in the system of instruction．He says ：
＂The establishment of a uniform，practical and sound system of instruction，both in dill and administration，is
absolutely necessary．；

## Anl he adds:

" While I cannot express myself as satisfied with the condition of the permanent force, I must bear wituess to the excellent work it has done in spite of many disadvantages."
The good results achieved, he says, are due to the active exertions of certain officers, while the faults of the sehools are rather owing to the system than to any lack on the part of those who conduct them. In another paragraph, he points out the necessity for a wider and more thorough military instruction of those attending the schools. He says:


#### Abstract

$"$ My ohjeet is to make the schools of instruction, not simply places for the acquirement of an elementary knowledge of drill, hut centres of military thought. where ofticers of the militia can find encouragement and assistance in the study of military history, tactics, administration and other subjects. I see no reason why volunteer officer: in Canada should not attain the same eminence. as experts in various branches of military knowledge, as many husy men serving in the English volunteers have done.


I shall not quote the whole paragraph. It is all worthy of attention hat not necessary for my argament here. After referring to the disorganized condition of the schools in Winnipeg some time ago and the reformation he has effected in it, he speaks of "C" Battery of Artillery at Victoria, and points out that it is impossible, under the present arrangement, to get the tronps in British Columbia, and drafts have to le made in the eastern provinces to keep the corps up to its proper strength. I think, in riew of the peculiar conditions existing in British Columbia amd the high price of halour there, it wonld bee on the whole cheaper and in other ways preferable to let us recognize the fact that memhers of the permanent corps in British Colmmbia must le paid more than the soldiers who are enlisted elsewhere. If men are drafted from the eastern corps and sent to British Columbia, and riml the ordinary rate of pay so much higher than that they are receiving in the battery, the temptation to desertion must be great, and it would lie leetter to pay a higher rate of wages and to secure recruits in that country. The General refers to desertions and discharges ly purchase, and so on. I will call attention to the figures in this respect showing a most extraordinary state of things, and proving, to my mind, either a grossly bad management or a very bad system which the officers are not able to remedy. The number of those lischarged by purchase last year, that is to say, those who were tired of the service and who managed, either themselves or by means of their friends, to purchase their discharge, was $10: 3$, being more than one in ten of the total force. The number who deserted was 1 m , being about one in six of the total force, and it seems to me that, when the service is in such a condition that one man in six deserts every year, there must be some thing rotten in that service. The total number of those who were discharged by purchase or deserted was 2.5, or more than 25 per cent who disappeared from the force during the year. Certainly, it is evident that the serrice has not been made as attractive as it should have been made to young men with a taste for soldiering. I find, also, that the convic-tions-by court-martial amounted to 128 during the year, showing, on the average, that about one man in seven has been punished for some serious breach of discipline or for insubordination. That is a very serivus state of things. Now we come to look at results as to the actual training of officers, non-commis-
sioned officers and men belonging to the astive militia who attend the schools. We find that only 293 officers and men have been trained in connection with this force of 910 permanent soldiers. That is a very small proportion in view of the expense of these corps and in view of the fact that one of the objects of their establishment was stated to be to secure the training of officers, non-commissioned otticers and men. I canuot hold the present Minister of Militia responsible for this state of affairs except in a technical sense, lecause he has only recently taken charge of that depart:nent, hut I think it is only right to call his attention, and the attention of the House, to the glaring failure of these establishments. I desire also to speak in regard to the expense of these corps. Looking through the Auditor General's Report, which gives detailed aceounts of the expenditure, it seems that no system has l,een followed in the purchase of supplies. We tind that almost every article differs in price at almost every post. It may be that the contracts were let in Kington for "B " Battery, and in Quebec for "A" Battery, and so on, but it is evident that no greneral system was alopted of letting contracts, hecanse I find that the prices for general supplies, inchading even clothing and boots, vary in the different corps. I fimi, for instance, that the price of such a staple article ans coal oil varies from 12 and 1.5 cents in Lombon for the school of infiantry there, to $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ cents per gallon for the Mounted Ritles in Wimipeg. The price of conal oil at different places I find to be 12 cents, 1.5 cents, 20 cents, $2 x$ cents, 24 cents, down to 1.5 cents, 52 cents, and then 32 cents and 35 cents. If coal oil can be had for 12 or 13 cents in London, it can be laid down in any part of Canada for much less than the price here given. Then the price of coal also varies exces. sively. The price in Quebec was \$4.98, in Winnipeg it was \$8.85, and eren in Victoria, which lies almost at the mouth of some of the finest coal pits in the country, coal saries from si.50 to si.j. I do not know whether that is the local price there, but there are certainly great diserepancies in these amounts. I might go into a great many articles, but I will only call attention to the system of buying piecemeal in order to condemn it, and to urge that everything should be bought by contract as far as possible, and in large quantities for the whole force, and that, if the cost of transportation were added, it would show less discrepancies than are shown in the Auditor General's Report. Another question is the cost of water. I find that " C " Battery, Victoria, paid $\$ 151$ for water during the year. The cost of water for the Fredericton infantry school is $\$ 3(1)$ a year. It cost $\$ 367$ to supply the battery at Kingston, and $\$ 450$ to supply the school at Wimnipeg. But in Quebec, under what is called a special rate, we have the enormous sum of $\$ 2,(010)$ for the supply of water to the battery. Perhaps the Minister can explain that, but it seems extraordinary that the cost of water should be about five times in Quebec the cost of water in any other place in the Dominion. As to the provender for horses, hay and oats, I see that the accounts are given for so many rations, as they are called, without distinguishing the hay from the oats. The rations, of course, are so much for hay, and so much for oats. It is impossible from the figures to get at the exact price of hay and oats in most cases; though I see
separate purchasers, in some cases, pay as high as S24 a ton for hay, which seems to le an extraordinary price. straw, in most cases, is bought at from sis to 818 a ton. I am sure the farmers in the immediate neighlourhool of these schools must le making very handsome profits, if these things are lought direct from the farmers.
Permanent Forces--Pay and mainten-
ance of " $A$," " $B$ " and " $C$ " Bat-
teries, Schools of Artillery at Que-
bec, Kingston and Victoria, B.C.... $\$ 180,010$

Mr. BOWELL. This question has already heen elaborately dealt with hy the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey). Many of his remarks deserve a gool deal of consileration, hut on other points he betraysa want of knowlellge of the facts, and I may frankly state that I am in somewhat the same position myself. If the whole facts were known I ams sure the hon. gentleman would change his opinion. Asan illustration, I may say that I am just now informed by the hon. member for Victoria, B.C., that the price which he himself pays for the coal which he uses in his own dwelling, is s. 8 per ton, though he lives only sixty or seventy miles distant from some of the largest coal deposits on the Island of Vancouver. I suppose that is to he accounted for by the fact that a monopoly exists in the coal-fields on that Island, and when we consider the very high rate of wages that is paid in that country, and the fact that there is no competition, we can understand that the coal companies may charge just what prices they please. somewhat of a similar explanation might be made with regard to Manitoba. The hon. gentleman knows that all the coal taken to Wimnipey
 the fact that there is rery little competition in railways, added to the distance, explains why coalis so high in Wimipeg. My attention, and the attention of the department before I came to it, hat been called to the large amount paid for water supplied in the city of Quelec. It must be borue in mind that that water supply is not contined to "A" Battery alone; other forces are also supplied. 1 think this item inclucles the supply of water to the fort and the cavalry, and indeed to the whole military force in that city.

Mr. CASEY. Who occupies the fort besides the battery:

Mr. BOWELL. There is a cavalry corps and a cavalry school. I am inclined to think that, though it appears to be for the water supply for the battery alone, the item includes the whole service for that city. Probahly the hon. gentleman from Quebec Centre (Mr. Langelier), who was mayor of that city when this arrangement was made, may be able to give some information on that point. This much I do know, however, that the price paid for the supply of water to the different corps and forts in that city, is much lower than the price that is paid by the ordinary citizen consumer. I am not now discussing whether they charge too much, or how far they have to bring the water. The General's report is one prolific of discussion ; he has given a great deal of attention, $I$ have no doubt, to the whole subject. But it is questionable whether the House is prepared to adopt a suggestion, which has already come under my notice, in regard to securing the services of men for the full term in the permanent force. It is pointel out
by him, that unless there is some system of pension adopted somewhat similar to that in the regular service, these difficulties will continually arise, particularly in a country like Canada, where labour is searce. If we are to adopt the pension system for all the officers and all the men of the permanent corps, we shall soon have a large charge on the revenues of this country. As to retaining the men on the force in British Columbia, there is some force in what the hon. gentleman has said with reference to the pay. There is no great inducement for men who have gone from Fastern Canada to that province to join the force on: tc count of the higher wages paid in other walks of life. We have not only to consider the rate of wages paid, but the food and the expense of living do not fall upon them any more than they do upon any recruit in any part of the service in old Canadia where living is cheaper. But I repeat, the inducement of higher wages might he such as to lead them to desert or to leave the force. The guestion will receive all the consideration that I can possibly give to the subject in order that we may renied, if possible, the defects that have been complained of by the (ieneral in his report. I camnot, however, concur in the opinion of the hon. gentleman, that this is owing to mismanagement in the department, particularly in reference to the permanent corps, for the very reason which he himself has given, reasons which have been adranced by the (ieneral. A great ditficulty surromend the maintenance of a permanent force in Canada, by reason of the small rate at which men are paid, and the great facilities that present themselves for leaving the force on all ocaasions whenever men think themselves improperly used, or when they have been court-maytialled for crime. Those facilities are so great, that I doubt not the enforcement of strict military discipline will result in the continuons reduction of the force by desertion, or in other ways. I have no good hope of suggesting any scheme by which that can be avoided, unless the country is prepared to pay the men two or three times more for their services than is paid at present. The whole question is surrounded by a great many ditficulties, and I can only express the hope that in the future we may be able, possibly, to carry out many of the suggestions of the General so as to accomplish what he has in riew, and what, I am quite sure, the hon. gentleman from West Elgin also has in riew, that is, to make the force as effective as possible, without making it too burdensome on the tax-payers of this country.
Mr. CASEY. In regarl to desertions, no doubt the discrepancy in the pay of the men as compared with the pay which men get in other employments, has a good deal to do with it. The (ieneral points out in his report that the undue amount of labour continually falling upon the active members of the force in consequence of the withdrawal of large numbers of them as bandsmen and servants from the actual work of the force, must make the service more mpleasant than it otherwise would le.
Mr. BOWELL. Does the hon. gentleman mean the active volunteer force, or the permanent force?
Mr. CASEY. I mean the commandant part of the permanent force as distinguishel from bands, \&c.
Mr. BOWELL. The only way to avoid that is to increase the number and make the companies

Mr. Canfy.
larger, so that you can take from them the bandsmen and the tatigue men, which are taken from all corps. Whea you take the bandsmen and the fatigue men ani the servants from a corps of only 42, you have very few leit to drill.

Mr. CASEY. 1 am not speaking of the fatigue men. My point is that there are so many men employed as bamdsmen, officers servants ami artificers that the number available for fatigue duty is largely reduced, and consequently their tern on the "rosier" comes more frepuently and the men become dissatistien. As to the puestion of pay, a very material adrance would need to the made in pay to secure efficiency. It is possible to obtain very good men for ser(n) per year and "found," especially if you treat them well and make the service pleasint to them. We are at present paying $\$ 150$ per year, and if sill more were added, or about Siniman for the whole force, the pay would be sutficient to imince average men to engage in the service. The fact that one man in six has been convicted by court-martial during the year furnished a proof of mismanagement. Such a state of things would not prevail unless there was some misnamagement in the force. Courts-martial are the resulte of niggaralliness towards the force, or werwork or something of that kind in most cases ; they camot altogether be accountel for loy the imnate ""ussedness" of the soldier. The Minister of Militia did not deal with the guestion of purchasing supplies. I lesire to impress on him, and the Honse, the necessity, in order to effect ecomony, of purchasing supplies in considerable ghantities. of securing them from one or two firms in the whole bominion, who would supply the differtant pints, and the purchasing hy this system could le dome much more economically and etficiently than ly the different commanders under the present system. The (ieneral makes a similar suggestion in regatel to puldic bouldings, and the same principle is eynally applicable to the supplies for the different corps. The ouly way to secure these supplies economically is to purchase them in large fuantities and moler the influence of pablic competition, and I hope the Minister will give his attention to this question and arrange a plan for making contracts for these stores by wholesale. With respect to (uuelvec citadel, I do not understand that the cavalry school is situated there. You might ats well convert them into horse marines as to have them drill at Quelece citidel. The whole $\$ 2,000$ for water supply is charged in the Public Accomnts to the battery. The Nlinister does not appear to know who else obtained a share of it. As to its being a special rate, it must he a specially high one, for it is four times as high as that charged for any wher corps. Even if two corps were covered, it would still be 'quite as much for each of them as is charged in connection with any two other corps in the eomutry. This item reguires explanation. P'erhaps the Ninister of Militia could explain it.

Mr.MeMCLLEN. It is well that considerable attention should be given to all the expenses in connection with the force, and as we have a new Minister of Militia now installed, he will no doubt be glal to receive every item of information and criticism that can be offered in comnection with the position of the force. I was rather surprised at the remarks of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey) with respect to coal oil. At Kingston, according
to the Auditor General's Report, C-37, we paid $\$ 36.11$ for 129 gallons of oil, or at the rate of 28 . cents per gallon. Any one acepuainted with the value of oil during last year will understand that this is an enormous price. Une would suppose it. was American oil. The committee is entitled to some explanation as to why it is necessary to pay such extravagant prices. If it was purchased at retail and charged at the outside figure, we could clearly understand how we were paying such a price. It is desirable that such extravagance should not le repeated. It is alsurl that we should pay as high as it cents per gallon for coal oil, and even in Kingston, where Anerican coal oil can he as cheaply laid down as any point in Canada, Ls cents per gallon for oil for the military college.
Committee rose, and it being si: odock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

House again resolved itself into Committec of supply.
(In the Committee.)
"A." ${ }^{-1}$ b", and "C" Batteries.
Scheols of Artillers an Quetrec;
Kingston and Vicioria, B.C.... $\mathrm{S}_{18}^{1},(000$

Mr. Mc.MULLES. I have drawn the attention of the Minister of Militia to some irregularities with regard to the prices of supplies, mid I would like him to give some idea with regard to the course he intends to adopt in the purchase of supplies in the future.

Mr. BoWELL. I umlerstoon the hon. gentleman to say that he thought the prices paid for some sapplies were too high, and particularly the price paid for coal oil at Kingstom, hut I did not unlerstand him to say that there hal heen any irregularities in securing the supplies. The deputy informs me that in every single instance supplies have leen purchased by tender, and that the lowest tender has been accepted. I can quite understand that the price of coal oil in Winnipey and British Columbia should le high, on account of freight charges, but why that should apply to Kingston 1 do not understand. I can assure the hom. gentleman that the department will exercise strict vigilance over these contracts in future, so that I may be able, when guestions are put to me next session if I shouhd live long enough, to answer the questions in reference to all these supplies. I yuite concur in the remarks made by the member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) and the member for North Wellington (Mr. Mc: Nullen) in reference to the supplies for all these schools. I think that the suggestion made by the beputy Minister in the report with reference to the coal supply is one that deserves attention. I am in hopes that by asking for supplies for all that may be required for this section of the comatry, and for Quebec as well, we may be able to save some momey by it.

## Cavalry and Infantry Schools........ S20, (han

Mr. McMULLEN. I do not wish to detain the committee by yoing into details connected with this iten, but I certainly think we should have the Ministers views with regard to the future, and whether he intends to run them in the same way as the pust. He knows there have been exceptions taken under some heads of this expenditure, and we should like to have his word that he would pay
his persomal attention to this matter as well as to the others.

Mr. Boll ELL. This inonves a larger question than I am prepared to enter into at the present time. I think the hon. gentleman entertains riews that are entertained hy some other members of the House, that it wrould be adrisable to almolish some of these schools, that they are not accomplishing what we anticipaten; while others object upon the general principle of doing anything which would have the appearance of estalhishing what might be termed a permanent force. That is a guestion which will receive consideration in the future. I am of opinion that these schools have done a great deal of grood in encouraging a military spirit: and in forming a mucleus aromen which a larger army from the reserve militia might centre, if necessity should require. The question which has arisen will receive my attention, as to whether some means can be adopted hy which volunteer officers may be enabled to oltain their certificatesatalessexpensive rate than they doat present : not, perhaps, byadopting the ohd system which existed, when I passed an examination as well as many other officers who aldressed the House, but some monlified system by which I am in hopes it may be prssible to reduce the expenditure under this heall, and which would be of a more immediate and general lenefit to the volunteers themselves. Further than that, I am not in a position to say at the presem moment. For the information of the committee I may add, that the estimate for these corps is:-For the Cavalry School at Guebec,
 Infantry Company; Lomdon, sti, (N*) ; Toronto,



Mr. OPRIEN. I do not propose to enter into a general discussion of this subject, but there are one or two suggestions that I would like to make to the Minister. I would le very sorry to see any organic change made in the present schools of instruction; but, at the same time, I think great economies might he aceomplished. In the school at present while there is a nominal strength of so many hundred men, there is a deficiency of men for the very purpose for which these schools ane establishel, that is, instruction. The establishment is too much lroked upon as a corps rather tham as a school. While it is very desirable that the corps should le efticient, it is not desirable that the efficiency of the corps should be maintained at the expense of the usefulness of the establishment as a school. For instance, a number of men are taken from off the strength to serve as mess waiters and other kinds of supernumeraries. Of course there must be some men employed in these ways: but I would suggest to the Minister whether it might not he reasonable to make an allowance to the ofticers in lien of servants, so that no enrolled men should be employed for those pur $r_{1}$ oses at all. In short, the enrolled men should he employed solely in the duties of the school, and any fatigues should le either provided by an allowance to the otticers for the purpose, or ordinary men should be employed to do the work. It is absurd to enroll men and teach them their duties as soldiers, and then employ them at all sorts of fatigue duties alout the sehool. The more men there are the more temptation there
is to the officers to employ them in those duties that do not belong strictly to their work as instructors. If you had forty men efficiently drilled, they would do all the work that one hundred do under the present system; and if you contined them strictly to their duties as instructors, you could afforl to pay them hetter, and then they would le more likely to stay in the corps. In this way you would accomplish at less cost very much better results than you do at present. Another suggestion I would make is this. The whole school might be turned out into a common or fieh or camp ground in the summer. You would not then be contined to a small mumber for the want of rom : insteal of having twenty men, which is mow the maximum of the school at Toronto, you could have a hundred and instract them at a propertionately less expense. There are many such things that might be done which would increase the etm. ciency of these schools. The primary thing to lee kept in view is that these schools are establisherd for the purpose of instraction, aml the moment you sacrifice the power of instruction to the object of simply having an etficient comps. you at onve depart from the purpose for which the institution was estahlished.

## Experimental Farms...................55, 0 \%

Mr. MomLLLES. We require to have some explanations from the Minister of Agriculture with regard to this item. His attention was rey point. edly irawn last year to some expenses combecter with this farm, and I think some general ilea should be given as to whether those expenses are to he continued on the satie seale, or whether the farm is now in such a complete condition that we may hope for a reduction in the future.

Mr. CARLINi: I should he very glad to give any explanations the hom. gentleman may wish or the House may reguire. Ido not think we can reduce the expenditure at the present time. The S7,( $\times$ (x) that was expended last year was harely enongh to carry on the different farms with efticiency ; hut we expect in the course of a few years to lie able to make certain returns to the Receiver deneral that will possilhy reduce the general outlay for these farms. Of conrse, we have omly hat the farms in operation for the last four or five years and there has been a great deal of initial expense that will not have to be repeated; hut I expect the: in the future some additional works will he umiertaken with the sanction of the House, thongh I hope that by means of the returns I have spoken of, we shall lee able to reduce the total expenditure by yuite a number of thousands of dollars. I shall he glad to give any further explanations desired.

Mr. Momullen. I see by the Auditor (ieneral's Report that a very large amount was expended for painting. For instance, W. Howe received S1, 390 for painting roofs, blimds, \&c. Is the hon. Minister prepared to say that this kind of expenditure is at an end, or shall we have a repetition of it next year:

Mr. CARLING: I do not expect that that anount can he expended every year, but the hon. gentleman must know that painting will have to be done every four or tive years. The amount charged here is, I suppose, for new work, new buildings constructed on the far:n.

Mr. Mcmules.

Mr. MoMULLEN. I would like to know whether the stallions referred to last vear are still under contract?

Mr. CARLIN(: They are still under contract. We have not cone to that item yet.

Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) I think, before we enter upon these estimates for the experimental farm, the hom. gentleman should do what we asked another hom. gentleman at the head of another lepartment to do, that is, give some general idea of the policy of the fiovernment for the coming year with respect to these farms, and tell us what has leen the expenditure in round mombers during the current year, and what have heen the receipts, and what is the deticit. The hon. gentleman ought to be ahle to tell the House what benefit we are deriving from this vast expenditure. I lecidedly object to entering upon these estinates, year after year, amd criticising these little details time and again without an exposition from the head of the department of the policy of the department with respect to it and its working. We should know what we are loing.

Mr. Mr:MILLAN (Huron). What is the reason there is such a large sum in the estimates this year: When the central farm was estahisher, $\$ 130$, (M) was expected to complete buildings, stock and plant. Now, there has been a very large amount more than that expended. It was supposed that $\$ \mathbf{s} \mathbf{4}(0,0$ (N) would establish all the stations along with the central farm. I would like to get some statement showing how it is this amount of $\operatorname{Sin},(000$ appears in the estimates this year. Last year we were toll that the amount then voted was to complete buildinfs on the whole of the farms, and I think the Minister of Agriculture made a statement long ago that $\underset{S i n}{5},(M)$ to $\$ 40,(M K)$ would be the whole annual expenditure. I believe some time subsequent to
 find sin, (M) asked.

Mr. CARLING. Do I understand the hon. gentleman wants a full statement of the expenditure mate on the five different farms?

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). What I want to know is, how it is the Government required 575,000 insteal of $33,5,(M O)$ to $\$ 40,(M)$, as was estimated at first :

Mr. ('ARLING. I think the hon. member for South Huron and the hon. member for Queen's, P.S.I., are well awate of what has been done in the different farms, as regards the very extensive reports published at the request of this House and distributed in all parts of the Dominion. These reports give a retailed statement of what has been done and what is intended to be done, and I think I can appeal to hon. gentlemen to say that the establishment of a central and branch farms has been a very great service to the agriculturists of Canada. I think my hon. friend from South Huron will know the vast amount of seed which has been distributed to all the leading farmers in the Dominion. Any member of this House who wished to distribute new varieties of seed had only to apply to the chief director of the farm tohave specimens of seed, of oats, barley, peas, wheat and new varieties of grain. The farmers are most anxious for the seed, and it has been distributed in all parts of the Dominion. We have very satisfactory reports from those firmers who received seed as
to the benefit it has been to them and the benefit it is likely to he for the whole country. Last year we distributed 4,728 samples of oats, new varieties, that were tested on the farm here and considered to he of the very best kind. These oats, in small quantities of three pounds, have been distributed to all parts of the Dominion to leading agriculturists. We distributed 2,504 samples of barley, $\because, 2$ 응 spring wheat, 9.59 samples of corn, 144 samples of rye, 23:3 samples of potatoes, altogether 12,285 samples distributed to the leading agriculturists ia the different constituencies, and we have reports from a very large number of these as to the results; and the results have appeared, I believe, in the report of the chief director of the central farm. We have also been studying the different kinds of food best suited for the raising of stock. We have heen experimenting with the feeding of cattle, with the feeding of swine, and we also have dairy establishments where we have been making experiments with butter, and we foum that the improvement of butter-making in Canada has heen so great, mainly owing to this, that some $20,($ MN $)$ pommls were exported this last winter and reporten as number one quality, and we expect that with the new system of darying the hutter trade, which had fallen off so moch in (ireat Britain, will be much inc:ased. We som lope to have (ireat Britain as a cleief market for our export of butter. Then, we are experimenting with fruit trees. We have every kind of fruit trees on the farm, and we expect very soon to be able to show what can be done in the way of fruit raising in this particular locality, and also in the rifferent stations throughout the Dominion. We are testing the different varieties of fruit here and in British Columbia, and we are trying to see What success can he met with in Manitoba aml the North-West Territories, and also in the Maritime Provinces. These are some of the subjects we have dealt with, and successfully dealt with, and I believe they are received with very great approval in the clifferent sections of the country where the fams are established, and in this locality especially, where more people have the opportunity of visiting the farm and seeing what we are doing than in any other.

Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) I am not competent to discuss, nor have I the intention of discussing the different suljerts the hon. gentleman has mentioned in regard to the practical work of the farm. There are, no douit, gentlemen on both sides of the House who will do that. What I invited the hon. gentleman to state to the House was more the financial part of the operations. I would like to know what has been the total expenditure on all the farms. I would like the hon. gentleman to divide that, and to say what the capital expenditure has been on the central farm, on the Manitoba farm, on the Maritime Province farm and on the North-West farm; I would like him to state what the actual expenditure has heen for the current year on those farms ; I would like to know what the actual receipts have been for the current year, and what has been the loss or the profit, leaving the capital expenditure out of consideration. I submit that, before the House is asked to vote such a large amount as this which is asked, as my hon. friend has pointed out, somewhat in defiance of the principles which were laid down by the Minister when
he introducel this matter to Parliament, we ought to know where we stand financially up to date, as to capital expenditure, as to current expenditure, and as to receipts.

Mr. CARLING. The hon. gentleman is asking for a great deal of information which was mexpected. Last year that information was askel for by an hon. member and was brought down. It was then stated what had been the total amount expended on each farm and the ammal expenditure on each farm. That information is now in possession of the House. I did not expect that I was going to be askel for that information now, but I think an hon. nember has asked for certain information to le brought down in which that is included, and that will be brought down in a very short tine, hut I have not that information at my disposal at this moment.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Then, I think it is most unfortunate and most regrettable that the hon. gentleman has not that information at his disposal, and, with due respect to him, I think he ought to have it at his disposal before he asks the House to wote this amount. He ought to be alle to submit to the Honse a proper statement of the receiptsand expenditure of the department for the previons year.

Mr. CARLING. That is not what the hom. gentleman asked.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Yes; but in addition to that he ought to have a proper appreciation of that expenditure in order that we might learn whether the anount asked is too much or too little, and for that purpose we should have a statement of the total expenditure. There is not it man in the House but who will admit the reasonableness of that. The hon. gentleman silys that last year a statement of that kind was brought down. I do not know where it is now, but we should have it hefore us at this moment. Before we were asked to vote this money we should have been plated in full and ample possession of the results of the expenditure of the money we have voted in previons years, and I am sorry the hon. gentleman camot state the capital expenditure up to date as well as the expenditure for the current year. I should have thought he hat these things at his tingers ends, and he should have them. The House should have had before it this information before entering upon the discussion of this expenditure. No doult the discussion of the practical working of the farms will be very interesting, but that is apart altogether from what I have asked as to the financial condition of each of these farms at the present day. If the head of the department says that he cannot state that, how can he expect the individual members of the committee to be able to state it? How are we to know it if the head of the department himself does not know it ! I am interested as a citizen of Canala in all these farms, and I am especially interested in regard to the farm in the Maritime Provinces; and I expected to have received a statement of the capital expenditure up to the present time, of the expenditure during the last year and the receipts, of the number of employes who were engaged, whether the expenditure had been increased or reduced, such a statement, in fact, as a head of a private firm would make to the members of his firm. I say that this haphazard way which has become too frequent, of asking the House
to vote $\$ 7.5,(10)$ or $\$ 100,000$ without that information, is absurd. The hon. gentleman's information should he put in such a form that he could inform the members of the committee, and not only the members but the thousand and one farmers throughout the country who conld refer to Hansard, what these expenditures have been. I do not know whether the expenditure is justified or not. But we all ought to be informed on this sulject, and the hon. gentleman ought to have anticipated this request. It is a reasonable one, and he ought to have been prepared to give the information.

Mr. CARLING. I think the hon. genteman is unfair.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I have no intention of being so.

Mr. CARLING. I do not think the hon. gentleman expects, when an item in the Estimates is called in regard to the Intercolonial Railway or some canal work or other public work, that he should get the information as to the expenditure up to the present time.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) I certainly would expect it.

Mr. CARLING. I do not think he would ask the Minister to state the expenditure for the financial year. Every item expended for the tinancial year is in the Auditor (ieneral's Report, and is in the hon. gentleman's band.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is for 1890-91.
Mr. CARLIN(:. The expenditure for this year has not heen increased. But I contend that the hon. gentleman is unfair in expecting me at this moment to make such a statement as he asks, when, as I have already stated, an hon. gentleman asker in the House last year the total expenditure from the commencement of these farms up to the present time, and that statement has heen laid upon the Table. A similar statement has heen asked for the present year, and it is being prepared and will be brought down to the House in a day or two. I do not think it is fair to ask that I should have all that ready at any moment.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I want the hon. gentleman to understand that $I$ am not actuated liy any spirit of unfairness in this matter. What İ have said refers to all other departments as well as to the hon. gentleman's. When the militia estimates came up the other night I made the same statement. The hon. gentleman who had that department in charge presented a report from the beneral, making ten or fifteen recommendations, and I said the hon. gentleman ought to be in a position to tell the House which of these recommenlations he was prepared to ask the House to adopt, and if there were any he was not prepared to ask us to adopt, he should give us his reasons why. Does the hon. gentleman suppose that the Secretary of the Navy at home, or the Secretary of the Army, or the head of any of the great spending departments, would come down and ask Parliament for so many millions a year without making a full and detailed statement of the expenditure for the previous year, and the proposed expenditure for the next year, giving the House imple and accurate information with regard to all these matters? The hon. gentleman says that in a day or two he hopes to place us in possession of information which we ought to have before we vote this money. Why,
we are not here merely to record the wish of the Government; when we vote money we want to vote it intelligently, vote it on accurate information, on otticial information which we can rely upon and hold the Minister responsible for. I make these remarks in no spirit of unfairness; the principle applies to every department; every head, before he asks Parliament to vote a large sum of money, should lay before us detailed and accurate information with reference to the expenditure in the past, and a full declaration of the policy as to the proposed future expenditure.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). It seems to me that fault should not be found when a guestion of this kind is asked. As the Minister has pointed out, motions are made for the very information asked for by my hon. friend. My hon. friend thinks proper, when a subject like this comes up, that the Minister should be in a position to make a statement similar to that made by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. If the head of a department were to do that, it would obviate the necessity of calling for these special reports. The Ninister, by giving a statement from year to year, stating, for instance, in what year a farm was establishen, what has been expended on it, and for what it is proposed to expend an additional sum, would le given the House, in a concise shape from year to year, informatien which would be of great henefit to the country, and he would give it in such a way that the press would take notice of it and distribute it to the people. When it is presented in the shape of a retirn, individual members may take notice of it, possibly it may find its way into the press, but it is not made generally known in the way it would be if the Minister made an annual statement in concise shape. In reference to the Intercolonial Railway and other roads, it seems to me reasomable aud natural that there should be given by the Minister in charge of that department, from year to year, a statement letting the whole country know what that roal has cost from beginning to end, what amount has been added to capital account year after year, what the assets are upon that road, what the exrenditure has been, what the deficit has been, \&c. This, I understand, is what the hon. member for Queen's, P. F. I., has asked for, and he thinks the proper way would be for the Ministers in the future, not having done it in the past, when we strike an item of this kind, to rise and give a brief statement somewhat like the statement of the Finance Minister with reference to the finances of the country in his Budget speech. It seems to me that it is proper that it should be done, and nothing unreasonable has been askel by the hon. member for Queen's. I think it would be of interest to the country. The Minister himself would find it beneticial ; more public interest would be taken in the matter, and if there is anything in regard to which the management has not been what it should be, the Minister will get the benefit of the criticisms bestowed upon it by the public. The position is not taken against the Minister of Agriculture for the first time, it is not taken in a captious mood, it is taken as a general principle, and it ought to be followed by all the Ministers at the head of spending departments.

Mr. FOSTER. I think I must take exception to the doctrine laid down by the two hon. gentlemen who have just spoken. It is a new doctrine en-
tirely in this Honse, and I think it is a new doctrine in the British House as well. It is an idea which is put forth to-night for the first time, that when the Minister of Agriculture comes down with an item of $57 \pi, 000$, not one dollar of which is for capital expenditure, not one dollar of which is to buy land, or to build a house, or anything of that kind, but is simply a sum which he proposes to expend during the coming year in working out the farmsthat he must take occasion to deliver a set lecture, giving a history of the establishment of the farm from the beginning, telling all the results up to the present time. I do not think chat is requisite, it has never been required ; I think it would introduce a very unwholesome system into the House. The Minister is here to give information upon subjects which are, for the time being, before the House, and it would be altogether gratuitous for him to go over the whole groum in the way the hon. gentleman asks him to do. For instance, the Minister of Railways comes down with a vote for the working of the Intercolonial Railway. If this demand is to be carried out, the first thing the Minister must do is to make a statement giving a history of the Intercolonial Railway from the time it was first started till the present, giving the anount of capital expended each year, the amount of capital expended during the whole period, going over a fieat mass of detail which the House might not wish to hear. It seems to me the only thing that can fairly le asked from the Minister is to discuss at this time what is involved in this ST, (h)0 and how he proposes to expend it. In discussing that point it is germane to discuss the expenditure of the past year, and if the hon. gentleman wishes to know about the capital expenditure, what the farm has cost in the way of capital expenditure, although that item is not under discussion, it is fair for him to ask it. But the Minister cannot be expecte: 1 to keep all these things in his pocket when he is discussing an item of this sort, and no one knows that better than the hon. gentleman. When I come down, as I shall a little later, with the steamship subsidies, the hon. gentleman's theory will demand that I should take up the history of steamship subsidies in this country from 1867 to the present time, what has been expended and what have been the results. I do not think the House requires it, I do not think it would tend to the sharp and quick management of the business of the comntry. The item which is before the House is oneabout which discussion has to take place; any question with reference to that, it is certainly in the province of the hon. gentleman to ask, and of the Minister to answer; and whatever other information on cognate subjects which he may have at his fingers ends. But to ask on an item of $\$ 75,000$, expenses for the coming year, which has nothing to do with capital expenditure, a history of the capital expenditure on the experimental farm may be very interesting, but it is not altogether so pertinent to the question that hon. gentlemen opposite should rise and lecture the Minister of Agriculture because he does not have that information in his hand. We must be reasonable in all these matters.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). I think the hon. gentleman has not made a very strong defence.

Mr. FOSTER. As strong as I could, but I could not compare with the hon. gentleman.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). From the remarks of the hon. gentleman one would suppose that four or five hours would be reruired to give these details. Mr. Foster. I dare say it would.
Mr. PATERson (Brant). That is not required.

## Mr. FOSTER. It is not oreguired.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). But it is thought to be a proper thing that such information should be given, and more than that, a Minister fully up in lis department would he able to give off-hand the information now askel for. That the country requires it is evidence by the fact pointed out by the Minister of Agriculture himself, that year hy year, in order to obtain that information, motions have to be made asking for returns showing it. That involves expense, and work on the part of private members of the House. Private me:abers are really looking after the interests of the coumt $y$ and compelling Ministers to do their duty. It is suggested ly the member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) that, without the pressure of independent members of the House, the Minister himself should take sufficient interest in his department, and have sufficient acgiaaintance with it, to voluntarily vonchsafe the information required when the item comes up for discussion, without being asked by a formal resolution, todo so. This luty need not occupy more than a few minutes. Do s the Minister of Finance mean to say that the Minister of Agriculture should not have on his mind, or on a slip of paper, what the total cost of these experimental farms has been from the begiming: Does the Minister of Finance mean to say that the Minister of Railways should not have on his mind the amount of the capital account of the Intercolonial from its inception to now, and also the deficiency between receipts and expenditure on the road for the past year, or two years, or ten years? I think the Minister of Finance will admit that if a Minister understauls his department thoroughly, these are the very points on which he will be expected to give information. The very fact that members have to move special resolutions in order to obtain this information shows the need of the Minister leeing in possession of it, and giving it to the House, without its being moved for ly formal resolution. All the member for Queens (Mr. Davies) has said is, that this is the proper time to give the comntry information on these particular points, all information with respect to the cost of working and the policy to be pursued with respect to these experimental farms. That is all that has been asked. In order to do this, it is not necessary to speak two or three hours. It could be given in the form of condensen information, which would le of value to the country, and which the Minister himself, if he were an efficient Minister over his department, ought to be i: a position to give.

Mr. CARLIN(: I am sure there is every desire on the part of the Agriculture Department to furnish all information, and to hold back nothing with respect to the experimental farms. Reports have been hrought down yearly. Last year a report of 300 pages was submitted to the House by the chief director of the farm, giving every particular about the management of the central and four other experimental farms in the Dominion. The Auditor (ieneral's Report, which has been lirought down, contains every item of expenditure from 1st July,

1890, to lst July, 1891. Hon. members are in possession of that document, and also the information which that hon. gentleman asks.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). All the Honse would, therefore, like now would be for the Minister to state what information was contained in that report last year. As the hon. gentleman says we are in possession of it, he, as Misister, will know all alrout it.
Mr. CARLING: The hon. gentleman assuredly does not expect that I can, at a moment's notice, place my hands on the papers hrought down to the House, giving the total capital expenditure up to the present time. That was given by the department to the H onse, amd it is in its possession at this monent. The hom. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) asks for similar information to that brought down last year, as to the total expenditure, on each of the farms. That information, I believe, is in the hands of the House: if such is not the case, it will be supplied in the course of a day or two. It has been truly said by the Minister of Finance, that this item of $5 \%$, (0x) is for the ammal expenditure, and it is not on capital accomint. Last year, 1390.91, the expenditure was nearly sis, (ox), and it was found after very careful enquiry that we camot dowith less for the coming year. We hope we will be able to combuct the farmas efficiently in 1892-93 as we did in 18:61)-91 within the estimates we are now asking. I am sure the reports sulmitted to the House and the conntry are as full as those of any department, and the hon. gentleman has only to take up the report of the chief director of the experimental farm of last year to obtain all the information required. A similar report for the present year is now in the printer's hamls and will be distributed to the members in the course of a very few days. We have endeavoured to push it forward as rapilly as possible, but of course it is impossible to secure for it precedence at the hamls of the printer.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) If I wanted a complete vindication of the position I have taken lefore the Committee to-night, I have it in the remarks of the Minister. As was stated by my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Paterson), if the head of the department ought to know anything at all, he ought to know what the expenditure has been up to date, what the expenditure of the past year has been, whether there has been a net deficit or surplus, and he ought to be able to tell Parliament whether he hopes that the coming year will be for the good or for the bad. What does the hon. gentleman say? He says: Any hon. gentleman, if he reads $3(1)$ pages of the report brought dowin last year, and if he goes down to the printing office and reals the manuscript of 300 pages more which I hope will be printed in a few days, he will have all the infomation. I believe that it is not the intentiou of the hon. gentleman to treat this committee with disrespect, but he must see, in the very fact that he alone has had that manuscript in his possession, that he is himself the only person who knows the result of the working, and the expenditure for the past year. That very fact is conclusive to show that before he asks the House to vote the money for the current year he should tell us what these other 300 pages embody. I say that his answer is treating Parliament with disrespect. I am aware that we have fallen into a careless system in this Parliament, but I deny the accuracy of the
statement made by the Minister of Finance that such is the practice in England. Any man who follows the Hensard Dehates in Fingland knows, that when the Army or Nary Estimates, or when Mr. Chaplin comes down with his Agricultural Estimate, or when any other Minister comes down with an estmate, he aluays makes a full and complete statement to the House.

## Mr. FOSTER. On the item before it.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Not on the item alone, becasse there is no particular item, but it is upon the expenditure commectel with that department, the expenditure that he is trustee of. Parliament votes money in a lump sum, and Parliament appoints a man to control that expenditure, and Parliament has a right to have a report from that Minister. Before Parliament is asked to vote money for the coming year it ought to know what the Minister has done with the money entrusted to him the previous year. That is done in England, and if it were not done they would not get shrough their estimates at all because they are much more jealous there of voting money than we are here. I do not propose that the hon. gentleman should give a history of all the business since it began.

Mr. Foster. That is what you asked for.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E I.) Not at all. What I asked him to give was a statement of the capital expenditure of each farm up to the present date; the current expenditure and receipts for the past year on each farm, showing whether there has been a deficit and if so, how much on each farm. The Minister of Agriculture must know these particulars, and I suppose the Minister of Finance does also know then, but there is not a gentleman outside of the Covernment, who can at the present moment state whether the Minister of Agriculture intends to appropriate any, and what part to capital expenditure. We have in our hands here a brochure purporting to be a report of the Minister for the coming year. I went through that report in order to, glean, if I could from its few pages the information which I thought I would get from the heal of the department, but there is no such infermation in it. There is not a word in that report to show what the expenditure has leen on any one of the farms. It is bald and meagre, and retlects little credit on the department that got it up. 1 repeat the protest 1 have made on this vote, and I say it is neither fair nor right that the hon. gentleman should ask this money to be voted until he is prepared to make a proper explanation to Parliament. He himself says: I have the information in manuscript form, and I have sent it to the printer, and after you vote the money you can see it for yourself. That, I contend again, is disrespectiful to Parliament, and the hon. gentleman sees that he has given a complete answer to his own argument on the position I took when this debate commenced.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I do not believe that we have ever had a complete statement of what the real capital expenditure on this farm has heen. I have called time and again for it, but it never has been forthcoming in this House. It is fresh in the memory of every hon. gentleman present that last year Ifought the Minister of Finance and the then Postmaster General to get a certain statement. The Minister of Agriculture was not
in the House and could not come into it at the time, but I never could get a correct statement of the amount of money spent on capital account. I hold that if the farm is to be of full benefit to the farmers of this country, we should know what has leen spent on fencing, draining and road-making. The work of the farm proper should be kept by itself, as well as the work of the horticultural department, and the experimental department and the other departments, so that we should know what has been spent on eacl. It is true that we have the Auditor (General's Report, but that gives a lump sum for labour and other matters, and there is no detailed account. I have always believed that on a farm like this, that the farm proper, apart from the experiments should come very close to paying its own expenditure. I want the Minister of Agriculture, and the cievernment, and the Honse, to mulerstand that I ann not opposed to the farm; but I want the accounts of the farm to be kept in such a mamer that any intelligent farmer in taking the report can tell how much labour has leen spent on a certain quantity of land and how much has been spent to bring about the results in each department. Then with respect to the sending out of grain. I graut that it is one of the greatest benefits-a benefit that we can perhaps hardly estimate-that the farmers are deriving from this experimental farm, but I camot understand how it réguires such a large number of men to do the work. Although we did send out over I2,(KN packages, that could le accomplished if two men put up 010 packages each during the 150 days of winter, and that would not be too much work for them. We have a statement of some 39 men kept on this farm, a number of teamsters, and 19 labourers kept all the year round, 313 days. We ought to have a statement of what these men are employed at. The Minister makes up the dairy department along.with a statement relative to the farm, but the two ought to be kept separate. I do not want to have those two departments mixell, because there is a vote of $\$ 20,0,0)$ for dairy purposes which we will discuss when it comes up in proper time. Last year I isked and I ask again, that the capital expenditure on the farm should be given, as well as the amual running expenditure. It is impossible for the farmers of Canada to derive the benetit that the farm is calculated to give unless these things are presented in such a way that a practical farmer can understand them when he gets the report. The work of all the men employed on the farm is mixed up together. Each of these men should have his own department, so that the country could get a statement of the cost of each.

Mr. CARLING. If the hon. gentleman will look at the last report brought down to this House, page 50 , he will find the annual expenditure of each farm.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is for last year, not. this year.

Mr. CARLING. This is for 1890-91. He will find there so much spent on horses and harness, so much for cattle, so much for implements, drains, tiles, blacksmithing, seed grain, stable manure, exhibition expenses, and so forth.
Mr. McMillan (Huron). Will the Minister state how much of that is for permanent improvements or capital? How much for actual annual expenditure?

Mr. CARLING. I do not eonsider that any of this is for capital expenditure. The capital expenditure is made by the Department of Public Works. On page in the hon. gentleman will find the items of expenditure for the central farm, and on page 51 the items for each of the other farms; and every item of expenditure has been brought down in the Auditor Gemeral's Report to the very latest diate.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Cau the hon. gentleman now state what the capital expenditure is on each farm?

Mr. (ARLING. I camnot saty at the moment. The information was asked lefore, and is in the possession of the Honse at the present time.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Can he say what the expenditure of last year was in comparison with the expenditure of the previous year? That is in the report at present in the printer's hands.

Mr. CARLING: The expenditure will reach the sum of $37,0,000$.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). For all the farms:
Mr. CARLIN(i. For all the farms.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Kxactly Sid, (nno, no more, no less:

Mr. CARLIN( F . The hon. gentleman must know that nothing is kept back from the House. Everything is brought down in the proper way, throngh the proper hamels.

Mr. SIRROULE. I think the hon. member for South Huron (Mr. McMillan), and the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) must he hard to satisfy, after the information which has been given to them and the country with respect to these farms. Last year we voted money to distribute throughout the country 300,000 copies of the report, which gives the veryinformation these hon. gentlemenare asking for. I do not think the country is so ill-informed of what is going on at the experimental farm as to feel that any injustice is being done by our voting this $S 7 \pi,(x)$. At present we are asking tha ${ }_{i}$ 100,000) copies of the report now in the printer's hand be struck off for distribution throughout the country. The hon. member for South Huron is, I believe, connected with the experimental farm at Giuelph; at any rate, he was one of the commissioners appointed to look after it ; and I would ask whether he gave the information in the report on that farm which he asks for to-night in regard to the experimental farms of the Dominion? Ithink not. It is true, part of it is given. It gives the labour of all the students, and it states how much was paid for that labour, and how much certain lines cost; but in the aggregate that farm cost $\$ 37,(00)$, while the various farms of the Dominion, five in number, and carrying on much larger operations, are only costing $\$ 75,000$. Considering the great work that is leeing done, I do not think the country willgrumble at that expense. Formy part, I think the only thing the country has to complain of is that a larger sum is not voted for this object. When we consider the valuable work done, we must admit that this is the hest money spent by this Parliament. One item will afford an illustration of the benefit the country receives. Mr. Robertson, who was before the Agricultural Committee, announced to us no longer ago than today, that, by means of new information, they were
able to tell the cheese-makers how they could get one-twentieth more cheese out of the milk than they have done in the past. What does that mean? We sold over $\$ 9,000,000$ worth of cheese last year, so that it means in round numbers an increase of S40), 000 on that single item. The same information enables the farmer's to make butter such as thit which last year was shipped from Ontario and sold at from 24 to 25 cents is pround, and when we remember that, by virtue of the operations carried on there and the information given, we are louilding up a valuable trade in England, I think we should not grumble at the expense. There is a very strong demand for more instructors to extend their operations, especially in the diairy line. I know from my own knowledge, there are applications from different parts of the country to send instructors to different points which they have not been able to reach yet. Applications have been made to the Minister of Agriculture to send these men, but the complaint is that not sufficient money has been voted to do so. Not to siay anything of the experiments in feeding and raising new varieties of grain and potatoes and other products, if you take the one line of cheese, you have a return to the country of ten times the cost of the farms. It would be leetter if we extenderl their operations and roted more money for this purpose than albuse the llinister of Agriculture and the Govermment for expending what they have.

Mr. MeMULLEN. We do not for a moment wish to be placed in opposition to the grant for the experimental farm. The hon. gentleman need not fancy he is going to create the impression in this House or the country that we have any desire whatever to frustrate, in the slightest degree, the beneficial operations of the farm, but we want the farmers to benefit by these operations to the fullest extent, and we criticise the expenditure of the people's money so that they will get an arderuate return. The year before last when the discussion of the expenditure was before the House, the Minister of Agriculture was not able to give the committee the report of the agricultural farm hecause it was not then printed, and though we sat the whole night discussing the question, he refused to forego the passage of the item until such time as that report was brought down. The First Minister then came in at six oclock in the morning, and urged that the demand of the Opposition for the sulomission of the report was a reasonable one, and the item was dropped until the report was laid on the Table. We are now in the very same predicament as we were thea. With regard to the remarks of the Minister of Finance, who took exception to our asking for a statement of the expenditure on capital account, if the Minister will real the item he will find that it is for the establishment and maintenance of the experimental farm. What does he mean, then, ly telling us there is no money intended for the establishment of a farm there? Why put it that way if he did not intend it? I notice that we have spent $\$ 1,341$ on the establishment of a dairy. Now, the expenditure last year was $\$ 75,000$ and that $\$ 1,341$ was included in it. Will the Minister say he intends to spend a sum equal to that on the dairy for the next year? Is that an expenditure on capital account? Will he tell the committee that he is going to spend the same sum next year? The two
items are clearly mixed. I would ask the Minister of Finance, who railed at us for asking something umreasonable, whether, if we were discussing instead an item for the construction of a post office or other public work, we would be refused the details of the expenditure? Why, the Minister would give the committee every item of information. Have we not the same right to have the details of the expenditure on the Government farms as in the case of any other public work? Notwithstanding the fact that there are items in the account submitted to the House last year for expenditure on capital account, is he prepared to say that we have closed the capital account? Has he no intention whatever of expenting any more money on capital account? Is he not going now to ask the House to vote for an expenditure in connection with capital account:

Mr. CARLIN(: There is no item in this $5 \%, 0(0)$ to be expended on capital account. If there is anything more to be expended on capital account, it will come down in the estimates of public works. There is none in this money we are asked to vote.
Mr. McMULLEN. Turn to page 203 of the Auditor (ieneral's Report and add up the items expended on dairying. I notice for the plant he has paid $\$ 1,341$. Is that ammal expenditure or on capital account?

Mr. CARLING: There was a special item voted in the supplementary Estimates last year for dairy building and appliances, which was not included in the sin, (\%).

## Mr. MomULLEN. It is included here.

Mr. CARLING. It was a special vote in the Supplementary Fstimates not included in the genemal votes for the experimental farm.

Mr. Mc:MILLAN (Huron). If the hon. member for North Grey will look carefully over the report of the dinelph farm he will find the expenditure on the farm proper is kept hy itself, he will find the expenditure on experiments kept by itself, the horticultural department ly itself, and he will find in that report, motwithstanding the large amount of student labour-iund the hon. gentleman has drawn on his imagination in saying there are $3(0)$, for there was never more than 100 in the college at one time -he will find that the professor of agriculture gave a statement that he had run the farm proper and haid a surplus of S1, $\mathbf{3 0 0}$, notwithstanding the fact that some $: 4,000$ of student labour had been applied to that farm, which cunnot be applied economically. With respect to the agricultural farm, the hon. memher for EastGrey (Mr. Sproule) has mixed up the two items. There are $\$ 20,(0)$ last year voted for dairying exclusive altogether of the $\mathbf{8 7 5 , 0 0 0}$ for the farm, so that they bear no relation to each other in the estimates. And I would ask, whether or not any of the butter manufactured in the experimental dairy was sent to the English market?

Mr. SPROULE. If I understand anything, it appears to me that the information is precise on every subject, as it is given in this book. The question was asked by the hon. member if any of the butter had been sent to the English market. If he had been in the Committee on Agriculture he must have heard Professor Robertson say they had been sending it there all season, and he stated where it was sent, how it took in the English market, and what probability there was of making a very import-
ant market there for this product. As regards the mixing up of the two items of expenditure, I do not think I said anything about that. It was the general work of the farm that I referred to, and the items of information that the hon. member asked for are in the report. I have the report before me, and if the hon. gentleman turns to page iol he will find, with all the details, that the aggregate expenses of the central experimental farm amounted to 84,801 ; the Maritime Province farm, 86,093 ; the Manitoba farm, 810,478 ; the NorthWest Territories farm, $\$ 8,072$; and the British Colum:bia farm, 89,204 , and then the total is given, showing an aggregate expenditure last year of $\$ 79,448$. I do not think anything in the shape of book-keeping could le plainer than that. I also think it is rery clear as to the cost of the experiments, the feed, the labour and so on.
Mr. ARMSTRONG: I wish to take exception to the remarks of my hon. friend from East (irey (Mr. Sproule). I repuiiate the inlea that any hon. gentleman on this side of the House has ever ob. jected to the work of the experimental farms, or has tried to belittle the operations carried on there. But I submit that the question of the cost of carrying on these operations is a fair subject for criticism, and hon. gentlemen on this sile should not be blamed for exercising what is not only their right, but their luty of subjecting these items to the sererest criticism. I agree thoroughly with the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule), the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, as to what he has said in regard to the experiments that Professor Robertson is carrying on. I thought his evidence given to-day before that committee was of great importance and value, but that is not the guestion now before this committee. We are now asked to vote $\$ 75,000$ for the establishment and carrying on of experimental farms, and the hon. gentleman will find that an additional sum was asked last year, and is asked this year, of $s(2), 0 \times 0$ for the dairy experiments, so that that has nothing to do with the matter which is before the committee. I think the Minister has not met the question which was raised by the hon. member for South Huron (Mr. McMillan) who said that, when these farms were estallished, the Minister male an estimate which he said would not be exceeded as to the cost of supporting these farms. Now we find that double that amomet is askel for. The hon. yentleman to-night asked, and reasonably asked, for an explanation as to why this additional amount has been incurred. No one on this side has said that there was anything wrong in the increase, but we have a right to know the reason for that increase, and we insist upon knowing the reason. The Minister tried to answer hy saying that a large quantity of seed had been sent through the country, but that does not aceount for more than a very small part of that expenditure. A very liberal estimate of the expenditure on seed would be sici() or $\$ 700$ or $\$ 800$. Then the Minister said they were making dairy experiments. The same oljection lies to that statement as to the statement of the member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) because for this an additional sum of $\$ 20,000$ is asked. I submit that the hon. gentleman ought to give some explanation on the point which has been raised. It is an explanation we have the right to demand, it is one which the House wants and the country wants.

Sir RICHARD CARTVRI(iHT. I think, iefore this is alopted, the Minister ought, in all conscience, to have given us the report on the experimental farms. There is no subject which is attracting more attention, or which deserves to attract more attention, than the progress of these experimental farms. In this report which I have had placed in my hands, I find a solitary page devoted to the subject of experimental farms. The hon. gentleman tells us there is a report being printed which will be submitted in a few days. Under the circumstances, I think it will appear to every reasonahle being that that report should he placed in our hands before we are called upon to discuss this subject. More than that, every one knows that the position of our farmers in various parts of the country has been seriously affected hy recent legislation in the Cinited states. In this report, I notice that the hon. gentleman makes a very short allusion as to how two-rowed barley is likely to succeed in Canada. A very small quantity has been sent forward by the department, some 300 or $4(x)$ bushels, and that has leen very well receivel by the English farmers. I would like to know what are the prospects of introlucing two-rowed barley in Canadia? If it were possible to do that successfully, it would relieve our farmers from many of the difficulties they are now suffering under, but we require more than the very meagre report we have here. Many farmers of high standing have told me that under our climatic conditions, it will reruire an extremely exceptional year before you can hope to produce that duality of barley in fit condition for the English market. That is a sulbject of tirst rate importance, and we would like to hear from the Minister of Agriculture the opinions he has received from the various professors who have experimented on this quality of barley and what conclusion the department have come to on that very important subject. If it shoull prove, as the hon. fintleman seems to indicate, that we can substitute the two-rowed barley, for the variety which has been ordinarily cultivated here, we should be glad to know it, and I would like to have the information in regard to it, and also as to the various experiments which have been conducted under the Department of Agriculture as to the shipment of eggs and other produce to England. On these matters the report of the Department of Agriculture is dumb. There are only a few lines as to two-rowed barley. I think the Minister of Agriculture should be in a position to give the House a general résumé of the experiments which have been carried on in that direction by the officers of his department. Nothing is more important to us thin to find how far we can supply the markets which we have lost in the United States by other markets in England. I hope the report on this subject will be very fnll and exhaustive, and I think we should have that in our hands before we disciuss this item.

Mr. CARLING. I have information from Professor Saunders, director of the experimental farm, that wherever six-rowed barley can be successfully grown in Canada, two-rowed can be successfully grown. I have now in my hands a report made hy an expert in the old country as to the two-rowed barley that was sent over there. We sent over 400 bushels of two-rowed barley, properly cleaned as required by the English maltaters. The expert says:
". The stability I have proved to be exceedingly good, indicating soundness of material. The extract was equivalent to 87 pounds per quarter; and, coupling all the preceding facts with the judguent I formed of the malt, irrespective of its use, I assay its value 3 sis. to 36 s . per quarter. I may say that had I wished to obtain $a$ greater extract, so as to attain the maximum amount possible, I could readily have increased it, but I deemed it, under the circumstances, preferable to secure quality rather than quantity. The beer after racking has remained entirely satisfactory, and the very numerous people who have tasted it have been almost without exception of opinion that it is extremely good. Should you wish to have fuller and wore complete notes of a more technical class, either as to the nature of the water employed in the brewing and of the malt itself, I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. I assume the above report is sufficient for your present purposes, and I have much pleasure in testifying, as a practical brewer, to the value that good malt of this class would prove to the brevers who understood its use."
36 shillings per quarter is equal to 02 cents per bushel. We have ascertained that barley can he shipped from the city of Toronto, or any other point in Ontario, to the consumer in England, covering all expenses, for $2 \bar{i}$ cents per bushel of 48 pounds, which would leave 6.) cents per hushel net to the farmer. Now, this is a report from a very competent man, who values the barley at 3 in to 36 shillings per quarter, and we have information that we couhl sell millions of hushels of the same quality that we sent over. Part of that barley was grown on the experimental farm, part of it near (iananoulue, amd some of it in western ('amada. From all the information we have, we believe that if the farmers will take care of their groumd, will properly clean the seed and see that it is well harvested and well cleaned, tit for the maltster, and such as they prepare in Englami, we can always realize goon prices. But all our farmers have not been so particular in cleaning their barley and in putting it through the threshing machine. A great deal of our barley is cut in threshing, which makes it perfectly useless for malting purposes. If our farmers would take greater care in getting clean seed, and having the ground well preparel, and having the barley well cleaned, there is no difficulty whatever in getting a good price for it; and unless they do that, they will have to take an inferior price. Six-rowed barley is not in great demand in England ; it is not so heavy, it is not so plump, as the two-rowed barley, hence the desire of the Einglish maltsters to have two-rowed barley in preference to six-rowed barley. But unless it is thoroughly cleaned there is no use sending it to the Finglish market. The English people want a good article, and they are prepared to pay a good price for $i t$.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). What is the average per acre grown on the experimental farm, and on the other farms?
Mr. CARLING. The two-rowed barley on the experimental farm has varied from something like 30 to about 70 bushels per acre, according to the soil. Two-rowed barley has yielded 3 or 4 bushels per acre more than six-rowed barley, and if our farmers would see that nothing but good seed was put into the grounid, and if their barley was well harvested and well cleaned, they would be sure of a good market.

Mr. McMULLEN. I got two-rowed barley year before last, and sowed it in the same field, with the same manuring and same attention as the sixrowed barley, and my experience has, been this: It will pay any farmer in Canada to grow six-

Mr. Armstrong.
rowed barley and pay 30 cents a bushel to send it to Buffalo to market rather than to grow tworowerl barley and send it to Fngland; it will not yield within one-third of what six-rowed barley will yield. I an talking from personal experience. It has got to be sown earlier in the spring than six-rowed harley, it takes a longer time to grow, and the result is that you cannot reap it in time to preserve the colour the same as you can with the other harley. Everything considered, I maintain that any man can sow six-rowed barley with the expectation of paying 30 cents a bushel to get it to the American market, and he will make more per acre than by sowing two-rowed barley. I have it in my barn now, and there are people all around me who will not sow it because they are satisfied it camot be grown successfully, at least in our section of the country. The statements of the Minister that it yields from. in to 70 bushels an atre is a surprise to me. I would like to have the name of any man who will say that he has grown in) or 60 bushels per acre of two-rowed barley.

Mr. TYR WHITT. I have also had a little experience in growing two-rowed harley. I have grown it for three years. I legan with ten acres three years ago. In that year the experiment was not satisfactory. 'The last two years I doubled my acreage and the result has been most siatisfactory. The secomd year I soll the growth of my crop as seed for 7 on cents per hushel, and the last year I could have sold my entire crop, had I kept it, for seed, but solil on the market for . ol cerits i bushel in the fall when the ordinary larley was only bringing $4:$ cents. During the past three years it has been grown hy a great many farmers in my neighbourhood, and the result has been precisely the reverse of the experience of the hon. gentleman. Last year my whole erop averaged 45 bushels per acre, and I have heard of many other crops in the neighbourhool which were said to have turned out 50 hushels to the aure, although I had no opportunity of verifying the statements.
Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). Less than three weeks ago I was talking with one of the largest grain dealers in western Ontario, and he told me that he did not know a single buyer that had bought barley to send to Fngland, who had not lost heavily upon it. He said that while it was true that tworowed barley could be raised, and he could get some samples, he could not oltain a sufficient quantity. This was the experience of a man who had been in the grain trade for over 20 years. This is not the first time thatattemptshave been made to raise two rowed barley here and export it to the old country. I know that two shipments were made several years ago. They were sent to the old country market, lut the shippers lost heavily on them and never tried future shipments. I have no doult but that grain buyers have done their very best to establish a market there, but they have failen, anil have lost money. With respect to the yield of the tworowed variety : I have tried it for three years. One year I got a little more of the two-rowed than the six-rowed, but for the other two years Idid not get a crop within five or six bushels to the acre of the six-rowed, although they were planted in the same field. Another great drawlack to the two-rowed
larley is that it is 8 to 10 days later than the sixrowed.

Mr. WALLACE. I think the experience of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) is not the experience of the farmers throughout western Ontario, especially in the part of the province in which I live, because the miversal testimony there is that the two-rowed barley, which the hon. gentlemen opposite seem so anxious to decry and prevent being grown here, vields from six to ten boshels per acre more than six-rowed barley.

## Some hon. MEMBERs. No, no.

Mr. Wallace. I am quoting from farmers, and I can give the names of 20 farmers whose testimony is in that direction.

Mr. Mcmlllen. Well, give us the manes, and we will put them down.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. Chas. McNeill, Vellore P. O., 20 acres, yielding more than in hushels per acre, which is many busheis in excess of the sixrowed variety. The hom. gentleman can write to Mr. McNeill and ask him to verify that statement : also to Mr. Andrew MiNeill. Mr. Charles Mc Lean, Vellore P. O., is another. I , biserve that the hon. gentleman is not taking down the names.

Mr. McMlldeN. They will appear in Houvard.

Mr. W aLLace. Mr. Mclean, who is a next daor neighbomr, has even a letter record. Others include Sum. MeClure, Elder's Mills P.O.: Lochiel Cameron, Elder's Mills P. O. : and Wim. Faar, Woorlbrilge. With respect to the statement of the hon. member for South Huron (Mr. Mc.Millan) that grain luyers lost money on two-rowed barley, I refer him to Mr. Dundas, of Lindsay, who informed me that he had gone over to the old country and returned from there last Jannary; that he had made sales of every bushel of two-rowed barley he could get at very profitable figures, and he would be prepareal to buy all the two-rowed barley he could purchase during the next season. He also stated that there was an excellent demaml for it in the old country: that the barley had been very satisfactory to the purchasers there, and very satisfactory to himself, although he has paid froin 4 to 6 cents a bushel more in (anada than was asked for six-rowed barley. If these are facts, they prove that two-rowed larley is more productive than six-rowed barley and that the price is higher. I can easily understand the motives of some hon. gentlemen opposite who are doing in this Honse what they have keen doing all over the country, trying to prevent the farmers increasing their prosperity. I remember in May and June last, when the prospects of the agriculturists were very dark indeed, it appeared as if the darker the prospects of the farmer the brighter were the faces of hon. gentlemen opposite. In this way, as in all others they saw their prosperity in the depression of the farming interests, and they are pursuing the same course to-night.

Mr. McMULLEN. The remarks dropped by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace), in regard to members of the Opposition, are quite untrue. There are no hon. members who would be delighted to see the faruers prospering so much as would members of the Opposition, and the only reason we find fault with the policy of hon. members opposite
is simply because it is ruining the farming community and pauperizing them. With respect to two-rowed barley, the hon. member for York (Mr. Wallace) has spoken from what he has heard. I spoke from what I know and from my personal experience. He has only given what some other people have told him, and perhaps they have not told him all the truth. I know that two-rowed barley recuires to be put in much carlier in the year than the other barley, requires a much richer soil, nore attention, amd is a harder crop to raise. Moreover, it will not come out so early as the sixrowed harley. It will yield one-third per acre less than the six-rowed variety. I am prepared to prove that by positive experience, hecanse I sowerl it on the same ground, cultivated it in the same way, and gave it the sime general attention, and $I$ am prepared to give testimony before a committee that the two-rowed will not yield within one-third of thesix-rowed. In somesections the wo-rowerlmay be sown with alvantage, and I shall rejoice indeed, if we can raise it successfully and find for it a good market in Britain or elsewhere. What we want is to secure the raising of grain by the farming community in a way that will tend to enrich them, because they want it banlly enough. That is my experience $u$ ith respect to two-rowed barley, and I speak by the book, while the hon. member for York (Mr. Wallace) hats only stated what he has heard.

Mr. CARLING. The report of the department states that 10,015 farmers in different parts of the Jominion furnished the results of their experience with two-rowed barley, and reported that it yielded $3 \frac{1}{3}$ hushels per acre more than the six-rowed. Specimens of barley were sent with the report. The evidence of the 10,015 farmers should he equal to that of the hon. gentleman, who is not a farmer.

Mr. McMillan (Huron). From what report is the hon. gent leman reading:

Mr. CARLINA. From the experimental farm report.

## Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). Of this year:

Mr. CARLING. I am reading from last year`s report, page 42. I may say to the hon. gentleman that the yield this year has been better than last year and more favourable.

Mr. CHARLTON. I am sure all hon. members will be pleased to hear that the experiments that have been carried on in the growth of the tworowed barley, have proved so successful. There is no person in this House, no person in the country desiring the welfare of Canada, who will not rejoice that a new species of industry is to be added to our other industries, a new production is to be added to the other productions of the comntry: I was struck with a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace), with respect to the superior advantages derived from raising tworowed barley. He informed us that in the experiments made, which had proved successful where he lived, farmers had realized from this barley 4 cents, 6 cents, and in some cases 8 cents per bushel more than the value of six-rowed barley for export to England, and that, by engaging in this business of fostering the growth of tworowed barley, we were able to secure a price for that production ranging from 26 cents down

Mr. MeMclefs.
to 22 cents less than we could secure for the six-rowed barley, which was raised with so much ease, if we had free access to the American market. That is according to the statement made by the member for West York (Mr. Wallace). We once had a market in the States for millions of bushels of barley, it was one of the leading agricultural proluctions of this country, but now we are struggling to introduce the growth of a grain which may or may not be adapted to the country, in order to supply the loss of the American market to our farmers. The best statement made in the House to-night as to the advantage of raising this barley for export is, that we are getting a few cents a bushel more than we are getting in the United States for the six-rowed larley, even though there is a duty of 30 cents a bushel on it, which by so much lessens the price to the (anadian farmer. Hon. gentlemen had better turn their attention to securing our natural market for the kind of barley the country is adapted to, and which can easily lie sold in the United States. Our friends on the opposite side are amusing the people of the country with this talk of two-rowed barley, just as they amused them for a couple of years with the talk of reciprocity with the United States. They dis: solved this House a year in adrance of the time, lecause they wished to refer this treaty to a Parliament which was not a moribund one.

Mr. FOSTER. Speak to the item.
Mr. CHARLTON. I am spenking to the item. I advise the Govermment to cease amusing the people by will-o -the-wisps, and to get down to the principle of securing for the people of this country the natural and protitable markets that they should enjoy and can enjoy again, instead of amusing them with this talk alont two-rowed barley on the English market : a market 3, mon miles away, as compared with the market at our doors.

Mr. SPROUL.F. I suppose the hon. gentleman is accusing the fiovernment of amusing the people of Canala with will-o-the-wisps, the same as he amused the people of Buffalo a few days ago. I wish to refer to the statement made lyy the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) that the two-rowed barley realized about one-third less bushels per acre than the six-rowed barley, and also to his statement that if we are to get a yield from the two-rowed barley it must be sown at a much earlier period, and that the seed must be clearer amd the ground in a better condition. If the hon. gentleman will take the experiments given in this report, where the two different seeds were sown on the same ground at the same time, and treated in the same way, I think he will admit that he is mistaken. Return for six-rowed barley:


The following is the return for two-rowed harley:


This shows that in every case where the six-rowed and tworowed barley were sown on the same day and in the same soil, and got the same treatment. the results have been the same of the two-rowed barley. The member for North Norfolk (Mr. (Chatiton) seemed to wander off on the National Policy and unrestricted reciprocity and the British market, but it is not necessary now to answer him on that subject. I know that Mr. Stopes, who was before the Agriculture Committee, gave most specific information upon an experiment with two-rowed harley made in England, and the information he gave was that Canadians could grow the two-rowed barley, and if it wete of the same quality as he tested, they could realize, according to the time they sent it to Fngland, from aid to 89 cents a bushel. Surely that would pay much better than by exporting six-rowed barley at from 4:3 to $\bar{i} \%$ cents a bushel. In every instance which was given to the committee the yield of tworowed barley was quite as much as the yield of the six-rowerl larley, and it commanded a higher figure in the English market than the six-rowed sloes in the United States. All the reports which have been presented to the committee show that the experience has been that an important trale can be clone in that line by the Canadian farmer.

Mr. Mc.MULLEN. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the report he has in his hands, and from which he quotes. He says there were ten or eleven hundred reports sent in last year, hut I find he has only printed 15 or 20 of them, and I fancy these have heen the lest ones. If he will turn to page 41 he will find the following tiable:--


The Minister stated to the House that the experience was that it yielded from 40 to $: 50$ hushels per acre, and the member for West York (Mr. Wallace) says that it yielded in his case 4 in bushels an acre. I ask the hon. gentleman to turn to this report and he will find that there was only one yield of 4.5 bushels per acre in the case of one sample sent to British Columbia. I hope the Minister of Agriculture will say something in defence of his own report, because it is quite clear he was trying to mislead the House.

Mr. SMITH (Ontario). I am more than surprised at the hon. members of the Opposition telling us that two-rowed barley will not answer in Canamla. In the section of the country where I live it has worked admirably, and the crops last year were in every way sitisfactory. In 1890 I sowertsix acres. 1 canmot say that the result was altogether what I would have liked, but that was perhaps my own fault. In the following year I sowed 21 acres, and I got i 2 bushels to the acre, of a very fine sample, and it was sent to the old country. I do not yet know the result of that experiment, hut I have no donbt that it will answer the purpose of malting in England as well as the six-rowed barley does in the Cnited States. I ann not surprised at the remarks of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. MeMullen), bacause for some years past, ever since I have heen in this House, he has been treating this House and the country to similar remarks. His only hope, it appears to me, is that the farmers of Canada will see alverse times, to help his party into power. I have faith in two-rowed barley, and I intend to increase my acreage of it this year, believing that it will continue to pay me as well as it has done in the past.

Mr. (ARLIN(i. I stated that from information I had received from the chief director of the farm, the yield on the experimental farm was from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. I have a communication which was sent to the farm by Messrs. Hogg \& Co., of Beaverton, along with a sample bag of two-rowed barley that yielded 60 bushels to the acre in 20 acres. This sample was sent to England as a specimen, and the price realized there was 35 shillings per quarter.

Mr, McMULLEN. I may have misunderstood the hon. gentleman, but I understood him: to say that the reports received of the proluct of tworowed barley showed that the yield in the country was from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. I would like to enfuire what quantity was sent to Englant?

Mr. CARLIN(i. We sent 400 bushels.
Mr. McMULLEN. Where was that purchased?
Mr. CARLING. Part of it was grown on the experimental farm, part of it in the district of Gananofue, and part of it further west. Five or six different lots were collected from so many farmers, brought to the experimental farm, cleaned, and sent to the old country. It weighed $52 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the bushel.

Mr. McMULIEN. Will the hon. gentleman give us the names of the farnners from whom he purchased it?

Mr. CARLIN(i. I cannot do that now. Mr. Pike, of Markham, was one.

Mr. HEXiHES. I am very much surprised that the success of tworowed barley in Canala is at all dombten. It is true, the year before last a great many farmers sowed it tor thickly and too late, and the crop did not slo itself justice. But the experience of last year. I shouhd imagine, would satisfy the most pessimistic men of the Opposition. In Victoria Comeny, south as well as north, there were humireds of acres sown with it. One farmer, Mr. . John Dimes, of Oakwooh, had 80 acres, of which 10 or $1 . \mathrm{i}$ acres yieliled 7.5 bushels to the acre. It was all sold at 510 cents a hushel. He had 40 acres of six-rowed barley, which yielded from 30 to 3.5 hushels to the acre, and lurought nearly fo cents a hushel. Mr. Willian Cannon, of Oakwooh, hat about 2 . MKO bushels of tworrowed barley. I could give the names of forty or fifty farmers in Victoria Comnty who grew two-rowed harley successfully in large $\mathrm{p}^{\text {uantities. It was a very amusing sight to }}$ see the famers coming to market with their harley. When one saw a grod, honest Conservative face coming along, one knew that he hal the British or "Tory" two-rowed barley: lout when a dark (init combtenance was seen approaching. one knew that he had the Jinkee or " wirit six-rowed harley. The Hagg Bros. of Oakwood. purchased thousands of lushels of tworowed barley to sell again for seed. amd up to the present time they have lisposed of nearly all the seed they could purchase in that locality at rery satisfactory prices. We are told that fireat Britain is not the natural market for this harley. Why the Americans are themselves shipping barley at the present time in large quantities to England. For a number of years they have grown more than they reguire for malting purposes. Any one who has studied the markets and the crops of the United States knows that for years the ammal product there has largely increased. The reports of the American Secretary of Agriculture indicate every year a large increase in the yield, and a corresponding decrease in the price. I understam that Mr. Matthews, of Toronto, has established a malting house in the old country for six-rowed barley, and is going to test the question of placing six-rowed Canadian barley on the English market in the form of malt. The objection is made to two-rowed barley that it requires to le sown early, hut the farmers of Canala are intelligent enough to attend to that. This harley does not need any richer ground than the other. Mr. Dames grew hoth on the same farm, and his yiell was from 30 to 40
 rowed per acre, and he received an average of from 10 to 12 cents a hushel more for the tworowed than he did for the six-rowed. It is a cleaner crop to handle than the six-rowed, is easier to raise and just as easy to sitve. I remember years ago in Darlington Township in Durham, and also in Ontario County two-rowed barley was grown and grown successfully, but the farmers abandoned it owing to the fact that the maltsters could not mix it properly with the six-rowed barley. However it has come in now, and if farmers can heep the seed free from the six-rowed barley. I am satisfied they will have one of the most productive and valuable crops in this country. We have heard this same cry of " failure" from the Opposition before. I remember when guite a young lad reading their speeches in opposition to the cattle trade with the old country, which started some years ago. It would
never succeed they said and the American market was the only one we had. I am satisfied that in a few years our barley will he as successfal ats our cattle shipments, noit only two-rowed hut sixrowed.

Mr. MoMILLAN (Huron). The United states exported from Atlantic ports 160 , (hx) bushels of barley, and from Pacific ports $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{4 8}$, (0x) bushels last year. That was all that was exporten from the United States, according to the British agricultural reports of 1891 . Julging by these returns, our barley will have to be of leetter guality than the average marketed now in the British markets. In 1889 the highest weekly average was 21 s . Bi. and the lowest 19 s . oll., and the arerage for the year was $2 . \operatorname{sis}$. 10n. In $18(0)$, the highest weekly average
 age was 2 Ss. Sl. If we could grow barley and semil it to the British market equal to the arerage of harley grown in other comeries aml in direat britair. it would only bring us is cents per bushel. when we derluct $2 \%$ cents for senting it there: ami I hold we cannot send barley equal to the averase placed on the British market. In $185 \pi$ - 88 I siomel in the filasgow market three weeks, and examinel their harley very closely, aml I assure you. Sir. it. is of a quality I never saw equalled in Camada. I find that there are seven teamsters. Are they ongagen the whole year on the farm:
Mr. CARLIN(i. Yes.
Mr. Mr.MILLAN (Muron). They have $\overline{7}$ teathe. How many are kept occupied:

Mr. CARLIN(i. They are woining teams and the team that drives the huss to the city every day.
Mr. Mr.MILLAN (Huron). I find there is com. siderable teaming done besides that. I find los days teams engaged on the farm amomiting to sis.i, besides the teams that belong to the farm. What are they engaged doing:

Mr. CARLING. They were engraged during the busy season. The hon. gentleman will understand that in a farm of 400 or $\mathbf{D ( A )}$ acres, if we want to get work rapilly done we must employ extra teans for a short time.

## Mr. MrMILLAN (Huron). At what?

Mr. (ARLING. Seeding or ploughing.
Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I run a farm myself of 401 acres. I keep three teams, and I crop $1=21$ acres, and keep ahead with the work. Of course experimental work may require an extra team. hat I think six teams ought to do all the work of that farm.

Mr. CARIING: I think you will find that the teams of the central farm all work as steadily and as long as on the hon. gentleman's farm.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I see that 19 labourers are employed over and above the teamsters and cattle men and gardeners. I find that 7 teamsters are engaged the whole year, and los days' teaming besides, and 4 cattle men, and besides these there are 19 labourers.

Mr. CARLING. I am told by the chief director that 6 of these men are looking after experimental work, some are employed in distributing seed of which we send out many thousind packages, and some are looking after cattle.

Mr. Caring.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). There are 19 men besides the cattle men and the gardeners and the teamsters. What have the 19 lahourers todo?

Mr. CARLINA: Some of them are weeding and assisting and doing experimental work on the farm. I camot give particulars of every man's work. Fivery man employed does his work thoroughly as well as any man in any part of the country.
Mr. Mc.MILLAN (Huron). Is that staff kept up during summer and winter?

Mr. CARLING. There is a less maber during the winter than in the summer.
Mr. Mr.MILLAN (Huron). This shows the ne ${ }^{-}$ cessity of what I stated, that the farm proper shomid tee kept apart from the experimental and horricultural deparment. It would give greater satisfiction to those engaged in conducting the fatm and to the farmers of the country. If this fatm is to le of any guide to the farmers, it should be combucted pretty much on the lines the farmers themselves have to follow with regard to their own farms: to be a guide to the farmer, we should know every item of expenditure. I hold that on an experimental farm such as this, while there should be a sutficient ammont of stuff lought for what is distiluted amongst the farmers in order to keep up the fertility of the soil, the proper course would the that which is pursued by suceessful farmers, and that the manure ought to le made on the farm which is to be put on the farm.
Mr. Mr-MCLLEN. I see that the ammunt last vear expended for lalmourers alone who were Ensigeel on this farm was $\$$ is, 2sti. The Minister should give some alditional infrimation as to the reastn why such an enormous amount is paid for lahurr. and whether he intends to continue that enmons expenditure on the farm next year.
Mr. (ARLIN(: This expenditure for labour includes all the labour on the farm with the exception of the heads of the different branches.
Mi. McMLLLEN. The Minister is mistaken. The Auditor General's Report at page B--212) gives the different officers and assistants and so on, and then the lalourers are given and the amount paid for the labourers amounts to $\$ 15,286$, apart altogether from the officers and the assistants.

Mr. CARLING. The name of every one of the lahourers is set out and what he does, such as teamster, gardener, stableman, and so on.

Mr. McMilleaN (Huron). There is a certain amount here for drugs and chemicals. Where are they purchased?

Mr. CARLIN(: They are imported from (iermany.

Mr. McmillaN (Huron). There is a large quantity of hay and straw here. I see that 15 tons of hay were bought. I think there should be some experiments mide in regard to keeping horses on grain and straw. There should not be any more animals kept than the farmi can properly keep. A year ago, I saw a large amount of straw lying outside, and I am afrail it had not been properly taken care of. Then I find there is a waggonette, and I should like to know where that was purchased. There is freight on that waggonette of \$33. The waggonette itself cost $\$ 468$. Then there is carriage and waggon supplies, $\$ 134$, and six robes for the waggonette, $5 \mathbf{5 1} .50$. This waggonette and
the other things seem to have cost nearly sion). Where did this come from?

Mr. ROWAND. We had a statement last year that certain experiments were to be tried by which an animal would be kept on each acre of land.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I should like to have an answer in regard to the waggonette.
Mr. CARLING. I suppose the same thing was done on this farm as on the fatm in (iuelph, in which the hon. gentleman is interested, that a waggonette or omnibus is used for going backwards and forwarls to the city to carry officers and people comnected with the farm. I think that is done on the farm the hom. gentleman is connected with, which he says is conducted in such an economical manner, and which I think cost nearly $\$ 63,000$ last year.

Mr. McmillaN (Huron). We are not discussing the Guelph Agricultural college, but I want to know where this waggonette was purchased. They have students at the farm at cuelph, and I have yet to know any part of the civilizell world where students get such a cheap education as they do there.
Mr. SPROULE. I misht call attention to the fact-
Mr. Mr.MILLAN (Hurom). I have askell for an answer to my question.
Mr. SPROULF. Is the hom gentleman the only one who has a right to spatk on this subject:

Mr. CHARLTON. I rise to a point of order.
some hon. MEMBERS. Order.
Mr. ('HARLTON. My question is whether it is in order to entirely disregard questions asked iny members and treat them with contempt?
The Chalrman (Mr. Desisos). The hommember for East (irey (Mr. Sproule) has the floor-
Mr. SPROULE. I did not understand the hom. member for Huron (Mr. McMillan) had asked a question-
Mr. MeMillan (Huron). I asked where it was bought.
Mr. SPROLLE. I umlerstool the hom. gentleman to say that the agricultural farn at Guelph was run upon proper principles. He also discussed manure and a waggonette and some other things, an.l he said we would not find any institutions to equal the one at Guelph.

Mr. CHARLTON. He has not hat an answer to any of his questions yet.

Mr. SPROULE. I find that at (iuelph the cost of the garden and lawn was for foreman's salary, $\$ 499$; assistant, $\$ 449$; second assistant, $\$ 216.90$ ); teamster, $\$ 300.25$; labourers, $\$ 1,183.34$ : and all this to keep up the lawn, and yet that is an institution which is kept up on such tine principles. The item of labour is alrout the same as it is here. Then the total expenditure for mantenance of this establishment which is run on principles different from those here, which is much less expensive, which covers less area, where far fewer experiments are made, amounts to $\$ 4,37$. The expenditure on the farm proper is $\$ 4,75460$, and on experiments $\$ 3,265.20$. Then the experimental dairy costs $\$ 600$ for labour, besides the salary of the assistant, and the amount expended for instruction is $\$ 1,187.94$,
making an aggregate net expenditure for maintenance inall departments of $\$ 37,2227.94$; and that is run under a commission of farmers, of which the hon. member for Huron is one. Then we hatve the amounts for seeds, fertilizers, manures, livestock, waggons, salaries, maintenance, furniture, even down to binding twine, for which $\$ 39.10$ was expended. For repairs andhlacksmithing, $\mathbf{s} 4$, 0 ) ; furniture, $\$ 43 ;$ i.nplements, $\$ 293$. Advertising, printing and postingare paid on the same expensive scale. So the hon. gentleman has no right to say that in that college farmers get instruction cheaper than in any other place in the country. I find that they had last year, 146 students insteal of 300 , as 1 erroneously stated when I spoke before. In my julgment the province pays a very large amount of money for the returns it gets from that college. It appears that there was only one team of horses for 146 stulents, I think that team must lrave been ploughed to death. And all this is done under the able management of a brard of experiencel farmers of which the hon. member for Hurm is one. I think that he is hardly in a position of criticise the management of the experimental farm here. Any one who will read these two reports must come to the conclusion that the hon. member for Huron is not so great an expert in farming as he pretends to be.
Mr. Mc.MILLAN (Huron). I am glad to learn that the hom. gentleman has been stulying the report of the Guelph College. I want to know from the Minister where this waggonette was purchased?

Mr. CARLIN(: It was purchasel from Morelame © Co., London, Ontario. It is a very good calriage, and very cheap.

Mr. SPROULE. The hom. member for Huron complains of the expenditure for labour on the experimental farm. I want to remind him that at Guelph they pay El, , (NX) for labour in keeping up a lawn.

Mr. EDIVAPISA. As diversity is the spice of life, I propose that we discuss a humane question, and take up the item for dehorning cattle at the farm.

Mr. ROWANI. I have not yet got any explanation from the Minister of the result of the experiment of setting apart 40 acres for the keeping of a certain number of animals. We were told they were trying the experiment of keeping one animal on one acre.
Mr. CARLING. I am told that 2:5 head of cattle were kept on 40 acres for ten months.
Mr. CASEY. How about this waggonette? The Minister sail it was a good and cheap one. I know perfectly well that for the price paid for this waggonette, you could get a first-class covered carriage.
Mr. CARLING. How many would it carry ?
Mr. CASEY. It woull carry six.
Mr. CARLING. This carries sixteen.
Mr. CASEY. Oh, I see, the Government are ruming a van to the farm. It must le a sort of circus waggon to run to and from the farm. Perhaps the Minister will not object to repeating his explanation as to this waggonette for my benefit, as I was not present when he gave it before.
Mr. CARLING. It is used just as waggonettes are used in other institutions; it runs between the
experimental farm and the city, two or three times a day, to convey people comnected with the farm to and from the city, and also to convey packages.

Mr. CASEY. I do not see how it can be made useful to the farm, although it may be convenient for the otticial staff. I look upon it as an unnecessary piece of extravagance. The difficalty we hate experienced in getting information from the Minister only emphasizes what I said the other night as to the injulicionsness of throwing upon the director of the experimental farm other taportant duties. I have no doubt that gentleman is a very able man, but no single man can do more than he is supposed to lo, and the consequence is that a great deal of what he is supposed to do must be done in a slip-shod mamer. Now, it is proposed to load him with other duties as Commissioner at the Columbian Exhilition. I am afraid that next year we shall have even more difticulty in getting information alonat the proceedings at the farm than we have this year.

Mr. Me.MULLEN. In my opinion the experimental farm is conducted in the most extravagant way. The hom. member for direy (Mr. Sproule) stated that on the agricultural farm at Guelph something over $\mathrm{sl},(\mathrm{OH}$ was expended for labrur, but here we have $\$ 15,200$ expended for labour. The Minister satys that this waygomette is run from the experimental farm to the city twice a day. I notice that over som is paid out for cala-hire in comection with the farm. How is it that there is so much cal)-hire when there is a waggonette run twice a day between the farm and the city". Now, any person realing this report from leginning to end call cone to ano uther conclusion than that money is uselessly expemded. We are anxious that the experimental farm should le a success, we are anxions that the farmers may get the benefit of the experiments mate there : but as the hon. memher for Hurm (Mr. McMillan) has said, if they are going to benetit by thrse experiments they must be conducted in some degree according to the usual custom of omr farmers throughout the Dminion. If the Giovernment operate that farm in a way far different from the way in which farmers rui their farms, the experiments camot be of mach value in the way of giving farmers an ilea of adrantages io, be derived from adopting a particular system of agriculture. The only advantage the farmers have had so far has been in the samples of seet semt out and also from some experiments in dairying. These are all good in themselves, amel it is to be hoped that the farmers will benefit by these experiments, but while we are willing to encourage anything that will tend to enlighten the farmers and help, them to develop the resources of their farms, weare not willing to continue an munecessary expenditure. There is an expenditure of sin, $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{K})$ on labour for the experimental farm alone, in addition to all the teamsters and ofticials and attendants. The extravagance displayed is absurl, and should be cut down at once.
Mr. Mcmillan (Huron). I see an item for stabling horses, 21 weeks. Where were the horses when we paid for stabling?
Mr. Carling. These horses come in from the farm and stay in the city part of each day, when they are stabled, especially during the winter months.

Mr. CHARLTON. I see the cost of maintenance of the farm is $\mathbf{5 3 9},(\mathrm{KX})$ in round numbers and the revenue is $\$ 2,400$. Is this a correct statement of the sale of the products of the farm: The discrepancy is a very great one.

Mr. CARLING. The hon. gentleman will understand that the hags of grain sent all over the Dominion are not chargel for ; that samples of wheat, barley and oats are sent to farmers in the different provinces for the purpose of improving their crops and giving them better varieties. We do not sell any, hecanse we desire to improve the value of our cereals.

Mr. (:HARLTON. I can understand that the farmwould not be a revenue-making establishment, and my enguiry was simply for the purpose of getting information. Is a record kept of the quantity of grain, seeds, and plants distributed, and can their value at a fair market rate be arrived at:

Mr. CARLIN(: A record is kept of all the seads sent out, aml a report is secured from each farmer as to the results.

Mr. MPCMILLAN (Huron). 1 understand there is an engine and grinder on the farm. How is there an item for sio3 for grinding :

Mr. CARLING. The grinder was ont of order, Was broken, and had to be repaired.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I keep a large numher of horses and cattle, hat I have not spent one cent for grinding fool for many years. If this farm is to be run economically, a similar line should be followed. There is an item of $\$ 40$ for gravel. Is that the cost of the gravel, of the cost of drawing it:

Mr. CARLIN(i. The cost of drawing it.
Mr. Me.MILIAN (Huron). This work could be done during the winter when the horses were not otherwise engaged.

Mr. CARLIN(: They are engaged then in draw ing manure, of which we cammot get sufficient.

Mr. MeMllLAN (Huron). With respect to the revenue, I observe Stifi for berries, of which Mr. Porthwick paid \$2063. How is it so many herries were sold to this gentleman? Is there any opportunity given to all parties to parchase berries, or how are they sold?

Mr. (ARLiN(: Two or three of the leading fruit dealers are written to, and those whogive the highest price receive the berries.

Mr. MeMILLAN (Huron). I have a letter in my possession making great complaint with respect to certain parties receiving all the benefit. I hold that every person should have an opportunity to buy berries on taking a certain quantity, and that it is not just to sell all to one or two firms, and not allow others the chance of competing. There is an item of sizs for cattle. What kind of cattle were they?

Mr. CARLIN(i. They were bought to experiment with.

Mr. MoMILLAN (Huron). Then there is an item of 5474.70 for milk. At what price was the milk sold?

Mr. CARLINi. Five cents in winter and four cents in summer.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). There is an item of $\$ 1.2 .0$ for butter. Liast year the promise was
made that part of the butter made at the 0ttawa dairy would be carefully packed and sent to the English market. Has any been sent there?

Mr. CARLIN(: No, not from the experimental farm dairy.

Mr. McMILLAN (Haron). Was all the butter sold here? I have no fanlt to find with selling the butter, but weare seeking to establish a good market for our butter in England, and a good guantity should be sent there. We have no guide as to the quality of the butter mamufactured, so long as it is sold in the local mathet. But if we hatl a quality established in the English market, we would be able to make a comparison. In future, a certain quantity should be sent there.

Mr. ('ARLIN(: 20 , (x) pounds of hatter, which was mate in Canala under the supervision of the dairy sommissioner, were sent to England this year.
Mr. Mr:MILLAN (Huron). What price was ob)titined:

Mr. (ARLINi. IO. shillings per cwt., which Wis equal to ${ }^{2} 4$ cents per pound net.

Mr. Mc:MJLLAN (Huron). I helieve that it is in the interests of the country that we should have all this information. I think that the ereameries in the west which are not under the care of an inspector, get something like 24 and $2 \pi$ cents for their butter. There are a good many things here that are rather expensive. I find sis for making a plan of the farm, and for survey and plan of drain, stio. If there was a goon practical manager on the farm he should be capable of doing all that himself.

Mr. SEMPLE: While giving the fovermment redit for the distribution of seed glain, set it must be remembered that we have a very ingurfect knowledge of the operations of it last jear, on account of the report not being lefore us. However, we can see in the Auditor (ienemal's Report that the expenditure has heen very large and extravagant. The:e was mo doubt there was a mistake manle When so many stations were put in operation in different parts of the comntry. I notice that for the experimental station at Agassiz, British Columbia, there was an expenditure of $57.73: 34$ and the revenue derived was only $50.0 \%$.

Mr. CARLING. That farm has just beem established.
Mr. SEMPLE. I find that among the salaries there is one Dun Lee, a ('hinaman I suppose, who laboured 804 days and received $\$ 818$. Another remarkable item I find is, an item for the rent of a horse $\$ 240$ for twelve months. I would like to ask how the Chinaman put in so many days work, and also some information about the horse?
Mr. CARLING. I am toll the Chinaman was the only man who could read or write English, and he signed the pay-sheet for the others. With reference to the horse I think it is a misprint and that it should read rent of a "house" instead of a "horse."
Mr. SEMPLE. I have made a calculation and I find that the hay appears to have cost about 546.42 a ton, which seems to be an extraordinary figure. Taking into consideration the enormous expense of that station and the small return from it, I would ask, does the Minister intend to keep the British Columbia station up:

Mr. CARLIN(: The station at Agassiz has only been established for two years and we were not able to raise the hay required. I am told by the director that we never paid higher than $82 \pi$ a ton for hay. It is of course the intention of the Govermuent to keep up that station at Agassiz, as it is a very important station. It is one of the most important stations in the Dominion. We want to show what can be produced in British Columbia. It is soling to be one of the best fruit districts in the Dominion, and I fancy there is no place in Canalla where such a variety of fruit can be grown as in British Columbia. Fruit will be one of the chief articles producel there, although we will raise goonl stock and other articles which are of interest to that part of the Dominion and the country generally:

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I see that Slls is charged for papers and magacines for the central farm, and si3.2.) for papers. What kiml of papers are they"
Mr. (ARLIN:. They include all the horticultural imil agricultural papers : also chemical papers and jontrals that may be reguired for the use of the ofticials.

Mr. SEMPLE. The expenditure on the farm at Indian Heal was $810,82 x .25$, and, leaving out the grain raised, the revenue amounted to only S449.45. It is well known that in a comntry like the prairie province no experiment is required to teach farmers grain growing. Every farmer who has practical experience understands it.

Mr. CARLING. Has the hon. gentleman read any of the reports of the Indian Head farm:
Mr. SEMPLE. I have the cost here.
Mr. CARLIN(: The hon. gentlenan says that it is of no use to experiment there. I would ask if he has read the report": If he has, I think he will change his opinion.
Mr. SEMPLE. We do not need an experimental farm to teach the first principles of grain growing. These farmis are well enough for testing the best kinds of grain to be grown : but the expenses of this farm at Indian Heal compared with the small revemue, make a very bad showing. The Brandon farm. too, leaving out the grain, yielded only $\$ 10.11$ of revenue.
Mr. CARLING. If the hon. gentleman looks at the reports, he will see that part of that money was spent for stock for the farms.
Mr. SEMPLE. It is true, if we had the report of last year before us, we could discuss these matters more satisfactorily, and we might not reguire so much explanation. All we have to go by is the Auditor General's Report. Taking the three farms, the Agassiz, the Indian Heal and the Brandon, they represent an expenditure of $\$ 27$, 979.26 and a revenue, learing out grain, of only $\$ 232.61$. This shows to my mind that a great mistake has been made in establishing so many experimental farms in different parts of the country.
Mr. CASEY. It is all very well for the hon. Minister to say that we should look at the report. My hon. friend who has just sat down has looked at the Auditor General's Report, and he finds that a large mount has been expended and very little revenue received. The hon. gentleman asks the reason for this expense, and he is asked ly the

Minister why he does not look at the report. The hon. Minister should know that he is asking us to look at a report which he has not yet laid before us. In his leisurely, placid, indifferent mamer, he has allowed matters to jog on from the 30 oth of June until now withont laying the report on the Table.

Mr. CARLINT. Our report is made up to the 31 st of December.
Mr. CASEY. It is a long time since the 31st of December.
Mr. CARLINi:. It takes some time to print it.
Mr. CASEY. That is not the reason it is not on the Table. The hon. gentleman has been too much occupied with experimental voters' lists to pay attention to the experimental farms since the 31st December last; and in the usnal slipshod way in which that department is carried on, we are here discussing the management of the farms for the past year without having the materials for that discussion. We have two amateurs ruyuing the experimental farms- an amateur Minister of Agriculture, whose former business has certainly given him no aptitude for the position he holds, and the director of the experimental farms, who most have accuired his practical knowledge of farming since he lecame director. The whole business has been experimental--we have an experimental Minister and an experimental director, and the result has been a lavishing of money to very little use. I venture to say that if a committee of representative farmers were allowed to go through that experimental farm and expressed their unbiassed opinion of it, it could only be the same as that which I now express, that the whole thing has been a costly and wasteful piece of experimenting from begimning to end. There has been a lavish expenditure on buildings for officials amd farm purposes, costing twice as much as they ought to cost. There has been a great deal of pottering experimenting with wild grasses, and with such weeds as lambs yuarter, which grows in everybody's garden--all sorts of fads and tiddle-faddles, over which there is a great deal of chuckling in the reports. There has been a perfect deluge of copies of this report of 18!6, which I have read carefully, and I honestly say there is not in that report as much information of practical use to a farmer as he would find in six months subscription to an agricultural paper. Look, for example, at the experiments on barley---two-rowed barley yielding from 16 to $27 . \frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Does anylody suppose that these yields, collected from the produce of a-tenth of an acre, can be taken as a guide to the proluction of those kinds of barley on ordinarily good land and with ordinary practical treatment? Everybody knows that a very large part of that farm is almost entirely untit for agricultural purposes. I knew it long before it was purchased, and had many a walk over it. I have seen the potatoes nearly uncovered by a strong wind, so light is the sand in which they were plantel, and this practical Minister of Agriculture or director chose this sand heap as the place to make a practical experiment for the benefit of average farmers on average land. As to the Brandon farm, I think the Minister ought to le able to explain why it was necessary to expend this $\$ 11,000$. Not having a report, we must draw on the immense sources of inform-

Mr. Semple.
ation lodged in the heads of the two gentlemen who are furnishing us with information to-night.

Mr. MomillaN (Hurm). I see they have a thresher now on the Indian Head farm.

Mr. CARLIN(: A tread thresher.
Mr. Mcmillan (Huron). I see that there is Slia hesides paid for threshing. I see that there is a certainamomet of furniture paic: for. What is that for?

Mr. CARLIN(i. That furniture was hought for an oftice and for a room to entertain strangers.
Mr. CASEI. I find experiments made in spring wheat with the parpose of introducing new and more productive kinds of wheat. 1 timd a great number of varieties of spring wheat experimented on, one of which brought the tremendious return of four lushels to the acre. The highest return was 204 hishels to the acre, and not one of the samples weigheil 60 lbs. to the bushel while some weighed as low as $\mathrm{m} \neq \mathrm{l}$ los. Amongst those were lihite and Red Fife, two kinds of spring wheat known to farmers for generations and which, owing to the absuril location of the farm and the kind of culcivation received, produced the tremendous return of 1 s : bushels to the acre in the one case and 12
 llbs. to the bushel and the other 36 l 1 l s. Can anything be more absurd than $t_{6}$ conduct a series of experiments for the purpose of showing people that two kinds of wheat they have grown for years can be made to produce such absurd results? Any medium farm in the bominion could show better results than are shown ly this attempt to instruet our farmers is to the kind of wheat or anyother grain they should use. Another experiment was with wheat sown in drills $2 \underline{1}$ feet apart. I do not guite see the advantage of making experiments in growing spring wheat in this manner. If the results of this farm are to be of any use, the crops there must be cultivated as they would be in practical farming and should show results which a practical farmer could imitate, and not in rows $2 \underset{2}{2}$ feet apart. Nine varieties of wheat were sown in this mamer on sand lowe which was manured in the spring of 1890 with from 18 to 20 tons of stable manure per acre. Fach variety ocoupied 6 rows, covering a space of one-twentieth of an acre. These 9 specimens in 6 drills of $2 \underline{2}$ feet apart produced, with the 1 sto 9 ) tons of stable manure per acre, the following results: Camplell's Triumph yielded of bushels per acre. This was Campbe!!'s triumph but not Professor \$aunders's triumph. Ladoga produceil i $\ddagger$ bushels per acre and it weighed aif lbs. to the bushel. Red Fern yielded at bushels per acre and so on, the highest yield for any variety being $s$ bushels to the acre. What, in the name of common sense, thas the meaning of these experiments: Wheat planted in drills like Indian corn could not yield any sort of reasonable crop per acre and would not afford any results which would be of imy use to anybolly. It was one of the fiddle. fallle experiments tried there for what reason I camot imagine, excepting to furnish material to fill out a report. Even with this hand culture of these kinds of spring wheat, it was impossible during $189(0)$ to raise wheat.up to the standard weight on the molel farm. Experiments in rye I shall not refer to, out of regard to the feelings of the Minister of Finance. Experiments in winter wheat have
also been conducted on this model farm. The idea would not oceur to anybody less thoroughly practical than the Minister and the learned director, of trying experiments in winter wheat in this neighlwourhool. Everyboly knows that this section is. not fittel for growing winter wheat. To spend money, time, energy and science in struggling with the prollem of raising winter wheat, in this Lamentian country, is something which could only have occurred to the extremely great mind of those who are conducting the farm. Ifind that the yields were better than those of spring wheat, but still nobody can suppose any results obtained in this peculiar climate of Ottawa would be of any use to farmers even 15 or 20 miles from this most favoured spot. I need not go on to the experiment of mangles, turnips, and so on, as they do not show anything which every farmer does not know from his own experience. The managers of this farm have breen going, child-like and blandly, over experiments made scores of years before. They have been repeating old experiments, which every farmer has to make in the conrse of long cultivation. Experiments in beet-root are of a certain value, as the cultivation of this root is not much gone into and not much known in this conntry. Experiments in the growth of grain are of very little value. I was over that farm last summer at the time when the crops were ripe 1 am thoroughly satistied, if the farmers of Canada got no bette: crops than those I saw on the motel farm, which is supposed to be the beacon light for the whole Dominion, the practical farmers could not live. It was simply an exhilition of how poor crops could be riised li,y scientific management on a poor piece of grouml. These results are not emborlied in the book which is here, which does not contain the results of last summer's operations.

Mr. Mc.MILLAN (Huron). I see there was grain sold from the Indian Head farm. Was that for seel?

Mr. CarliNi. Most of it has been sold tor seen to the farmers in that neighbourhood.

Mr. MoMILLAN (Hurom). What system is adopted in selling this grain?

Mr. CARLINi:. It is charsed at from 5 to 10 cents a bushel more tham the ordinary price of grain.

Mr. MomildaN (Huron). Is the quantity limitel?

Mr. CARIING. To one bag.
Mr. FEATHERston. The other day, in the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, we had a very interesting address from Professor Saunders on experiments, and I think these experiments are very necessiry, and I think the people should have the aivantage of these experiments. While we were discussing the question, we found that some of the members from the Province of Quelec thought they had a grievance because they did not get a distribution of seeds from the farm in proportion to their population, but Mr. saunders showed them that they get a due proportion. Now I find that we in Ontario have a grievance, and the hon. member for North Victori: (Mr. Hughes) has shown that the Conservatives have the preference in regard to the two-rowed barley. He says the (irits are growing the six-rowed
barley, and the Conservatives are growing the two rowed barley. I think some localities are hetter aulapted for this than others. Those who have been growing two-rowed barley have been giving their special attention to it, with the results which have been shown here to-night. The hon. member for West York has statel that Mr. McNeill. in Vaughan Township, raised 45 lushels to the acre. I know that in my constitueney not far from this place. we have had six-rowed barley grown to the extent of 46 bushels, and in another case it ateraged it loshels. You camot tell which is the best from that, though it would appear that the two-rowed barley is best adapted for the English market, although it is only for feeding purposes becaluse it is a larger and heavier grain than the sis-rowed. I am sorry that our harley is going there simply for feeding purposes. I ann satisfied that our rats would sell for as moch as our harley acoording to weight, so that we are not gaining any advantage that we would not have ly growing sats or peas or com for feeding purposes. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) tohl us that the Grits sid that Englam was not the proper place in which to sell our cattle. He is the first from whom I ever heard such a statement. Fifteen years ago I was one of ten who started to ship cattle to Englam. Six of us were Grits and four Conservatives, but we did not disagree on political ruestions, lout went in to make money ont of it, and we did make money out of it. We did not get assistance from the diovermment. We did not ask or require assistance at that time, an! it was only last year that we got any assistance in the shipping regulations which they then passeal, and for which we are grateful to them for:
Mr. MULOCK. I see that at Indian Head and another farm in the North. West, you have heen sowing seeds of trees. Will the Govermment say what suceess has atteuderl that enterprise:

Mr. CARLING: I am informed that the mative seeds have succeeded remarkably well.
Mr. MULOCK. Do yon mean native th the North-West?
Mr. CARLING. Native to Manitoha.
Mr. MULOCK. Have you not tried seeds of any Ontario trees:
Mr. CARLIN(: I am told that $2(\mathrm{~m})$ or 3 m$)$ varieties have been tried, but none hate sncceeded so well as the native tree.

Mr. MULOCK. What do you mean ly mative?
Mr. CaRliNG. Manitoba maple, Manitoba ash, and Manitola elm. A number of the seeds were obtained and cleaned and distributed to the different farms in the North. West, to see how they would turn not.

Mr. MULOCK. Are the seeds referred to in the report of the Auditor General only the seeds of Manitoba trees, or do they include Ontario seets:

Mr. CARLING. These seeds were all from Manitobe and the North-West.

Mr. MULOCK. I see that yon have lreen experimenting with oak. Is that Manitola oak or our own oak ?

Mr. CARLING. Manitolki dak.
Mr. MULOCK. Is that good for timiser:
Mr. CARLING. It is quite a large tree.
Mr. Featherston.

Mr. MULOCK. I think it would be well to have experiments with the various woods found in. our Canalian forests. For example, take the black walnut. The black walnut is supposed to le a tree that will only grow in hottom lands or where the climate is comparaticely :nild : hat I have reason to know that that is an entire mistake. I find that it grows in northern latitudes in the Province of Quebec. I think it would be well for the experimental farm to make the experiment.
Mr. CARLING. I an toll by the director that the black walnut tree is succeeding very well here. There are a number of them at the experimental farm. We have sent both trees and nuts to the North-West, but they have not succeeded so well. In Prince Edward Island they have been much more suceessful.
Mr. MULOCK. Whether the North-West is favourable to the cultivation of the black walnut or not, there are parts of eastern Canada that are favourable. In the western states it is becoming a regular industry, and the same may be said of some parts of the eastern States-not with reference to black wannt so much as to the softer kinds of wood that are used for pail timber, \&c. For example, in Massachusetts and other New England states where the original supply of wool for manufacturing purposes is exhansted, manufacturers have aloptel, a regular system of growing their nwn timber, In ten or fifteen years its grow th is sutficiently large to make timber for use in manmactures. I think the time has arrived when the iovermment might very well direct theattention of our farmers in that direction. Plack walnut itself is a most profitable crop, it is a yery rapid growing tree, and the wood in the tree is worth at least fifteen times as much as that of pine. It is worth in the tree perhaps $\$ 30$ a thousand. as against pine in the tree which is not worth more than $s t$ a thousand. I think a great deal of attention has been given by the people to the south of us to the cultivation of trees for these purposes, and we camot do better than follow such a good learl. If black walnut is cultivated for the purposes of timber, it must he growu under certain conditions, which, of course, the department will ascertain before they embark in any such enterprise. I think, that the farmers who can afford it will find that there is far more money in growing walnut than in growing grain or anything else. There are spare bits of land on almost every farm, that could le utilized for the growing of trees, which, perhaps, could be of very little use for anything else. Take, for instance, the Muskoka district, and the rocky districts between here and Peterborough, the lanil there is of very little use for agriculture, but it might be very valuable for the purpose of growing trees. Whether or not trees of this kind will flourish in the North-West, they certainly will in older Canada.
Mr. BOWELL. Have they been tested in the Muskoka district?
Mr. MULOCK. Not to my knowledge.
Mr. BOWELL. I kunw they grow in the southwestern section of Ontario.

Mr. MULOCK. The Minister states that they grow at the farm, and Mr. Joly, the late Premier of Quebec, is cultivating them with great success somewhere in the vicinity of the city of Quebec. I
understood that they grow well as far north as Barrie, so the experiment might be extended.

Mr. CARLINi. We are experimenting with all the different kinds of forest trees here, and at all the other experimental farms. We have four or five humdred varieties of forest trees, including walnut and chestnut now under experiment.

Mr. MULOCK. It would be well to bear in mind, if you are soing to grow your trees from nuts at the experimental farm here and then transplant them, that it is not giving them a fair chance. A nut bearing tree is very difficult to transplant, as a rule. While the experiment might he suce essful if commenced with nuts, it might prove wholly masuccessful if the trees were transplanted. Now, I wish to ask a guestion with regard to Lalloga wheat. I observe that the Government gave some attention to the cultivation of Lailoga wheat in the North-West. The Minister will remember there was a gool deal of difference of opinion amongst millers and grain men as to the value of Ladoga wheat as compared with sicotch Fife. It was advanced as an argument in favour of Ladoga wheat that it matured earlier. I would like to enguire whether the reports that you have in regard to Ladoga wheat in any way throw light upon the controversy that existed some years ago. The Minister will remember that the millers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade passed a resolution disapproving of the efforts of the Government to enconrage the growth of Luloga wheat in lieu of Scotch Fife, whilst I believe the similar section of the Montreal Board of Trate pronounced in favour of the Ladlogia wheat. I would like to know how the controversy has been settled.

Mr. CARLIN $:$. It has never been recommended in the department that Ladoga wheat should replace Red Fife; but it has been found that the Lanlogia wheat will stand the climate in some parts of the North-West better than the Red Fife, and it matures some ten or twelve days earlier than the Red Fife. It is very mush songht after in the district of Prince Allert and in the northern part of Manitolk. We are now experimenting with a car load of Rell Fife and a car loud of Ladloga wheat, at Toronto. Our chemist has tested it at the experimental farm, and he shows clearly that there is as mach gluten in the Ladoga as there is in the Red Fife. Bread, made from Lailoga wheat, is considered equal to that made from Red Fife, although somewhat darker in colour. Experiments with it have also been carried out throughout Ontario. We find that the yield of Ladoge is not so much per acre as the yield of Red Fife, but it answers this purpose, that it ripens earlier and has succeeded in the North-West where Red Fife has not; it is well thought of, and has been asked for by many fiumers in the North-West. Altogether, I would not recommend that it should replace Red Fife, because there is no better wheat than Red Fife, but it is more suitable than it in some districts.

Mr. MULOCK. I understand that one difficulty arises from the fact that the two-rowed burley cannot he malted with the six-rowed.: I have heard it suggested that the difficulty can be overcome and a good market for our six-rowed barley obtained in Liverpool, if we can get some maltsters there to take it up and malt it. English maltsters have become so accustomed to the two rowed that they are averse to experimenting with the sic-rowed. But, surely, if
all that is necessary to get a market for our sixrowed is the securing of some firm to malt it, it is a difficulty that can be overcome. There is a pretty settled conviction that we are endeavouring to grow two-rowed barley which will sot grow in Camada. I know the Minister points with sitisfaction to the reports, and I only wish they were borne out by the average experience of a few years. But it must be borne in mind that last year was especially facourable for cultivating two rowed barley, that the season was a long growing one, that the ripening season was postponed to the end of July, and the grain was not dried out. It is not likely in twenty years that we shall again have as favourable a barley season as 1891; and, of course, the character of the season benetited all kinds of grain crops. While I would not wish to diseourage the two-rowed barley enterprise if likely to be successful, I feel that we are undertaking a task which is destined to be a failure. When the July sum comes the growing time of harley is at an end, and then filling takes place. In England they have it long season, and thus their barley grows to be heary, 56 pounds or orer, but it is not so in Canada. The six-rowed is a lighter variety, and seems, on an average, to be the best we can raise. I happened to have a conversation with an old experienced farmer not living very far from Toronto. He raised barley, not for market, but to sell for seed, and heis a little more than an orlinary farmer in that way. He is, indeed, one of the best farmers in Canala, and he obtained the gold medal of the province, on one occasion, for his farm. I shall have no objection to giving the Minister his name. if he desires it. This farmer assurel me that he had been growing tworowed barley for 20 years for seed purposes, and only once had it cone up to the weight of 56 lbs. That is an experience which tells us pretty plainly that we are net going to be able to raise two-rowed barley of the weight reguired for the English market. Therefore, I think the Government would be acting wisely if they could manage to secure facilitiesfor malting our six-rowed barley, which we can cultivate to adrantage here, and thas surmount to a certain extent this barley difficulty. I am not aware whether barley can be malted here and exported to England, but a person in the trade made the suggestion to me, which I give to the Minister, that we should endeavour to arrange for our six-rowed barley being malted in England.

Mr. CARLING. 20,000 (quarters of six-rowed barley have been shipped to England this winter, and it is being tested by English maltsters. When the test has been made, we shall be able to ascertain whether it is suitable for the English market. 1 am of the opinion that it will not suit the trade in the old country, beeause the two-rowed variety gives a much better yield, contains a larger quantity of saccharine and makes a larger quantity of beer than does the six-rowed. I have spoken to American brewers and they prefer the two-rowed, but theycannot get it in quantity except in California. I consider the two-rowed is the best barley, taking everything together, for it gives the largest yield and brings the best price. The difficulty is to get our people to make the chavge. They have been growing the six-rowed so long that our Canadian barley is nothing to what it was 20 or 30 years ago.

I am satisfied, I repeat, that the two-rowed barley is of the best quality, is the best suited to the English market and also to the American market. It is to be remembered that two-rowed andsix-rowedcannot be brought into the sume malt-house withont keeping them apart, because they will not malt together, and if malted a very inferior article is produced.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Have any experiments been made on the North. West farm with re. spect to the growing of the sugar-heet?

Mr. CARIIN(i. Fxperiments have been marle on the central farm this year, and they have proaluced from 20 to 30 tons per acre in small plots, of a very good guality, averaging quite as much saccharine as the beet in Germany and France. The average is about 14 per cent of sugar, which is about the general average in (iermany:

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I approve of the action of the fiovernment in sprealing seed barley, and I believe so far as this barley question is concerned, that it would be well for the fiovermment to spend $\$ 12,(0)$ or $\$ 1 \overline{2},(100)$ during the coming year to appoint some individual to bring the barley to the British market, and have it thoroughly tested. That would decide at once whether we could raise two-rowed harley for the English market. I would like to know how the silo is succeeding at the central farm, and whether they have tried anything but corn" In some parts they have tried oats, peas and clover.

Mr. CakIING: I beliere they have tried mats and clover and mixed feed, but none of them has given the satisfaction that corn has.

Mr. MeMILLAN (Huron). Has the silo been a thorough success at the farm this season:

Mr. CaRLIN(i. les, it has lreen a thorough success.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I see in the report from the professor on dairying that he believes ensilage was as good cut two inches long is shorter. The loest silo ensilage I have ever seen. Was half an inch. Has the tuberculosis among the cattle on the farm been erarlicated?

Mr. CARLIN(i. It has been thoroughly cralicated.

Mr. MULOCK. Was an investigation mate its to its origin?
Mr. CARIING. Mr. Mcbachern, the chief veterinary surgeon, was bronght up to inspect the cattle and his instructions were carried out. The origin of it has not leen ascertained yet.

Mr. MULOCK. What breed of cattle did it break out in?

Mr. CARIIN(: Different breeds, one shorthorn and Jersey, and Polled Angus.

Mr. FEATHERSON. Do you remember which was the first affected?
Mr. CARLING. I think it was the Shorthorn. He had been on the farm two or three years.
Mr. MULOCK. The explanations of the Minister are very unsatisfactory. Nobody could tind fault with him because disease broke out under the circumstances mentioned, but I think it was his clear duty on the immediate discovery of the disease to have at once instituted an enguiry as to its cause and origin. We are told now that this disease manifested itself shortly after the tirst animal
was affected, and the inference is that these animals acpuired it through having come in contact with these riseasel cattle.

Mr. CARLING: Suspected cattle were at once isolated, no stock has been sold from the farm, but some have been shipped to the other farms in the North-West. There has been no development of disease in those sent away or in any of those remaining.
Mr. FEATHERSTON. I remember that last year, when some of us were risiting the farm and examining cattle, we came to the conclusion that this one Shorthom bull was in in mhealthy condition, and we so reported to some of the officials. He was slaughterel twoweeks after our visit. My hon. friend from south Huron (Mr. Mc:Millan) told them that he believel the animal harl tuberculosis, and I understand that the slanghter of the animal proved that he was correct. I would like to know whether those that took the disease were stahled along with this animal, or were they with the milch cattle in the other stable.

Mr. CARLIN(: The bulls are all kept in a separate linilding, and I ann informed that none of the other bulls have had the disease.

Mr. Ma:MILLAN (Huron). I understood that two Shorthom cows also had it. Were they purchased from the sinte herd as the bull?

Mr. CARLING. One of them was, and the other was purchased from another herd in a differ. ent part of the comintry.

Mr. Mo.MILLAS (Huron). I must say with respect to all the animals besides those that were destroyed, that the greatest care minst beexercised or there is not the slightest cloubt that the disease will break out again. That animal was very far gone last year, and I have heard that he was used is a breeding animal in the spring.

## To promote the Dairying Interests of


Mr. Mo:MILLAS (Huron). There is at Mr. Dillon who has leen paid for services from the 4 th of May to the 30th of June. What was he engaged in:

Mr. (ARLINI: As travelling instructor, visiting cheese factories.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). There were four or tive engaged in lecturing and giving iustructions?

Mr. CaRLIN(: Yes.
Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). Did they go to the factories and see the milk manipulated as they went around lecturing?
Mr. CARLINti. 'They went to the factories and lemonstrated how to treat the milk.
Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I believe myself that is the most thorough and most beneficial methorl, to go to the factories and creameries and show how the work should be done. There is more benefit derived from money expended in that manner than in any other manner I know of.
Mr. SPROULE. I think it would be advantageous if the Government would increase the vote for this purpose. I know that applications have leen made for these instructors from different parts of the country, and the Minister refuses to send them because he has not the money to pay their expenses. They are doing a very valuable work,
which the country appreciates and which the farmers want, and I think we ought to supply the necessary money to carry it on effectively.

The Haras National Co., for the use of 0 stallions for the Experimental Farm. 86,000
Mr. MiMILLAN (Hurm). I suppose these horses are kept to improve the stock of the country for export purposes. Now, we have heard a great deal alout (ireat Britain heing the best market for (canalian horses. I have examined the records, and I find that for the last three years Great Brituin has imported only l, (r) 6 horses more than she has exported. I believe myself, that we can never establish a thoroughly successful trade in horses with (ireat Britain owing to the long voyage across the Athantic. (iermany supplies the largest mumher for the British market, and Denmark also sup. plies a large number. Before the passage of the Ickinley bill the Unitel States imported $2 \overline{2},($ OM horsesmore than they exported, hat after the passage of that Bill, that number has been reduced to is,onk. The horses used at the experimental farm are not the kind to improve the breed of the country, neither for carriage horses nor for farm horses.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I would like to ask if these horses are eligille to enter for the Chicago Exhilition under the standard regulation there latil down:

Mr. CARLINi, I am not able to answer the hom. gentleman's question.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sii JOHN THOMPSON movel the adjourmment of the House.

Motion agreed to ; and Honse adjomed at 12.3.3 a.m. (Friday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Fкinar, 2end April, 180).
The sipanen took the Chair at Three oclock.
Pbayeks.

## FIRST READING.

Bill (No. 70 ) to incorporate the Dominion Nillers: Association.-(Mr. Stevenson.)

## - OFFICIAL DEBATES.

Mr. DEs.JARDINS (Hochelaga). (Translation.) I heg to move :
That the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the official Report of tie Debates of this House, during this session, be concurred in.
Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the suggestion of the Debates Committee, this_ report recommends the appointment of Mr. Desjardins, shorthand writer, to replace the late Mr. Marceau.
Mr. LANGELIER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a most important question. This report, I understand, suggests the appointment of Mr. Alphonse 1)es. jardins as French shorthand writer at a salary of $\$ 2,000$ a year. I have nothing to say
against the gentleman personally. He is very well known in Quebec, is quite respected, and I am sure that, if all that is necessary were to publish a summary of the debates of this House, there would be no ciuestion in reference to him. The gentleman referred to has been publishing the report of the dehates in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, but that was only a summary and was not the same thing as we have here and for which we pay. In Quebec they had only a summary, and after each speech was reported, the report was handed over to the member who made the speech to see whether it was a fair summary or not. But that is not what we want here or what we pay for. We pay Se, (WM) a year for each shorthand writer. Two thonsimd dollars for a session is a very big salary, we must admit, amd I was mader the impression that Mr. Desjarrlins, although a very respectable man and a very competent man to pub. lish a summary of the proceedings, was not a shorth:und writer. I did ask the hom. member for Hochelaga (Mr. Desjardins) if the committee, or if he himself, understanding the French language, was aware whether Mr. Desjardins was a shorthamd writer or not. He stated that he was relying on the hom. memher for Cardwell (Mr. White).
Mr. DESJARDINs (Hochelaga). The hon. gentleman has twice made ia statement which is not exact. I sail that one of those who mentioned Mr. Desjardins as being qualified was the hon. member for (ardwell (Mr. White), but I said I had relied on several members who knew Mr. Desjardins better than I did, lecause I dill not know him or his ability as a stenographer, hut the testimonies I received from those whodil know him were such that the committee manimonsly thought they were justified in appointing him. As to the testimony of the hon. member for (arduell (Mr. White), I only mentioned him as one of the newspaper editors who were supposed to be an authority on the matter, and I did not confine myself to that testimony. Before recommending the appointment of Mr. Desjardins, the committee enquired as to his capacity and gualifications, and the conclusion was, from all we knew of him, that he was one of the best qualified men we could appoint.

Mr. IANGELIER. I must sily that that is not the fact. When I first spoke to the hon. gentleman on this subject I was not quite sure in reference to Mr. Desjardins qualifications, but I have been to Quebec twice since then, and have taken information from those who know him, and I am told that Mr. Desjardins cannot write more than $\mathrm{jo}^{0}$ or 60 worls a minute, which is completely insufficient to take slurthand notes of the speeches in this House. If we pay $\$(\mathbb{O N O}$ a session for the shorthand reporter of the French delates in this House, we have the right to get the best work for our money, and there is no lack of good shorthand reporters in the French language. There are some in Quebec who can write easily 200 words a minute and there are some in Montreal, and those I spoke to told me it was yuite out of the question to suppose that Mr. Desjardins could do the shorthand reports of this House. If you want abridged reports it is all right, but I think it should be the first duty of the committee to ascertain whether Mr. Desjardins is able to write at least 150 words a minute, because that is the least rapidity at which a shorthand writer should write in order to
report the debates of this House. I am informed thist the committee have not done anything of the kiml, and do not know what he can write or what ae can do in that respect. They simply give him a pension of $s 2,(x M 1$ a year. When the Delates were established, it was never understood that we were to give a pension of $\$ 2,000$ a year to a friend of the fiovernment. I am told that the reason why more competent shorthand writers have not lreen appointel, is that they do not belong to the fioverment party. If the reporting of the delates is to become a matter of covernment patronage, we should know it at once. In that case we might waste our money, but we should know that we are loing it. I repeat that the reporting of the debates in French would be a faree if it were to be done by men not able to write more than on or for words a minute.

Mr. DESAULNIERs. (Translation.) Shouh the question raised ly the hon. member for Quelee (entre (Mr. Laugelier) have a good result, 1 would le much pleased, as the French Delates of the House of Commons would gain importance therehy. I have known personally the gentlenan newly appointel to the statf of the French Debates, Mr. Desjardins, while I was a member of the Quebec Legislature. I know personally that this genteman took down verbatim every one of the speeches pronomeed in the House, although he wats only whliged to give a condensed report of them. I would not praise him leyemd his due, but I know a former member of the Quelsec Assembly, Mr. Gagnon, who while he was a Minister in the Mercier (iovermment, conjplimented Mr. Desjardins from his seat in the House. I do not wish to say more than I should. I do not like to weary the House with my speeches. But I would like to see the French Debates maintained even at the cost of heary expenditure, if necessary, as an entonargement for those who dare to speak French in this House. Now, Mr. Speaker, since the Debates Committee have chosen a new stenographer, I believe-and I am sure that I am right-that Mr. Desjardins will he alde to do justice to those who will have the courage to speak French in this House. I believe le will be able to tald down verbatime every worl they say. I wish to ald a word with regard to the French trarslation of the Delates. As well as his colleagues, the chief translator, Mr. Beaulien, has a drising task which knows no respite. Has not the House of Commons the means of paying, for the French Debates, offirers who shoulid not le overburdened and who should not each one have to do the work of several men: I speak in French. I express my opinion. I am not an orator, but as to the Debates. if the House wants them, let us have them translated. It is a step in the right direction to adopt the report of the Debates Committee. If we must speaik English and cease enjoying the privilege granted us by the constitution of using our mother tongue, let us know it, and we may then do well to abolish the Hansard altogether, both English and French.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. I fully agree with the hon. member for Quelec Centre (Mir. Langelier) in his statement that we should have the very west shorthand writers to report the speeches which are pronounced in French in this House, and I am quite etertain that the committee who have charge of this
important branch of the service of the House of Commons, would not have undertaken to select Mr. Desjardins or any other gentleman to report the speeches which are delivered in French without taking the necessary information and getting the recommendations which were considered to lee sutticient as to his qualifications as a shorthand writer. I am told by members of that committee that the hon. member for Cardwell (Mr. White) who, as we all know, has vast experience in these matters. has gone to the trouble of ascertaining for himself the qualifications of Mr. Desjardins, and I am infomed that from the information he has reveived, he is fully convinced that Mr. Desjardins is quite competent to fill the position which the committee have assigned to him. I am, moreover, informed that Mr. Desjardins, during the ten years that he practised stenography in the Local House of Quebec, took down verbatim inshorthand every word of every speech delivered by any hom. member who spoke in the Legislative Assembly, but his means of pullishing the so-called (Quelec Legislatise: Honsard were very limited inleed. He had to rely upon his own means to publish the report of the speeches as they apperved. or as they were reported in the Legislature of the Procince of Quelec. Then from the full notes which he had taken in shorthand he mate a rexume or synopsis of the speeches which had leen delivered, reserying to limeself the dis:retion of publishing in extem:o omly the most important of those speeches. Now, I ani quite certain that Mr. Desjardins, from all the information which 1 have heen able to collect, is fully competent to perform the duties which have been assignel to him, ann that he will do justice to the position in which he has been placed. I have no doubt that all the gentlemen who compose that committee, and who attach just as mach importance to the correct publication of the speeches delivered in French assf the speeches delivered in English, have taken pains to satisfy themselves that Mr. Desjardins is just as well qualified to report French speecles as the Eaglish reporters are qualified to report English speeches.

Mr. LAURIER. The fact that Mr. Desjardins has been selected by the committee is hardly evidence of his competency, if we may judge by the remarks of the hon. member for st. Matrice (Mr. Desamlniers). The hon. member for st. Maurice has referred to the translators who also are appointed hy the same committee, and I understand him to say that the work of tanslation is done, not by these seven or eight men. who compose the staff, but by two men alone, inferring thereby that these two men might be competent and that the others were not so. As to the qualifications of Mr. Desjardins I have nothing to say, because I have no knowlealge, but we cannot attach much weight to the argument of the Postmaster General who says, that because he has been selected by the same committee who selected the translators he must therefore be competent, in view of the statement made by the hon. member for st. Maurice. I have been disposed to approve of the nomination of Mr. Desjardins, because I understood that the president of the committee had personally satisfied himself of his gualifications. I understand now, however, that he recommends him without having taken the troulle to enquire personally into his gualificationis.

Mr. Lavielier.

Mr. DESIARDINS(Hochelaga). Ihave erquired into the qualifications of Mr. Desjardins since objection was raised hy the hon. member for Quebec (Mr. Langelier), and from the testimonies I have received I have no doubt that he is well qualified.
Mr. LaNGELIER. From whom did you receive the testimonies?

Mr. DESJARDINS (Hochelaga). From sereral members of the Local Legislature whohave seen him at work. Since that time he has been practising stengraphy, and from all the information I can gather he is well qualitied. I do not know how to t the any better means of julging his fitness.

Mr. LANGELIER. How many worls a minute can he write?

Mr. DESJARDINs (Hochelaga). I know he can write fast enoughto perform the work sitisfactorily,

Mr. LAURIER. It would have leen a very simple matter to test him hefore the committee.

Mr. DESJARDINS (Hochelaga). I think the testimonies we received from those who have seen him at work, are worth as much as that of the member for Queljec West whoknows nothing about Mr. Desjardins's yualifications except fromi hearsay.

Mr. CHOQUETTE. (Translation.) There would lee a very easy way of settling this question. Personally 1 have not the slightest objection to Mr. Desjardins: but, as well as the hon. inember for Quelrec (entre (Mr. Langelier) I also have gone down to Quebee since the report was presented to the Honse, and have heard sereral people speak of Mr. Desjardins. Quebec law yers and stenographers toll we that he could not take down one humdred words a minute. Now, if he does not write one humdred words a minute he is hardly capable of taking down evidence in is court of justice, much less is he able to take down the debates in this Honse. As I said in the begiming, I have no oljection to his appointment, but I think a way of solving the difficulty would he to submit him to an examination. If he should not prove competent let him not be appointed: if he be so. then apposint him. As to what the hon. member for St. Maurice (Mr. Desaulniers) said of the French Debates, he is perfectly right. I am ready to rote for the complete alolition of the Hamsaril in looth 1 ngyuages.

Mr. DESAULNIERS. (Translation.) I have a persomal knowledge of Mr. Desjardins's competency, and during the nine years that I have heen a member of the Quel毕c Legislature, I know that this gentleman took down all the speeches verbatim As to my other remarks concerning the French translators of the Debates, I would not say that they are unable to fulfil the cluties of their position, for I know some of them who are excellent translators ; but I maintain that several of them, among others, the chief, Mr. Beaulien, have a task heyond their strength, and surely this is not justice.

## Motion agreed to on division.

## IN LAND REVENUE ACT AMENDMENTS.

Mr. COSTIGAN movel for leave to introduce Bill (No. 71) further to amend the Inland Revenue Act. He said : The first section of this Act amends section 7 of the present Act.' The present Act is applicable to all parts of the Dominion except the North-West Territories and the District of Kee.
watin. We propose to change that, and the amendell law will be applicable to all parts of Canada except Keewatin. the North-West Tervitories coming under the provision of the license system.
Mr. LAURIER. What part of the Act:
Mr. COSTINAN. The whole Act. There is a proviso as follows:-
"Provided further, that the Minister of Inland Rer-
enue mayy, where for any reason he deems it in the public
interest to do so, refuse to isue any license authorized by
this Act.".
The present Act provides that all parties applying for a license, who have complied with the rules laid down, can insist upongetting alicense. It was thought in the interest of the revemue that the Minister should have power to refuse a license,- for instance, when the applicant had alrealy forfeited a license for violating the law. Then there is a change in section.i of the Act of 1891, with regard to the leottling of spirits. That Act restricts the bottler as to, what he may put upon the bottle. We timd it neecessaty to go further and to make it obligatory that he shall put upon the hottle the name and aildress of the hottler. The other change is with respect to section 9 -it of the Inliand Revenne Act, regarding the manufacture of cigars. As the law now stands cigars may be mannfactured in packages of three or six of upwards. It is proposed to change the law in this respect, athl declare that while cigars may he put up in packages of three or six or mowe, they shall not he sold from the factory in lots of less than $\mathrm{l}(\mathrm{N})$. The reason for this change is that the extemsion of the privilege un!er the present law has enathed manufacturers to do a retail husiness. These are all the changes in the Bill.
Motion agreed to, and Bill rean the first time.

## MENSAIF FROM HIS EXCELLEN(:

Mr. FOATER presented a Message from His Excellency the fovernor feneral.
Mr. SPEAKEK real the Message, as follows:Stanley of Preston.
The Governor General transmits to the Honse of Commons. acony of a despatch which he has received from the Right Honourable the Serretary of State for the Colunies in reply to an Address to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be neeessary to denounce and terminate the provisions contained in the most-favoured-nation clanses of the Treaties with the German \%ollverein and the Kinglom of Belgiam.
Gotersurst House.
Ottana, 2lst April, 1392.
(rimp.)
Canada-General.
Lord Kintuxforil to Lorid Stanley of Prexton.
Dorning Street, 2nd April, 1892
My Lori.-I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have given very careful consideration to your despatch, No. 276. of the 22nd October, 1891 , in which you transmitted an Address to Her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parkament assembled, praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions referred to (in the Address) in the Treaties with the German Zoll verein and the Kinglom of Belgium.
2. I duly laid the Address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it yery graciously, and to command that it should be referred to the Departments of Her Majesty's Government which are concerned with the subject-matter. This has been done, and it is now my duty to communicate to you the following reply:-
3. The two clauses referred to are Article XV in the Anglo-Belgium Treaty, and Article VII in the AngloZollverein Treaty, and the undioubted effect of these two
clauses is to prevent lower duties being eharged in British Colonies on the importation of goods the produce of the United Kingdom, than are charged on similar goods the produce of Belgium or Germany. Moreover, under the most-favoured-nation clause contained in most of the treaties in foree between Great Britain and foreign states. this privilege which is enjoyed by Belgium and German goods in the British Colonies, is extended to the goods of all the rarious countries parties to those treaties.
4. The Parliament of Canada desires the abrogation of these clanses on the grounds, amongst othere, that the are incompatible with the rights and nowers subsequently conferred by the British North America Act upon the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an Empire as that under the rule of Her Majesty, wherein the self-governing colonies are recognized as possessing the right to define their respective fiscal relations to all foreign nations, to the Mother country and to each other
i. In so far as the right here claimed consists in fixing rates of customs duties applying equally to all foreign nations, the Mother country, and the British Colonies, Her Majesty's Government do not contest the statement. But if the statement is to be taken as extending to a claim of right to establish discriminating treatment between different foreigu mations or against the Mother country or in favour of particular colonies, Her Majesty's Government are obliged to point out that the slaim is stated too broally : for no such general right has hitherto been recognized, norisit clear that it would be admitted by foreign countries.
6. It is unnecessary now to examine the question whether a self-governing colony is capable, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government and by negotiation in the usual diplomatic course to enter into special fiscal arrangements with a particular foreign state, or the question whether such a colony is competent without inperial legislation. similar to the "Australian Colonies Customs Iuties Act. 1872,"to grant discriminating duties in favour of particular colonies. For these questions, important as they are, may be dealt with independently of the Anglo-lbelgian anil Anglo-Zollverein Treaties, to which the Address of the Canadian Parliament specifically relates.
7. I have to point out that the denunciation of these two Treaties would not of itself confer upon the Jominion the freedom in fiscal matters which it desires to obtain. and I am disposed to doubt whether the extensive changeg that would have to be made have been fully realized in putting forward this proposal.
S. Many of the Commercial Treaties entered into by this country contain most-favoured-nation clauses. and these Treaties apply in many instances to the Mother country and to all the colonies. In order, therefore, to confer upon the Dominion complete freedom in its negotiations with foreign powers it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing Commercial Treatics of the British Empire, and a great break up of existing commercial relations, of which Canada now enjoys the henefit. is involved in the suggestion.
9. Within the last year the ssstem of Central European Tariff Treaties has been inaugurated, and under that system it is more important than ever that this country should not lose the benefit of the clauses in the Belgian and Zollverein Treaties which secure most-favourednation treatment in tariff matters to British produce and manufactures, including the produce and manufactures of Canada and the Colonies generally,-clauses which it might be dificult to secure in any new convention
10. It should be borne in mind that the Dominion of Canada has already a trade of some importance with Central Europe. Taking Germany alone, imports into Canads reached more than three quarters of a million sterling in 1890 ; exports to Germany had increased from a very small amount to $£ 100,000$. This export trade includes cereals, meat and cheese; and in all these afticles considerable reductions of duty are made by the new treaties.
11. For these reasons, which I feel sure will commend themselves to the Parliament of Canada, Her Majestr's Government have felt themselves unable to advise Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of the Address which sou have transmitted for submission to Her Majesty.

I have, \&c.,
(Sgd.)
Governor General,
\&e., \&c.
PRINCE EDWIARD ISLAND TUNNEL.
Mr. PFRRY. Before the Orders of the l)ay are called, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister
of Finance to the fact that the papers which the House ordereal to be brought down with respect to the Prince Edward Island tumel have not yet heen laid on the Table. The Minister said they would be brought down at an early perion, and that the proper time to discuss the question was on the Estimates. So far they have not been brought down and I have heard nothing of them, and I must admit that I am desperately afraid the session will slip away before the hon. gentleman will fultil his promise. Does he actually intem to bring down the papers or not:

Mr. FONTER. I have no hesitation in saying that I intend to bring them lown. They will he down to-morrow or the next day.

## FINHIN(: VENSEL心 OF THE UNITED sTATEN.

Honse resolved itself into Committee on bill (No. 11) respecting fishing ressels of the Lnited States of America.

## (In the (ommittee.)

On section 1,
Mr. DAVIES (l'.E.I.) I should like the him. gentleman to state whether the introluction of this Bill in a permanent form is the result of any conversation that took place between the Canadian delegates and the Necretary of Ntate at Washingtom.

Mr. TUPPER. None whatever. It hail no reference whatever to this.

Mr. DAVIEs (l.E.I.) The hom. gentleman hats no other object, in introducing the Bill. than that of saving the tronble of introlucing it year by year:

Mr. TUPPER. As I explained to the Honse lefore.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) The hom. gentleman wil recollect that when the Bill was first intronluced very strong assurances were given to the House that the Bill introduced would be of a temporary character. I am the more induced to recall this assurance because of the statements which were made in the carly period of those troubles arising out of the application of the United Ntates to have the right of transhipment and purthase of hait. The hon. gentleman will very well recollect that it was then intimated by the present leader of the House, and by the present Minister of Finance, who at the time was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that if we permitted those privileges to be conceded to the United States fishermen, it would le practically surrendering the whole question, that it would le giving them a hasis of supplies, and if we permitted them to make our ports the basis from which they could carry on the tisheries, we would be practically surrendering to them the whole fisheries question. I did not share in the views which hon. gentlemen then advanced, lut I should like to have had a more formal recantation of that prophecy so made by themselves on that occasion, when they are now practically conceding in permanent form all that which they sleclared that time would, if granted, prove ruinous to our fishing interests. I notice also that the leader of the House stated a short time ago, if I caught his remarks aright, that the amount we receive from those licenses almost equalled the expenditure in that respect. My curiosity was so
much excited that I looked up the gaestion in the Public Accounts, and I found, as a matter of fact, that we received $\mathbf{S 9},(16)$ in 1891.

Mr. TUPPER. $\$ 14,080$ for 1 SOM. It amounted to $89,(0 K)$ or $\$ 10,(00)$ last year.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The amount shown in the Public Accounts as received for licenses under the modus riveudi is $s:, s i /$. It is quite evident to the House and the country that this sum falls immeasurahly short of the expenditure in that regard, aml, therefore, the statement of the learler of the House I take this cecasion of rectifying, so that there may not be any misapprehension on our part. If the issumption on which he based the celebrated despatch some years ago is correct, and on which it was contended that this concession would ammunt practically to a surremler of the whole of our fishery rights, we stand in this pitiable position : that torlay we are passing a Bill permanently to provide for those concessions for a sum of $\mathbf{S k}_{\text {, }}(\mathrm{KK}$ ). Su, MKO S 10, , MMammally, and that, if thestatements of hom. gentlemen opposite are to le accepted as true, weare giving the Americans practically the whole tisheries of the North American continent. I myself took occasion to object to these statements. at the time hecause I thought they were exaggerated and far-fetched, and not consistent with exact facts; but I take this opportmity of recalling that to the House and to the comutry, so that it may he known what we are doing in this respect.

Mr. OBRIFN. Mr. (haiman, when this Bill was introluced for second reading oljection was taken on the other side of the House to the proposal to enact this law so as to make its operation dependent upon an Orier in Council. I fully sympathized with the oljection that was then tiken, and I think it is an mnfortumate thing that this Honse should delegate such an important power to any (iovernor in (ouncil, or to any forermment that may be in power in this com try. It seems to me that a matter of such great importance as this should not pass out of the eontrol of Parliament. I think that this Howse should have an opportunity of expressingits opinion at least once a year, as to whether this impurtant concession should or should not be renewen. I think there is a tembency in all om legislation to have a great deal too mach Govermment ly Order in Comeil, and this Bill is carrying the principle to a much greater extent than it has leen carried on any previous occasion. Not only that, Sir, hut it dues seem to me that an Act of this kind is to a great extent establishing a precedent which we may find it much more difficult hereafter to set aside. So long as we pass this Bill every year, so long as the comsent of Parliament representing the comatry is reguired for this concession, the comintry and the Honse knows what is heing done, and no precelent is laid down and no vestel right established. If we pass a Bill of the kind now before the Honse, making it so far as this House is concerned a permanent concession, I believe we are making a great mistake, not only as regards our own constitutional rights, but also as regards this very important concession to the United States. I ani sorry that the Govermment are proceeding with this Bill in the form in which it was originally introduced, because I believe that the objection is well founded on both the gromils I have stated, and it is one which
ought to prevail. Of course, if the focernment are determined to proceed with the bill in its present shape, I suppose that anything which $I$, or any member of the Honse may say, will have very little effect. I for one do protest most strongly against giving a concession of this kind to the gentlemen who may sit on the Treasury benches in such am importimt matter as this and I also protest against doing what I think may fairly lie considerel as giving a colour to the establishment of a vestert right, in a matter which we have always proclamed and held to the a special privilege of our own.

Mr. TUPPER. There is. I submit, an entire mis conception of this measure and its ohject, and I say that in view of the remarks which have just been adidessed to the committee. The hom. memher for Queens (Mr. Davies) has alluded to this as involring a permanent concession. That I consider an extramodinarily strained view to take of the Bill before the $H$ onse. So far from being a permanent measure or comstitnting a permanent concession, the preamble of the Bill and its language shows that it is simply vesting in the diovernor in Comesil in any year, that whicl! larliament hats authorized then to do withont objection or division for two or three years. on the mere statement that for state reasons it was deemed expedient to grant this. It might appear from the remarks of hom. gentlemen that this was an extrambinary request to make to Parliament. but I may mention ats it comes to my mind at the monent. a case in point in the English Parliament ; a Parliament which is just as jealoms of its right ats listinguisherl from the rights of the Crown as any Parliament can be. Last year, without my hesitation. the Imperialfovernment ohtained from Patrianent the authority, in the Behrins sea matter in which this country was interesten, to take a certain position umler an Oriler in Comeil, not merely for one year. but to continue it if they thonght fit by order in Comecil. That was the institution of what is known as the molns rior, whl in Behring sea. The Order in Comeil passed, as we know, limiting that matil 1st Mu, hut now, without consulting the Imperial Parliament at all, the English (a, vernment by Order in Comencil may further continue that arrangement. Incidentally, the dovermment of this conntry is placeal in the position of assuming in the interests of (analal. in comection with the alministration of a most delicate trust, the protection of the fisheries, the adoption of a certain policy from time to time. The (iovermment has statel, when asking for this power, that forohvious reasons it is far better that there shall be power to take the position which Parliament has assentel to in the past, without coming to Parliament and explaining exactly the reasons. I again sulmit that the control of Parliament is in no way interfered with. This power of the Governor in Comencil is not for all time to come to adopt any policy or to commit Parliament to that policy. It has only power to introluce a certain policy in reference to dur relations with the United Sitates. in the protection of the Atlantic tisheries for a year and for no more. If Parliament comes to the conclusion, or if the public opinion of the country is so shaped that there is objection to the continuation of that policy, there is nothing in the adoption of this Bill that fetters the action of Parlia-
ment. Wecause Parliament can say at any time that there shouh be or should not be a renewal of the relations. Let me call the attention of the House to the fart that the papers laid on the Table of the House show that we are in the very milst of negotiations on very important sulbjects with the United Stite: Alministration, some of which relate to the tisheries, and if there were a reason before, there is just asstrong a reason mow for bringing into force the policy that has heen alopted, and without any injury th the interests which are concerned in this matter.

Mr. LALCRIER. I submit that the home gentleman has siven mo satisfactory reasm for asking the Honse to depart from the policy which we hace hitherto purseel with regard to this mater. I wohb remind the hom. gentleman that this Aet which we have passed ammally, is in comserpence of an abmormal state of things existing hetween Camala and the Linitel states. After the failure of the Washingtom Treaty in Isss. it was deemed advisable to alopt the momer. riomeli which was sugested he the British (ommissioners, and accepted by the American (ommissioners: : ant from year t" year afterwarls we have renewed that privilege. Now. we do that simply lecalnse we are satiotied, until our present relations with the Linited states with regand to the fisheries are reviserl. to relimpuish some of the privileges which we enjon under the convention of lisk. For my part. While I am desirous of maintaining the most friemily relations possible with the United states, aml at seeing this fet continued every year. I ohject very strongly to giving the forermment power to issue the licenses as a permanent part of our policy. I think it is right and proper that the American fishermen should molerstamb that it is after all a privilege which we gramt, amel mot a right.

Mr. TCPPER. Hear, hear.
Mr. LAURIER. Then, if von authorise the Govermment every year to give that privilege-

Mr. TUPPER. The preamble says that we simply grant the privilege when it may he expedient.

Mr. LAURIER. Then, if it ceases to be expedient. the liovernment will have to come back with a bill to repeal the law which will be on the Statute-hook, whereas by continuing the system which has hitherto prevailed, of having ammally an Act on this sulject, the American fishermen will understand that the privilege is one for which application must he mate every year to the fiovernment and people of Canada. To lepart as far as is proposed by the Bill is, I think, almost equal to renouncing the privileges of the Convention of ISIS. $I$ do not sily that it womld not be wise to revise that convention: I think it would be; but since we have not done that, and the two countries are not agreed to reconsider the Convention of 1818 , I think, in the interest of policy and the protection of our own rights, we had letter continue the system of having an annual Act, instead of adopting this measure.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am sorry that my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) should suppose that the Government is entirely proof against the force of any suggestions that may be made for the improvement of the Bill. I presume
that any political feeling that existed in regard to this question at any time is now gone from it, and I am sure that we should be very glad to aceept any soand suggestion for the improreurent of the measure, amd for making our relations with foreign fishermen on the fishing grounds more agreeable and peaceful than they are, at the same time preserving our rights as fully as we can. I do not see. however. I confess, that my hon. friends ohjection to the Bill, on the fromid that it is legislating by Order in Council, is a very strong one. I can unlerstam the force of that oljection. and I an disposed to defer to it very often when the sub. stance of an enactment is proposed to he framed by the fovernor in Comncil. Virions considerations may govern such a proposal. Occasionally we find that an enactment requires more precision than is possiblefor the House at the time : technical information may be required; and upon these gromis it may be that Parliament prefers to leave the atoption of the precise form of the ena'tment to the foremor in (ouncil. who may lee advisenl on it from time to time lo in ofticers technically qualifien. It may he that from time to tiate elasticity is required-that an Aet requires to he applied to certatin subjects or not applied to certain subjects, and that the best means of securing flexibility is hy leaving the Act to be brought into force of curtailed by Order in Council. But with resame to this Bill. the committee will see that all the provisions to be brought into force are contained in the Bill itself. It is simply left to the (iovernor in Comeil to say whether from rear to vear the status shatl le continued. We are not fixing the terms of the enactment by Order in Conncil: the terms are tixed by this House : and there is simply power given to the (iovernor in Conncil to say whether those terms shall be continued from one vear to another without coming to Parliament for a special enactment. Now, there is, I sulmit, gool reason for that-the reason that was presented he the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the other day. As a matter of fact. ever since this enactment was adopted by this Parliament, the (iovernor in Council has been obliged hy the nature of things to exercise his authority in advance of the assent of Par. liament, for the reason principally that the outit for the American tishing ressels has to be hegun very early in the year, before this Parliament can meet. Enless the tishermen know early in .January whether they are to have the privilege of calling at our ports for hait and supplies, and for transhipment, the privilege is entirely useless to them loy the time a statute can he passen by this Parliament : and from year to year we have to say in advance, taking the risk of Parliament suctioning our action, and taking into consideration the circumstances existing at the time, whether the privilege of these licenses shall be granted to American fishermen. That being the state of things, we are simply requesting Parliament to authorize the Gorcrior in Council so to say in advance of the sitting of Parliament. It is not as if the proclamation were permanent. On the contrary, the licenses to be issued under our proclamation will expire every year, and when this Parliament meets in January, or early in February, and ascertains that in the meantime these licenses have been authorized by proclamation, we are entirely in the hands of this Parliament to say
whether the Act shall be continued or not, whether the proclamation shall be renewed for another year or not. We are simply taking power in the meantime to say, at the only time when it is of the least ralue, whether or not these licenses shall be continued for the coming season. I should he very sorry for one to adopt any measure on this sulject which shouk ippear, much less be, a permanent surrender of our contentions with regard to the treaty, and I do not recognize this Bill as hating that effect at all. The hion. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) is correct in saying that my colleagnes and myself took very strong grounds on this subject. and I have not to withdrat one single worl I said or wrote on that subject on former icecasions. What I saill with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 I stand by. and I say now: as the hon. gentleman says I said then, that to arlmit that what is given hy this bill is a matter of right to the fishermen of the Enited states, notwithstanding the Treaty of 1818, wonld he to give away the whole protection of that treaty. But there is the greatest difference in the world between selling, even for a small and inalequate price, a right to a neighbour, and concening that that right helongs to him ly virtue of the instriment that he formerly clamed under. On the contraty. I contend. as has been fully expressed in this House on former occasions, that our rights muler the Treaty of lisis are strengthened from year to year by the fact of the fishermen of the United Ntates taking out these licenses, and purchasing that which, down to lsss. they clamed they had a right to under the Treaty of IsIS. It may lie, as the lealer of the Opposition says, that it might lee well to revise the Treaty of lsis. We have always expressea our willingness to revise it. We have always taken the prosition that whenever a new bargain is desired, we are prepared to disulass the terms, but not to surrender the interpretation which has been held on the part of tie British Government and the dovernments of the provinces and of Canala, ever since the treaty was made. It is true, as the leader of the Opposition hats said, that in 158s, when a somewhat musual state of things existen, an misnccessful attempt was made to settle all the questions relating to our Athantic fisheries. Biut both sides recognized the fact that our failure to settle matters in 1858 was not a permament failure, and there is no disposition on the part of either conntry to abandon faith in our yet reaching a friendly adjustment. There is no disposition on the part of either (iovernment to refuse to sit down and revise the arrangement of 1818 , and events since 1888 indicate that yuestions even more important than this may be settled from time to time, hy friendly conference between the two comerries, and that, therefore a settlement of these questions relating to the Atlantic fisheries may be reached without unfriendly feeling and without any very consideralle delay. I think that the state of facts now existing with regard to the seal fisheries, in the Pacitic indicate that that result may be had, and $I$ am sure anyborly who has considered the question fully will realize that it is best for all of us, in the meantime, to provide a means of administering our rights in the fishery grounds in a way that may not give offence, $b_{n}$ \& the peace, or create undue disturbance, and the. is better we should submit even to parting
temporarily with our rights from year to year for an inadequate consideration, as $I$ admit this is. provided we keep intact our assertion of the interpretation which we have stood hy so long, and which I hold now is just as important for the interests of the country as in 188.7, 1886 or 185: when these questions were all more burning and of more pressing importance than they are torday.

Mr. CAsES. The hom. Minister pointed to the necessity of preserving fool relations with the United States, and in that respect the House is entirely with him The only ynestion is whether this Bill does not inwhe such a survender of our rights as may injurimsly affect our future nesotiations with that conatry with regarl to the tisheries. The hom. Minister thinks this measure is saved from being a survemler be the fact that we charge something for the use of our ports hy American fishermen, am that the selling of these privileges saves the principle to which w.. still adhere. Now, I think with my leader, who hats already pointed ont the difference. that if you allow American tishermen to obtain these privileges every year. without regarl to any temperary state of circumstances such ats those which existel while neg, tiations were penting. they will ace, mire the habit of coming to our ports for the privileses, and believe they have a right them on the payment of a very small fee : and we know how prompt American statesmen are in taking alvantage of anything that has become castmary, even although it maty not have been admitted in principle. I way that the constant use of our fisheries from year to year. not under at moldus riownti, but unler a permament Act of Parliament, will impress on their mimls the ideal that they have the right to use these privileges, if not for nothing. at least on payment of a small fee. This impression will reach Washington and atfect our relations. In the second place. I understone the Minister formerly, in his correspondence on this subject, not only to contend for the principle that American tishermen should not use oulr ports in those waters, but further, that if they were allowed to ase them or any terms the danage to our fishermen would be tremendonsly great. Now, the danage to our tishermen causeid ly the competition of these American fishermen will be just as great, whether they pay a license of $\$ 1 . \pi$ or or in free. Whatever may be the force of the Minister's contention that we are not surrendering a principle, the fact remains that we are surrendering the interests of our fishermen, by allowing competition on the payment of a trifling fee. How he will make that consistent with his former utterances, I do not know. As to the question of principle, it seems to me that although. perhaps, the fee charged may save the absolute principle and may save our right to maintain that we have never admittel the contention of the United States on this sulject, it is a surremder of the principle to this extent : that it is admitting that this House is willing, for in indefinite time whether negotiations are pending or not to allow the entrance of these fishermen on certain terms. It is as complete a surrender of the right to fish after paying a small fee as could possibly be made except ly a formal treaty. There is a very great distinction between annually empowering the Government to make such an arrangement and putting it into a permanent

Act of Parliament. The Minister of Marine says you can come down next year and repeal it. But that is a very different thing from leing in a position to start de noro and say whether you will renew it or not. It is a different thing to repeal an Are phated on the statutes as the embonliment of the policy endorsed hy this Honse, and to refuse to remew an arrangenent mily male for one year. The hom. sentleman must see the lifference himself and kurw that his argument was utterly wanting in that reepect. There is no comparisom between the power to renew an annal arrangenent and the pewer to repual an Act deliberately placed on the statute-benk without limitation as to time. The Ninister of dustice hats made a very just distinction hetween the guestion of terms and the question of policy. He hate printed ont that it is for Parliament tosay whether they approve of the policy of admitting Amernams on such terms. and then it pros perly lics with the fiovernor in Comacil to tix the exact methon of gramting a license and the way in which it should ine put in force. That is a cery proper distinction. But be the Act we are asked to pass we will pledge Parliament for an indetinite periond, and 1 object to pledging lariament for the finture, withont regary to circumstances to a policy. I object wiving the dovernor deneral in Conncil power to decide on the question of the poliey at to whether these terms should he granted every yeat or wot. The Homse is asked to divest itself of the power to change the policy and is puttine it into the hames of the dovernor in Comcil, amil that I think is quite sufficient to justify the renarks of the hon. member for Muskokat. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries let the cat out of the hag in his reply to the hom. nember for Muskoka. He said it was aldisable, in comserguence of negetiations now yoing on or which might he going on, that the dovermment should have the power without explaining their reasoms to larliament, to adopt this policy and comtinue it from year to year or stop it when they pleased. He saill it might not be alrisable to explain all the reasons to Parliament. I do not think that is a contention that is very flattering to the Howse. I think the Honse still feels that, whatever the details of the measure mity bee it shouhd ine consulteal as to a certain line of policy, amb that it is a very unwholesome precelent to allow the Governor in council to deecide on the line of policy to be followed from year to year. As to the negotiations. I was quite interested in the remarks male hy the Minister. First we were told that we were on the eve of negotiations, and then he told us that we were in the midst of negotiations. We have leen led to hope that the trate negotiations and the fishery negotiations would be carried on at the same time. It would he very interesting to the House to know whether any negotiations are going on at to these two questions, on as to the fisheries question separately. Since the hom. Minister says we are in the midst of negotiations, I think he shouk go further and say when the negotiations commencel, whether there is any hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, and so ol.

Mr. WHITE (Shelburne). In comsidering this Bill, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that, a very large number of our fishermen are employed in American vessels and form an important part of
the crews of Linited states fishing vessels. It is an every-day practice for a captain with some of his crew to go over to (iloncester or some other fishing port in the Linited states and then to sail with their vessel to the Maritime Provinces and get the balance of their crew. Every year, much earlier than this, these vessels come down the coast and ship their erews. Hitherto there has heen a great deal of mevertainty anong the tishermen ats to whether they would be able to get on lowid these ressels in mot, and to avoind the ditticulty. they ef $^{\prime \prime}$ to the Linited Ntates, paying their passage there and ship on hoard these ressels. whereas, if miore certainty were intronluced into the monle in which these licenses are issued, these people cond remain in their own homes until the American ressels came there and shipped them. This Bill, I think, contains mo release of our rights, hat enables the cisvermuent to meet the difficulties to which I have referred. The Minister of Justice has stated that very freguently applications have luen made to the dovermment, and that they have often issued licenses, even hefore the Act was passed authorizing it. an: these applications often proceed from our own perple.

Mr. DAVIDs, (P.E.1.) I have heard the prineiple of this Bill defended on many gromels. but the one sugrestell hy my hon. frienl from shellurue (Mr. White) has at least the merit of novelty. If I umberstood him correctly, he contemed that it was desirable to emborly the principle we have leen assenting to year after year, while still keeping control of it, in ann Act vesting it in the (iovernor in Commeil in a pernament form, because the fishermen of the Martime Provinces have been in the habit of going to (iloncester and hecanse there would be more certainty about it then. So this is a Bill to facilitate the exonlus from the Maritime Provinces to the fishing centres of the Unitel States. I lo not think that the suggestion will he accepted by the dovernment whare promoting the Bill. There is no use denying the fatt that this is a grave and serious departure from the practice which we have alopted for years past, and whether Parliament assents to it on dissents from it. it is well to thoroughly understand it. When, in 1ssi, the Chamberlain- Bayard Treaty was alopted, it contained ao provision comceding these privileges to the Uaited States fishermen at all, but a protionol was added to that treaty and it was suggested that, pending the ratitication of that treaty ly the Cnited states Senate am in order to remove all possibility of ill-feeling and misunderstanding leeween the two nations while the Senate was considering the treaty, we should concede to the United States fishermen certain privileges we had theretofore denied them. That was the origin of these concessions, and that protoco, went on to say :
" Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiarics are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to atford a modus vivendi pending the ratification of the treaty."
That was the origin of the proposition. It wis in the first place recommenden to Parliament because it was temporary, in the second place because the period was arbitrarily fixed at two years, and in the third place becanse it gave breathing tine for the ratitication of the treaty by the Senate and would prevent any misunderstanding or friction
during that time. But the hon. gentleman who now leads the House and his friends stated that they were careful not to recede from the practice they had adopted in previons years of arbitrarily excluding the Americans from their privileges. The Minister now says that this is not a permanent Bill. It is a permanent Bill in this sense, that heretofore the Bills with this object have been passed fon one year only, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has hatl to come hack each year and say why he asked for an extension.
Mr. TUPPER. Was not the tirst Bill for two years:
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Yes, for the special ohject and the special purposes which 1 have stated. Every vear since that time the hom. gentleman has been obliged to come to the House and explain why he wished this provision contimued for another vear. Why was this done and what reasons were given for this extension: It was because the hom. gentleman hoped and continued to hope that there would he a commercial treaty negotiated between this comery and the Cnited states and that, in view of that great anil desirable ,bject, it wats eminently poper that we should continue to concede to the United states fishermen the privileges we hat given them for a temprary and specitic purpose only. It was in the hope and on the gromen that this cancession would promote amicable feelings and further the oljeet that we were supposed to hate in view, that larliament, year after year, assenten to these concessions. Bat is that the gromid which the hon. gentleman takes now? There sh we stand to day? The hom. leater of the Homse sitys he acheres to the interpretation of the treaty which he grave in 1ssid in seremal of his despatches. But the hom. gentle. man did more than that. In the despatches which he pemed previons to lsass. he not only liad down what he perceived to he the interpretation of the treaty of 1 sis. but he lail hown several propositions, one after the other. importing that it was absolutely essential for the protection of the North American fisheries and the reservation to our own citizens of the rights which we had under the treaty of 1sis, that the Americams should be excluded. We dil not differ on hoth sides of this House as to the interpretation of the treaty: we did differ as to the policy of the Covernment in carrying it out. 1 need not read to the House the worls of the hon. geut leman. because almost everyboly recollects them. but he stremonsly argel that to concede these privileges to the Americian tishermen would he. in effect, giving up the whole guestion. Now, the hon. gentleman, if I understand him aright, propesies, of a large extent, to take from this House the controlling right of determining from year to year whether we will renew this concession, and to vest it in the coremor in Council. Now, the hon. gentleman stated in his lespateh, as afterwards adopted and made a Minute of Council :
"But that which Mr. Phelpscalls 'literal interpretation,' is by no means so preposterous as he suggests, when the purpose and object of the treaty come to be considered. While it was not desired to interfere with ordinary commercial intercourse between the people of the two countries, the deliberate and declared purpose existed on the part of Great Britain, and the willingness existed on the part of the United States, to secure absolute and free from the possibility of encroachment the fisheries of the British possessions in America to the people of those pusisesions, excepting as to certain localities, in respect
of which special provisions were made. To effect this it was merely uecessary that there should be a joint declaration of the right which was to be established, but that means should be taken to preserse that right. For this purpose a distinction was necessarily drawn between the United States vessels engaged in commerce and those engaged in tishing.
Then he goes on to saly:
"The fisheries could not be preserred to our people if every one of the United States fishing vessels that were accustnoned to swarm along our consts could claim the right to enter our harbours. to post a letter, or send: telegram, or buy a newspaper. to obtain a physician in case of ilfness or a surgen in case of a cident to lamd or bring off a passenger. or even to lend asizitance to the inhabitants in fire, flood, or pestilence, or to buy medicine. or to purchase a new rope.

Nir JOHN THOMPNON. That is a quotation.
Mr. DAVIES (I.E.I.) That last is aquatation. The tirst part I real is the hom. gentlemans own language, vi\%:
"The fisheries could nut be preserved to our people if every one of the United States tishing ressels that were accustomed to swarm alone our coasts could cham the right to enter our harboars.:
Now. I want of bing the House to the point where we are to-day. That policy was alopted, and with very poor results. Then came the treaty for at temporary and spectifi; oljecect alone, and under that treaty the monln. riomeli went into operation for two years. Then we extenled it in the hope that it might be manle the means of conciliating public opinion in the states, anll a basis on which negotiations might be malle for more extended trade relations. Now, if I understoon the statement of the Minister of Finame the other day, all possible hope of ohtaining trade relations with the United states has heen ahambomed hy that side of the Honse to-day. We stand in this position: that we are re-chacting this law, anil are divesting Parliament of its control wer this question, and are giving to the fovernor in (ouncil sole and ahsolute control over these matters, and so we are giving up. from their standpoint, the shightest hope of negotiating any treaty whatever, We do not stand in that position on this side of the House. We have a strong hope. and a well-groumbed hope. that when the proper time comes and the proper men are at the hehm, we can negotiate a new treaty. While. therefore, it would not be impolitic for us to renew the mon/ne riermeli from year to year, retaining ly Parlianent its ahsolute control over it, I think my self, that side of the House having abondoned all hope of negotiating any treaty with the states, that we occupy a most extraordimary position. Therefore, so far as I ant personally concemen, I protest against the policy which takes away from this House the control it ought to keep, and surremders that control up to the (iovernor in Council for the time heing, in a matter affecting national rights and intermational obligations.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. The hon. gentleman has made a long speech against the measure, and tinally winds up by asserting that he does not oppose keeping the monlus riventi in force from year to year. He thinks that is quite right and proper, so that, after all, his argument is not against keeping the modu. rivemi in force, but simply against the fiovernment. Now, the argument of the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) against transferring from the Parliament to the Governor in Council the power to make laws by Order in Council, has much force in it. I think there has been of late years too great a tendency in that
direction. We have now actually a volume of Orders in Comacil having the force of law, as large as the volume of the statutes. I think this tendency is to be deprecated in many respects. These Orders in Council that are issued always have reference to matters of domestic concern. to regulations comerning the managenent of the departments, and matters of that character. But this matter is of great importance. it is of international concern, and I think it is important that the sense of Parliament should he oftained upom it yarafter sear. and therefore the Order in Comeil should not be passed secretly without our kowing anything athur it. The Minister of Justice in the remarks he hats mate to the Home has given good ratsons why the (iovernor in Comacil should have pawer to issue these licenses in this particular case, foranse the decision to issue them should be amonnced early in the year lefore Parliament assembles, and sometimes, from varous canses. the sessions of Parliament begin late in the vear : amb, therefore, the doverno in Conncil or some other atuthority, should have the right to issine these licenses. I think that reason has much force in it: and the ohjection of the hom. sentlemen opposite to give the conernor in Conncil hispower. would be overcome if we put in this Bill a clanse reguiring that this decision of the dovernor in (Guncil shombla to forthwith commumicated to looth Honses of Parliament if then in session : if not in session, then within ten days from; the commencement of the next session. That will call the attention of Parliament to this important international matter, and will enalle Parliament to pass an 'phinion upon it from year to year as it may think desirable. At the proper stage of this Bill I inteme to more a clanse to that effer:t.

Mr. MILLS: (Bothweli). 1 think this is a very important measuse and nught to receive the very careful tomsideration of the Honse. I have listened to the olservations adlressed to the House on the subject by the Minister of Justice, and I have been unable to see that the issue of these licenses is in any sense a recognition by the Anerican dovernment of our exclusive right in the tisheries, or indeed a recounition of our sovereignty in the disputed portion of the fisheries. Sir. I would like to know if an American fishing ressel were to come into the waters of Canadia, or what we regart as such, and into bays more than six miles wide, and were to keep more than three miies from the coast, whether the (iovernment would feel themselves at liberty to enforce the Canadian view as to Canadian sovereignty against that ship. If not, then it appears to amount to this, that permission has been granted to the American fishermen to come within three miles of the coast under this license, which they would not have, in their estimation, if no such license were issued. Now, in what way does the obtaining of a license hetter our prosition: In what way is it a recognition of any dispaten claim existing hetween the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada \% It seems to me there is a great deal of misapprehension on this subject, and that misapprehension is in no little degree created and perpetuated by the observations which are annually addressed to this House upon the subject, by the hon. gentlemen upon the Treasury benches. I repeat again that the issue of licenses to American fishing vessels is in
no way a recognition on the part of the party who receives that license of our pretensions in the waters which the Ahatican (iovernment hold do not belong to us, and if they are not a recognition in those waters, then those licenses do not in any degree accomplish the olject which the hon. gentleman has in view. There are many grounds on which the Americans have set up claims to joint interest in the fisheries on the Allantic const of Canada. One claim they put forward is, that they were colonies at the time that Nowa scotia was acyuired from France and at the time the Treaty of Utrecht and the Treary of Versailles were agreed to and ratified: and that, having assisted in the acyuisition of the territories upon our Athantic coast. and in obtaining eomtrol of the fisheries, they have a joint interest and property in them, and that this joint interest and joint property were in some degree recognizeri hy the Treaty of $12 \pi 3$. I do not almit that that is a somil contention. I thope no (anadian on either side of the House will be ready to admit that that is a soumd contention. Why, the British army assisted in the comquest of the valley of the Ohio. the British army assisteci, and the British treasury assisted, in obtaining prosession of that vallev from the Crown of France: and when the Treaty if $10 \mathrm{~s}: 3$ was made and boumdaries were estahlished, those territories which had heen acquired by the mother combly and ly the colonies went to the colonies, and those territories which now form part of Canadit and the rights incident thereto remain a part of the British prossessions. The Cnited states, upon the gromal of jointlyassisting in the acguisition of these fisheries, can no more set up a claim to joint sovereignty than we can to the ralley of the Ohin. There is mo distinction between the two achuisitions in this respect, ind the Treaty of $18: 33$, which settles the bomdaries letween what remained to (ireat Britain and what was acpuired hy the UnitedStates, also settled the limits of the respective rights of the two comatries. Bat when we look at the historical events that happened prior to the American revolution we will see how the erroneons view respecting this question, which has always had possessio: of the minds of American statesmen, came to lee establisherl. Under the Treaty of 1713 , and again umber the Treaty of 17633 , the French fishermen were excluded from tishing within 30 leagues of the coast, and it was assumed by the Government of the colonies that this rule was laid down in these treaties in consequence of the doctrine that the fisheries were appartenant to the neigilrouring territory, and even the fisheries on the birand Banks and elsewhere must be regarded as belonging to the country which was in possession of the land in the neighbourhood, the bays and harbours from which these fishing operations were carried on. This has been the doctrine of Demmark. It was a doctrine disputed by England with Denmark for two or three centuries before these events happened. The English (iovernment has maintained the view uniformly from the days of Elizaleth, that fisheries in the open sen could not be made dependent or appurtenant to adjoining territories, and the state papers of the time show that in $1 / 13$ and again in 1763 the French were excluded from fishing within 30 leagues of the coast, because it was held to be in the interest of the English Government to protect the shores by a special provision of this sort ugainst surprise and conquest. That
was the gromid taken, and not hecanse the fisheries in the neighlourhomi were appurtenant to the lands. That the latter view was the one which took possession of the colonists is shown ly the Treaty of 17 is between France and the new repulicic. There it was expressly provided that the rights to fishing, not merely in the bays on the coast and in the ricinity of the lamd, hut on the Crand Banks, and in the open sea, should he divided between France and the United states, if they comblacpuire possession of Nova scotia and Newfomulanl. It was also agreed that the territory of Newfomulland, in case of conyluest. was to the diviled letween the two comatries, in order that the French might be possessed of part of the island amblatuire a right of sovereignty over the fishing in the open sea, on the Grand Banks, and in the vicinity of the territory which they had acquired. But I say this was not the English view, and it will le ofserved that when the treaty came to be negotiated, the English dovermment denied the new republir any right to those tisheries in consequence of having heen participators in the conquest of Nora Scotia, of Cape Bretom and of Prince Edward Islaml. They almitted a liberty to fish. they denied altogether a right: and the words of the treaty are: They shall have a right to fish in the Ceulf of St. Lawrence, a right to fish on the Gand Banks, and they shall have liberty to fish in the vicinity of the bays and hatbours on the coist of the British possessions. These liber. ties came to an end with the war of 1812-15. The libertits acupired umder the treaty terminated, and the privileges of the Americans on the coasts of the Maritime Provinces rest today on the Treaty of 1818 . What 1 think it is always important to bear in mind is that there is mo detingition given of " bay "or "harbour" in that treaty. It is assmmed, ind the American representatives and American counsel before the Hal. ifax Commission admitted the point, that " hay" and "hartour" and "coast" meant there what they mean acoording to the general rules and principles of international law. There is no declaration that a bay, to become an exclusively British water umler the provisions of that convention, shouh lee a hay not more than six miles wide. There is no statement of that sort. Weare obliged to look at the rules of international law to see what waters aljoining the coast are part of the possession of the sovereign who holds the land, and the extent of the lay or harbour on the Athantic coast of Canada camot be any less than it would be if similar waters were upon the coast of any other sovereign state. When we look at the Cuited states we find they claim juristiction and sovereignty oner Chesapeake Bay, which is over 12 miles in width. They claim jurisidiction and sovereignty over Delaware Bay, which. at its entrance, is is miles in width. They clain jurisdiction and sovereignty over Cape Cod Bay, which is more than 30 miles in width. They claim jurisdiction and sorereignty over Pamlico sound and Albermarle sound, which are large boolies of water very much more than six miles wide at their entrances. Now that heing so, it does seem to me to be of the first conseguence that we should do nothing that would in any way leave the impression upon the minds of the American public that we abandon any portion of our rights which under the rules of international law might fairly be claimed by us. A land-
locked bay very much wider than six miles may fairly be claimed. It may be necessury in the public interest to claim it. It may be clamed because it could be commandel from the shore hy modernartillery to a much greater extent than formerly. It may le claimed also becanse it may be a matter of necessity to the maintenance of the sovereignty of the state that the ships of any wher state should be excluded from thene waters. The rule which applies to an ordinary coast line does not in this respest apply to waters that are lam-locked. You have to-day the Govermment of the Cnited States undertaking to uphold the doctrine that we cannot claim the sovereignty of hays more than six miles wide ; and you have that same forermment undertaking to olitain control of a portion of the open sea that is more than $2,(M K)$ miles in extent. I do not say that that claim is a lefensible claim: it seems to me that it is a preporterons one: but the fact remains that there are large borlies of waters noon our coasts wer which we have clamed a sovereign jurishliction, amd which claim you are prevented from raising, in some measure at all events, ly the constant renewal of this morlus riomiti. I have said before, Sir, and I siy it now, that I am ready in consiler the provisions of the Treaty of hisis as they would be practically moditied liy the monern policy of marigation. The od narigation laws have disappeared, and since 1849 a difterent policy has prevailenl throughout the Empire, and tri some extent it may he that these provisions of the Treaty of lsis are not any longer capable of heing aljusted to the monlern redurements of commerce. The telegraph and the railway have come into existence since that time and the relations of these fishing operations to commerce have mulergone changes. You impose certain obligations unter the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, as a matter of effective police. You can only justify their antimance today upon the gromod that they are necessary to an effective police now. I ho mot think that is so. Certainly the restrictions that were recently imposed with regard to commercial matters seem to be extremely rexations: but whether that be so or not, it is a guestion altogether separate and distinct from the question of the sovereign rights of this country, and while I am prepared to agree to a hroad and liberal poblicy with regard to matters of commerce, I an not willing in the smallest degree to comcede any sovereign right or to compromise any sovereign right of this conntry in dealing with the neighbouring republic. Now, Sir, that is what I complain was done under the Treaty of 18ss when there were concessions made that onght nut to have been made. I woult like to know whether the hay of Fundy is not as mach within the exclusive juristiction of Canala as the Chesapeake Bay is within the juriscliction of the United States: Do not we own the territories on hoth sides of the Bay of Fundy? It is true there was a question raisel years ago and deciled by the arbitration of Mr. Bates, but the decision of that yuestion did not take away from us any rights which we prossessent. The hon. gentleman is establishing by this Bill a modus: rivend which will be permanent in its character. It takes away from this House that yearly supervision which it has exercised heretofore over the subject, and it permits rights to grow up by acpuiescence. The hon. gentleman says: Why, we are protecting
the comuty against the doctrine of acyuiescence when we require a license : but, sir, 1 repeat again that the hon. gentleman does not require a license, and will not undertake to enfonce this law against ressels coming in hays, say ten miles wide, and keeping more than thre miles from the const. Unless yon are prepared to fo that in the case of every land-locked hay on the const of Sova Scotia and Prince Edward Islaml, your measure accomplishes nothing except to give to the Cnited states a very large privilege for a mere tritte and by doing so you adnit that these powers are not necessary for the purpose of police. It is true, sir, that under this measure a license may be issued which will permit the parties to come within the three miles, hat when an American ressel is in the centre of one of the large bays. carrying on fishing operations four or five miles from the coast, will the hom, gentleman unler. take to enforce the law against that ship which has no license: The hon. gentleman will hot venture to do it. anl in not venturing to do it he is not renturing to do anything to uphold the authority of this comutry as against the pretensions of the Cuited states. It seems to me, Sir, that this measure is one which is calculaten to weaken the rights of Camala in this matter of the tisheries. If a monlus rirmind is establishel it ought to be estab). lisher for a particular purpose. When this was first proposed it was defembed on the groumbs that nerotiations were pending. and that it was neces. sary to conciliate and to allow the Americans this liberty until the negotiations conlil le consum mated. Now there are no negotiations pending. There is no step tiken towards the settlement of the difticulty between us, and yet the liberty of supplies for fishing is to be granted, and a modnur risernli is to he established which is to lead to nothing. The hon. gentleman will see, further, that the modns ciremli that has recently heen established between fireat Britain and the States is a modus ri remeli looking towards pending negotiations. A treaty has been agreed to, a board of arbitration has 7een estallished to, which disputed rights are referred, and these parties are alout to engage in the negrotiations with a view to a settlement of the matter in dispute. This morlne rirwndi is a means contributing to an end in that case, but in this case the moture ifreurdi leads to nothing: it is the end itself. It is not created or established with a view to aceomplish some other purpose. There are no negotiations pending, no treaty toile consummated, and it is simply a lacking down from the position hitherto taken. It is an udmission that you have a right which you dare not defend, and which you are proposing to confer upon the Americans for a mere trifte, which on their part concedes nothing to you of the pretensions which you have hitherto Fut forward. You are in exactly the same position. so far as that is concerned, as if you had concerded to the Americancoverment theirclaims altogether. Your license is a license which they recognize only within the waters which they have not dis. puted to be yours, and which concedes nothing to you with regard to those waters which they. siay are a part of the high seas. It seems to me, sir, that our position is every year becoming weaker and weaker. The hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches, by undertaking to establish a permanent regulation under which these licenses may le annually issued, are withdrawing the sulbect from
the attention of Parliament with a view to its being lost sight of altogether.

## On section $\because$,

Mr. TUPPER. I propose to insert at the end of the first line these words: "On like terms and conditions as those issued under the provisions of this Act." These words were not in the previous Bill, when we were acting in mison with the colony of Newfomdlaul: but without them if the policy at present prevailing in Newfoundlamd continues, American ressels might obtain these privileges there for mothing, and we might tind ourselves allowing United Sitates vessels to enter (:anadian ports on licenses issmed in Newfomadhand for which no consideration was given. To ghard against that I propose to ath these womls.
Mr. IACBRIER. As I molerataml, this amendment is to provide that if licenses are issued in Newfommand free of cost, thes shall not be atecepted in our ports.
Mr. TUP'PER. No. that was never the intention. We co-operated in it plan emboxied in this Act : but since Newfomiliand deciled not to co-operate with us in this policy, it has issued licenses free to United states vessels.
Mr. LAURIER. And you do mot promse to aceept them:

Mr. TUPPPR. No, we wombly not reconnize licenses issited free to United states vessels.

Mr. LAURIER. That is a new departure.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Yes, it is a new departure and an important one, and possibly a very unfortunate one. and I "ould suggest to the hom. gentleman whether it is desirable to proceed with that amendment just now. Onr relations with New. foundland are of such a strained character at present that they should reecive at a very early day the consideration of this House, and I may say that it is my purpose at a very early day to incite the attention of the House to that subject, with a view of seeing whether some morlus nay not be discovered by which the former friendly and amicable relations between us may be resumed. I do not propose to liscuss the matter now. The hon. gentleman wished it for public reasons to remain in abeyance, and I do not wish to precipitate a discussion that might he injurious to the public interest. But if I do not receiveanassurance that it is so. I will, at a very early day, invite the attention of the House to a consideration of those relations. As a matter of fact, the fee which we charge for these licenses is little more than nominal.
Mr. TLPPER. It amounts to about $\mathrm{s}(0)$ on an ordinary vessel, and sometimes to $\$ 2(10)$.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It amounter last year to $\$ 10,0 \mathrm{MO}$ for the whole of the fisheries, and that is a nominal sum for the privileges which we have concerled. I hope there is not a gentleman on either side of this House who would call $\$ 10,0(0)$ a value for those concessions. I understand that they are given from other motives and for other reasons altogether. I know that when we came to value these privileges a few years ago, we valued them more in hundreds of thousands of dollars than in tens of thousands, and I would be very sorry to let it go forth that the sum which we charge for them is held to be remuneration for them in any sense or way. It might hereafter cone up against us preju-

Mr. Miss (Bothwell).
dicially. But assuming it to be, as I take it to be, more in the nature of a nominal fee, intented to secure a recognition of our rights by those who take out the licenses, although it is disputed that it has that effect, we would not be acting wisely, if we refused to recognize licenses issued by Newfoumllaml, perhaps at half-price, or on different comditions: and I take it that it is not desimable just now. in view of the negotiations which I understand are penting. to intronduce a clanse which might possibly teme to alienate further from us the good-will of the people of Newfoundlam, which we all desire to holl. This might he considered sonewhat in the nature of a challenge : and seeing that the feeling is alrealy strained almost to the extent of breaking, it is not desimable that amy thing should be done to increase the tension. Therefore, I ask the hon. gentleman not to press this important change without giving us time to consider it.

Mr. TUPPRK. (If eourse there will be time to emsider it before the Bill is proceeded with tinally. Cerainly, the hon. gentleman labours moler a misapprehension with regard to the motive of the biovermment in introducing these worls. There is wot the slinhest desire to insert them from any hostile spirit. There is mot a hostile spirit existing on the part of the (ionemment of (anala towards Newfommand, in that sense or in any other.
Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) There is thought to he.
Mr. TUPPER. There is mot, unless the maintename of the rights of (imada is thonght to be hostility : and we are embearouring, as the patpers will show, to resume the friendly relations between the countries which existed when there was no misumberstamling. But this measure in no way concerns that important sulject, and the only object in suggesting these worls is to prevent the privileges, which hon. gentlemen opposite have described ass so important and valuable, being possessed hy United States fishermen without their paying even that nominal sum-without their paying one single, solitary dollar. If these hom. gentlemen who have been rliscussing the subject male one point clear, it is that we were not sufficiently valuing the great privileges on our coast. and that for this small fee we were granting trememlous concessions and perhaps injuring onr rights umber the Convention of lsis.

Mr. DAVIES (P'.F.I.) (iiving up, as you called it, in 1s8s, the whole unestion.
Mr. TLPPER. What I want to prevent is a United States ressel going to Newfoumdlam and olitaning free license, which our vessels cannot obtain, and then coming back and enjoying on our consts the same privilege. We never came to Parliament with a proposition like that. What we say to Sewfonmiland is: If you will co-operate with us, we will carry out the original plan, but if yon will not-and you certainly do not if you grant to the Cnited States these privileges for nothing and refuse them to Canadian vessels-it will be impossible for us to recognize those free licenses which may he granted in the colony of Newfommlland. We must put worls of this in!port into clause two, or we wonld be giving privileges to United States vessels without a farthing in return.
Mi. LAURIER. I hope the hon. gentleman will allow the amendment to stand and give the

House time to comsider it. For my part, it seems to me by this amendment we are going to check the very object of the bill. This measure is one of conciliation. Hon. gentlemen opposite press this Bill as a measure of conciliation. They are aware of the feeling of irritation which arose in the United States through our applying castoms regulations to American tishermen, under our interpretation of the convention of 1sls. In consequence of this irritation, the Treaty of 185s was, unfortunately, mot negotiated, but the British Commissioners were so mach impressed by the feeling of irritation in the Cnited states, that they at once offeren, pending the negotiation of the treaty, to undertake that the Canadian (iovernment woild not only not golack to the system alopted against American fishermen of subjecting them to vexatious customs regulations, but that for a nominal consideration Anerican tishermen wonh get all the privileres they demamben. Licenses were then issumed hy the Newfounllame and the Camalian (iovermments allowing American fishermen all the privileges renied themby the Treaty ot 1815, and if an American fisherman took a license from the Newfomillaml fosermment he could enjoy these privileges on the eonsts of Canada, and a similar concession was allowed ly the Newfoumland foremment. Now the hon. gentleman is groing to depart from this. He stipulates that if the licenses issue by the Newfoundland liovernment are not exactly on a par with our own regulations, they will mot he recognized in our comntry.

Mr. TUPPFR. The licenses which the American tishermen will obtain from the Newfommlland foremment, on their face and terms, grants only mivileges in the ports of Newfoumdland. They are entirely different from the licenses granted under the moines rir:mhli, as they limit vessels to the ports of Newfommand, so that the Americans can have no reason to urge that they are mislen.

Mr. LALRRIFR. I accept the hon. gentleman's correction, but it only shows the necessity for further argument. Let him give his amendment as a motice. so that we may have time to consiler it before it is alopter.

Mr. TUPPERR. I shall he happy to meet the hon. gentleman's suggestion. We will go through the clanses and let the Bill remain in committee.

Mr. WAVIES (P.E.I.) The hom. gentleman has said that the licenses granterl by the Newfommland Giovernment were being grantel withont fee.

Mr. TLPPER. SoI unlerstand.
Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) Is it by statute that these licenses are issued:

Mr. TCPIEFR. Simply on the terms of an Order in Council, free licenses are granted to vessels of Newfoumdland and the United States on equal terms. There is a bond given that certain provisions of the Bait Act will be recognized.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman state that those licenses are being issued to the American fishermen this year free?

Mr. TUPPER. Ies.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Because my information is different.

Mr. TUPPER. I shall put the hon. gentleman in possession of the information I have. I move that the following clanse le added to the Bill: -

Clanse 3. The authority of the Governor in Council for the issue of such licenses shall forthwith in each year be communicated to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, if Parliament is then in session, but if not then in session, within ten days of the commencement of next session.
(ommittee rose amil reported progress.

## sECONI READIN(:

Bill (No. is) to anthorize the comveyance to the Corporation of the city of Tormato of certain Ondnance lamls in that city.-(Mr. Dewolney.)

## FISHERIES.

Mr. INTIEN (P'.E.I.) I would ask the Minister if, in regad to the suinect we were disonssing a moment or two ago, the House may hope to be placed in possession of the despatehes to which I have referred on previous occasions, the despatch of Lomd Kuntsford of the llth Feloruary, and the proposial mide ly this diovernment to the fiovernment of Sewfomdlanl:

Mr. TUl'PER. I am now, as I was then, in daily expectancy of the reguisite authority to lay these papers on the Table of the House, and 1 will (lo that as soon as I receive the authority.

Mr. LAURIER. Are you not tired expecting :
Mr. TVl'PER. Sometimes I do get tired.
Mr. DAVIFS (I'.E.l.) Then there will lee no reason for our waiting in expectation of these?

Mr. TLPPleR. On Momday I will be able to speak more detinitely on the subject.

## THE BYE-ELECTIONN.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). When may we expect the return for which I asked, qiving the reason for the delay in the issue of the writs in the bye-elections:

Sir JOHN THOMP: ON. I called the attention of the secretary of Sitate to that almont a week ago.

## NUPPL「.

House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

## (ln the (ommittee.)

## Immigration-Agents in Canada... ....8t(1), 125

Nir RICHARD (ARTWRIGHT. Before we discuss the items of this rote, we ought in all conscience to have a statement from the head of the department in reference to the policy of the fiovernment in respect to immigration. As I have very freguently had occasion to call the attention of the House to this subject, the hon. gentleman must know that his department stands convicted by the late census of having most grievonsly misled-I will not siy deceived--the people of this country by the statements which have been laid before the House during all these years. According to the reports of the repartinent, abrout goo,owo immigrants were brought to Canada during the last ten years. If there he one particle of foundation for these statements, if the slightest dependence is to le placed on the statements which have been made by the hon. gentleman and his predecessors in this regard, then, as I have repeatedly pointed ont, the result has been
that in the last ten vears we have lost a million and a-half of people out of Canada; but if, as I suspect, the census returns will show that the whole of the returns made to us by the Department of Immigration have heen based on a huge mistake, to use the mililest term, have leen based on a most. deplorable error, we should have the explanation of the head of the department as to the immigrants who have been settling in Canada. We have also a right to know what policy the diovernment are going to adopt in the future in regard to immigration. On all that, we should have a very full statement from the Minister and from the (iovernment generally hefore they demand from us any sum or sums of money for the purpose of immigration, and I hope the Minister will be prepared to make that statement. I find nothing in his report sherlding any light on the subject. I find there a series of weagre references to what has occurred, but mo explanation and no reason is given to as as to why the department should have heen st, egregionsly mistakenas to the returns they have mate of the immigrants settled in Camatia during the last ten years as the census returns show them to have been.

Mr. CARLIN(: The returns which have heen made to this House as to the number of immigrants settled in Camala were correct and accurate and made by officers of the department. Every year when these returns have been brought down, they have been certitien by the otficers stationed at the ports of entry, amd the same system which has been alopted by the present forernment was followed by the fiovermment of Which the member for South Oxford (Nir Richard (artwright) was a member. We have no reason to doult that the information we have olitainel from our officers and from the collectors of customs in the different ports in the Dominion, is accurate as a record of immigration. Lut not including emigration. With regard to the number of people who may have left the country, of comse we have no record. A record of those who may have left the country his not been kept, and I think it has heen almitted hy the officials of the United States that any attempt to keep a record of the number of people who pass toand frobetween the two countries has been a failure. That has heen admitted by one of the leading members of the (iovernment in the United states. With regard to the immigration policy of the Govermment, it is, so far as I am aware, to continue the same policy which has been in existence for the last few years. The fiovernment are offering every inducement they possibly can to intending immigrants to this country. We have alvertised the advantages of camarla on the continent of Europe and also in (ireat Britain, and there has been no time since I have had the honomrof being at the head of this department when we have had a better prospect of immigration and of obtaining a good class of immigrants, than we have this year. Last year we endeavoured to let those of our people who hal gone to the western States know that we had alvantages to offer in Canada that were better than those they had in the western States, and I am glad to say that last season we had hetween 2,000 and 3,000 settlers who came in from South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and other parts of the western States and the chances are that this year we will have a very
large immigration from the Unitell States. The number of immigrants that came in last year was very satisfactory, and, considering all the ditticulties we have had to contend with in the North-West, in the past. I am ghad to say that the people seem to appreciate the offers we make, and, as 1 have said, we expect a veny large immigration' this year, not only from Europe, but also from the United states. I think the hom. genteman is aware of the inducements that the (iovernment offer to intending settlers. To every head of a family taking up 140 acres, a bomus of sill will he given and a bomus of sis to every member of the family over twelve years of age. That offer is now made, in addition to the l(i) acres of land, to immigrants coming from lireat Britain and Ireland : and although not many have, so far, taken advantage of that lileral offer, we have reason to believe that in consequence of the information given to people in the ohl country a large number coming in this year will take alvantage of it and become settlers in the North-West. I have information from all parts, from Iceland amd from direat Britain, and from the continent and from our agents in the United States, that this year a very large number of immigrants, will come into our country. I might state that the dovernment have decided, after very full consideration, that it would he wise to transfer the immigration hameh of the Agriculture Department to the Department of Luterior. Nearly all the immigrants that come to this country go to the west for the parpose of taking up free homesteads and free grants of land. As the Department of Interior has a large staff of ofticials comnected with the lands in the Dorth-West, including a land commissioner. land guides and land agents, able to give every information that immigrants may require, it is thought well to make this transfer, and by doing so we hope to save a good deal of money.. Instead of hating two statfs, we will have in the future hat one staff, who, with some additions, will be able to discharge the duties that will devolve nom them. That is one of the changes that has been arranged and will be carried out. I believe that the efforts of the department and of the Government will he devoted tos doing everything that can be done to alvertise our country, and to show the adrantages we possess over almost every other country; and we hope that in consequence of the publicity that has heen given, and the inducements that are offered, a very large immigration will timl its way into our North-West, and that that comntry will soon be filled up with a rugged and industrious population.
sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(:HT. Well, Mr. Chairman, this is precisely uhat we have been told time after time for the last ten years, alnost verlois. iprosisimisis : and with the statement I holdinmy hand I must say the hon. gentlemandoes himself verylittle credit. and does his lepartment no credit at all, if that is all the explanation he has to give to us of the fact that whereas his department alleged that $\mathbf{8 8 6}, \mathbf{O N O}$ ) immigrants were brought into Canala within the last ten years, our census returns show that our total population has only increased by $\therefore(\mathrm{O}),(\mathrm{OK})$. The hon. gentleman tells us that he has no means of ascertaining, and his department has no means of ascertaining, whether it was true or false that the immigrant settlers in Canada

 in 1886, and so on. Well, sir, if that is all the explanation the hon. gentleman has got to offer us, he would do infinitely hetter to save the $s(2(1),(1) 0)$ which he now propuses to expend on immigration. The hon. gentleman's policy and the policy of his friends has reeulted in this : that, while they claim to have bronght ssif,(ян) immigrants into (Gmada, we will find when the census returns aceording to nationality are laid before us. that of the ssiocon,
 people who have heen brog git here more or less at our expense, have remained in (analia. I had hoped that the hom. gentleman and the Ciovemment, having considered this questiom, would have leen prepared tor sulmit to as some rational explanation of what has ocenreed, and also that they would have been prepared with some hetter policy for the future. Their policy hats been a total and ralical failure from start to tinish. They have hronght no immigrants of any value to this country, except a feik who have displaced our native population. I believe that if the results of the immigration policy were examinel, it would le foumd that the only immigrants who have come to Camala and hate renained here, of a class whom we desire to have in Canada, are persims who come in without any reference whatever th the lmmigration Department. The examination I have heen able to make into the guestion leads me to believe that, almost the entire number of inmigrants which are alleged to have been bromght here by the tionernment, have heen bronght more or less at the instigation of the varims transportation agencies, railroal and steamboat companies, and the have had un sort of intention of staying in Canalia, hut lave made Camada merely a temporary halting place lefore they proceedenl to the United States. That, I helieve, is to a great extent the whole history of the expenditure that has taken place, amounting to several millions daring the past ten years. bint there is another side to this question which the hom. gentleman hats entirely ignored. Sow. I have often contended in this Honse and elsewhere that we are committing an atrocions viece of folly in lringing immigrants from foreign comutries, at a great expense to the people of Canama, who, to all intents and purposes, such of then as remain here, simply thrust our own people out of employment, or simply drive our own people over the borler. I will he far more disposed to assist the dovermment with a grant if they would use it for the purpose of keeping our own people in our own country, and promoting the settlement of the North. West by our own countrymen from the older provinces, in place of bringing European immigrants over here. It appears to me at this present moment to be a monstrous piece of absurdity for us to pay for the introduction of European immigrants here, while at the same moment it was known to every man in this Parliament that tens and humdrents of thousands of our own people are yearly leaving our ohler provinces and secking homes in the United States. I submit that the true immigration policy for the Govermment to pursue is to direct their attention to facilitating the settlement of our own people from older provinces in the NorthWest Territories. I have no objection whatever to men from any other country, men of good health and good habits, coming and settling in our own
country : but I have the strongest objection toseeing our own people driven out of this comitry, as they are heing driven out, and seeing them replaced by a wholly inferior class from the more or less patiperised comatries of the old world. I do not know what result is likely to arise from the proposed transferrence, of which the Minister speaks, of a banch of his department to the Department of the Interior. 'The mole in which the Department of the Interior has been managen up to the present time, is not calculated to inspire with implicit confidence the members of this House in the wistom of the proposed change. Up to the present time the Departanent of the laterior hats been neatly as unsuccessful ats the Department of lmmigration in promoting settlement in one conntry. The results of the sale of land in the North- West, the results of settlement in the North-West, the extent to Which we have deprived ourselves of all coutrol wer that territory, are anthing but reassuring. On the whole I an inclined to think, if that is to he the policy of the fooverment, they will dof for better to place the money in the hames of the Local diovermments in the North-West. They have, at all events. a direct strong personal interest, soto speak, in promoting the settlement of this country, and I am inclined to think they would exert themselves to the best of their power to promote it. I douht very much whether the Department of the Interior. although it may have certain conveniences such as the hon. gentleman hies alluded to, is likely to make any more of a success than the Department of Immigration has done in the way of settling up, the North-West, amd so far I must say that all we are at present achieving by this expentiture is simply to bring a number of people, more or less unfit for settlement in Camarlia, into this comatry. They drift to our large cities and towns, and there, as I have seen, and as everyborly who has had anything todo with the charities of these large places know, they form a section of the population of a very undesirable class. There is a small part who norloubt form lesirable citizens, but a very large number of then: indeed are men whom Canada could io very well without, and who at the very hest are exceedingly inferior to the people who are daily and hourly leaving under the present Administration. I must say that I think that the whole of this money we are asked to vote. judging the future liy the past, is likely to be entirely wasted maless most rarlical changes are introduced by the dovermment in the mole of andministration.

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to offer a few remarks, before this item passes, upon the policy of the Government in securing immigration. If we bring immigrants into this conntry it is necessary, as a preliminary step, to take measmes to promote their welfare and comfort, and the policy of the Government should be one comlucive to their prosperity, and one calculated to make the country a desimble one for them to live in, one calculated to assist them when they come here to make progress in the accumulation of property, and a policy that would minister to the necessities and wants of the citizens. That there is something wrong with the condition of affiairs in this conntry is evidenced by our census re. turns and the various sources of information open to us with respect to this matter. We have, as the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard (art wright)

Sir Richard Cahtwhioht.
sail, a very unsatisfactory exhibit made by the last census returns. an exhihit which I am sure must strike with pain every member of the Honse to whichever side he belongs. The increase of a little less than 12 per cent in our population in the face of the fact that we had received Rsio.(nn) immigrants dluring the ten years, is a very startling revelation. We 'started at the commencement of the decarle closing in 18!n, with a population of $4.824,($ KN). The natmal increase of population in a country like (anada I estimate at $2 \pi$ per cent, which is a low estimate. The population of the Cuited states increased over 30 per cent during each decale from $7=30$ 1830): the natuma increase of population hetween 18:30 and 1840 was $2!3$ per cent and a fatation over, and the matural increase in population hetween ISto am lsiol was wer og per cent. So I assmme that our natural increase is at least 2.5 per cent in ten years. If that is the case we should have added
 tion whatever. But in aldition to that matural increast, we have received ssid, (Kh immigrants, or we have received 3 ( 0,0 (KM) more immigrants that our total inerease of population daring ten vears. and this makes mo allowance for the lifference hetween the birth rate and death rate of these immi. grants. Which in ten years would have swollen that number by anomo at least. This, however, is not taken as an element in the calenlation. When we come to amalyse these figures we find that we hate lost $380(0$, (HK) -- to saty mothing of the difference between the hirth rate ami the death rate of the immigrants we have received. so that, alling the natural increase, we have lost
 to he more correct, $1,4(30,0 \times 0$. Whis is a comelition of things that reguires consideration. A young commtry like this with malimited resourees, with millions of acres of fertile limds not yet hought under cultiration, with enormons mineral resources, with enormons timber resources, with the best fisheries in the world, with a gool geographical position, one of the provinces having the best commercial position on this continent with respect to the other common-Wealths-with all these social, commercial, and climatic conditions, and with an energetic and virtuous population, I say that, unter all these circumstances. to present such a showing as we do. with a paltry increase of $\quad$ ollt, (KK) in ten years, an increase of less than $1=$ per cent, calculating that during that time we received from the old world $\mathbf{x s} 6, \mathrm{MH}$ immigrants, it is a state of things that requires most serions consideration. It is time th stop anl see what is the matter. This is not a party question: the life of the nation is at stake. If this condition of things is to continue it is no use to talk of party squabbles and party divisions, hecatuse we shall soon have no coantry muless we can remove the evils now existing and in progress, which threaten to destroy the commonity. Something has to be done. We are not going to cure this great evil ly the voting of a supply of money to induce immigrents to pass through this country on their way to the United states. We must do something to keep our own citizens here. Wie must do something to keep immigrants from the old world who come here, and unless we can do these things we might as well close up our experiments of creating a nation here. What has to he done: The hon.

Minister tells us that he has taken pains to inform immigrants that we offer greater inducements here than do the western states. Have we greater inducensents to offer? I saw a statement the other day given by the owner of a consigmment of harses at Suspension Brilge. He was sending several carloads through to New York to be sold for use on ice waggons in that city. He shippeal them from Irwa, and he could place them in New York at prices which would cuable him to pay s.is per head more in lowa than !ee conld in the Province of Ontario. The freight from lowa to New York is sife per horse. The freight from Ontario to New York is 85 and the laty $\$ 30$ per heid, making a total of sin, and the freight from Iowato New York heing only 810 , the adrantage possessed by the lowa farmer was equal to S2. on each horse. Now, that is what is the matter. The states are practically our only market for horses, for sheep and for barley. It was show here last night that tworowed harley can be sold in Fugland for 4 to $s$ cents per hashee more than six-rowed harley would bring for export to the thited Yiates, but the fact was mot denied that six-rowed barley with the duty taken off, could le sold for expert to the states for -2 cents a bushel moreat this moment than two-rowed barley would hring in England. We are languishing in (anala becalnse we are exchuleal from our natural market. and becanse we are shat ont from our communication with the great commonwealths on this continent. We are deharred from the market
 ingfor markets in the West Ludies and thronghont the wiohl.
Committee rose. and it leing six achock, the Sueaker left the (hair.

## After Recess.

## SECOND READNA:

Bill (No. (is) to revive amd :mmem the Acts respecting the Ottawa, Wadhingtomand New York Railway and Binge Company.--(Mr. Russ, bundas.)

## sCPMAS.

Honse again resolved itself into (ommittee of suphly.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. CHARLTON. Mr. Chairnam, at the time the Chair was sacated at six oielock I wats engaged in making a few remarks on this proposel yote for promoting inmigration into ( ana lat. The object of promoting immigration is to increase the propulation of the country, therely developing its resources, adding to its wealth, and adding to the greatness of the country through the inerease of numbers and pronluctive capacity and power. While we are thus engaged in the business of promoting immigration, the Covernment are pursuing a policy that is at the same time driving away the population of the country. I took the liberty to call the attention of the House to certain facts in comnection with the increase of population in this country: or rather, to speak more properly, with the loss of population in this country; hecuuse the increase of population has been very small, not as great as the natural increase, leaving out of the question the immigration into Canada. I pointed out that the
loss of population between Issi and 1 s91 had been, in round numbers, $1, \mathrm{oM}(\mathbf{O N O}$ souls, that our population according to the census returns hat increased FOH, (NK) in roum numbers, and that it was clamen that we had received an immigration of $\mathrm{SS}(\mathrm{CHN}$ sonls. I pointel out also that the natural increase of the prpulation during that period was nearly l. low,onk souls, and that we had lost our natural increase. and had lost very nearly $3 \mathbf{3 N 0},(\mathrm{KN}$, of the immigration besides the natural increase. Now, Sir, the census of the United States, in 18so, disclosed the fact that there were at that time $\overline{19} 9$, (KN ) mative-lom ( andulians living in that comitry. It also gave the number of children of these native-lom Canalians, bom in the states, at 93ti.ch3. Epon the same basis of calculation, the momber of children of mative-horn (anadians in

 lation lost to this comentry in the last decale, the T19.(A) that were in the states at the commencement of the decale-of consise their numbers hand diminished by leath during the periond since. but that lose han been more than compensiten for hy the children bern in the states of immigrants that had sonle from this comotry to the States, and which are not accounted for amb add to that the number of children in the states in 18:O. bern of Camalian parents, we have a less to this comery from this source of :3.ont, (xN) souls. If this calculation is true, and I helieve it is, hand there been no exmlus, the jopmation of Camala to-day
 into aceount the graud hildren in the states lom of chilhren of (anadian parents. We do not take into accome the las to this country of immigrants leating Camada for the states in all these years since Comfederation and before. We do not take into acecont the children of these immighants lorn in the states, and who worlh have been born, we may assume. in Comada, hat the immigrants who came to (anala remaned here. It is suseeptible of mathematical ilemonstration that if there had been no exchus from this comintry of native-horn citizens or of foreigners who came here from the ohd world to make their lomes in Canada, the prpulation of this country would he 9 , (KK), (M0) souls, and we are to-might discussing an item for getting into this comitry immigrants, while the people of this comatryare leating by thonsands. Weare attempting to fill a harrel hy pouring in at the spigot and leaving the bumghole "pen. The result is that we hate eot in Canada less than half the population we would have had if the exolus from this comutry hat not been as it has leen.
Now, what is the matter: Perhaps I might answer the questionsomewhat differently from ny hom. friend the Dinister of Finance. and the answer I should give to that yuestion, if 1 gave a truthful answer, would, in my opinion, retlect somewhat upon the Minister of Finance aud his colleagues. I do not wish to be offensive to them, but we must deal with facts as they exist. There are several things the matter. The whole policy of the Government for years has been of a character to proluce this result. We have disgusted the people of this country with the character of the policy of its Govermment : our cierrymander Bills, our Franchise Acts, the corruption and lowolling that prevail, the National Policy and many other things, which have had a tendency to drive the population out of
this country. P'eople hecome lisgusted : they see the lebt piling up: they see the taxation from custons increasing : they see the inordinate increase in the expentiture : they see the Government car rying out the policy of inibing constituencies liy Act of Parlianent at wholesale. and bribing them by me us of armies of boothers at retail : they see the corruption pervaling every department of the Government : and onr people are leaving the country in disgnst. It is useless to talk of relleming this country by appropriations for immigration. ats long as these giant exils drive the population from the country. Now, the National Policy, so far as fiscal reasons can he assigned, has pronducel very grievons results in this comutry. It has failed to redeem one single promise mate in its lehalf when it went into operation, not giving us. for instance, a home market - -

Mr. Fositer. I la not like to intermpt the hom. gentleman. I know that has disensision is pleasant to himself, amd at another time it might be quite in order: but I donot see that it is in orler to-night, on an item for immigution, to for into a disenssion of the seneral prolicy of the Govermment.

Mr. (CHARLTON. This opens a wide tiehl. Here is an appopriation for the purpose of ahding wh the population aml prosperity of this comatry. Am I to be told that it is out of order te point wit that while we are embatoming tobring penple into the comotry the dovernment are pursuing a policy which tends to drive them out: surely the point of orler taken hy the Minister of Finatace is not well taken in this instance.
Sow we will gro on to diecuss the puestion. how We can increase the population and poroperity of this country. We will som point out to these hon. gentlemen the mistakes they have manle : we will gon on toxhort them to alopt an etficient police for retaning and increasing our popalation: and all this will he strictly in order. The National Policy, I was about to sity. has heen, not a pro. moter of immigration. lut a great immigration aremt for the country acoss the line : and if our frients opposite wish to er out of the business of acting as inmighation agents for the United Nates, there are certain things they want to do. Of course, an appropriation for bringing immigrants to pass throngh our comantry to the United States is one thing: but they had better adopt some plan to retain those people when they arrive here, and it is quite in order to discuss that. As I was about to saty, the National Policy has been-

Mr. CHAIRMAS (Mr. Sprorle). I think I must ask the hon. gentleman to contine himself to the item under consideration. which is a vote of Sl, Ho for agents at Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. (CHAPLTON. We are dealing with the whole subject of the immigration appropriation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I think that an ohl parliamentarian like the hon. member can hardly excuse himself by saying that he is dealing lirectly with the question of immigration, when he is discussing the National Policy.

Mr. CHARLTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, if you upon your honour as a gentleman and in your position as chairman of this committee, will risk your reputation by asserting that the National Policy has nothing to do with peopling this country or Mr. Chariton.
driving penple from this country and has no bearing on the puestion before us to-night, then I shall have to sit down. But I think I am in order.

Mr. ('HAIRMAN. I must say that is my ruling. whether I am sustained hy the House or not

Mr. (HARLTON. Very well, we will pass to another suliject, the subject of taxation, which may possibly have some learing on the guestion of retaining our population or offering inducements to people to come and settle in the comory. Under the customs law of this comatry-

## Erme hon. MEMBFRRi. Order.

Mr. (HARLTON - we have taken out of the packets of the people by enstoms taxes in the last ten years, ser. (nnd.(nn).

Mr. (HAIRMAN. I think the hom. gentleman is wandering into another suliject which is just as irrelevant to the question as the one he left.

Mr. CHARITON. Very well. Mr. (hairman. we will take up another subject. I must confess that I am sumprised that an ohil member of this. Honse. in attempting to deal with the question muler dischssion, and in pointing ont facts entirely pertinent to the case, should be rubed out of order in the arbitrary manner in, which you hate ruled me out on this iecasion.

Some hon. MFMDRERis. Order, order. Apolo si\%e.

Mr. (HARLTON. I will apologize to the ex tent that I flo mot suppone the chairman would le intentionally ablitrary hint he has ruled me out in a manner which I holif. from my stampoint. to be abhatary. Sow, sir. I come to amother feature of the $\begin{gathered}\text { invernment's policy which umboubterly has }\end{gathered}$ very sreat intluence upon the question of the desir. ability of this comutry ats a plate of residence, that is the policy which places the settler, the labmer and the pronlacer at a ereat disadsantage in the cost of evergthing they have to purchase. Fion in. stance, when the purchaser spends so. $2 .-$ for coal oil, he gets only a ilollar`s worth. When the farmer Wishes to purehase hathed wire he pays El.:H for a dollars worth. When he purchases binding twine, the policy of the diovernment compels him to pay $\leqslant 1$. qu for a dollar's worth. If he wants to $^{2}$ loy a fork, he pays Sl.jif for what he would get for a dollit but for the polieg of the (iovernment. If he wants to hay spades he pays $\$ 1 . \sigma 0$ where he wouh ntherwise only pay a dollar. He payssl.on for a dollar's worth of inails. sl.3: for a dollar's worth of cotton, Sl.3.i for a dollar's worth of earthenware from 81.41 t $4, \$ 1.81$ for a dollares worth of woollen goonls, and so on. I will not weary you, as you may think me out of order, by groing extensively into this matter. When the farmer settles his store bill at the ent of the year he pays $\$ 140$ for what he would get for Sl(o) hut for the policy of the Minister of Finance. The result is, that during the past ten years the people of this country have had
 bably twice as much more in incidental taxation to private interests, or a total of $54 \mathrm{~F} 4,(\mathrm{OH}),(00 \mathrm{n}$ incidental tax added to the direct tax. This amounts to \$100 per heal for the last ten years for every man, woman and child in the country from direct and indirect taxation; and that has something to do with thequestion of peopling this country, and promoting its prosperity, and it is the policy pursued by hon. gentlemen opposite which has brought this country
to the condition it is now in. It is that policy which has shut it nut of its natural market. It is that policy which has piled on the shoulders of the people these inordinate burdens. It is that policy Which has rall up our deht from sion, (KN), (MNO to s.e 34. (MA)(OMO. and has increased our expenditure
 which has increased the customs taxation from
 hes increased our delot, taxation, anm expenditure from three to five times as fast as the population has increased. It is that poliey which has a hearing ? per peopled lis millions or become almost ileprpulated. It is that policy which has a hearing on the question whether we will be able to retain the innmistrants bonght liy means of the appormiations the dowernment call on us to make. of whether ther will mly arrive here of drift away be the million as they have done hitherto, and help to swell the greatuess and the resources of another nation. It was perfectly proper to allule to these matters in connection with the diselussion of the item we have mader consideration to-night.

Mr. CHARMAN. If the hom. gentleman wishes wappeal against the ruling of the (hair. he has at right to do so, hut he hats no right to retlect upon it.

Mr. CHARLTON. I deny that I have, either directly or indirectly, reflected upon your ruling. sir. unless you eonsiler yourself responsible for this policy. I have been talkiug ahme the genemal policy of the comatry, almout the particular question of the properity of the country, and the means to arare it. in order to ascertain whether we will he able to people this conntry or not.

Mr. Fositek. Tell us about the Buffalo interview.

Mr. CHARLTON. If the hon. gentleman will get the itemand real it. I will tell him. I chalFenge him top proluce that itell and real it so that we may have it in distussion now.

Mr. Foster. Pull it out of your vest procket.
Mr. (HARLTON. I chailenge the Minister to read it.

Mr. Bow ELL. Can you mot repeat it?
Mr. (HARLTON. I read it once and my memery is mot as goon as that. Idiselaim anything inore than a serious desire to have that matter placed lefore the Howse. As reference has been mate to it by the Ninister of Finance, let hin produce the article and read it.
Mr. FOSTER. You want to get it in the Hatusarel.
Mr. CHARLTON. Nome but a cowarl would make allusion to a thing and refuse to give a gentleman upon whom imputation has been cast the chance to refute it by withholding the charge to which he alluden.

If the Government desire to promote the population and prosperity of this country, let them retire the monopolists from power, and let them give attention to the interests of the farmer iand the lahourer. The results of their policy with regard to the natural markets of this comntry are very strikingly set forth by a comparison of the Trade and Navigation Returns with the United States for a period of years. In 1866 our exports to that country were $840,000,000$ in round numbers.

In lsal they were Sth,omo(xn). Now, Sir, taking
 in round numbers last year, our exports last year were less than in 1xisic.
Mr. ('HAIRMAN. I must ask the hon. gentle. man to confine limself to the item.
Mr. LACRIER. Are we to miderstand that upon a guestion of this kind, when the fiovermment are asking an appropriation for immigration. the Honse is not at liberty to disctuss all questions Which have a hearing upon this prolicy: It seems to me this ruling is not in atcond with the rules of the Honse, as I understand them. At the opening of the committee to-day the hon. member for south Oxford repuired, what is always given in England and seldom in this country, from the Minister in change of these estimates, a general statement of the poilicy of the comutry. This is always done in Fayland. No, Minister there would dream of asking the Homse to cote an appropriation such as this unless he gave detinitely the tasing for urging the expentitare. The hon. member for south $0 x$ forel invited such an repowe from the Covernment. The Minister of Agricalture gave it, and now the whole sulpect is in order, and it seems to me the ruling of the chair would contine us within ureasmahle limits. Weare disensing the policy of the dovernment with regarl to immigration, and anything hearing on that subject is in order.
Mr. (HADRMAN. I mulerstand it would he quite in ortier to disenss the immigration policy of the Covermment, but not the commercial policy.
Mr. P:DCAR surely. in dincussime a large item, the money to be prent in bringing immigrante to this country, we onght to be able to show reason why we think it is wasteful to expemi money in that direction when the field is onpen in ot her directims. If we malertake to show that ba malent comse in other directions this money will be savenl. which under this proposil will lee wastel, we ought to be allowed to itr so. Discussioms in committ se will be utterly useless if we are to lee gateded hy the Chair in discussing the general policy of the dowermment on an item like this.
 on this side, and 1 am sure nome on the part of the Chair, to gay any hom member. The hom. member for Sorth Sorfoik has a wide scope in dealing with the guestion of immigration. which, every one wust andmit, opens up a discussion to a great extent of the policy of the dovernment, bat the difference between the two sides of the House as to the soope allowel the hon. member is this: His contention is, that because we have asked a vote for immigration, he can open up every question concerning the human race. So far the hom. gentleman hass been good emough to contine his olservations to the history of Camala, including questions past and present, and every phase of the policy of the dooernment, but the same logic that sustains him in doing that would sustain him in coming to the history of any other country and discussing the policy of every country in the globe. We do not want to restrict the hon. gentleman unduly, we do not object to his discussing anything bearing on the question of immigration, but let his discussion be governed by some rule which will enable us, some day or other, to arrive at an end.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). It will he rememhered that the hon. member for South Oxford asked for an explanatory statement from the Minister with reference to the policy of the f (overnment in immigrationmatters, and it was thoroughly matersteond that the discossion was to he at general one as tw the policy of the (incermment. We are disenssing items under the heading of immigration, and the item following this is Sim, (MN) for inmigration expenses. It was thought, howeser, more comemient that the genemal question shombl be discussed now, after we have hail the statement from the Minister With reference to their police as regards inmigeration. Fom that stampoint. ing hon, frieml has heen pointing out hat war immistation policy has hetwa total fatures aml that unless certain reforms are intronaced in other departments of omr poliey this expenditure will he useless. That is the masis on Which the discussion is procee ling. amd I mist sat. if you were to athere as strictly as yom dial. Mr. (hatman, to the idea which I think was in yome mind, that we were lise wssing this one item, it wond le impossilhe to hate any renemal lisension at all of the immigration policy. Furly. Winisters will nor tate the point that at no period in the passage of these estinates are we to have the oppontunity of a genemal disenssion of the diovernment policy in regand to immigation. That wats the resire expressed by the hom. member for somth ( $x$ ford (sir Richam (artwright), and 1 would suegest to the Minister that it would tend to promote and to ex. perlite hasiness if that were some, becanse he may lepend upon it that, if the $:$ hatir should mule that this feneral disenssion is inopportune at this time. these puestions will have to he worked in at some other time and perhaps in not so comrenient a way. Gentlemen will not foreso their maloulted right wo diseuss this matter, if not now. at some other time, when the disenssion might he less effective. That. I think. is the view unler which my hon. friend was proceding, and possibly the Minister and the Chairman might agree that we shonh discuss the general policy now, ame that the Chaiman should review his decision that what we are dis. cussing is the salary of the atent at Queluce.

Mr. FOsTEF. There ate two things which have heen stated on the other sile whichi cammot allow to gr unchallenged, and which I donot want to be malerstorod as assented to on this sile of the House. The one is the statement that we objected to the comrse pursued by hon. gentlemen becanse it was eetting warm for this side of the Honse and that the unpalatable truths which the hom. gentleman, in his opinion, was bringing forwarl grated very harshly on the ears of hon. gentlemen on this side. The hon. gentleman neerl not lay that fattering unction to his soul. We have heard all this before. We have heard those statements from year to year, we have lived unler them, and we think we shall still live under their repeated infliction. It is not that we are afraid of having facts brought out. The other assertion is that we are afraid of a general discussion upon the immigration policy. IVe are not afrain of a general discussion of that policy, and while these items are proceeding is the time to take the general discussion of that policy, but what we oljected to, and what the Chairman properly ruled upon. Was that my hon. friend for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), in professing to discuss the general immigration policy, was altogether travelling out of the record.

Sir Johs Thompsos.

## Mr. LAURIER. No.

Mr. FOSTYR. I will appeal to my hon. friem himself. The hon. gentleman who prowoked this debate says he was in order in going into certain matters in order to show that our policy of immigration and the expentiture for immigration was futile umless certain changes were male, arl two of these things which he was discussing were the Pational Policy and the keeping of rhis country from what he calls its natural markets in the Cnited states. He went on to assert that he had a perfect right. in discussing the immigration policy, to discuss the Natomal Policy. which is a question of tariff, athl to disenss onir relations commercially with the Unitelstiates, which is a question outside of this altogether, heaanse they had a remote hearinse ni this suliject.

## Mr. LACRIER. A direct bearine.

Mr. Foster. Well. a direct bearing that is stronger still. Where womh my hom. friemd have him stop: If he call discuss these matters aml justify their disenssion on this vote, he can discuss anythins in the wite world. He can disenss wherher it is opportane now on declare that this Honse and this comury had no contidence in the prevent diocemment. He can disenss whether or not it is hetter that we shombl remain an integral part of the British Fanpire. He can disconss whether or not we should become a part of the Vinted States. He can justify the discotssion of all those on the gromud that they have a remote commetion with the question male rlelate, le callse he might contemil that if it is hetter for us to become a part of the Conited States it would temd to keep sur peophe here, ami, if it is hetter wo cease our comnection with Gireat britain. he might aty we womh have greater inducements for himeins peaple here and retaining them in Canalat. All we ask is that the rule of proper discussion shambl le earried out in committee. While we have no whjection to fair discussion of the immigration policy, while we would weloome one single pertinent siggestion from that side of the House as to any hetter system of carrying out that policy, which we have not had from that side during the hours discussion which hats taken place and wonld pobably not have doring two or three hours discussion to-night, still the subject itself shombl not he departed from. The hon. gentleman was simply making an attack upon the party regarding erertain lines of policy entirely outside of the phestion before the committee. No person would weleome more than myself a temperate, fair, reasomable disulassion of what is the best thing to do in commection with the immigration policy, and the wishlom of gentlemen on the other side of the Homse, if they would just simply contine it to this one topic and give us their suggestions and endeavour to show as what shoald be the right methoils of immigration, womld le welcomed hy every member on this side and certainly by me. The item under discussion is item 76 , which is a vote for the salaries of agents in this country, and, if one place letter than another can be fomm where the general policy conk he discussed it would he item i9 of $\$ 150,(4 n)$ which is the general vote for immigration purposes, where, of course, the general policy of the (iovernment should be properly detined and debated. I am not, however, raising the point that we should not now discuss the general inmigration policy, but let
us diseuss the immigration policy and not the tariff and other matters outside, becanse, if we do, each side making assertions and the other rebutting them, we may discuss the sulject for six weeks ant eet no nearer to a conclusiom.

Mr. LAURiER. I am glad to hear the hon. gentleman say that he is willing to receive any good suggestion as to the best immigration policy to be pursued.

## Mr. FosickR. Yes, hut we camot get any.

Dir. LAURIER. The hest immigration policy this sitle of the House can suggest is a revision of the tariff policy of the fonemment. Vou have before you the fact that the present policy, instear] of carrying out the promise which was mate, and keeping the people here. is sembing our won popmlation to the other side by hambreds of thomsamds. Now. now whetambing that, you are asking this Honse to wote nealy sempongh to hing immigrants to this combtry. who, if the present course contimes. will simply lamd at Quelee and pass on to. the wher side of the line. My hon. friend is shoming that the whole system is vicions ame rotten: that it is useless to spend this noney as long as the present comelition of affatirs exists. Is that unt fitir: What hetter proof can you bring to show that the immigration policy of the liovernment is masomed than to puote the results of that poliey duriner the last ten rears: We are willing to bring immigrants from Earope to this comitry, and for that purpose you propose (1) expend segn, (MN ) next year. Now: I manatan that if you expend that amome of money in the Way you propose, it will he simply thrown into the sea, you will derive no henefit from it. If you Wish to make the expenditure of this money fraitful ingood results, yon must reverse the conditions now existing. How is this to be done maless the results of your past policy are shown to the comotry: I would not disouss ammexation upon this question. I would not disenss imperial federation, nor any other of the sulijects the hon. gentleman hats mentionen, becalnse they have a very remote bearing upon the question. But I dos say that the tariff policy of the diovermment has an intimate comection with their immigration poliey, and that it is the reason why we desine to disenss it at this time. If the present (hamman had been in the Chair before six oflock, when this subject Wits opened, 1 think he would have perceived that it wats the whole subject of immigration thate was maler discussion, and not this particular itemat quebec.

Mr. Foster. boes my hom. friend take the position that this vote of $\sin$, (nn ought not to be roted until there is a change in the policy of the comitry:

Mr. LACURIER. I take the position that it is a fair question to discass as long as the present tariff policy is persisted in.

Mr. FOSTER. Does my hom. friend think that if he ratises a large question of poliey like that so long as the present tariff is maintaineal, it is useless to expend this $\mathrm{Sil} \%,(\mathrm{OH})$ ?

Mr. LAUPIER. I say this is a question upon which we require more information, and therefore it is fair to debate it at this moment.

Mr. Foxplef. [hes not my hom. frient think that the letter way woull he to introlnce a resolution on the subject:

Mr. LAURIER. It may be proper to intrantuce a resolution at the proper time. But the hon. gentlemin knows that, accoming op parliamentary practice, the resolution is intronluced on the motion to gon into Committee of supply.

Mr. MCLOCK. The House is asked torote a large sum of money for the purpose of promoting immigration: it is acknowlenlegt that we are in need of population. Now, what is the eatuse of that weed: What hats hecome of the pepmation that has alrealy come in: surely there ean be no more direct ennmection with a proposial whine in popmatien than the comblion which hats catlsed a loss of populition. Now suppose that in the conse of this dinchssion my hon. friend should sue -aed in comvincing the Ahministration that at change of tariff would materially affeet the whole pues tion, what would the (iovemment do: The Minister of Fimathe says: hate shgestions. Why, if he invited suggestions and gate them lue weight, he moht discover reasoms to comsince him that hy changiug the tariff poliey we misht save to the comatry the exponditure of this mones altorether. surely the commercial policy is intmately inter wined with the immigration policy. The chatirman and all the meminers of the Homse atmit that the whole immigration policy is now lefore the committee. If that is the caste we cammo separate it from: one of the canses that makes it necessary to bring this vote hefore the House. If it is admittert, as we contemd, that the necessity of binging this vote lefore the Homse is callsed by a bat tiscal policy. surely this is the time toprint ont the catuse of the evil amd to seek a remedy for it.

Mr. (HAMRMAN. I lo not see any reason for changing the rulines I sitce. The hon. gentleman might, with equal propriety, discuss the timancial policy, the commercial policy or the railway policy of the ligemment, amb wander over a great many subjects irrelevant to immigration. I think it would experlite lneinessamd would he in the interest of the Honse, if the hom. sentleman would contine himself a little more chasely to the puestion.

Mr. (HARLTON. I shall embatour to comply with your request and t" keep a little closer to the qutrition in your extination, althomarh. in ms win estimation, İ was comtining myself to the guestion hefore. Now, I was attemptimes to demomstrate the fact that the tisad policy of this dionemment is in some respects pertinent th this disernsion, ats it is calculated to discourage immigration to this comatry amb to promote emigration fromit. Now. one particular proint with regand th the tiscal prlicy of the lionemment that. I was ahout to allurle to, was this: There hats been on the part of this diovermment, athl on the part of the: American liwermment as well, apparently, a setteal determination to aisconage, and as fat as possible to destroy, trate hetween the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The manifestation of that purpose, so far as our own Govermment is concemed, has a direct bearing upon the question umber discussion: it has a most potential influence upon the destinies and upon the prosperity of this comntry, amd in that respect, and to the extent that it has a bearing upon the prosperity of the country, it is pertinent to the discussion, $t$
is pretinent to the dinestion of promoting inmigra tion to this comers: of increasing our population anl develnping nar resources. 1 wish to print out the haring of that repressive policy upon the interests of the country in diminishing its population and in retarding its growth. I desire to print ome that the trank with Canala and the Ginted Stithe has remaneal stationary for twenty-tive sears, that the ammal expents from this comatry to the ["niten states in 1sal were probally a million less than they were in lstiti.
Mr. CHADRMAN. I must call the home gentle man to order. I lo not think he is resarding the rulinge of the chair. If he persists. I shall have wo call Mr. Spuaker.
sir RICHARH (ARTWRIIHT. ©all the beputy speaker.
Mr. CHARITON. Am I tomblerstand that I must drep this branch of the guestion:
Mr. (HADRMAN. That is me rulinge and I ask the committee an sustatin me in that raling.
Mr. CHARITON. Ame I shall ask the Homse tu surtaian me in my right to discuss this hameh of the ghestion. I dio not propuse to be gageel in this Homer of Commons in a proper ame pertinent diselusion of the puestim, unless the Honsederides that 1 am wrong.
sir IOHN THOMPsoN. The hom, gentleman, I ann sure hearl the discussion which went on at few momentre itho, in which his awn friends indicateed the hearing which might he given the the question under disenssion. I ann sure if he will disens: ang question directly hearing upon the: gnestinn hefore the conmittere the Honse womld be very sory to see him restraned. When this p,int was raiseld the hom, gentlenam was taking a latitule which, as I said lufore would justify the intronluction of amy ghestion at all.
Mr. (HARITOS. I was alment to proceed to demenstrate that the particular line of fiseal prolicy I was speaking of did diminish the population of this comery. did have a lirect hearingeon the yuestion of the development of our resonres and the increane of omr poppulation. I was mot alloweel to reach that print. I would havedemonstrated that it hat a direct hearing, and was a most pertinent illustration. I was permitted to ge so far, and then I was shut off.

## Sir JOHATHOMPSON. (irom.

Mr. CHARLTON. I have no desire to occupy the time of the Honse umacessatily. I have no desire to introlace matter irrelerant to the subjeet mader discussion. I have a line laid ont, and I wish toproceed on it to demmstrate certain assertions I hive mate with respeet to the loss of popm. lation. I trust 1 may le allowed to make the statement I desire to make. I was proceeding to saty that the tiscal poliey of this dovernment as it relates to our intercourse with the United States has been of a chatracter to diminish the growth of trade letween these two countries, and that the exports to the United States were actually less now than in 1866 . I intended to proceed from that point to show that with continued free trade the increase of trade between the two countries would have been enormous, that the prosperity of this country from the increase of trarle would have been very great, and
that the repressive policy of this Govermment, acting inconjunction with therepressivepolicy of the Cnited siates (iovernment, has been the means of repressing our energies, of driving our population from us. in showt of interfering with our growth. If this is not a matter pertinent to the disconsion of this question, why surely no matter can be. Notwithstimling the effionts to destroy the trade lee ween thesecomntries, on total trale with the Cnited States
 with Cireat Britain: and had our exports to the Cnited states indreased since lstis in the same proprotion they inereased from lsiot to isibis. under a partial reciprosal tariff. in the place of exporting a value of $s+1$. ons.onn). We womblat hare exported
 Ween hrought into this counter. in the shape of
 exports wo the linited states than we have reveived. 1 would ask if. assuming as the that we host Slim.onn.onk of expmet.. through at given line of poliey, that pricicy hats not some hearing on the growth of our properity and on the inerease of pupulation in this comitry? It has more hearing on this question than this cole of Sl!s, (nh) - it has more hearing than wenty voles of that anmont. It is the priticy of the danermment. the poliey of repressime the pulicy that demies this comatry its natural markets. the policy of hostility wom neighhoms, that aceomes in a large measture fir the fact
 as it shomblue. This is a question of the utmosimportance to this combtry. and it is pertinent. proprer and releant to censider it tonight.

We have a certain line of pronlactions in this amotry for which we time our expent market in the Cnited siates. and I wish in comection with this immigation guestion to show how important it would lee whis comerys, if we had free ad unimpeded acesess to that market, for. not withstambing the policy of repression, we are obliged to sell in that market at great disadrantage to ourselves. I wish to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to this branch of the sulject, and he will be then able to judge more clearly its To what poliey it is necessary to pursue in order to promote the interests of the country and to increase its pepulation. And yom. Mr. (Chairman, will appreciate the force of this as a practical famer, althongh you are a professional man, and I will now take the tralle returns and show the movement of trade in certainarticles between this comntry and the linited states and other countries. I take exports of horses, sheep, poultry, eggs, hides. wool, bailley, heans, hay, malt, potatoses, vegetahles and has. Latst year we exported these articles to the United states to the value of s!, $3,3,0,531$. We exported to Great Britain, where there is a free market, whereas in the Cnited states the hars are up and we had to climb, over them. to the value of Sx:30, stio, or twelvetimesasmuch to the Unitel States as to Cireat Britain. During the previous year, when the Mckinley Bill hail not gone into operation, we exported to the United States the value of $\$ 14,124,801$, to Great Britain the value of S42; 4 各i, or thirty-four times the value of those articles to the United States as to Cireat Britian. When we talk alwat two-rowed barley, hon. members must remember that we sent to Great Britain last year barley to the value of $\$ 3,5,22 \pi$, probably all year barley to the value of sor, 2,0, probably all
two rowed barley, and to the United States the Mr. Chablton.
value of $82,849,069$ or thirty-eight times as much to the United States as tolireat Britain, with 30 cents. per hushel luty on that sent to the United States aml the British market free and open. That illustrates the vast importance of securing free access to that market where, notwithstanding all these circumstances, we sold thirty-eight times as much barley last year as in the Britisin market. Of eges, we sold tol ireat Pritain last year the value of 843.3 . 6 iso. and to the United States, in the face of the $\overline{5}$ cent duty the value of $81,07+24^{7}$. All these facts, ami I only refer to them lirietly as illustratine the puint which I ilesire to present in a striking light hefore the Honse, illustrate the main fact I wish to present, that we are delarred from our natural market that. in consergence. our prosperity is impairel, that our people leare us and go th that enntry from which one prolactsare shat out : and if this G avermment wish to promote the prosperity of this comtry, to increase its perpulation, to keep the people who are now dwelling here, and ti) retain the immigrants who come to this bominion. they must alopt a broalder and more liheral puliey, a common-sense trale policy with repect to the other forts-two commonealthe on this comtinent mot moler the British Hag.

I will not detain the House very much longer. I womb have concluded half an home ases. hat hom. gentlemen opposite attempted w prevent me sayus what I wanted to say on this matter. We want to change our trade policy, we want to reath the markets to the south if us, we want i" pay less attenrion to the markets of wher anmiries and more attention to that great natural market of (if),(KN),(RK) Lying alougside of 11 . Last year we were talling abont the trale with the West Indies. Mexico. (entral and Si,uth America. Our exports of animals amil pros. duce to those comutries last year reachel $\$ 11.923$.
 of 3334,294 . At the salie time we sent these proiducts to the Vaited states to the ralue of Slldios,(kh). or thirty times as much to the United states as to all these commeries together. In the face of these facts it is ahsurd to talk about devel. oping trate with the Nest Indies, Mexico, Central and fouth America, when those markets are so insig. nificant compared with the United States market. I simply reiterate that the Govermment shomb adopt it commom-sense policy, that they should adopt a wise immigration porice, that they should seek tor run this comentry in the interests of the farmer, the lumberman, the mechanic and the labourer, to govern the comenty so that our people will remain in this country. which is as good as any on the continent, possessing, as it does, rast resources, and all that is necessary toderelop this emuntry and increase its population as rapidly as it should increase, is to adopt a trade policy calculated to promote its interests. Before I take my seat I must reiterate my request to the Minister of Finance to produce the article he referred to, castingreflections on me, and to read it to this House, so that the House may know what the charge is, so that I may know what it is and may he in a position to answer it here as a member of this House where the charge is made against me. I want to know whether the Finance Minister proposes to do this. The allusion is made, and I want to know what it is.

Mr. Bow ELL. It is on recorl that you said that you real it.

Mr. (HARLTON. It is on record that Baron Mamehansen lirel once and tied his horse to a steeple.
Mr. Foster. He has come lack again.
Mr. (HARLTOS. I say that the Finance Minister should real this article, so that I may have an opportunity of answering it here when the House is made acguainted with its character.

Mr. Mr.MClder. If the Finance Minister is not going to defend the statement he made wish regarid to the member for Xirth Korfolk (Mi: (harltom) we will have to proceed with the discus. sion. When the Finane Minister drew the attention of the committee to it question of order. in place of healing with the guestion he went on to outline the divertion in which a disemsionon an important matter of this kime might takeplace. $\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ challenged the hom member from North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) on a question of order, but in place of discussing that question when he rase in his phace. he went off in every direction he cond think of to outline what he conceived to be the proper discussion of a guestion of this kind. I conten that the whole policy of the liovernment on the question of immigration is before the committee in ermection with this item. Hand we proceeded to pass the item now hefore the com. mittee, hom. gentlemen opposite might chaim that since we hat passed the salaries to agents at guehee and wher points. we had commited ourselves
 tion. We claim that mow and here is the proper time to criticise the policy of the dovermment on this important matter. The question of our popilation has been referrel to hy the hom. member for North Xorfolk (Alr. (harlon) as one of vital interest. When we come to consider the fact that within the last ten years. maler the heal of immi-
 people into the conutry, and that we now tind from the cemsus that the are ure here, I am sure the people af this count will consider that we are discharging a sery inportant duty when we are drawing the attelition of the House to this question. I agree in every reference made ly the hon. member for North Noffolk (Nr. (harltom) ts the vicims policy of the dorermment and its exil results on our popalation. When the dioverment make a comutry desirable to live in, and give to the people the necessaries of daily life at the lowest price, and fasilitate people coming to the country ly free grants of land, aml enahle them to oltain comfortable homes. then is the time to seek for immigration: and it is not while you continue a ricious policy in force which imposes taxation upon them and makes them victims of combines and monopolies. The people will mot stay here when they come, which clearly shows that the policy of the (iovernment is responsible for the loss of our population. I am not prepared to say that the policy of the Covermment is entirely responsible for all the exoshas: but still we must remember that when the hom. gentlemen on the Treasury benches were in the Opposition, they charged the exodus on the Liberal Administration, and they promised that when they got into prower they would not only prevent the exodus, but would

Wring the people back who had left the country: We now can see that our population increased more in proportion during the Lilneral Administration than it has churing the last ten years, which is a clear proof that the policy of the present firvermment has leena failure. The I.iberal Arminist ation were characterized by the gentlemen of the Alministration as heing flies on the wheel, and chargen with not giving encouragement to the mannfacturing industries... I helieve they ventmed to sity something about the agricultural interest-... hat these very gentlemen have heen for 12 years in power now, and let me ask them has their poliey fept the people in the country ? No, it hats mot. Their policy has been a failure amb our contention is that it shombl he recast. Their policy is like the man that went to the gansmith to get his gin fixed: it wants a new lock, stock and harrel. The whole thing is wrong. I contemi that before we pass the salary for a single agent. amil before we lemo our endorsation in the slightest degree to a contimation of the policy of the (iowermment. it is the duty of the "pposition to draw the attention of the: Honse to the vicions results that policy has had upen the comutry. It is desimale that we should have a complete change in that policy. The Minister of Agriculture has ontlined the course the dovernment intend to pursue for the next year, and he says they are going to give i honns of El 1 l to the head of a fatmily and years who come into the country. I see that last year we patid out a large sum for honnses to agents amb others for bringing immigrants into this country. I contend that the guestion is not so much how ve are going to get the people here, as how we are going to keep them here when they lo conse. We hate spent millions upon millions to bring population into the country, hat the population has vanished. The policy we desire to impress upon hon. gentlemen opposite is the policy that will keep the preople here whein they do come, amd when we have adopted a policy of that kind, then let us inaugurate means to encourage immigration. As my hom. friem has pointed ont, the immigrants have taken advantange of all the offers of bmoses and assisted passages: they have come auross the Atlintic and lamed at Halifax or guchecor Montreal: they have been treated kindly : everything has been fone that could be done to keep them in the country, but they have passed through and passed out at the other end. Now, we wat some system that will prevent the continuous How of these immigrants into the Cinited Sitates, and the only way in which you can keep them when you bring them here is by giving them eviolence that you are going to make them free and independent here by removing from them the exactions of the National Policy, I contemd that the North-West land policy of the (iovernment has had much to do with driving people out of that country instead of attracting them to it. In the tirst place the (iovermment should never have parted with the control of the public linds. Hat they kept then, sulbject to a certain lien in favour of the Canadian Pacitic Railway, so that every man who went there would have a free choice to settle and build his shanty wherever he liked, withont restriction, the country would have heen much more rapidly settled. But, as it is, when men go there to settle and enter on a lot, they are toll that that is Canadian Pacific land; if they go to another they are
told that it is some colonization company's lamel, another is Hudson Bay Company s. dinother is sehnol lands. The result is that only a remmant of land is left for perople to take up as homesteals when they on there, so that many become disappointed and liseronraged, and write back to their friends in the ohl comitry, saying: The promises and inducements hehl out to us to come to (ianada have not lieen fultillen, and we would not inlvise yon to come hare : you had hetter go to some country where you will le hetter off than in the (ianadian North-West. That has been the unfortumate results in many cases. Another thing that has reduced our population is this: Vears ago many of our people went to Michigan, Minnesota, Ditkota and other parts of the western States, amd in writing hack to their friemds in (anada these people invariably compare notes as to the prices they hase to pay for goonls ame the prices they get for their prombee. If the man in Michigan took lon) hashels of harley to market and got Est for it, while the man in ('anala for his l(k) hushels omly fot $s t s$, the latter would decide that his brother in Michigath was better off, and that he had hetter go there. I know instances myself where men hate been the means of inducing their brothers to en to the Chited states, simply hecanse the prices they received for their agricultural prolucts were hetter than the prices they received in ('anada. We have heen coixing and appealing earnestly ". hom. gentlenen opposite to honestly seek to whain a treaty that would wipe out the hatriers between the two comitries and give us free access to the Linited States market. The moment they do that they will stop the exomlus. The Canarlian will see that he has os free access to the Americam market as his brother in liakotat. Bat as long as hon. gentlemen opprsite pursue the policy of restriction, and put a harrier in the way of our people obtaining their natmal market, solong will they have the people of this country leaving it and going where they canget the alvantages which they woulh have if these harriers were taken lown. We have heen trying to educate hon. gentlemen opposite, hut they appear tu be murilling to learn. But slow as the people of this comery are learning, I helieve they are learning the truth. I believe they are coming to sece that the policy we are advocating must ultimately preaal.

An hom. MFMBFR. The bye-elections do mot show it.

Mr. Mr.MCLLEN. They would show it lut for the money and the boodling and the political corruption of hon. yentlemen opposite. These hon. gentlemen do not golbefore this country trusting to the popularity of their policy; they trust to the popularity of the clollars which they have in their poskets ; that is the reason they smile over the bje-elections. For these reasons we are justitied in urging upon hon. gentlemen at revision of this whole policy of immigration. We want it recast. Before there is a single dollar granted or an agent appointed, we insist that it is a waste of the peorple's money to spend $\$ 2 \pi \bar{\pi},(100$ or $8300,0 \times 0$ to liring people here to pass on to the Cuited Ntates. The people of this country are heavily enough burdenerl with debt now, without leing made financial slaves for the purpose of increasing the population of the United States. We have done that for the last ten years, becausehon. gentlemen opposite declared that

Mr. McMeilen.
their policy was going to reverse the order of things that prevailed before they came into power ; but it has made matters worse, for ten people leave the country to-day to every one that went formerly. Now. Sir. I want to say a few worls with regard to the province from which I come. The whole move. ment of immigration for a number of years past has been towards the North-West. Every pam: phlet written and sent across the Athantic has leen for the purpose of inducing people to go to our North-llest. Hardly a word has heen said with regard to desirable fowations that can be had for a very reasonable sum in the older provinces. In Nova seotia, New Bromswick and Prince Edward lislan there is surely rom for thonsands, yes. millions. on arable land that would provide them with comfortahle homes. More than that, thereare people in the Province of Ontario, who under the operation of tive policy of hou. gentlemen opposite have become panpers, whose lands have beeome mortgaged, who would like to sell them at a reasmable price. and who would make the hest pioneers in the Sorth-West. Sons, if we conld set instead tenant farmers from the old comitry who would come out with $\mathrm{t}^{2} 2$, , ONO or $\mathrm{t}: 3$, ,000 capital and buy cur Ontario farms, we could send to the Aorth-West our Camalian farmers who would make more successful pioncers than the English farmers ever will. Bat the whole drift of the diovernment has, on the contrary, been to send Werymoly to the North-West. Of course the Canalian Pacitic Railway have exercised a considerable influence in this direction, and you camnot blane them for endeavouring to secure an influx of population where their chief interests lie, but that is all the more reason why we should not lose sisht of the older provinces. In Gntario, Quelece, Dovascotiand New Brunswick that classof settlers would tind comfortable homes, which they would buy out, and enable the Canadian farmers to go to the North-West and develop that comutry. If a poiicy of that kind were adopted, there would he two oljects served. In the first place, it would tend (1) relieve many of the farmers now in tinancial embarrassments in the ohler provinces. hy obtaining for them reasonable value for their lands, many of which are now mortgaged and will erentually fall at a saterifice into the hamds of the mortgagees : and they would thns havesomething to start with in the ※orth-West: which they are better fitted to develop than immigrants from the old comutry. That is a change which should be auloptel. if we are to have an immigration policy at all. Under the operation of our immigration policy in the past. our money has gone and the people have gone. We have neither the one nor the other : aud now. hefore a single dollar is coted, is the time to inaugurate a change coul bring about a different combition of things. We want to show the people of the old commtry that we are going to give them comfortable homes. that every item entering into their every-day use can le foum in Canada as cheap as in the Cnitell States. We want to procure for them the same markets for their supplies and produce as is given by other portions of the continent. We want to give them every opportumity to advance: We want to throw of shackles and restrictions, make this a free, progressive comntry where every man is given the opportunity of selling in the best markets and luying in the cheapest. The people of this genera-
tion are not fools. You camont get immigrants from the old country, who do not know how many beans make five. They are not ignorant of the history of their own country: they know what it has suffered under protection : and they are convinced that protection is oljectionable. We know what it has brought this country to. We have a condition of things serimus enongh to be deplored. Take the words used by dohlwin smith when adlressing an important individual of the Australian colonies, upon the guestion of the confederation of those colonies. He said. and I am sure it was with feelings of regret he said it, that he hat to almit that the demoralized comlition, the slough of political comption through which the confederacy of Canala was passinge was enough to deter any colony from entering into a somfeleracy. It is time we should put a stop to the unfortunate condition of things here. one extravagance after amother: me expenditure after another. We have thronghont this comuty evilences of the failure of hon. gentemen opposite. We have railroads which mow remain as exhibitions of folly, in many cases wot paying for the grease on the wheels. We have the railroal built in Cape Breton that has cost the comatry
 We have our Intereolonial Railway with its numerous branches on which the people are losing
 the operation of that road, and we are paying interest on sin), (Кн).(OK) sunk in building it, or
 loss in ruming the road. As the legitimate outcome of the policy of hom. gentlemen opposite, there are humirens of men hired on the road who hare nothing to do. 160 were dismissed the other day and $3(x)$ more received notices that in a short time their services would he dispensed with. Sone change will have to take place. Let us hegin now and reform this pernicions policy which has been in operation for ten years. dive the people who come here frecholls: give them every inducement to settle: but for the sake of the taxpayers, let our policy be first to inaugurate a systemi which will keep the people here we have, cimb then we will have no difticulty in lringing others in.

Mr. CAsES. Before this item is passed, I wish to call attention to what is almost al piece of ancient history, and that is the two promises made so long ago that both sides seem to have forgoten them. When we were passing the charter of the Cima dian Pacitic Railway, we were told that it would not add anything the the burdens of the country. We were toll that it would free us from immigration expenditure, as was proved to be the case in the north-western states. There the (iovermment made grants of l and to the railways, and the failways in their turn adsertised for settlers and filled up the country. We all knew this to be true about the north-western states. We all knew whenever ue saw a pamphlet or a poster advertising lands from Kiansas to the Camadian lomolary, that poster or pamphlet was issued in the name of some railway being built in that district and published for the purpose of getting settlers and trattic for their lines. Of course, they not only got trattic for their lines, but were enabled to sell the lands given them by the fovernment. We were tohl that this would be done in the case of the Canadian

Pacific Ralway, hut now, eleren years have passel and we find that instead of the Canalian Pacitic Rail. way doing all that wats necessary to alvertise the lanis and thereby relieve the (iovernment, the (iovernment Immigration Department has become to a large extent the advertising department of the Camalian Pacitic Railway. We have given them lands and money to buid the malways, and now we are putting ourselves to the const of advertising those lands in Europe and elsewhere for the benctit of the railway, and, as the hom. member for North Wellington justly remarkel, we are alvertising not only at the expense of Ontario, hint in Ontario. Weare speming money with the effect of inducing Ontario fanners to remove to the Sorth-West, and therely depreciating the value of moperty in that province. 1 suppose it is useless to expect from the Minister of Agriculture any statement as to negotiations letween himself anil the Camalian Pacific Railuay, with the view of that milway assuming the lion's share of the task of alrertising the North-West. When i Minister has mot sufficient energy or willingness for work to attenil to the duties of the Department of Aspriculture. we camot expect him to go outside of the narmonest possible grove for the purpose of making armagements with the Canalian Pacific Railway or anybonly else. And we camot expect that this doverinment should ask the Camadian Pacitic Railway to catry out the pronises male on its behalf by its golfather, sir Charles Tupper, when he towk charge of the measure, eleven years ago. in this House. We camot expect this ciovernment to hold the Canalian Pacitic Railway to any of their atereements or promises. It is more likely that the (anadian Dacific Railway are holding the diovernment to its promises. The compalsion in all deatines between the two parties seems to be on that side. There is another point to which I must call attention, the question of assisted inmigration. We are not only paying bonuses for the importation of adult persons from Europe, which I see have heen very considerable in amomat--though I an not now dealing with the anome but with the principle--but, hesides that, we have heen paying lomuses for the importation of panper chilhren from England. I think, after a good many years experience of this importation of young paupers. tha country at large is not inclined to look upon that trate-for I can hardly call it anything else with great farour. In the first place, the material imported is necessarily of the worst class. Children whose parents are so poor or so vicious that they camot, or will not take care of them, are pickeil up ly the philanthropic societies of Cireat Britain and put in training for a short time there, ami then exported to Canala. Now there may be, of course, and no doubt are, many exceptions to the rule, but the rule is that the children of vicious and mheeilthy parents will grow up to be vicious and mhealthy themselves. The children of such parents are utterly degraded in mind, in body and in morals. It is surely not necessary for a country so rich in resources as Canada to descem to the importation of the offspring of this degraded stock as the basis for a future population. Worse than that, after they are brought here, these children are placed in a position of virtual slavery in the families to whom they are entrusted. No doubt, as I sidid when speaking of the character of these children, there are exceptions, and many

Mr. Casey.
of them are received very young into families where there are few or no other children, are receivel as members of the family, and grow up to he goond and useful citizens as far as they can be, considering the breed from which they come: but we have constant reminders in the courts that many of these children are bronght into families where there are other chiddren, where there is jealonsy on the part of the othel: children, where the father or the mother singles them out from the rest of the family and treats them as slaves or pariahs. We have constant accounts in the papers of these children being hrutally nsed. and on the other hand we have accomts of these children turning out very bally, robhing their emplovers, or, as might lie readily, expected on the part of the female children, falling in to rery had courses. Looking at all the circumstances, looking at the very bat material anh at the pactical results of the scheme as far as we havesen, I think the comntry is tired of the importation of panper children. I say that in fannilies of the kind I have meationed these chind. ren leceme slates or pariahs. You camot help, that. The people who put them out have no means of knowing the fanilies to whom they semb them. No doult there is some kind of inspection. but it camot extemi to any practical care taken of the children. We do not wamt the importation of slave labour under cover of philenthropy. We do not need it in this cometry. We are having sufticient trouble to prevent our own children leing taken ont of our own comatry to the Cnited States to desire to import an inferior class in their places. My hom. fiend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlom) and my hom. friend from North Wellington (Mr. Ne.Mullen) have done what was perfectly right. what was perfectly in order, and what was their duty in pointing out that it was useless to expend mones to get immigrants when we could wo keep our own people at home. Look at the compatative value of the imaigrant and of the young Canalian who is lost to us ly the pricy of this ciovernment which is importing foreigners. The young Canalian is generally a well ellucaten, sturdy, honest man. After the country has paid its share in bringing that child to manhood, how much is he worth to the country? A friend behind me says $s$, 0 (on) is a very low estimate. I should be inclined to domble or trelle it. In the states they estimate that every immigrant is worth SQ,(ox). If an immigrant is worth se, (M, M), what is a mature, grown up young Camadian, ellucated as a young Canadian is and emming from the stock that young Canadians come from. worth? Double it again and call it $\mathbb{S}$, , $(k)$ and yon will not he far off the mark. And now you are every year losing these young Canadians and replacing them either by adult immigrants from another comery or ly patupers from the slums of London. Can we call this a patriotic policy " No. The policy shond be, Canala for the Canadians. Keep Canadians in Canada first and then importother people from outside. The Government have appeared to see that. They are compelled to see it. They are now trying -and the Canadian Pacific Railuay are assisting them to a certain extent-to repatriate the Canadians who have gone to the United States. In the Province of Quebec there are societies that are trying to do the same thing in regard to Canadians who have gone across'the horder. But it is a strange commentary on our immigration policy that we are
spending money to loring in foreigners when at the wante time we have to send agents across the line to loring back our own people who have gone there. I sily that the contented settler is the hest agent. The man who writes home to his friends and tells them of his grom circumstances is the hest agent, amel it is far hetter for us to make the immighants we set happand contented thantospend all this money ingetting more. That is worth more than the fiex, (xM) "opies of the famers delegates reports that have been got amd distributen. It is worth more than the f, (NA copies of the Brandom Mail at a cost of Sign). It is worth more than the $2 .$, (NW) coppies of the Sr ra, dimerrien-Concelian. I wonder how many scamdibavians we got by the circulation of that paper. If We make our immigrants happy after they come here. we need expend very little on the salaries of the immigration officers. How much does the
 tion: I do not know the figures, lont I believe the emomat is rery trithing compared with ours. It is the ralway eompanies whodo the work for them. I say mo mater how much we pay our immigration agents, no matter how many pamphlets we send atroan, the census figures gathoal too, they are guoted hy those who wish to deflect immigration into other ehamels, and those census bulletins give the lie. apparcutly, to everything that is asserted by our agents, or hy our panphlets. 1 say they give the lie apparently, hecanse after all, Canama has the adsantares in soil, and climate, and natural resonrees, that are asserted in those pamphlets: lout in face of the fact that the exodus from Canala has exceeded the immigration into Canada during the pist ten years, what are foreign countries groing to helieve: They say: It is all very well to tell us almout your natural allantages, but we find that more people are leaving your comotry than are soing intoit. What does this mean? If we tell them it is the result of the forermments fiscal prolicy. they camnot go into the minutia of our polities. Ne may say what we like about our products, ahont our farms and forests, we camot make a fatourahle impression on foreign countries as long as the figures show that people are groing out of the country faster than they are coming in. As the hom. member for North Wellington (Mr. Me Mallen) satys, we are getting rid of the people and the money at the same time.

Mr. DAVIES (I'.F.I.) As I maderstand the discussion has, from the outset, tatena somewhat winle same. I want to make a remark or two on this sulbect, of immigration with special reference to the province from which I come. I understand the hon. gentleman at the head of the department has had in his employment whether selected by himself or hy the High Commissioner, I ilo not know, a certain number of skilled farmers known as tenant farmers, that they visited the different Maritime Provinces with a view of seeing whether there was any land open for scttlement, and whether the inducements were, such that they could fairly recommend to their clients at home to come and settle in those provinces. I understand from conversition with several gentlemen who themselves conversed with these tenant farmers, that they were well satistied with the natural condition they foumd there; they thought the climate was good, the soil was gool, and that these two combined conditions were favourable to agriculture, and they were prepared to recommend
to their friemds to make the Maritime Provinces their home. But I mulerstand that these gentlemen reported further-and I think the committe ought to have this matter put straight by the hom. gentleman if it is not correct--I molerstam they reported further that although the natural comditions in the Maritime Provinces were faromable to the levelopment of agriculture, still the fiscal comditions overpowerel the matumal conditions, and they would be obliged to recommend to their friends in the old conntry not to come to the Maritime Provinces. Now, when the hon. gentleman for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) was making his speech in the early part of the evening, and was interrupted hy the Chair on the gromid that he was not in orler, it struck me he was puite in order, because the very reason wiven hey these agents sent ont hy the department showed that immigration does not flow into those provinces hecause of the artificial tiscal regulations which are enforced at the instance of the bowimment. If that is so, it imbicates a comblion of matters which ought to engage the serious attention of this Honse. If these tenant farmers fomm that neither ond soil, nor our climate, nor other natural comitions. Were unfarourable to immigration, we would hate been obliged to submit in silence, becanse we camont alter any of those : hat when they fiml that all these matural eomditions are favomalle, amd that the only unfavourable comitions are these which have been introluced by the (iovermment of the diay. and that if those mifarourable combitions were changed these men would be prepared to recommend to their friembs to come to this comatry, then I say not only that this point is pertinent to the discussion of the question before the Homse, hat that it is the bommenduty of members to consider it most serionsly in comnection with the very grave facts which are fromb in the census retums regardind the Maritime Provinces. Now, I fiml that the Varitime Provinces, moler the fiscat comitioms
 in population by over low,own. Now, what has heen the result in the last ten years, when a new fiscal policy was introlnced : The total increase including cities has heen hut 10.010 . The loss in the three provinces during the last ten rears has
 per cent alone. I say this is one of the moss lamentable. one of the most appalling, facts which ever a free amd independent people had lirought lefore them, and it hehowes this committee triconsider with great attention this solemm ami serious mat teraffecting the future well-heing of our comntry. Sir, while this duestion is heing discussed it would hecome hom. gentlemen whose constituents are more ar less affected by it, whom I see opposite to me, the members of the liovernment and their supporters, either to answer these facts, or to give some explanation showing why they intend to persist in the continuance of a policy which is depopulating one of the finest portions of this Dominion. Now, let us come tordetails. I see before me the hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) a gentleman who occupies a high position in the respect and esteem of this House, and who is believed by his friends to be a pretty able man. Why, sir, we tind him supporting this policy. I find by the census returns that the County of Albert had a total population in 1881 of $12,3(0)$. The natural increase was $2,4(0)$; the total loss in popu-
lation was 1.35 s , and the matural increase lost be-
 Sir, lookine at that gentleman's education and position, and the intluence which he wields in his party, I should have expected him either to insist that a change should take place in the fiscal policy which proliced sllch results, or that he should have given some explanation showing that these results are not attributable that policy. I find that in that gentleman's comaty, in the previons 10 years moder a different tiseal policy, the population instead of deereasing. increased ly 1,6 den $_{3}$. Sir, there is the Minister of Finance, whocomes from the Comnty of Kings, N. B., the man who controls the tiscal police of the country. I find that the loss of popinlation in that comety is 9.929 , and the natural in(rease of $\therefore, \boldsymbol{O l ( N )}$ was lonst besides, making a total hoss of $\overline{-i} .2^{-}$. The hom. gentleman is not in the (hamher now, hat these figures were read to him by my hom. friend who sits at my left (Nir Richarel (artwright) before amel from that day to this he hats never assayed any reply, mot to the argument, hut to the fact recorided in the census returns as hoought down by himself. Then we find in the comity represented by the leander of the fovern ment, Antigonish, there has heen a loss of population of 1.04 x , in addition to the natural increase of
 the Minister of Agriculture mothing whatever to sity in the face of these fatcts: Is this the result of proring ont the money and treasure which has gone rut from his department during the last 10 fears" Lamentable is a mild word to use, it is ilisgratefal to the comotry, disgraceful to the department, and disgraceful, I must say, to the men who propommen the system under which it has taken place, and to which it is to be chiefly ascribed. Take my own comuty, which is the Hower of atl the cominties in regaril to agriculture. Some hon. MEMBERS. No, mo.
Mr. DAVIES (I'.F.I.) I repeat that in regard to agricultural pronlucts and agricultual capabilities it is the flower of all. Its population has decreased $0,1: 32$, and the natural increase, ! $9,0(0)$, lost, gives a dectease of $11,3: 33$ in that comnty alone. If we take the whole St. Lawrence group, (ape Breton, Victoria, Inverness. Antigonish and Pictom-

Mr. (ADERON. Yon cianot take Cape Breton anyway.

Mr. INTIE: (I'E.I.) The hom. gentleman is leaping before lie reaches the stile. I was going to make it quotation from the official records. The hon. member may contralict it: if he does so, he must give some evidence to justify his contradiction. The sit. Lawrence group of counties, containing a population of $123,0 \times 0$ in $18 \$ 1$, has increased its population fis souls during the past 10 years. So that group of comnties alone has lost its increase of ex, MKK people, and that in face of the fact that during those years there has been an expenditure
 construction of a railway. Although hundredsamd thousamls of men were brought in to assist in builing that road, the natural increase of population of $24,(\mathrm{KN})$ even idid not ocur. These facts have to hee answered-they are not mere statements. I remember some years ago when memiers who came from the Maritime Provinces ventured on their responsibility, and acting on Mr. Davies (P.E.f.)
their personal knowlelge marle: statements akin to these in the official records, we were told hy hon. gentlemen opposite that we were decrying the country, that we were exaggerating the facts, that He were mo true patriots and that we were not to be relied upon. I did not blame at that time the head of the department and the leader of the (iovernment for not accepting our statements when they were contralicted hy our colleagues who supported the liovermment in the Maritime Prorinces. Now every statement has been veritied and shewn to le under the mark, and the official record shows that the people are tlecing from those provinces as from a plague, and that the population is $1(6, \overline{3},(\mathrm{KO}$ ) less than it should be, and it would be if they had retained their natural increase. It leehonves the lieal of the department to take this matter into his serious consideration. The populattion is not only depleter, hat in material wealth hats fallen helind until the sitnation to-day is: appalling.

## An hom. MEMBER. Oh, wh.

Mr. JAVIEN (P'F..I.) The hom. gentleman who latughs does not know what he is lathghing about, and he does not come from that pirt of the eountry. Dues he know that there has heen an increase in the three chief cities of the Maritime Provinces of only io people during the last ten years: that the value of shipping held hy the maritime perple hats
 are not taking that pride in the eromery they ought to take, considering its great capabilities ats regarols agriculture, fisl:ing and mining: that the young men who are going from those provinces to the United States are considered to be the flower of the: population of the republic: Daes the hom. gentleman tell me that a fiscal system which drives the rising young men of the country out of it is one to be continmed, and that hon. gentlemen opposite have mothing to saty when these facts are brought before them: We have reached a crisis- - I cammot speak for the upper provinces, for I dornot know how they stand-we have reached a drisis in the history of the Daritime Provinces so great and severe that, unless something is done in the near future, if they continue to believe that statement made by the Minister of Finance that there is mo hope of ohtaining better trade relations with the United States, I repeat to him what I have previously stated, that he will make onehalf of them ammexationists within two years. I rejoice to know there is a better gospel preached, there is a brighter hope for our people, hut it does not come from the men who are dumb, to-night in the face of these facts, and who have mothing to offer the people hat a policy of despair. What is the sense of voting this sum year after year" The Minister stys we have leen inh. ing tos the population in the North-West and are now doing so. But immigrants would go there with. out the fiovermment money, if the Arministration would remove the restrictions of which the member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) spoke and give them fair-play, and give them the best land, and we would have no need to pour out money like water, as the Governanent has leen doing, to induce perople to go there. The best people would go there, as they go to Dakota and other western States, withont these artificial inducements. But whaterer the hon. gentleman may lee cloing in the

North-West he is doing nothing in the Maritime Provinces. I do not ask the Minister to spend money to bring immigrants there, because I agree with the tenant farmers who reported to him, and whose report is in his possession, that while the present fiscal system remains, if they came there they would leave in a short time. But he can awaken from his dream and help his colleagnes to make this a cheaper and leeter country to live in, and to secure the removal of the artificial restrictions, when we would obtain people with money in their pockets and energy in their constitution, and hope in their hearts, who would come from the old country, where there is a surplus of population. and make for themselves free am happy homes in that garden down by the sea, a garden once prosperous, contented and happy, but now, I am sony to say, exactly the reverse. If it is the reverse. I charge it on the hon. gentleman and his policy : and if hom. gentemen opposite contimue another 10 years with the policy of despair, there will not he a slight increase of 16 . . hut even that will have been wiped out, for the people will have left the country altogether:
Mr. CAMEROS. It is not my intention to prolong this diselussion hecause I think it has assumed quite a sutficient length alrealy. However. I cannot allow to pass mumoticed some of the ohservations made ly my hom. friend from Queens (Mr. Daties). I a waystake verymachpleavare inlistening to) him because what he lacks in argument he makes up in sound, and on nearly every oceasion that he speaks he must hate a ting at Cape Breton. I would say at this stage that it wats an unfortmate circumstance that the (ascermment did not aceept some of the suggestions made in $18: 9$ by the hon. members opposite. There are no persons in this Honse I helieve who more fully realize the fallacy of the census taken previous to 1891 than my hon. friemls from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) and f:om Queen's (Mr. Davies). If the suggestions male hy them in Is(N) had heen taken ly the davernment agood deal of the arguments which they usel to-night, and which they have been using on former occations, would have been taken from under their feet. In the same way that their discussions on the National Policy recoil upon themselves every time they raise it in this House, so will their disenssion in reference to the census of the Dominion recoil upon them when the question is thoroughly understoond ly the peopie of this country. My hom. friem from North Norfolk (Mr. (harltm in i8MO, page D3:3 of the Hunsard, stid
" I hope the Minister of Agriculture will not forget the suggestion of the don. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake). It is a most important one: that all absentees' names should be checked. It is of the highest importance that instructions should be given to the enumerators with regard to persons who have left, and who mar have left permanently, although they left but the day before. The errors that undoubtedly exist in the last census render it, to a great extent, untrustworthy-, as a report of the population-in one province at least."

That is the husis of the whole argument. The census which my hon. frieml from North Norfolk(Mr. (harlton) in 1800 characterized as utterly untrustworthy, he now beses his argunent upon. If it were untrustworthy as he sail, why does he now form an argument upon it \% hin order to ascertain the real nature of the suggestion made by him I will refer to what the then leader of the Opposition,
the Hon. Edwaml Blake, said. At page -3389 of the Hansairl of 1s! 1 , Mr. Blake satid :
"As the hon. member for Queen's County has said, if a father were asked whether he expected his boy, who had been away some 15 or course the father in the hope of having his son pay him it visit, would say that certainly he expected himi back. The son's mame would be put lown. That is the report Thave received from many parts, and my hon. friend from Quebec (Mr. Langelier) confirms it with regard to that province."
That was the state in Ontario and the state in Quebec, and in orrler to convince my hon. friend from ?ueens, P.E.I. (Mr. Davies) that it was the state in the little province whence he comes, I shall guote an anthority which I believe he camont doult. and that is himself. He saill on that

" Now speaking on matters which came tumy knowledge with regarit to the last census, I noticed that many enumerators, taking, as they said. their returns under instructions from these who appointed them took from the head of the house, not only the mumber of his family and of the servants whe were at home with him. bat the names and numbers of those who had left many years before : the only question heing asked was: Do, you think that he will ever rethon?, Well ever is a bik word, and the father of the honse did not want to banish all hope that some time or wher his son who had left home to make a living abroad. and to be a resident of another countrg, might at some future time return: and in this way the names of hundreds and thousames were put down who had, for all practical purposes. left Canada made a new home for themselves in another country and becone naturalized in the United States.
In 1881, then, according to the evidence of my hom. friemds opposite. there were hambreds of thousands of the people of this Dominionahsent in the United States. and upon that census of the Dominion they base their whole argment. As 1 staterlat the beigiming, it is almest a pity that the fiovermment Tid not alopt the suggestion made hy my inm. frieml from North Sorfolk (Mr. (harlton), for if they han done sio, a different showing woild he made in the last census. His suggestion wats that not only the census would be taken as they had been taken without a time-limit. but also that the names of those who had been absent for it number of years should he taken down as well. If that systeni had heen ahlopted in 1891 it wombl show an increase in the population of the pominionduring the last decade in the same if not in a greater proportion, than previous to that time. In order to show that this would le the case, it is fair that I shombld take the Province of Nova Scotia for an example. In isti. hefore Confederation, the pripulation of Nova soutia was $3330,8.57:$ in $1871,357$.
 hom friemls opposite buow very well that there was no time limit in |Sit|, 18:1 and |S81, and as my hom. friend the senior member for Queens (Mr. Davies) said. humbeds of thomsamds of our perple were alsent in the United states in 18s1, who were enumerated in the census of that year. If they hand been enumerated in the same mamer in 1891, 1 Ielieve the increase of population wombla have been larger than it was in the decade hefore that. Nowa Scotia increased in population between 1861 and 1871 nearly 14 per cent, and hetween $18: 1$ aml 18s1 $1+$ per cent also $:$ and if the census had leem taken in the same way it would have shown an increase at least 14 per cent between 1881 and 1891 also. But the hunireds of thousands of people who were alsent in 1881 continued to be alsent in 1891. and they were not enmmerated as they were not here. The result was, that instead of an increase
 the ahsinteese for a mumber of years were not emumrated ins in the taking of the former census. If the sugestionmade lo my hon. friend the hom. member for North Norfolk hat heen taken, we would have not only the real population as it is shown by the census of 1 s: 1 . Dint we womblal also hate the prlmlation based on the same system which was adopted
 of this whole Dominion on the calculation made in reference to Nona sootia, instead of having an increase of hall a million, we would have an in-
 alosent were enmmertited as they were in the previous census. It is perfectly true that gentlemen opposite would tind fanlt anyway. hut that dres not do much hatm. My hom. friemls opposite have heen making capital aginst the Nitiomal Policy, and combearouring to make the people believe that it is the canse of the emiGration from this comery. bit when the census of 1 !日, will he taken. hom. gentlemen oppowsite will have the gromils of their argument tition from umber their feet, as they will time that when the "ensus are taken upon the same hasis ats this sear. the pepulation of this hominion will show a hatger increase than ever hefore was shown since (\%mfederation. If my hon. frionds opposite. comtinne their agitation against the National Police, if thes continue their leception of the people, for it is nothing else. in regard to the exrmbes, it will recoil upon their own heals in the same mamer as their arguments against the National Policy. My hom. frienl from Gueens. P.E. I. (Mr. Daties) kiows as well as 1 dhe that the commencement of the exonlus from Prince Edward Dshand and the Maritime Provinces generally was het ween 1s.it and iskil. I was one of those who errossed the lines during thase ten years. and I remained there for many gears and posisilly I woulh not have recurneel but for the ex. hortations of friemls at home. who felt that it would be a great hose to the comentry if I did nut return. It was during that thime the naclei of the argencies on the. other side were establishel. In [sib] I was in beston, New York and Philadelphiatand other cities, and 1 satw a number of people. from Prince Edward Islimal in the different cities of the United States. The emigration of these people from the Maritime Provinces commenced shortly after lisit during the time of the reciprocity treaty. The youth of this Dominion need to have the facts. explained to them so its to prevent their heing deceived by the fallacies raised by hom. gentlemen oppusite amblly their attempts to throw lust in the eyes of the people. As the hom. meminer for North Wellington has said, many of the people who have gome have been encouraging their friends at home to cross the line, and maless hom. gentlemen opposite discontinue their blue-ruin agitation a great many more of their friembs will leate them. I may relate an incident that oceured in my own experience not long ago. As I was coming up to the last session of Parliament shortly after the general election, I was very sorry to see car loads of our people leaving for the United States. Nome of my oppoinents who were on their way to the city of Halifax to attend the session of the Lowal Leegislature, twitted me a good deal on the train on account of the emigration from our county to the United States. I passed through the car and I ols. served that there were a large number, and I was
sorry th see them going: but I olserved further that there was mot a single Lileral-('onservative in the car except one: and when 1 was' witted lig the remark that motwithstanding all 1 hat sitill in fatomr of the National Policy oner people were going away, my answer was a simple ome, amil it was a true one: My friend, I said, for the last fow weeks you and your political friemes have heen leading our people to believe that thes could not live in this smantry: they helieved yon. and mifortunately for the conatry they are lea ing it : the very people who helieved yon and who sup. purted yon are learing. Aul further than that, my puliticalopproment is now in. Michigan seeking his fortane. But l beliere the will come hatk, a sather and a wiser man, amil will timl that he can make at more confortable living in laverness than he can on the wher sifle of the line. A artat many more pesple have left the cometry on atecome of sinch diselussions: an we have heard tonight. Which teml to dis amage ome people from living in this comutry. I helieve that many whe so will return sithler and wiser men, but mifortmately many camort rethrn. thengh I amglad to saty that many who went to that comitry have mate a comfortalie living. SI own impresiom. atter consinderable experience in Parliament, is that we should emulate the perple of the Cinited states. I have hern on the wher sile ons howiness and on pleasure as well: I ath always
 never hearid amy prown on that side of the line deprectiating his own cometry depreciating it: prollucts, its climate. its soil. its proliey and every thing elve.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.C.) Whom dial yome ever hear do it heres?
Mr. ('Alleron. I wouhlask my hom. frieml if he ever heari a member of congress telling the perple of the Cnited states that the policy of the dioverment of the Cuited states is calculated to ruin the people. Whatever prolicy it may be, it is the lest in the world: whatever part of the Cuited states your are in, it hats the finest climate in the world : evergthing there is setter than it is in any other part of creation ; and if our hon. friemes would omly emulate them a little in that respect, and try to lead our people, eren to miskani then if you will, to take a pride in their comentry, I do, mot helieve so many dirits, as they mostly are, would leave the Haritime Provinces to g." to the Cuited states.
Mr. PERKY. It was not my intention to alliress the committee on this important question until I heard my hon. friend from Inverness (N1). (:aneron) making such erroneous statements as he has leeen making so far as Prince Elward Island is comerneal. If he lorks at the census returns from his own province, he will find that his statements are not loorne out. I contend that from lx.it to 1 latig the population of Prince Elward Island increased and increased largely, and it kept on increasing up to 1881 , when Prince Vidward Island, and Nova Nicotia as well. felt the effects of the mpatriotic administration of the (iovermment which my hon. friend is so willing to support. What is the result slown by the census: The population of Prince Ellward Island, Nova Sontia and New Brunswick has not increasel since 1881. 'To what can we attribute this decrease, if not to the unpatriotic administration of the present
(iovermment: From 18.it to 18tifi we saw grool days. I know perple from the United Niates came and setcled in my province and carried on fisheries and other industries there cluring that perionl, giving employment to our people, but since then only the memory of those geod days remain. If the hom. member for lnverness will go to Boston today he will timd a very large population there from his cown province. We can hardly go tive steps in the main street of Boston without finding it man from (ape Bretom, and he will find him a crealit to this country, but these men were driven from their home althongh my hom. frieml will not inhmit it. It is not when we had free tranle from linit to lstio that our population diminished. In those years, when there wat no Chinese wall hetween the lominion ami the Conitei states, when people were allowed to ling some in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, the people of the lisland made their momey and were emahled to estahlish lanks and other commercial institutions. These were the days of prosperity. hut now this money has disap)puared, prosperity has disappeared, amd discontent hats taken its place, and the people are secking better times in other combtries. It appears that the fiovermment are either afraid or ashamed to have their poliey on the question of immingation properly expmonded. I donot know exactly how many immigration oflices there are in the Hominion hesides what they have in Europe. I low not see why there shomblite so many. There is whe in Halifix. which may be wanted there, one in St. Iohm. X.Is., which may he wanted there, one in Guebec, another in Montreal, one in Three Rivers, one in Hamiltom, two on three in Ontario, many more in the North-West and British Colmmhia, when two or three in the whole bominion womld he quite sutficient. Look at the report of the Audion dieneral last year. It shows nearly
 ment show that they had any return for this money: (in they show that they have successfully estahlished one immigrant in the North-West on any part of Canala? The census retmons show they have lost in the last ten vears all the immigrants who have come here, notwithstanding the fact that the blue-hooks show we have got !(N), (KK). Not omly have we lost all these immigrants, but we have also lost our natural increase of populattion. If that is not an unsatisfactory state of things, I do not know what is. Vet the hon. member for lusemess will stand here and tell us that we are prosperous and iloing well, that the population of Nowa Sootia is increasing, that the population of Prince Eilward Island is increasing, that the census is all wrong. He has no faith in the blue-hooks or (iovermment returns, hat is convinced that the mischief was done from l8int to 1siti, when the hon. gentleman was hardly old enough to real or write. It would le better if the liovermment, instead of throwing away this
 to our people, who are going away, in order to indace them to remain here. We are not able to keep our own population here. and as the hon. member for North Wellington has said, the NorthWest is in such a condition that no settler can dare go into it. If he will look to the east he will find the land monopolized by someborly, and if he will look west or north he will see the same result ; and what is left, a small tract of land here and there,
only tit for rabits and sumirrels. Does he expect the population from across the Atlantic is going to settle on such lands: I contend that immigrants who hate to be brought out at the expense of the comitry are not the class of people fit to settle here and levelop the remources of the cometry. If there are inducements to the people across the dtantic to come here they will come without our patying their passages. but the fact is that when people come they are disappointed. They see that the state of the country is not such as it has heen represented to them liy our agents at home. and the moment. they find that out they ${ }^{\text {on o }}$ achoss the line and settle in Montana, Dakota, on Washington Temitony or some other parts of the United हitates. The hom. member for Inverness must know that we have now
 laboming class of people, who are developing the resources of that comitry when we shond hate them here assisting to haild up this comutry. When lid these gro there: Did they so in lsit?

Mr. ('AMERON. A hare propertion of them dial.

Mr. IFRRKY. I do mot know of one emirnant from Prince Edward Island whowent to the Enited States from lisit to likiti, hut I know that many dmericans in that period came and settled in the Islame. The hem. grentlemam knows as well as I do that emigration from Nowa seotia is far greater now than it was from lsity to INiti. We are losing ond population amd yet this dionermment are not taking any steps to keep them here. It is time to ery halt and turn wer a new leaf, if the forernment intend doing anything for the comitry. But What do the dovermment care: They have a strong backing and can vote the money they require, but if they expect the liberal members to sit here as dumb and allow themi to sipuanler one-half the revenne of the comitry withont protest they are much mistaken. It would he better for them to cut down this whole expemblume and lower the taxes. It would he better that they should anljust their tariff so that there will he no iliscrimination against the poorer class. Bat there is no danger of their doing that, they must have a large revemue to spummer on elections, aml while such a system is allowed to be carried on the comitry call never progress.

Mr. BAIN ( Wentworth). I hate listened with consirlerable interest to the disenssion this evening. Perhaps it has not always been contined closely to the question at issue. But I think the most unkind statement in reference to the Minister of Agricultare and his policy made to-night it has been resemed for my friemi from Inverness (Mr. Cameron) to make. When he comes to this House and calmly accounts for the present condition of things hy saying that his friends took the census of INsi, and took so many people who had left Canada, when they were under instructions to number the people of Canada, and that the census now taken really shows the same natural increase in the population, there surely could le no greater testimony to the incompetency of the department presided over hy my hon. friemd.

Mr. (ADERON. Is it true, all the same:
Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). No, it is not. Vom have to take the latter statement of the hon. gentleman in reply to his first statement. He tells the
people that to-lay there is no exolus from his part of the comitry.

Mr. (AMERON. I said nothing of the kind. I said there were car londs leaving when I catme: up. Mr. BAIN ( $\mathrm{Nent}_{\text {enth }}$ ). That is what the hom. grentleman sail at the ent of his speech, hat I leave it to the hom. gentlemen behind him if he did not saty in the earlier patt of his speech that the perple hail not left the comatry, but that the change in the numbers which appeared wats in consequence of the wer-statement in the previons censms. The fact is that these gentlemen are in a comer and they know it.

Mr. ('A.MERON. 1 think there is another party in a corner too, amb they are setting smaller every yeat.

Mr BAIS (Wentworth). The fact is that the policy 1 omonnced hy the Minister of Agriculture to-night will wot satisfy any thinking citi\%en of this commty, no matter what his political ereed maty he. These gentlemen tell us. with the calin assumance which chamaterizes my hon. frieml from Inverness (Mr. (ameron), that the reason why people leate this country is that gentlemen on this side of the Honse deery this conntry. I deny the statement emphatically, and I defy them unshow any statement to poore their assertion. We have adways said that the natmal resources of Canarla are engal th those of any conntry in the worhl. The morthern portion of Ditario hats untold mineral resources which are only just attateting attention, and the proof of that is that, while people are flying frommy hom. frient's province as if they were flying from aplague, the population of Algoma hasiloubled in the last tengears. Turn to the resonves of the great pratiephains of the Sorth-Went, and look at the mineral wealth of British Colmmbia, to which attention is now heing attracterl, amd we have always maintaned that we have mmather matural resources in this country; hut we have contenled at the same time that the policy of this forernment was not calculated to increase the prosperity of the country, hat that we were cursed hig the worst Govermment that ever a eivilized country was cursed with. It is because we object to the iowemment of this country that these gentlemen turuaromd an! complain because we ob) ject to the principles under which they alminister our pablic atfinirs, and we point to the returns of their own otticial census and the figures furnished muler the Ninister of Agriculture during the last ten years as evilence that they can neither rebut nor dens. Then they resort to the old plan, when you have no ease abose the plantiffs attomey. It is the ohd, old ery, personal abose instead of argument. What object is there for gentlemen on this side of the Hemse to decty the prosperity or the :olsancement of the country if it were not true: Are not our interestsas mich hound up with the welfare of (anala as those of my hon. friend from Inverness (Mr. (ameron): Ourall is embarked in this country and is incolved in its prosperity, but I tell that hon. gentleman that the last twelve years of his policy have not comluced to the progreas and welfare of this conntry, and no one knows it hetter than hon. gentemen opposite. Now, whatever may be the position of affairs in the older provinces of the country. let us take a glance at what has been clone in the newer territories. What have we done for the development of the resources of the
great plains of the North-West, and what facilities have we offered to induce people to go there? If the official records of the depatrment over which my hon. friend presides are of any value, we hate increased the deht of this country $\operatorname{sil}$ (MK), (HN $)$ in hard cash in order to construct the (amanlian Pacific Ratway, and we have wiven that company a land grant besides of $2 l,(n x)$, (OXX) acres. For what? To develop the great matumal resources of this country and induce immigrants to go in there. In aldition to that, we offier a free grant of land to those immigrants, and now the Minister tells us that he is groing to rive to eath head of a family that settles there $\mathbf{s i l} 0$ in cash and to every member of the family Si in cash in aldition, in order to induce settlers to gen in there. Besides that, we have
 hranch railuays to enable the settler with fatcility to get his produce on to this great thoronghfare. the (amadian Pacitie Railway and in the last ten vears. with all these facilities offered, with all this statf of immigration agencies scattered wer the whole of Europeand throughont the length and hrealth of this Dominion. What hate we done? We have only sheceeded in increasing the population in the whole area extending from Lake Superior to the Pacitic Ocean by 17! (MN) souls all tohl. Is that a result which is satisfactory? I lo not are who the julge is. I saty emphatically it is mot, and that we have not returis for the large expenditure we have made, and that it is time to call a halt. I regretted exceedingly when I listened to the Minister to-night, when he amounced his general policy, to find that it was a repetition of the same old rommi. He proposes to keep up the same agencies, to gon with the same round of alministration, with the aldition of paying this Inoms to settlers who have located in the NorthWest. I say that the facts of the census have at great deal to do with the future of the alministration of our immigration department. If the census retums are of any value at all, and if they are utterly withont value the sooner we know it the hetter, if my friemd from Inverness (Mr. (ameron) can sustain his contention aml lemonstrate that his friends are unreliable in taking these firures, let us know it and let us begin anew on a solid bisis, hut if these figures are of any value at all, the nore money we spend in Emopean agencies mal the more population we draw intro (anada, by so much the more we are increasing the population of the great repullic to the south of us. I remember that, when the Candian Pacific Railway enterprise was presented to this Honse for consideration, one of the strong arguments submitted to the members ly the late Premier was that in the course of a few years we would be able to dispense entirely with oir immigration machinery and that the Canadian Pacitic Railway would become, like the large American railuay corporations who are owners of large tracts of land, one great immigration agency, and we would fill our farms in the North-West with a large agrieultural population. I rememier that we were promised liy the Premier of this Dominion in 1881 that so rapidly wonld the population flow into that country that liy the year ISM), $\quad$ in, (M0) souls wrould settle there in one year, and that in the ten years we would add to the population of the North. West at least half a million. But when the result comes to be brought down alongside with their own otficial figures, declared by

Mr. Ban (Wentworth).
the Minister to be correct, we have a paltry addition of $179,(\mathrm{KN})$ souls all toh. There. Mr. Chamman, is about the way in which Tory promises pan ont in performance. I remember another promise that was mate iny Sir John Macelonah to this House in 1850 amil dare saty other ohler members will remember it, and that was that we would have in the vicinity of $\mathbf{S}(6!,(M M),(M X)$ in cash, or morterages as good as cash, in the treasury of this Dhminion, at the emil of the vear 180 from the sale of these lands and the great loweitic Ratway would not cost us anything. I remember that about $\mathrm{S} 3,(\mathrm{KNO}, \mathrm{OK}$ ), of thereabonts, wats to he taken out of that sum for the purpose of surveing the lands and alministering the sales bameh of the department : but I remember also that last year when the tigures were toted up. and the clear result of the managment of those lands was mateknown, and the smphas that we han in the treasury instead of anything in the neighomohood of Sitt. (KNO, (NX) We hat the paltry sum of less that El, (KM,$(K M)$ all told. as the clear result of ten years operations umber this magniticent alministration. I leave it to the most prejuliaed fonservative on the other side to say whether their lom promises have been anything like fultilled in the atminis. thation of the atfaits of the North- West. In the meantime the rest of the popmation of this comotry are carrying the hardens inposed bipon them for the development of those resombes. Hom. gentlemen opposite may sit here and shat their eyes to the facts, lat the facts cammot he ignomed. I say their poliey has not heen a suceess in settling up, the vacant lands of this Dominion. Now. the next question to consider is the remedy for this state of affairs. The hon. the Finance Minister stamels up athl says that he would he very glad to hate us suggest some remenly. I would like to know What we pay him sigh a year for. if it is not to attend to the affiairs of this country. Are we to tind a policy for him: Has he hecome so threadhare in resources, so porerty-striken, that he has nothing to offer except to go om in the ohl growes, in the hope that some gool luck may turn up in the future. that something will occur to change the current, ame we will get along letter: No, Nir, the people of this country will not be satisfied with any sach administration of their affairs. There is one thing evident, amd that is that the expenditure has never ceased to grow, and the fiovermment have carefally kept up the expenditure, whether the people were able to, endure it or not. Now, I say it is time we had it new order of things. If the transference of immigration from the leparment of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior will give us new life and new energy, by all means let us have the transfer marle. But when they come down to us and offer no letter propositions than to go on in the old groove, 1 fear that the difficulty is deejer, and that we will find ourselves groing on in the oll circnit, spending money withont any satisfactory results. There is no doult that the circumstances in which we are placed are peculiar. We are not separated from the nation to the south of us by those differences that separate European nations which have grown up under different institutions, with differences of language, of habit and of custom, that form barriers hetween the nations of the old worh. Here we have to recognize the fact that we are practically
one people with the mation south of us. We have the same ideas, the same origin, we speak the same language, and in everything except political purposes we are practically one perople. The difficulty is that the larger nition w the south of us does offer inducements to our young men that we are not able to offer them here. I point out to wor friends opposite that they sleclared when the National Iolicy was inatuguratel that they were going to stop this exolles from (anallat to the Cuited States, they were going to create employment for one people at home, they were groing by that means to secare a manket for the surplas proluets of the agriculturists, atm ley employing our labour in manufactures we world ketp our people at home. But the results show that isstead of keeping them at home we have driven them out of (innala at an accelerated rate : and whereas those gentlemen used to howl themselves homse in complainiug of an exonlus from ('anadia to the C'nited States of 30 , (MK) or $40,(\mathrm{Mn})$ people yearly, they now calmly sit down and saty nothing when their own returns show that we hate lost at least an aremage
 and they comblly ask us to be content with thinge as they are. I say there is some hims malically lefece tive in that policy and the $y$ have fathed in the highest clegree in fultilling the promises that were maile the electorate of this comntry when they inatmarated their National Policy. in ask if it is not it lesitimate infereme that that policy has not accomplished what they promised it would accomplish, and that it is a ilismal fature as applied to the administration of Camalais affairs. I say that the sooner we set about embeatrouring to fimb a remedy for this comdition of things, the better it will be for the people of canada. for I can come to now other conclusion than that if we keep on at the present rate we will sec our population gradually melting away and leaving our shores for a country where the comblitions are more favoumble for their persomal antrancement. I say this is a matter of deep eoncern to every lover of his eomentry, and it is not to be met in the mamer in which hom. genthemen opposite have met it, by sneering at hon. gentlemen on this side of the Honse, becanse we point out the facts to them. The sooner those hom. gentlemen realize the condition of aflairs and set about fimling a remedy, the better it will be for themselves and the better it will be for the population amd the prosperity of this comatry.

Mr. P.ATERSON (Brant). In asking us to vote this amonint of money, it would seem proper that the Minister should give us reasons why we shoulil do so.

## Mr. CARLIN(: This $\leqslant 1, f(k)$ ?

Mr. PATERSON (Prant). The whole item of $519^{-}$, мм which is under discassion at the present time. It is a continuation of the same system, so I would julge, as we are askel for the same amount this year as last year. It seems to me that it should not need so many gentlemen to rise amd point ont the state of the country and the uselessexpenditure of money during the past years, to have caused the Minister to rise and give some explanation, either to state that our policy has not been a failure, that the money we have expended by the humdreds of thousands, and ruming into the millions during the past years, has not been lost to the country, but that it has brought people into the country,
and that they are in the eobntry now. In order to do that he wonld have to show where the people are that he alleges were bronght into the country. I notice that the Minister took the aromed that there were alsoolutely ssti.175 people. ass stated by him in his rejorts, hrought into (ienala from foreign conntries in the ten years from lswi to 1s91. Then we have the fatetsalso given to us hey the hon. frentleman's cinpartment that when the propalation of this commiry was commed it wats fonmel there hat leren an incerase of only intank sonds cluring the ten vears. The Mibistar will see. then, leat inger oft of the callenketion the sown.(xn) indditional popplation that we should hate hand hey
 souls that he says were hromght into this eomor try he him. that are not in lhis cobntry now. It seems to me he shomble state tor ins where these 3su, (Mn) have wrome, and the reatsons that callised the Aleparture of these people. for it surely must strike the Minister of Agriculture that it rammot be at
 ple into this cometry. if the a are leaving it as fast ats they are homght to it. If his explanation with resperit to this matter he the explamation wiven hy the hom. meminer for Inverness At. (amerom, then I want him tan anw that statement openly on the Hong of the Honse. The Honse while receiving any siatement from the hom. member from Inverness with great respert. heres not look upoll it with that anthority it womld possers it it came from the Minister himself, amil the Minister has the duty devolving upon him. not of leat ving some supporter on the hack benches to give all explanation of this featore. but himself to shom how it is that, leaving ont natural increase of sombokn inside altomether. Bistionk of the prpulation. which aceonding to his statement have been bronght inaterot in the ennentry now. If the hom. Minister will take the statememt of the hom. member for Inverness, that those peophe hat e: not left the cosuntry, that the immigrants have not left the comutry. lint that it is to be ateonomed for by the chatacter of the cellsiss of 1 sin . if he is prepared to take that statement. I want him to make the arowal. In that event I wamt him to endorse the statement of the hom. member for Inverness. to rise in his place and tell the Homse that when I was administering the department, that when the eonnt Wiss supposed to be an honest comint I instructed the men charged with the duty to make framlulent returns, to count men whow were not here, and that those onticials gave me figures to present, that were a lie on their fare- -1 want the hom. gentleman to assume the responsihility of making that statement latid down he the member for liverness. If he will do that, it will relieve us from the ditfienty, and we will he able to give the Dinister credit for some of the $\mathrm{BS}(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{OK})$ of immigrants, who according to the figures of the department, are not in the country now. I fancy lie will hardly take that pusition, it is a task which any Minister would hesitate to undertake.

Mr. CARLIN(:. Will the hon. gentlemanallow me to correct a statement? The hon. gentleman has mande a statement that I prepared the census for 1881 . I was not in the Government at that time.

## Mr. BOW' ELL. It makes no ilifference.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I was speaking of the head of the department, the occupant of theoffice
of Ministerial changes. Last vear the hon. gentleman might have been held responsible lecause of some statements male by the hom. gentleman who representen him here when he was in the other Chamler. I am mot speaking alout Ministers individually, but in regiad to the Minister of Agriculture whose duty it was to don this work. Will the Minister of Agriculture saty that he rave instructions to hare a framblulent acoome male in 1NS1:

Mr. (AMERON. I did not saly anything of the kind.

Mr. Baw FiLL. What the ham. gentleman stated wats what the home meminer for l'rine FitWard Island (Mr. Daties) satil.

Mr. (AMFRON. Heatr, hear. If he satil what. Wats not true. I cannot help) it.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). The Minister of Finame was not here at the time the hom. genaleman was speriking. hut that would not make any particular difference:

Ir. (ADERON. Nay I quote what I sai.l. It is here.

Mr. PATEREON (Bramt. I know the hom.
 but give the Honse to umberstand that what was stated in that spee-h wats the actual fact?

## Mr. (AMERON. No.

Mr. BoWVELLL. Sothing of the kime.
Mr. P'ATERSON (Brant). Ame how the disere patace wats to lo. accomated for wis. that if an homest comat had been mate in 1Nst, there womli he no difference shown between the 1 wo enonts at the present time. Ilerestaril will show to-morrow whether I am mistaken, or whether the hom. gentleman is mistaten in the statement he hats male.

Mr. (AMERON. Will the hom. gentleman allow me. I did hot tind fanlt with the manmer in Which the censas was taken in lSsi or in 1891. I simply stated, in reply to the hon. member for Queens, and another member of the opposition, that the mamer in which it wats taken includen in 1SNI a number of persons who were absent from the comentry. That was the monle in which it was taken. I foumd un fault with it. I suggested it Was a pity it was not taken in the same manner in 1s!1: : ind, if it hat been so taken in 1s! 1 , the: apparent increase would have heen as great between 1881 and 1801 its it was in the former connt. The morle was changed : I did not tind fanlt with one or the other, nor did I say there was anything wrong in either. But I saty if the present system is eontinued. the increase of population will recoil on hon. gentemen opposite just as their arguments against the National Policy on former oecasions have recoiled. That is my argament, and there is no member in this House who knows that it is true hetter than the hom. nember for south Brant : but the hon. gentleman is simply wasting time in discussing the matter.

Mr. PATFRNON (Brant). The hon. gentleman, therefore, regrets that the fraud which he gives us to understand was perpetrated in 1881 was not perpetrated for some reason in 1891, and, if it had been done, there would not have been the present discrepancy. We will allow the Minister of Agriculture to accept the statement that far, if he will. I question rery much if a Canalian Minister will
undertake to accept that position in the Honse; lut we will give the hon. gentleman an opportunity to say whether he takes that position in regard to the census of 1881. If not, there are 386,000 of our immigrants who have been brought into this country during the past 10 years who have not heen found here, in aldition to the 800,000 which is the natural increase. I say it is his bounden duty now, when we are entering upon the discussion and consideration of an expenditure of money for the purpose of promoting further immigration to this country, to tell us where these immigrants have gone and why they have left us! I have my own ilea as to ceanses that have proluced it. I lament the fact that they have gone. The Minister hats taken the ground that they were here. He stowel ly his figures to-night and he said there was no misthe in them. He will stand by the census of 1 S91 which the Govermment claim is an honest comut, and be will admit that the people are not here now. He should have some explanation of why they left the country after having come here. That explanation camnot he found in the condition of the conntry. As pointed out by my hon. friend from Wentworth (Mr. Bain) there is no better country, and no letter opportunity for settlers than num our western prairies, and in the western provinces, to sty mothing of the older prorinces. The explanation is not to be foumd in that, and it is for the Minister todeclane, then, what calses have been operating to expel these men from our midst after they have heen bronght here with this expenditure of money. Mr. Chairman, having regard to your ruling I will not be at liberty to inlopt the suggestion of the Vinister of Finance and to give the reasons which in my julgment have led to the removal of these people, nor to suggest changes the legisiation which 1 think will do mach in the direction of tending to prevent sueh a disastrous result in the fature. That would involve touching upon matters which you have rulen may not be introduced in this discussion, lut the Minister himself will not 1 am sure be held to strict order by you, when he attempts to give his explanation of how these people are not to be found in the country. I do hoh it is his absolute duty hefore he asks us (i) pass one single item of this estimate to give us the reasous that in his jurgment hare led to these people learing the country, and if that reason which he gives, is a reason which is foumd in operation still, he will see the force of not asking us to expend one single cent of that money until the causes that led to the expulsion, or the voluntary leaving of this country by those people have heen remedied in our legislation. The fault camot be found as I have said with the country itself. When the member for luverness (Mr. Cameron) volunteered the statement that he had heard gentlemen on this side of the House, of the party to which I belong, decrying this country, ruming down its resources, condemning its soil and condemning its climate, I have to say that the member for Inverness (Mr. Cameron) has made a statement that he will have difficulty in proving. He has made a statement that I defy him to prove in this House. If he means to say that he has heard statements from gentiemen on this side of the House, declaring that the Goverument of this country during the past ten years have not administered the affairs of this country in such a manner as to conduce to its welfare, he certainly can find these state-
ments. The hou gentleman may view the 13 or 14 gentlemen who form the Administration, as the country, but gentlemen on this side of the House only consider them as a portion of the people of this country entrustel for the time being with certain powers which they are bound to use for the lenefit of the penple. If the hon. gentleman has reference to the fact that on this side of the House he has heard denunciations of the fiscal and commercial policy of the Government and of the governing party, he is correct in that. But, Sir, denomeing, and pointing out fallacies in the fiscal and commercial policy inaugurated by hon. gentlemen opposite is not decrying the country, and is not, as that gentleman has alleged, decrying it in its material resources, depreciating its qualities, and generally emleavouring to cast a slur uponit. Sir, the hon. gentleman from Inverness (Mr. Cameron) has ventured upon a statement that he camot prove, and he must understand that when the policy of the (iovernment is arraigned and condemmed from an honest belief that it is not in the best interests of the country, he is not justified in making the statement that the soil and the resources of this comutry were decried by hon. gentlemen on this side of the House. We believe, Sir, that this country is capable of receiving and sustaining, not only the $\mathbf{8 8 6}, \mathbf{O M}$ (immigrants that the Minister said he brought in during the past 10 years, but we believe it is capable of sustaining millions upon millions of people, and we are anxious and desirons of having these millions of people in the country. Hon. gentlemen opposite are also desirous for it. They would not have placed this item in the estimates for our approval unless they were desirous with ourselves of having the population of this country increased, so that we may develop in the elements of national life, and with the strength of a nation. We agree upon that, but we are found face to face with the fact that taking the hom. gentleman's own figares-not trying to make a point against him, but honestly to sit down now when this matter is under disenssion and consider it-we must ask, is there not a leak somewhere : is there not some fault; is there not something that requires a remedy that ought to be applied, while we are going on in our efforts to bring people to this conimtry? loos not that leak, through which our population have left us, require to be stopped : If there is any policy or any legislation enacted by the Govermment that has tended in the direction of opening that door of exit through which these people must have been in a measure forced to go-for, having come to this country, they would not coluntarily leave it except there was some impelling canse- 1 ask is it not the duty of the dovernment now to deliberate upon and to ascertain, if possible, why that has been brought alout, and what is the cause of it so that we may apply the remedy. As I said before, Mr. Chairman, I have my own views in reference to this matter, but your ruling precludes me from stating what I consider would be wise and teneficial legislation in conjunction with this immigration policy of ours, if it is to le continued. I am not at liberty to allude to it, Sir, under your ruling, but the Minister must see that something is wrong and he can give us his views in reference to it. If there is no remedy to be applied, if the same state of things is to prevail, if the immigrants we hope to bring into this country by
this expenditure of $\mathbf{5 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ are to leave us when they are brought here, then it will be for us to consider what shall be done in the face of the determination of the Govermment that they. will do nothing in any direcion to stop the leak. If they camoot give us an assurance that it will stop of itself, or that they will take means to stop it. is it not a consideration for us to consider whether we shuald not retain this $\$ 200,0 \times 0$ in our own hands, and if we cannot get the population to remain with us, then we can at least save to the people of this country the money which weare now asked toexpend. Now, I think it is not unreasonable that the Minister should give us his views in regard to that-that he should tell us whether he lelieves that these figures honestly represent the population of the country hetween these perions, or whether he believes there was at dishonest count made in 1881, and an honest count made in 1891, and that that will account for it. But even if he does that, I beg him to remember the natural inerease of 800,000 added to the $386,00 \%$ immigrants, and when he puts these together, it will require extremely framdulent figures in 1881 to account for the difference. If the Minister will take that position, it will help us out in a certain measure, thongh it will cast discredit on the department with respect to the census of 1881 . If he camot account for the difference, it is for him to show what good ground he has for expecting that if we expend this $\$ 2(0), 000$ more this year to bring immigrants to the country, they will stay with us. This is the point on which I think it is proper the Dinister shonl give us some information before we consider the inditidual items.

Mr. FOSTER. I move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. We have been here four mortal hours, anxious to do lusiness and to make some progress in the estimates; but for some reason better known to themselves than to us, hon. gentlemen opposite-

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is most unfair.
Mr. FOSTER. As I have not objected to the hon. gentlemen speaking for the last two hours, I think I may be permitted to say a few words, even though they may not be pleasant to the hon. mem. ber for Queen's. Very humbly I would ask his permission to say a few words. For reasons better known to themselves than to us, hon. gentlemen on the other side do not seem willing to make progress in passing the estimates. It is of no use for us to remain longer under these conditions, and, therefore. I move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) I do not propose that the hon. gentleman shall make that statement unchallenged. In the first place, the hon. gentleman has not been in his seat at all during the discussion. He may have been attending to his duties else. where, but he has not been here, and is not com. petent to form an opinion as to the character of the discussion which has taken place. I have sat in this House for as many years as the hon. gentle. man, and I have never listened to a delate more interesting or more instructive than the one that has taken place to-night.

Mr. FOSTER. The hon. gentleman took part in it.

Mr. Paterson (Brant).

Mr, DAVIFs (P. E. I.) I took very little part in it. I spoke a very few minutes, entirely from the standpoint of the Maritime Provinces. I gave the committee some information, and drew some deluctions which the hon. the Finance Minister might have been lenetited by if he had been in his place. I think the statements made in the House in this debate will he read with a good deal of interest in the country, and I resent the statement that the time of the House has been wasted, and that for some reason we have prevented progress been made in the estimates. We have not prevented progress leing made. We have discussed, as we had a right to discuss, as it was our duty to disconss, the policy involved in the expenditure of a large amount of public money; and in the discussion of that question we showed that for the past ten years the exolus, from the Maritime Provinces particularly, has been so great and the loss of population there so grave, and that the present condition of the Maritime Provinces is so serious, as to call for more than a passing remark from the (iovernment benches. It demands their solemn and seriousconsideration. Wehare pointer out that the continuance of the existing fiscal system would be ruinous, is ruinous, and calls for a change, and in doing this we are to be told by the hom. gentleman that we are obstructing the public business.

Some hon. MEMBERs. Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman think that we are here merely to register the decrees of the Government-- that the Opposition have no duties to discharge? I tell him that we have, and we appreciate them, and we have been discharging them to night.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). I think, Sir, that the discussion, so far as it has taken place since I have come into the Honse, does not warrant the observation made by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. TUPPER. You came in late.
Mr. MILLN (Hothwell). Well, Sir, I have heard a portion of the debate, and that portion has been strictly pertinent to the subject before the committee.

Mr. Paterison (Brant). I think the Minister of Marine was not in the House at all.

Mr. TUPPER. I escaped some.
Mr. MILL.: (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman, as usual, is expressing an opinion on a subject with which he is not very intimately acquainted. Now, with regard to the subject, the Minister of Agriculture asks us to vote a very large sum for the purpose of promoting immigration. Is it not the business of this committee to consider whether that is a proper expenditure or not? Are we here simply to vote every sum that the Government choose to ask at our hands without considering whether the proposed expenditure is one in the public interest? Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman has asked for this appropriation for the last ten years in succession. He has had his attention called to the unsatisfactory result of that expenditure in years past, and what answer has he made? What answer has the Minister of Finance or any other member of the Administration made in reply to the criticisms which have been offered from this side of the House? The hon. gentleman in 1885
took the census of the North-West Territories. His department kept an accurate record, so we were informed, of the immigration into that country; and what was the result of that census? The result showed that but one in mine of the poppulation which he stated had gone into the comtry, remained there when the census was taken. Now, has more than one in nine of the imimigration that has heen assistel to this country remained in the other portions of the Dominion? What answer does the hon. gentleman make to that question? What information does he give to this committee to satisfy it that the expenditure is a proper one, or that we are receiving any alvantage from it? I have heard nothing at all. The census shows that there has heen an enormous depletion going on cluring the last ten years in the population of this country. We havelost nearly the whole or the greater portion of the immigration along with the natural increase. Now, sir, the hon. gentleman has only shown, from the census taken in 1885 and that taken in 1891, that we are expending large sums of money every year for the purpose of settling the waste lamls in the neighbouring republic. Well, that is perfectly consistent with the policy which the Administration has pursued for years past. I remember when a certain section of railway was taken from the Giraind Trumk, one of the conditions made in paying for it was that there should be a railway in the State of Wichigan. I remember also that a large sum of the money of the people of Canalla has been spent in the state of Maine, and so it is perfectly consistent with the policy which the Govermment have pursued in other matters that large sums of money should be taken out of the pullic treasury of this country, wrung from the impoverished inhabitants of this comutry, for the purpose of promoting emigration to the neighbouring repullic. That is the course which hon. gentlemen opposite have pursued, and when they are unable to justify an appropriation, they aceuse us of lelaying public business. Delaying what public business? Delaying an attempt to appropriate money from the public treasury for a most improperpurpose. We have askellhon. gentlemen to excuse, if they can, their policy, and they are utterly unable to do so ; and I say again that their policy of expending money without any results is simply that described by Hood as a black job. They are ready to gild the man they can no longer bleach. That is precisely what the hon. gentlemen are engaged in loing. And when the Minister of Agriculture is asked to point out in what way he is going to secure the retention in this country of these people, should we succeed in bringing them here, he is unable to reply. He has up to this hour given no explanation to show that he will succeed any better than he succeeded last year or the year lefore. At the outset he said he was going to hand this business over to the Minister of the Interior, who would accomplish something which he had been unable to accomplish the last ten years. How is the Minister of the Interior going to accomplish these results? Will the hon. gentleman give some reasonable explanation to show that this money will not be wasted as it has been during the past ten years? If he does, he will get his item through, but he has given none, and yet he expects that he is going to obtain this vote without any resistance from this side of the House. What right has he to expect this appropriation?

Why, the most important function of this House in committee is to see, as gnardian of the public treasury, that money is appropriatel for none hut necessary public purposes. All that the hon. gentleman has shown is that for the past ten years he has expended money in bringing people from across the Atlantic, eight of whom out of every nine have gone across the border.

Mr. TUPPER. The motion is that the committee do rise.

Mr. MILLSi (Bothwell). There is more than that. There are very offensive observations of the Minister of Finance, perfectly characteristic but none the less offensive. He has thrown across the House, the insulting olservation that we have for four hours resisted a proper motion. I say we have properly resisted an improper demand.

Mr. FOSTER. Do not get excited.
Mr. TUPPER. There was no reference to the hon. member for Bothwell.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). There was not to me particularly, but the whole Opposition was referred to.
Mr. BOWELL. The hon. zentleman boasteil the other night that hewould not allow us to proceed with business.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). I am delighted to see that those saints on the Treasury benches are waiting for an opportunity to have their rest, and the most patient, the Joh of the Administration, the Minister of War, is getting into a warlike mood just now when he sees that prospect hecoming more distant. I would ask the hon. gentleman just to cultivate patience and preserve his equanimity of which he dues not possess any very extensive siock. The hon. gentleman knows his weakness in that direction, and I would have refrained from making any remarks, but I rose for the purpoise of protesting against the observations ahdressed hy the Minister of Finance to the committee.
Mr. BOWELL. I do not know that it is necessary to continue the discussion for any length of time. As for my equanimity, perllaps if I hal been dining-out and not been listening to the Opposition, I might possibly lear patiently the repetition over and over again of the statements we have heard during the last four hours and preserve my equanimity undisturbed.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Is it because the hom. gentleman is not dining ?

Mr. BOWELL. Let me advise the hom. gentleman not to get so excited. He is very cool on most occasions and perhaps under other circomstances he would be less excited to-night. However, be that as it may, if the hon. gentleman had been here himself during four hours and listened to the discussion, he might possibly have some sympathy for those who had to hear the infliction of listening to the same arguments repeated over and over again.
Mr. MULOCK. You ran away.
Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman conld not have been speaking, or I am sure I would not have gone, but I did go away for a few moments and the hon. gentleman was away at the same time ; and I am sure he will give me credit for this at least, that I have sat as patiently as any member on this occasion, and as I usually do throughout debates, unless called out on business. We have had on
this question of voting $\$ 1,400$ to an immigration agent a discussion of the uhole policy of the fiovemment. That item is the only one that has leen lefore the House since the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. I did not take any part in the riscussion of the question at all, though I thought hon. gentlemen opposite were going a long way beyond it. I made up miy mind however that as there was evident determinations on the part of the Opposition that we should not proceerl with business-

## sime hom. MEMPERs. No.

Mr. BOW EILL... we might just as well allow the committee to rise, and I suggested that to my hom. frieml. The learler of the Opposition toll us that on this item, they harl a right to discuss everything bearing on the prosperity of the country. Coder that contention, we might have a dehate on the dual language in the North. West. Hon. gentlemen opposite might point to the hon. member for Quebec East, and ask whether the country will ever progress until he is on the Treasury benches, and then it would be in order to ask whether the party could succeed under his leadership, on account of his religion and nationality with the machine politician lehimel him, as reseribed hy the hon. member for North Norfolk. That usulil le just as pertinent as the whole question on which diścussion has taken place to-night. My hon. frienil who generally sits beside me might also bring up the school system and the use of the French language. and ask whether this country could hope to prosper while they were allowed as they are to day. As the Minister of Justice has pointed out, they might conmence with (ienesis and go on to Revelations.

Mr. LAURIER. The conesis is followeiling the Exorlus.

Mr. FOSTER. They cannot pass the exolus.
Mr. BOWELL. At all events, they always stick at Lamentations. They always lament over everything from the creation of the world down to the present time. We have heard the question of the census and the question of the exolus cliscusse! most exhaustively by the memler for south (Naford (Sir Richard.Cartwright) over and over again, and I will ask any member of the House who has listened to this four hours' discussion whether a single inlea has leen advanced which has not leen many times laid before the country by the member for South Oxforl. If there was no other idea on the part of hon. gentlemen than to ohtain some information which they required, I would ask why there should be this reiteration for four or five hours with no other pur. pose except to kill time. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Inavies) says he spoke for a few moments. His few monents are of a very elongated character. His few moments consisted of about an hour.

## Mr. DAVILs (P.E.I.) Oh.

Mr. BOWELL. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour to-night at least. It is true that we had a little hadinage amongst ourselves and did not listen to him very attentively because he was advancing nothing new. If the olject of the hon. gentleman was only to seek information, the first speech or two would have answered all the purpose, but it would seem to le carrying out the threat made by the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) not a fort-

Mr. Bowele.
night ago that he would olsstruct business if certain things were not done. If the hon. gentlemen on the Opposition lenches are determinen to olsstruct husiness, they should intimate it in the beginning of each session of the House, and then we would meet and adjourn immediately after 3 o'clock, and go home and sleep and come back refreshed the next day. That would le better for all of us. We conld then attend to our departments, aml the hom. gentleman conld stuly and prepare speeches for the future.

Nir RICHARI)('ARTWRICHT. It does appear to me, from his language and demeanour, that, if my hon. frient has dined well, the hon. Minister has dined lexter, or perhaps, as an hon. gentleman suggests to me, he has not dined at all, and that would account for his impatience. However, I want to refer to a mater apart from the dispite between my hon. friend from Queen's Mr. Davies) and the Minister of War. I want to call the attention of the fiovernment, and particularly the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to this: When a Minister comes to laliament to ask for a large appropriation of money, it is the practice in England and it onght to bee the practice here, that an explanation in sufficient and reasonable detail should le offered to the House of the doings of the department during the past year and the policy of the Government in respect to that department, and how the diovernment intends to arminister the sum of money which they ask. The Minister of Agriculture gave us, I must say, a very meagre and stintedaccount of what he intended to do. and the circumstances disclosed to the House by the census returns show that there was the st rungest possible reason for expecting the (iovernment to account for the extraordinary discrepancies between the statements which have heen made. for many years by the department over which that gentleman now presides and the facts revealed to us. We would have been utterly recreant to our duty if we hal not insister on that information being given. I say to the Minister of Wiar that there could not le anything more necessary to le explained to the people of Canada than the canses which have led to our losing a million and a half of persple in ten years. Could there be imagined anything in the discussion of which this Honse could better afford to spend three or four hours than the causes which led to that extraordinary result " If hon. gentlemen on the Treasury lenches do not know the fact, they should be informed of the fact that all over the world, wherever Canada is known, great attention has been given to the fact disclosed in this census, and it is of the greatest importance to us that some reasonable explanation should be given from the Treasury benches which has not yet been given, of the causes which have led to this extraordinary state of things, and I entirely dissent from the statement made by the Minister of War or the Minister of Finance that any attempt has been made to obstruct business on the present occasion.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). The Finance Minister at the commencement of this discussion took exception to some remarks which were not considered pertinent, and sought to have them ruled out of order, and the Chair did so rule. Since then the discussion has leen entirely confined to the item before the committee. Very few Minis-
ters have been in their places. In fact they were all out except the Minister of Agriculture. Fven the Minister of Marine, who knew all that had taken place, did not come in until I had nearly finished my remarks.

Mr. TUPIER. I came as som as I knew you were speaking.

Mr. Patersion (Brant). Yet he seemed to know all that had taken place in his absence.

Mr. TUPPER. I could well imagine it. I have heard it all before.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). We are not here to aleal with imaginings. The Minister was alosent, hut I was in my place all the time and I know whether the liscussion was within the proper lines or not, and I appeal to the chairman to say if I did not speak to the resolution and contine myself to the immigration policy of the Government. Any remarks outsile of that were in reference to what had been said by the member for Ivemess (Mr. Cameron), and they also bore on the discussion. The Finance Minister desired to limit the rlelate at the outset, nos Minister has attempted, mone apparently leing able, to answer the questions which have been put to them, and now, wishing to get out of the dilemma, the Minister of Finance wishes to throw upon the Opposition the charge of obstruction, and, therefore, he moves that the committee rise. This proves one of two things. Fither the Minister of Finance is inclined to act in a haloyish manner, which I could hardly suppose, or he considers himself to le a sort of dictator in this House. Simply lecause some estimates have been presented t.) this House and that the Opposition do not quietly sit in their seats and perhaps venture to ask a question now and then, he is to lecture them, he is to move that the committee rise, he is to show resentment, he is to show temper and le petulant, Well, Sir, we do not propose to le put in any such position. The discussion has been one that the country will say is requisite, and when the country knows that while this discussion was going on Ministers were out of their places, not for minutes but for hours, when there was no attention leeing paid to the subject under discussion, when but the one Minister who is at the head of the department was in the House, when he never rose to answer a question, or make a statement, or to give the slightest information, I believe the people will say that the Opposition were not obstructing business, but they were discharging their simple duty. But when it is known that the Ministers opposite neglectel their posts and failed to give the information asked for when money was being voted, in face of the revelations we have of the non-effect of the previous millions that have heen spent. I venture to say the people of the country will reprohate that Ministry and their silence, whether it is proluced by incapacity or any other cause. Thehon. gentleman calls upon the committee to rise. If he wants togn home for the purpose of consulting with his colleagues to see if they can devise some means by which they can give the explanations required by the House, if they require a night's deliberation and the calling of a council in order to ascertain how it is possible to make out where this 386,000 immigrants have gone, lesides the 800,000 of native population, that they may explain these things before asking for $\$ 200,000$
more to go down the same stream-if that be their object, why, the proposition to aljourn will, I have no doubt, be concerled by the Opposition. I think the Finance Minister hias no right to complain of the manner in which the discussion has lreen carried on liy the Opposition. I think that every member who has spoken has only spoken once to-night, and none of the speeches have been long. I am now speaking to the motion to adjourn, hut I say that on the resolution lefore the House none of the members of the Opposition have spoken more than once. The Minister of Finance says that when one or two speeches were made on the opposite side that was enough, and that the memlers of the House should know enough to hold their tongues. Nir, the members of the Opposition donot recognize that their views are to lee expressed by any one or two members in this House. (ientlemen opposite may be content to sit mute and chumb, if they see fit, but the members on this side of the House mean to avail themselves of their rights to disenss these questions. The Minister of Finance, in attempting to dictate to the House by any exhibition of petulancy or crying of a baly, will not deter members from exercising their rights. They refuse to he toll that when they exercise their proper rights. they are following a line of olstruction. Speaking for myself, I can only say that when the Minister of War suggested there was an understanding that this item should be delayed. he is entirely mistaken. I do not see how he arrived at that conclusion. My own opinion was that a large amount of hiscussion of this question would take place on the general policy of the fovernment. I told the Minister of Finance, through the chairman at that time, that while he might strictly draw a line with reference to separate items when they came up, it would conduce to the quicker transaction of husiness to allow the discussion to go on in a general way at the outset. There is nothing to le gained in the way in which the Finance Minister proposes to dispose of the business of the House : and if he wishes to assume the responsibility of moving that the committee rise when members are prepared to go on and do husiness in a legitimate manner, then I take no exception to his motion.

Mr. CAMERON. I think it is hardly fair to charge us who have been taking part in this discussion, with trying to obstruct the business of this House. I ain one of those who have taken part in this discussion, and I was trying to convince my hon. friends opposite that the arguments which they used relative to the exolus from this country, and relative to the National Policy, were discouraging to our people and caused niany of them to emigrate from the country, while they had discouraged those who left the country years ago, from returning to Canada. I was challengerl hy the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson) to produce any proof that the arguments used on that side had a tendency to produce that unfortunate result. Well, I neel not refer to the price of barley in the United States compared with the price of barley here, I will not refer to the several discussions which have occurred year after year in this House and in the country; I will simply refer to some remarks which have fallen from the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Bain). He said that our friends to the south of us, meaning the Ameri-
cans. offered perple greater inducements than we were able to offer them here. He will not deny that he marle that statement. He said that in the hearing of every person in the Honse except the hon. member for Buthwell (Mr. Mills), who has heen enjoying himself in another place. He sail that the comitions are more favonable on the other side of the line than they are in Canada. Is this not encouraging cur people to leave the country : Are these remarks not frequently made in this Honse ami more frequently in the country? When will ent great statesmen from the grand Province of Ontario cease to use utterances that are calculated to depopulate the Jominion of Canala: I lelieve the expressions of holl. gentlemen opposite will have their effere when the proper time comes. I have only to say that many of the words which my honourahle friends put into my mouth were never uttered hy me. They said that I denied that I sial there was an exalus from the comotry. I did not do anything of the kint.

Mr. MULOKK. Yon sall they were leaving ly cat loarls.

Mr. (AMERON. I satid they were leaving hy cat loads, and I pronluced proof that they were aill (irits but one. I have no hesitation in sitying that the arguments used hy hon. gentlemen opposite will have their effect. We, at all events, endeavour to make the perple believe that we (anadians can live under the existing policy of the diovernment, or under any dinermment in this comotry, whether right or wrong. The arguments which we allace are calculated to make our people remain at home, but all the arguments used by hon. gentlemen opposite, during the mumber of years I have had the honour of leing a member of this Honse, have tender tordrive the perple ont of the country. My oun oldopponent left for Michigan some weeks ago. He discourageal himself to such an extent that he left the country. But he will come back, and I have no doulbt that Hargraft and rther dirits who have left the country will adopt the same course.

Mr. CARLIN: I have no desire to occupy the time of the Honse at this late hour except to say a few worls. At the commencement of the dehate 1 stated the liovernment's immigration policy for the coming year. That prolicy has leen the same as the jolicy of the diovernment precerling it, the policy of the Government of which the hon. memler for Buthwell was a member, and it is the intention of the fiovernment to continue the policy that has existed for the last few years, and to improve it as much as possible by holding out greater inClucements to the perple of Europe aml the Cnitel siates to come to Canada. But I must sily that what we have han to contend with as an inmigration department have loen the speeches made by hon. gentlemen on the Opposition sille, umpatriotic speeches, unworthy of true, loyal Canalians. We hive had those speeches furoted in pipers in the western States, in papers in the eastern states, in papers in Europe, all going to show that this is a country untit to live in, that we are going to ruin, that we have nothing but ruin and decay in this great country of ours.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). So you said in 1sis.
Mr. CARLING: The hon. member for South Brant and the hon. gentleman for North Wentworth have challeugerl us to show any speech made
ly hon. gentlemen opposite which was detrimentai to the interests of this country. I happen to have a few lines of a speech made by a leading member of the Opposition in a flourishing town in west Ontario, and I was surprised that any hon. memleer on either side of the House or any true patriotic (analian would make use of such language in regard to the country of his aloption. I will read the speech manle in that western city of Ontariob by a leading member of the Opposition, and I do so in answer to the request maile by the hon. member for south Brant and the hon. member for North Wentworth.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). Name the man amd the town.

Mr. CARLINi. This is what Was satil by the hon. gentleman who male the speech :
." Trade is stagnant. Stocks of many kinls have liminished in price. Agriculture is greatiy depressel. Lamis have fallen in value. The farmer is overwhelmed with debts. He is no longer the free man that he once was. To many there is nothing left but the sir and light. The fences are going to decay, and the huildings are out of repair, for the cocupier is giring up the struggle-the land cannot be redeemed. The fires in new factories have gone out : the looms in the conton mills: are silent : the emploves bave been dismissed, and at every railway station from east to west machinery and industrial appliances lie rusting-the supply exceeds the demand. What does it all proclaim? Cinital misdirecterl and lost, lahour unemployed, expectations disappointerl, hupes blishted, hearts sore from pectaniary losses. ment financially embarrassed urgently calling upon the Government to do something to save them from financial disaster."

## Mr. MILL.か (Bothwell.) All true.

Mr. (ARLIN: That was a speech mate ly a former member of the Reform (iwemment, the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) at Hamilton. I ask this House, and I ask the country, in viell of a speech like this I have read, circulated in Finglanh, Ireland, in sootland or in the western Siates, and delivered to our young men in this. country, is it any womler that some of our people, who may have confidence in the hon. gentleman and in the party he represents, leave the country and seek homes elsewhere than in our own great North-West? I have no desire to take up the time of the House, hit I do say the diovermment have had more to contend with respect to people coming here and our retaining them in the country, from the speeches made by hon. gentlemen opposite and the articles written in their papers, than anything else.

Mr. NILLx (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman has read a sieech mate by me in Hamilton a little more than a year ago, 1 think. I now atfirmi that there is not a statement in that speech which is not true. The hon. gentleman and I are looth residents of the city of Lomdon. The hon. gentlemar knows how miny mannfacturing establishments came into existence after 18\%s. The hon. gentlemen kuows that not one of those establishments is alive to-day.

Nome hon. MEMBERS. No, no.
Mr. MLLs' (Bothwell). That is true. The hon. gentleman knows that every one of those establishments is closel. Where is the establishment of John Elliott? Where is the machinery that he sent to the North-West? It was lying precisely, is I said, rusting on every platform and going to decay at every railway station thoughout the whole North-West Territories, because he was
deceivel liy you as tu the poppulation. What is true of that m cuufacturing estad ishment is eyually true of others.

## some hom. MFMPERs. It is not true.

Mr. MILLS: (Bothwell. I say it is, and if a committee is , given me. I will estallish it in this Homse hecomi guestion.
sime hom. MF.MBERs. It canant be done.
Mr. DENINON. Doves that apply to manufactories at Tormint:

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I should like to know whether all the cotton mannfactories are in operation to-liay. I should like to know if it is not true that there is invested in cotton mills in Camada a sutficient amount of capital and machinery to manufacture for 12., (MA), (MW) of people. Where are the
 mot combinations formerl to-lay? Have we not a number of these estalishments closed : have we not others operating, not on full time, and the profits dividellanomg those that are idle as well as thuse in operation? Is not every statement in that respect true?

Some hom. MEMBERS. No.
Mr. Millis(liothwell). Hon. memherssily,"no": I say, yes. Is it mat true that agricultural property has ile preciated in value?

## some hon. MEMPERS. No.

Mr. MILLsi Bothwell). Hon. members may say " bu," but there is mot a loan conapany in Canadia a.day. hut knows that it is true. Do, the hon. gentlemen wish to discredit their own testimony ly shouting "m" in answer to a question of that sint? Let me call the attention of the hon. gentlemen to the resolution proposed by their leater in sisis. The hoia. gentleman was not in office then, and what representations dind he and his friends make of the country when their opponents were in oftice: Did they say it was prosperoms; did they not any there were tenis of thousandsleaving Canada, lrealuse they could not find employment at home. bid they not publish abroad that there were tens of thousinds of (camadians who were fed at soup kitchens at all the varions cities of the country ?

## Mr. TUPPER. That is true.

Mr. MILLS: (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman said "it is true," but I tell him that is a slander upm the country, that is an mpatriotic declaration that was puhlished abroad all over the continent of America and all orer the continent of Europe, and it was against just such statements without a particle of fommation, that the dovermment of Mr. Mackenzie han to contend. Is there an hom. gentleman in this House who has forgotten the statementsmade with regard to the cries that were heard from every part of the country "John A. will you come over and help us." The Minister of War knows what representations he made as to the condition of the com try: but he never said it was unpatriotic then to make representations of this sort.

Mr. BOWFLLL. You never heard me say one word against the country ?

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Ah ! You say "against the country." Weare not speaking against the country; what we are denouncing, are the fies on the wheel. It is the incompetent men who nccupy the Treasury benches whom we are denouncing. We say
we have a gool comontry, hut that no country was ever so scamdalonsly treated by men entrusted with the discharse of puilic duties as Canada has been by the hon. gentlemen who sit opposite. We tell them, sir, that if they will get out of their places. the country will at once begin to prosper. There is nothing that stands in the way of the prosperity of Canadia to-day except the hon. gentlemen who oweupy the Treasury lenches, and who declare their inability to frame a pullic policy that will promote the public interest. Why, sir, they are calling upon hon. gentlemen on this side of the House to give them some suggestions ly which they may be able to shape out a policy. They have gone to 1 iashington, they have consulted Mr. Blaine, they have travelled all over the continent in search of a policy and so far they have not succeerled. These hom. gentlemen say: Oh, it is highly unpatriotic to say that the country is not prospering under us, hut it was highly patriotic when we were in Opposition for us to say that the comutry was mot prownering under you. It was a proper thing to put in a resolution, it was a proper thing to vite upon, it was a proper thing to cancass this country on from one end to the other. It was proper when we were in Opposition to declare that the country was in a calamitous comdition, that the people were on the verge of bankruptey, and that tens of thousands were fleeing from the country every day: What do the reports of the Bureali of statistics of the Enitel States now show? They show that during the perion of MaceKenze's Administration that on an average 23, ,now a year left Canada, and that on an average $1(M),(M N)$ leave every year siace the present dovernment came into power. The hom. gentlemen opposite came into oftice and the young men of Camada fled feom the conntry as if from a pestilence.
An hom. MEMBER. They are coming back.
Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Lrok at the American statistics for the States of Massachusetts and Vermont. and Maine and Michigan and the NorthWest country, and see if they are coming lack. Fyerything shows that the exolus is continuing. We si': the Minister of Agriculture now, when he is taking this appropriation for immigration, what assurance cay he give the House that the money will not le wasted as it has been wasted for the last ten years. The hon. gentleman answers us hy saying we are pursuing the same policy as you did. Wie called you thies on the wheel when in otfice, we saill you were incompetent men, but now our defence is that we are doing just as you did 13 years ago. If we did wrong when in isttice, why did you follow our example and why did you not adopt a different policy?
Mr. CARLING: Nowe did.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hom. gentleman justified himself a woment ago hy saying it was the same policy.
Mr. CARLIN(: I said the immigration policy.
Mr. MILLs ( $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{s} \text { othwell }) \text {. There is this difference }}$ between our position and yours: When we were in office we succeeded in retaining four-fifths of the people we brought here, and you have succeeded in running out eight-ninths of those you bring here. I say, Sir, that this difference is due to the fact that the Government have taxed the people of Canala to death. They have taxed the men out of the country, they have depreciated the value of
agricultural pronlucts and diminished the income of the farming pupulation, and they have done so in the interests of the Red Parlour, and the Red Parlour sustains them, and they sustain the Red Parluur, and si long as there is a copper in the pockets of the farmers of this comery the friends of the ciovermment will not le permittel to want.
(committee rose and reprorted progress.
sir JOHN THOMPSON mover the adjourmment of the Honse.

Motion agreed to; the Honse adjourned at 1.2 .15 a.m. (Naturlay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monidar, Dith April, Ing).
The spenker took the Chair at Three oblock.
l':SyFRs.

## IVRIT INsUFI.

Mr. SPF.AKER. I have the honour to inform the House that I have received information of a vacancy in the representation of the Electoral District of the Fast Rioling of the County of York, Ontario, ly the demise of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and I accordingly issued my warrant th the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make ont a new writ for the said electoral distriet.

## CIVIL SERVHE COMMISSION.

Mr. MeMULLEN. Will the Minister state when the report of the Commission which sat on the (ivil service will be laid on the Tathe of Parliament:

Nir JOHN THOMPsON. The report has not been receiverl yet. I am informed it has not yet leen male, and it is, therefore, impossible to state the day when it will le laidl hefore the House. The Bill on the Paper in the name of the secretary of Nitate is intended toprovide some temprary amend. nents in case the report should le receiced when it would he tor late to take up any larger measure.

## BRITISH COLLMBIA QUARANTINE.

Mr. PRIUR. Before the Orlers of the Day are proceeded with. I would ask the fovernment if they hate received any infomation in regard to quarantine matters in British Columbia ? I have leen informed that last Monday the Empiess of Jopoli, a steamer sailing from Hong Kong, China, came intes the harlour of Victoria with small-pox on I ward, also that the quarantine officer there landed some ils Chinese passengers and that the accommodation whs totally unfit for any large number of invalids to be treated. I would like to ask if this is correct, and also whether the Government do not think they should put the duarantine station there on a goorl fonting to deal with a large number of invalids? Now that these steamers are running regularly from China and Japan, every precaution ought to le taken to have that guarantine station in a proper shape, so that no delay may be caused to the steamers, and that the passengers may be so

Mr. Misms (Bothwell).
treated as to prevent the diseases from spreadin; over the cogintry.

Mr. CARLINli. The ship mentioned did arrive at Victoria with over EM) Chinamen, and there was a case of small-pox on troarl. The whole numher were quarantined, and are fuarantined at the present time. The question of putting the quarantine at Albert Head is now leing considered hy the liovernment, with a view of putting it on a goonl forting and preventing the spread of disease.

## U. ․ ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

Mr. LANi $F$ FLIER. I would call the attention of the liovermment to a very important question which is referred to in this morning's paper. There is information there from which it appears that abont 20 French (anablian labourers were stoppel by the American customs authorities at Ronse's Point and were taken lack to this side of the frontier. It would appear that there was no justification whatever for that, becanse these men were not hired lint went to that country to leok for latour. I shoulil like to know if the foremment have taken cogmizance of this matter, and what action they propose to take in regard to it, lecanse if what is stated is true, it is a very serions outrage.

Sir JOHN THONPSON. We have no intimation in regard to that except what we have eleriverl from the statement in the newspaper. If the facts as they are stated are correct, no doubt we shall have liefore long some representation on the subject, because it is a very extraorelinary action on take unless the Alien Lalour Law was violate? leefore the entrance of these men into the States, or some violation of the amendment of 1891 took place.

## NE(ON1) RFADIN:.

Bill (No. Fll) to incorporate the " I) ominion Mil. lers' Association."-(Mr. Stevensom.)

## Mr. J. L. PAINE.

Mr. McMLLLEN asked, Whether one J. L. Payne was in the service of the diovernment from the 3ril of February, 1s91, until the Tth March, 1891: If so, what services did he render, where did he perform such services, and what amount was he paid therefor? Has said J. L. Payne been in the service of the fiovernment since 30 th June, 1891 ? If so, tor what periols, what services did he reuder during such periols, and what amount was he paid therefor:

Mr. CARLING. Mr. J. L. Payne was in the service of the Department of Agriculture from 3rd February, 1891, to 7th March, 1891. His services consisted in the performance of the duties pertaining to a special clerk, and during the period stated in the question, he was employed in London, to which place thegeneral correspondence of the Department of Agriculture was sent while the Ministerwas there. He was specialiy qualified for his work. His pay was *3 per day. He was also in the service of the department from 9 th October, 1891, to 31st March, 1892, performing work as a special extra clerk, and was paid at the same rate as above stated.

## LAKE ST. JOHN ANI) CHICOUTIMI RY.

Mr. FREMONI asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to take any measures to ensure the construction of a railway from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi and St. Alphonse, which will serve the needs of three-fourths of the population of the Saguenay district, who-are now from in) to $\overline{7 \pi}$ miles distant from railway communication :

Mr. BolleLL. Measures have been taken by the dovernment towarls ensuring the construction of the railway from Iake Nit. John to Chicontimi. By il Vic., chap. 3, and i? Vic., chap. 3, sulssidies are granted in aid of this road to the extent of $\$ 3.2(K)$ jer mile, amoming to $\mathrm{s} 1 \mathrm{tan}(\mathrm{MK})$. For the construction of the first secition of 30 miles a contraut is male with the Quebec and Lake Nt. John Railway Company, and they have applied to enter into a contract for a further 21 miles, representing that they are prepared to proceed with the work.

## BRIIMEN OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. FREMUN'I asken, Whether any representations have been male ly the Imperial to the Dominion fiovernment as to the danger in the event of war, of railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific leing severed by the destruction of the brilges over the Sit. Lawrence at Montreal, lwoth of which leing in close proximity to the frontier? And, if sw, has it heing pointel out to the Imperial authorities that a railway lirilge at or near Quebec minter the guns of the (itadel on one side, and of the new Leivis forts on the other, would be perfectly safe from attack?

Mr. BOWELLL. No such representations have lreen mate to the Canarian Government hy the Imperial fiovermment, conseduently they have not been answered.

## ('APE BRETON RAILWAY.

Mr. MrMCLLE.N asked, Whether the lands chosen by the locating engincers of the Cape Breton Railuay for terminal accommonation at North Nydney, have leen purchased and paid for? If so, what juantity of lands have been appropriated and What price has lreen paid therefor and to whom paid! If any ehange has taken place in the location of terminal accommodation on what property has the terminus leen located, and how many acres purchased and at what prices aud from whom purchased?

Ir. BOWELL. The lands chosen for terminal accoummolation at North Syiney have been expropriated, but they have not been paid for. No change has taken place in the Iocation of terminal acconmonlations, but the town of North Sydney now asks that the terminus le established at the ballast wharf insteal of at the Imrie wharf. There are $3: 31$ acres expropriated at the town wharf for terminal facilities, the value is placed by the ofticial land appraiser at $\$ 5,000$ and by an otficial referee of the Exchequer Court at $\$ \mathbf{8 , 0 0 0}$.

## PROCEDURE-NOTICES OF MOTION.

On the order being called for the motion of Mr. MeCarthy, the same was asked to stand at the request of the (iovernment.

Mr. CASEX. I would like to call attention to the rule which requires that motions should be diropped if not gone on with when they are called, except when the (iovernment asks them to stand. This privilege on the part of the (iovernment should not be exercised unless they are prepared to give reasons for so doing. It appears to be customary for some member of the (iovernment tu call "stand" whenever a notice given by one of their supporters comes upiuring that gentleman's absence from the House. We of the Opposition have not the same opportunity of using the privilege granterl to the liovermment under the rule, and I think the rule should be enforced unless the diovernment can give satisfactory reasons for asking the motion to stand.

Gir JOHE THOMPNON. I am sure we have always resired to make use of any privilege of that kind as mach in favour of one side as the other, as in luith cases it is only done by courtesy. I im quite willing to join in the request to have any motion stand for a member of the Opposition who has any reason to offer to the Honse why it ought to stancl. In this case, as the Minister of Railways, who has heen unwell for some days, is ahsent, and this motion ielates to the lusiness of his department, it was evilently necessaly that the motion should stand.

## PUBLIC: BUILIHNCiS IN VICTORIA, B. $\therefore$

## Mr. PRIOR moved for :

Copies of all correspondence between Mr. Gamble, the resident engineer in British Columbia, and the Public Works Department, Ottawa, in regard to the Custom House and Post Office buildings in Victoria, B.C. Also, all reports by the above-named ufficer on the said building:Also, all correspondence and reports from Mr. E. II. Fletcher, post office inspector in British Columbia, in regard to the Post Office building in Victoria, B.e.
He said: By this motion I am asking to have the corresponilence between the engineer of the Public Works I Department and the Government brought down for the purpose of seeing the opinion of that gentleman in regard to public buildings in Victoria, B.C. For the last three or four years my colleague and myself, every session, have spoken in regard to the necessity that exists for having new huidlings erected in that place. I do not think it is needful for me again to give any statistics of the business clone at that port, hecause I have given them every year and they do not seem to have had any great effect on the Ministers. However, the necessity still exists for having new buildings. The present buildings in Victoria were put up many years ago when the town was a very small place indeed, and every hon. member in the Honse knows that Victoria has grown very rapidly within the last few years. The revenue from Victoria is over $\$ 1,200,000$ a year from Customs alone. I am informell by the civil servants who are stationel in those buildings that it is almost impossible for them to carry on their work on account of the inadequate size of the structures. I think the post office cost something like $\$ 40,0(M)$, and the custom house a similar amount ; and any hon. member will readily see that the town is entitled to public buildings more in keeping with that amount of revenue than the buildings at present existing. The reason I make this request, Sir, is not solely because I wish to have the money spent in Victoria, although I do say we have a perfect right to look to the Government to spend that amount of money, but my
object in desiring proper buildings erected is that public business should be facilitated and carried on in a manner suitable to the requirements of that city. I feel convinced myself that the Ministers who have been out there and who have seen this place will admit that we should have such buildings erected there as would be a credit to the city and to the Dominion. I only hope that these Ministers who have leen there will use their influence in Council to ensure that an appropriation will be inserted in the Supplementary Estimates sufficient at least to make a commencement on these public buildings, which are so much needed in Victoria. I, therefore, move this motion, seconded by Mr. Mara.
Motion agreed t 4 .

## Motions to stand.

On the Orier being called for the motion of Mr. McCarthy relative to commercial interests hetween the United States and Canada.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. member for Simene (Mr. Mc(arthy.) intimated to me that he would le here at toclock. He is detained in the court until then, and under these circumstances I will ask to let the motion stamd.

Mr. MULOCK. I suppose it is understoon that any hon. gentleman who has a motion und who intimates to the dovernment beforehand that he will not, camot, lee present, will be accorded the same treatment?
SirJOHN THOMPsON. I said more than that. I said we would le glad to ansk the same for any gentleman on the opposition side who had a good reason to offer, whether he intimated it beforeliand or not. I diil not ask that it should le intimated Ineforehand.
Mr. MLLOCK. The reason ascribed here will, I suppose always he a gool reason: that a gentleman is occupied in the supreme Court.

## NORTH-WESTASNEMPL RENOLUTIONS.

## Mr. BAVIN movel for :

Conies of all resulutions and memorials passed by the North-West Assembly at its last session and addressed to tie dovernment.
He said: Mr. Speaker, some of these resolutions relate to matters that I think have heen already satisfactorily dealt with hy the ciovernment, but there is one resolution in regard to inmigration that I wish specially to press upon the attention of the ciovermment and upon the attention of this House. Auy one who reviews the history of the proceerlings of this covernment and of the Government that preceded it, will, I think, come to the conclusion that they have not erred in overzeal for the promotion of immigration. Several things have undoulitedly combined to that effect; the principal of which is, that there has been in the cities a strong and influential party influencing elections, who were opposed to assisted immigration. Well, Sir, the time came when a wise policy was adopted by the Govermment of Cauala, and that policy was this: Only to pay for results; but, in my opinion, that policy has fallen short of what was needed ly the Dominion of Canada because of unwillingness on the part of both sides of this House to supply the money necessary for the pro-
motion of immigration. Thw listom ammian tion in the Cinited states lats bech :hat immigration moved on from one basis; a basis along the Pacific conast, a basis stretching down the whole length of the original states that broke away from England. Here in Canada we have had to proceed upon a different hasis. First you had a short territory in what were callel the Lower Provinces; then you had Quelec, then you had Ontario, and there you had the great lakes stretching hetween Ontario and the territories, and that has necessitated that in Manitoika and the territories we should proceed upon a perfectly new hasis. That has male migration difficult for us as compared with what it was in the States. The point, therefore, I make is this : that if you are going to people Manitola and the North-West Territories as you ought to do. and as rapidly as you ought to do, you must make you basis there and act from there; and the little Parliament in Regina has asked that a sum of money should be devoted to their use to deal specially with immigration. Now, sir, what is done by the other provinces? Ontario, New Brunswick, Quelree, Manitolba, has each its agent or agents who are all active in promoting immigration into these provinces, and as a fact we can state the amount of work that has been done in promoting immigration into Mauitoba by the very energeticandable man whonow controlsimmigration for that prorince. You have that man.with a number of agents in various partsof Ontario for instance, and theyare doing work that he himself can measure. He cin tell exactly the amount of work they have done, and show the money value which that province has got from those agents. Now, what we in the North-West say is this: (iive us the means of doing precisely the same thing for the North. West as has been done for Manitola. What we need to do, in orler to make Canalla sposition secure in the future, is something large in the way of promoting immigration. There is no reason why, if you lring in 2n.(W)Oimmigrants, youshould not bring in a million. You have a vast field in Europe to draw from-in (iermany, in Scandinavia, in Scotland, in England, in Irelanil: and if that fichl is properly exploitenl, there is uo reason whatever why, in a year or a couple of years, you should not bring a million of immigrants to this country.
Some hon. MEMBERs. Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIN. I hear scoruful cheers from hon. gentlemen around me.

Some hon. MEMBERs. No.
Mr. DAVIN. Are they not scornful ". Then hon. gentlemen agree with me: If that million of
 are properly and fruitfully expended, because from that moment you secure the future of Canada, and I will tell you why. Suppose the bringing in of the million men within a year or two should cost $\mathbf{S 1 0 , 0 0 0}, 000$, does it not strike every man of sense that that money is far more fruitfully expended than if you got a million of men in by the same expenditure spread over ten or fifteen or twenty years? The fact of getting them in within a short time not only gains the result of the expenditure of $\$ 10,000,000$, but it secures for the country the best immigration agents we can possilly have, namely, successful settlers. Now, Sir, in the past we have been trop tard. As the Minister of Agriculture knows, we have in the last two years been getting
most admirable settlers from l)akota, but with reference to lakota we have heen trop; tavol; if we had begun there a year earher we should have had far better results. Now, what we want with regard to Canada generally is a large immigration movement. Without that, you camnot build up in ( anada what we all want, a nation ; but with our vast resources, amd our magnificent waterways and harbours, there camnot lee the least doulit that if we make the same effort to secure immigration from the congested districts of Furope that the people of the Enited Ntates have made, we can make the future position of Canaila secure, and that is the only way it can he male secure. So much for the general question. Now, in regard to the particular question of the North-West, it is the great fichl into which we want to pour the immigrants, because even Manitola is getting pretty well filled, as well as the other provinces; hut in the North-West you have a country that can sustain a humbred million people, and that comatry, Sir, is the future hacklone of Cimala. Make the North-West a success, and the future of Canada is secured. I ask, therefore, that the Government here should give the little (iovermment of the NorthWest at once the means of olealing with that probem, which is the great problem for Camala as well as for the North. West. All the other prohems will settle themselves: but if we go on without increasing in population, then failure will he the doom of Canada. Suppose you gave the
 this year to spend on immigration: why, Sir, El(N), (OM) would he fruitfally expended on immigration to the North-West. Think of our vast harrest of last year ; how much of the returns from that has flowed into the pockets of the people of eastem Canala? Merchants who do business with the west will tell you that their lest customers, those most certain in sending orders and in meeting their bills. are the people of the North. West : and I shy that as a mere matter of prulent incestment, you camot do better than place a large sum in the estimates to be at the disposial of the (invernment of the North. West in promoting immigration. On previonsoccasions I have dealt with the other questions involved in these resolutions, with regard to some of which I think the fiovernment have already done their part; hut this question of immigration, as I have said in this House, is the master question for Canada. It is the question to which the statesmen desiring to buili up a great nation here will apply their whole encrgy; and instead of frittering away our time and spending a few thousand dollars a year upon it, it is something on which we might well concentrate nur attention and so build up a great. a prosperous, and a united Camala.

## Motion agreed to.

## DECISIONS ON ELEETION PETITIONS.

## Mr. GILLIEN moved for :

Copy of the petition presented and filed in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, against the election and return of Joseph A. Gillies for the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia, at the general election holden on the 5 th of March, 1891; together with the dates of filing and service of such petition; snd also, all papers and documents in connection with the following proceeding in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia:-

1. Application to the Honourable the Chief Justice extending the time for setting the petition down for trial. 2. Application to set the netition down for trial returnable before the Honourable Mr. Justice Weatherbe and the Honourable Mr. Justice Graham, but heard by the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, on the 19th day of November, 1891.
2. The order made by the said Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, for trial of the said petition, fixing the Sth of December, 1891, the date for said trini.
3. The notice of appeal, dated 28 th Norember, 1991, from this decision of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the grounds of appeal being as follows :-
(a) Because there was no jurisdiction to make said order, or the portion thereof extending time.
(b) Because six months had elapsed since the presenta tion of the petition.
(c) Because the time and place of trial were not fixed within six months from the presentation of the petition.
(d) Because the extension of time granted by suid order was not made on application for that purpose, supported by affidavits, and it does not appear from such order, and it was not inade to appear when the same was made, that the reguirements of justice rendered such enlargement. necessars.
(e) Because the respondent had no notice of any application to extend the time for the commencement of the trial herein.
(f) Becanse one judre hats no jurisliction to fix the time and place of trial.
(g) Because the trial of the peition cannot be commenced during the terul of the court at which the julges assigned to try the said petition are bound to sit.
4. The notice of motion on waid appeal for the 3rd day of December. 1891.
5. The appointment by the Honouralile Judge Weatherbe, then senior judge, for a hearing before the Supreme Court on the said srd day of December, 1891.
6. The postpunement of this hearing until a later day.
7. The judguent of the Supreme Court upon this case.
8. The rule of the Supreme court, dated the 19th day of December. 1891 , setting aside the order of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe tixing the date of the trial of said petition.
1f. The date on which the Honourable Judge Weatherbe and the Honourable Judge Graham received a copy of the order of the Supreme Court setting aside the said order of Judge Weatherbe for trial.
9. The date on which the said judges reported to the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons that the said petition had been beard by them, and that they had declared the election of the said Joseph A. Gillies void, and his seat in Parliament vacant.
1.2. The date upon which application was made to the Honourable Judge Weatherbe to defer the decision in the petition pending the decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on the question of jurisdiction, and the refusal of this application.

Mr. FORBEN. I presume the hon. member desires to have the papers in all these varions petitions before the House. It has come to my notice that different decisions have been given upon the same point by the same bench in Nova scotia, or upon points very similar to one another, and in order that the whole question may be fairly before the House, and that there may lee not an opinion arriver at from one set of facts only, I heg to move that the resolution be amended ly adding thereto, after the last clanse, the following words:--
Also, copies of the several petitions presented ard filed in the Suprene Court of Nova Scotia under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act,against the election and return of Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, W. C. E. Kaulbach, Mr. J. B. Mills, Mr. N. W. White, and Mr. Hugh Cameron, for six of the several counties of the Province of Nova scotia at the general election held on the 5th March. 1891 : also, all papers and documents in connection with the rarious proceedings in the said cases in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not think there is any ohjection at all to the adoption of the amendment. I would like to suggest that this amendment and resolution seem to me to contain a good many matters which are probably of no importance in.the fuestion the hon. gentleman would like to discuss.

A copy, for instance, of every petition is asked for, and those are documents which are nearly all alike. I presume it will be satisfactory if the return brought down will contain only one petition and the paragraphs in the others which are different. A good many of the docunents on the file, I sup pose, would not he required for any practical purpose whatever, and I presume there will be no ohjection to our discriminating in making the return.

Motion agreed to.

## RETURNS ORINERED.

Return of the amount of crude cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891: also the amount of refined cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891.-(Mr. McKay.)

- Copies of all papers, letters, documents, correspombence, petitions and resolutions, with reference to the upening of a post office at Capst. Ignace Station, in the County of Montmagny.-(Mr. Choquette.)


## PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH (:REAT BRITAIN.

## Mr. McNEILL moved :

That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admit: Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresnonding adrantages bs a substantial reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured good:-
He sain : The Prime Minister of England, speaking at the Mansion House in November last, mate use of these remarkable words:

- The great subjects of consideration are those treaties of commerce that are to expire next year. The great guestion is what tariff will the various nations adopt with respect to each other. Although with respect to material warfare I think we can hold out to sou the most promising anticipations as far as our present prospects go, with respect to this industrial warfare which has for its weapon protective legislation, and has for its prize the narkets of various conntries, I am afraid we must be content to occupy for a time a peculiar and isolated position. The cause of protection does not sink ; it rises."
I think, Sir, that you and the members of this House, having regard to the high position which the speaker whom I have quoted holds in the councils of the world, will be of the opinion that this is a very grave and serious utterance. The Prime Minister of Eingland tells us that the great guestion which is at present occapying the attention of the statesmen of the worl is the question as to the tariffs which different countries impose, one against another. The warfare which we have to consider at present is, he says, a warfare which has : for its weapons protective legislation, and has for its prizes the markets of the world. Unfortunately, Sir, we in Canala have been too familiar with this warfare for many years past.

Mr. LAURIER. Hear, hear.
Mr. MeNEILL. I am glad to find that my hon. friend so entirely coincides with my liews in that regard. We have had, year in and year out, since is66, a warfare of tariffs waged against us with unremitting and relentless hostility by our great neighbour to the south. For twelve years we took no step, we adopted no measure, to defend our infant industries which lay open and exposed to this unnatural warfare ; and it was not until at length we found that, under the circumstances, this unnatural condition of things must result in the stifling and trampling out of the infant industries of
this comntry altogether, that we alopted means foi their protection. When we did so we accompanied our protective legislation with a statutory offer of peace and good-will to our friends to the south, but this war has still contimuen. It is now about a quarter of a century since our friends to the south commenced to wage this war against us, and in place of having received our overtures in the friendly spirit in which they were offered they have, confident in their great strength, comfident in their enormous resources, spurned our overtures, and have, in point of fact, apparently regarded them rather as an evidence of weakness than of a desire for peace and good-will. The result is that we are now face to face with new batteries recently erected against us on that side of the horter. This warfare which has been waged against us is not only such a warfare as has been teseribed by the Prime Minister of Englaml, one which has for its object the mastery of our markets, but it is only too well known that it is designed also to dominate amd control our comntry. I hear some apparent ironical cheer from the other side of the House, but I make this statement, Mr. Speaker, upon what I think is sutticient authority. I think the history of the unhappy comlition of things which exists sutficiently shows us that one of the oljects, at all events, which the (iovernment and people of the United it ates had in liew in waging against us this war of tariffs, was to force us to a political union with then. Their public men have said so. We all of us remember a famons expression of one of their public men when he said that the result of abrogating the Treaty of 1 s86 hal not leeen such as they had expecterl, namely, that they would obtain the fruit "by violently shaking the tree," hut the result hat leen to bring alrout a donsolidation of the British provinces of North America: and just as that result was brought about at that time, so the action which our friends are taking at the prexent day is tending to bring about a consolidation of the outlying provinces of the Empire, rather than, as they had hoped, to induce a disruption of that Empire, and the falling of a portion of it into their arms. I may say in further proof of the statement I make, that Mr. Wiman has explicitly arlmitted the fact that the Treaty of 1886 was abrogated with a view to coerce this country into annexation. With the permission of the House I will just read an extract from a speech of Mr. Wiman's delivered before the commercial lodies of Detroit and Buffalo. He referred to the United Empire Loyalists, and he alluded to them :
"Because there is a tendency in the American mind to feel that isolation and a refusal to admit Canada to the privileges of the markets of the United States will have the effect of forcing them into a humble position as ayplicunts for a political alliance. Doubtless the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1866 was largely influenced by this consideration."
Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have said enough to prove the point I was making as to the animis which actuates our friends on the south of the line. in their fiseal policy towards us. But there are many other considerations which point to the same conclusion. I think itowould nọt be inappropriate if I were to read to this House an extract from a speech delivered by a gentleman in the city of Poston, a city of which we have heard something of late, the city which has been selected by my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition and by
sir Johs Thompios.
his friend the memler for Nouth Onford (Nir Richard Cartwright) in which to give their views on the commercial relations which ought to exist between the two countries. I think it might be well if I were to call attention to some utterances of another gentleman delivered in that city. That is the city they select in which to deliver their andresses, presumably hecause they feel that the people of Boston sympathize with them and their views. A short time before the hon. member for south Oxford (Nir Richatel Carturight) delivered his famons address in Boston, an address was delivered by another gentleman in that city "hy invitation of prominent citizens there." I believe the gentleman who delivered this address was one of those who welcomed the hon. n:amber for south Oxfomi to Boston on that occasion, and this adrlress was thought so highly of that it was printed hy prominent citizens of Boston and was circulaten in pampher form, in handsome type, and actually a copy of it reached my hands, with the eompliments of the committee, away in the north riding of Bruce. It was thought to be so valuable and of so much importance that it was circulated so wide and so far as the north riding of Bruce. When an athlress of this kind is circulated throughout the length and breadth of Ganada it is evident that it is thought of some value by the lealing citizens of loston, and therefore, with the permisson of the Holase, I will read a few extracts from this address in order that hon. members may see the frame of mind of the lealing citizens of Boston as to this "continental unity," of whien we have heard so much. " (intinental Unity" is the title of this pamphlet.

## "Solong as"

said the gentleman who delivered the address, whose name is IV. H. H. Murray :
"So long as Canada remains as she has been and is to ray, compuratively weak in population, in developed resources and in military power, she is not a subject of serious concern to us, scarcely even of thought. But once let her begin to assume proportions of magnitude in those directions : once let us disecrn that her $5,(100,000$ are soon to become $20,000,001$, and those twenty likely to become in the progress of time $40,000,000$, and the great protective principle of our nationality, now lying latent as regards her existence on our borders, would suddenly come to the surface. I do not think I overestimate the Anterican instinct touching the solidarity of this continent when I declare that we of the Republic shall never stand idly by and see a great power built up either on the southern or northern side of us.
" By right of deeds done and blood sherd, of money spent and progress made, by the right of trials numberless hravely horne, of sacrifices beyond count freely offered upon the altar of our uational faith, and, as we believe. on the altar of God, we do solemnly hold. that we have a right to live and grow, unchecked, unhindered, unimperilled by any other flag or power, and that the whole continent, from gulf to gulf, sind ocean to ocean. will, must, shall, in the fullness of time, and we hope by the luw of benevolent attraction, come under the banner of the Republic, of which to be a citizen, we hold, is better boon than to be a king.
"But one thing Canadians must understand, and it would be unwise and unfair for us to conceal it from them, and that one thing is this: that this Republic will never see at great power built up on this continent, either to the north or south of us, under either French or English flags, and take no action to prevent it. Least of all shall we ever assist them to become numerous, rich and powerful, with that end on their part in view. We invite them cordially to share with us the destiny of the continent; to share with us its greatness and its glory, as historically they have a right to do and should be proud of doing : but if they foolishly decline our invitation and undertake to rival us and imperil us by an alien development, then must they look for no help from us, for we shall certainly
not help then at all. and we shall as certainly, oppose their prugress to the fullest extent of our power."
Now, these are some of the tid-hits of this admeress which was delivered at the reguest and on the invitation of some of the prominent citizens of Poston, and was sn highly valued that they thought it well to circulate it through the length and Dreadth of Canala for the ellification and instruction of the people of this country. When we add to the facts 1 have laid hefore you the fact that the people on our sonthern border through their representatives in the senate refused to ratify a treaty which their own President, their own (iovermment and their own commissioners declared to be a just and righteons treaty : when you adh still further the fact that on the latitic seatboard they have laid violent hands upon our peaceful ressels pursuing their lawfal avocations on the high seas and carried the?n off captive to their own ports; when, to use the words of Mr. Mowat:
"The proofs (of unfriendly feeling) are to be found in the school books which are in use: in the 4th of July orations: in the tone of newspapers and their European despatches; in the diplomatic dacuments: in the election cries: in the speeches of public men in the Federal and State Legishatures amd elewhere; and in many other ways :'
when we add all these facts and circumstances together, I do not think we have a right to blame Mr. Mowat rery much when he descrihes the people of the United states as a hostile perople. I presume Mr. Mowat did not mean they were hostile in the sense in which France and liermany are hostile, but I presume he meant that they were hestile, not in a military but in a political sense, in the same sense that hon. gentlenen opposite are hostile to those who now occupy the Treasury benches. We donot expect that the action of hom. gentlemen on this side will be very much assisted by the action of hon. gentlemen apposite, hut that, on the contrary, their action will be hostile, and I presume it is in that sense that Mr. Mowat speaks, believing that the United States will use every political means to injure and thwart the interests of Canada. But I ann glad to say that we are not dependent upon them. I ann glanl to say that we canlive without them. They have a great country, they have a vast country, hut we have a far greater country. They haverapoulatiomof ( $63,(X N)$, (KN) of perople, hint we have a country with a puphlation of $3(6),(M O),(M N)$ of people and, if we ald our protectorate territories to that, We have it population of $410,(M)(M),(M)$ of peopple. They have a erreat trade, it is true, hut if you add to it the trasle of the great French Repiblic and trate of all the Russiats and the trale of the vast (ierman Finpire, you will have a trade only onesixtieth part greater than the trade of the British Fimpire. I anhit that weonght to treat our friends on the sonth in a friendly and conciliatory way. I benieve that every member of this Honse, on whichever side he sits, desires to do that, we desire to treat them in that way. lut at the same time in the way in which one honest and manly man would deal with amother. Mr. speaker, we possess more than one-half of the sea-bume commerce of the world. Our Empress Queen is hy common admission the mistress of the waterways of the worlal. We hold almost all the most importint coaling stations in the world. Ours are ly far the greatest wheat areas in the world ; ours are overwhelmingly the greatest wool markets in the worlil. It is sail that in one valley in our Fimpire we can grow more cotton
than all the cotton produce of the United states. Ours are the greatest diamond fields in the worlt, and $I$ almost think that we are to day the first country in the world in the prodaction of tea; if we are not the first, we are almost the first. In coal, iron, copper and nickel, we hold our own with all mankinl. We have the greatest timber forests in the world. In sugar growing we hold a gool phace: in tobacco growing we come third, and I have Sir Charles Dilkesauthority for saying that we produce the finest coffiee in the world. Every variety of climate, every variety of soil, everything that we can possibly require we possess in lavish altumbance incour own Empire. We are not, Mr. Speaker, ahsolutely and utterly mendicant, we British subjects. It is not absolutely necessary that we should go cringing and whining to the back door of any for, in prower to bey a little of their trale for dhaty. We are quite ready to trade with them, aul anxions to trade with them, but we will trade with them on fair terms, if you please. To use old Adminal Blakes words: "We are not going to be formed by foreigners." As I have said, we are prepareal to, teat upon fair terms, but only upon fair terns. But now, Mr. Speaker, the trouble of the matter is just this: That while we have these enormons resources, resources which are almost unimaginalle in extent and in value, we have not common action with regard to them. We find, on the contrary, that the produce of our own people in our own markets is taxed just as the produce of the foreigner is. We time that the foreigner who excluiles our goods from his market has ali the benefits in the markets of the Empire that any memher of the Empire has. We say that that is wrong, we say that ought to be changed, and we say that it will be changed. We say that the day is approaching rapidly when a change will be made. anl I hope lefore I sit down I will be able to convince you, sir, and the members of this House, that that day is rapidly approaching. I do not think it is very necessary for me to elatomate to any great extent the argument that it would be of enormous benefit to this comutry if we had preferential treatment for our gools in the markets of the mother country. I do not think it is necessary for me to point out to the farmer the alvantage that it would be to him if he had preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain for his wheat ant Gats. and for his harley, and for his horses, his butter, his cheese and what he has to sell. I do not think it is necessary for me to argue that it would be a benetit to our lumber interest if we had preferential treatment in the markets of the mother country for our lumber, nor is it accessary to point out the advantage it would be to our tishing interents if we had the same adrantage for our tish. The market of Eagland being our natural market. and heing overwhelmingly the greatest market in the world, I think the truth of the statement that it would be a benefit to us to have preferential treatment in that market goes without the necessity of argument.
Mr. DAYIES (P.E.I.) Do I umderstand the hon. gentleman's argument to lie that it would be beneficial under all circumstances, or, only if we got a higher price for our commodities there?
Mr. MeNEILL. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the mere fact of our having preferential treatment in the markets of the mother country would be a

Mr. Menenh.

Jenefit to us, even supposing that there was not a higher price for the commodity we export ; but I do not saly we would not get a higher price. I say that even supposing there was not a higher price obtained it would hee a benefit to us, because we would have the first place in that market and we would ensure the sale of our gools. Take the case of lumber, for example. Would it not he an enormons andantage to as to have the certainty of a market for the sale of our lumber? Eien supposing that an increased price was not necessarily ohtainel, the surety of the market woull lie of enormous advantage.

Mr. MULOCK. Does the hon. gentlemen say that England is our natural market for lumber ?
Mr. Mr. NEILLL. I say that Englaml is our natural market for the lest lumber we proluce.

Mr. MULOCK. The lumbermen have not found it out.

Mr. MeNEILL. I think they have, and I think my hon. friend has not lookend into the figures on he would discover that they have fomm it out. If the hon. gentlenan will look into the figures he will find that while we sold the year hefore last to the Americans, some $8(10,(0 \times 1),(M K)$ worth of lumber, they exported exactly the same amount of lumber of the same kinl, anl they were acting as middlemen for us except for the worst kinds of lumber.
Mr. MULOCK. Where do all those barges go?
Mr. MeNEILL. I trust my hon friend will hear me and not interrupt. If my hon. frient keeps me talking all the afternoon answering interruptions, as he is in the halit of doing when I get up to speak, it will prolong the discussion a good deal. I was just saying that England was our natural market. I know we are told that the market lying alongside of us is our natural market, just because it does lie along side us. I see my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Lamier) agrees with me and he nods approvingly: Wearetolithat just hecanse the market of the United states lies alongside of us it must be our natural market, so that, when I, as a farmer. take out my wheat or iarkey to sell it, I should go to the farmer next me on the same principle. I can sell him a few bushels of seed wheat or barley, or a cow or at horse, and therefore I am to go to him, hecause he is my natural market as he resides alongside of me. That is the argument of hon. gentlemen on the other side. If my neighbour has ten thousand bushels of wheat and I have only five hundred, still I am to go to him to sell my five humdred bushels because he lives alongside of me. I should like to know from hon. gentlemen opposite why the farming country lying alongside of Canada should lie the natural market of Canada any more than the farm beside me is my natural market. I have just jotted down a few facts for the instruction of my hon. friend which I will give to him. I find that China does not find her uear neighbour, Japan, her natural market. She sells more to the United states than to Japan; and she does not find India with all its teeming populations her natural market although it lies on her border. China sends six or seven times as much of her produce away over the ocean to the United States as she sells to India: and she sells all the way to Great Britain two and a half times as much produce as she sells to Japan, and nearly fifteen times as much as she sells to her neighlour India. Yet
it is her natural market lying alongside, and in India you camot say it is hostile tariff which prevents the trade, hecause India is as nearly a free traule country as you can find anywhere. Now let me give some facts with regard to the trade of Japan. Japan sells to North America twenty times as much as to India and sian, and to France ten times as much: and France sells to the United States almost double as much as she does to her neighbour Italy. Belgium sells to the Argentine Pepublic nearly twice as much as to Spain, and fomr times as much as to Norway and sweden. (iermany sells to the Argentine Republic letween two and three times as much as to Russia, four times as much as to Italy and ten times as much as to Spain. So that I do not think that this argument alont the natural market heing necessarily alongside the trader will hold water when you come to apply to it the test of actual experience. Turkey sells to France eleven times as much as to Italy. I might gro on and multiply these instances, but I will conclude them with this fact, that our very innocent neighlwur Brother.J Inathan, whothrough hisemissaries is emdeavouring toteachus that his country is our natural market hecause it lies alongside of us, sells tw the Argentine Republic, Central America, Mexico and Brazil-all his natural markets according to this theory- $\mathrm{S} 38,(\mathrm{OM}),(\mathrm{MNO})$ worth, and to that wnnatural market across the Athantic $\$ 444$, (MOO, (NM). so much for the guestion of the natural market. When our rival finds his markets in Eingland, I do not see why we should not find ours therealso: and it is very satisfactory to find that we are opening up a market there for our products very rapidly. I do not intend to trouble the House with a maiss of figures, hat I will call its attention to one class of tigures for a moment. I recollect that only last session we were told how alsuril it was to think wecouldidevelopa market in England for our horses. We were toll the same with regard to our eggs. I have not the figures to show the growth of the market there for eggs, but I think it is pretty well known to the public of Camada. But I will mention the number of horses sold in England within the last three years, from which you will see the extent to which we are developing our trade with Englani. In 1889 we sold $s 2 \pi,(0 \times 1)$ worth, in 1890 . 866,000 worth, and in 1891 so4n, (MK) worth. No I think we have reason to be satisfied with the progress we are making in that regard. Now, it is gratifying to find that the demand in England for our goods is steadily increasing, while unfortunately the demand in the United States is stewdily decreasing.
Mr. MACDONALD(Huron). How many hores does Eugland import from the whole world:

Mr. MeNEILL. I told that to my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) last session, and my impression at the present moment is that England imports between $45,(N(x)$ and $46,(K N)$. I suppose my hon. frient is prepared to say $15,(1) 0$ or or 17,000 .

## Mr. MACDONALD (Hurom). Less than 12,000.

Mr. MoNEILL. My hom. frient is entirely mistaken, as the hon. member for Bothwell was last year, as he would find if he looks into the trade returns more carefully.
Mr. MaCDONALD (Huron). The Trade and Narigation Returns, then, are not correct ?

Mr. MeNEILL. It is the returns of the British Government that I am quoting from, and it will be foum that my statement is correct.
Mr. MomLLLEN. Does the hon. gentleman know that last year we took more horses from England than Fangland took from us?
Mr. MoNEILL. My hon. friend can look at the returns for hinself, and correct me if $I$ am incorrect; but I think it would be better if he would let me finish my rambling remarks in the meantime. I was just saying that the English market was developing, while, unfortunately, the market in the United States is very much the reverse. The demand in the United States for our products is falling away very rapidly. The principal farm product that was taken from us by the people of the United states was barley, and our exports of that product has fallen off within the last two or three years by considerably mone than half, irrespective of the McKinley Bill altogether. As my hon. friend ought to know, and as I suppose he does know, the farmers in the Western states are devoting much more attention to the cultivation of barley than they did a few years ago, with the result that they are raising a better class of barley than they did fommerly; aml the fact that the brewers of the Unitel states are now using an inferior quality of barley enables the farmers of the United States largely to supply the demand for barley there, and it is only a matter of a short time when our larley, with the exception of small guantities of the finest grades, will vanish from the United states market altogether. We have in the mother country, however, a market for our barley which, I am glad to say, is likely to prove much more valuable to us than the market in the United States ever did. I suppose I shall be told that howerer important or valuable it would le for Canda to have preferential treatment for our goods in the markets of the mother country, the mother country will never agree to it. I shall be toll that the mother country will never tax the food of her toiling millions-that is the farourite expression : and that she will never permit the trade of Canada, a mere contemptible fraction of her whole trade, to imperil her trade with the whole world. These are formidable objections, aml, with the permission of the House, I would like to say a word with regard to them. In the first place, ats to taxing the food of the toiling millions, there are two fallacies which are rapidly heing exposed in the mother country. The first is, that an actual increase in the price of wheat must necessarily increase the price of the loaf. The imposition of a small tariff of say tive shillings per quarter, it has heen asserted, would necessarily increase the price of the four-prund loaf. Well, it has lwen found by the test of actual experience, that an increase in the price of what to the amount of five shillings, and even more than five shillings, does not necessarily raise the price of the four-pound loaf to the extent of one farthing ; but furthermore, as the Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce recently pointer out-and he is a sufficiently good authority, one would think, being at any rate a pronounced free trader. He said that in France and in Germany, the effect of the imposition of a small duty upon wheat had not been to raise the price of wheat at all. So much for the increase price of the loaf. The second
fallacy which is being exposed in England is the fallacy that the cheap loaf for the workingman is necessarily the large loaf. That usen to le accepted as an axion. That fallacy has heen exposed as concisely, recently in England, hy a learding public man there, as it very well can be, when he said : Employment, not cheapness, is the large loaf for the labouring man; want of employment is the small loaf, or, I may add, no loaf at all. It is quite evident that themechanic having con stantemployment at gool wages, and with money in his pocket, can afforl to buy a large loaf even though it be a little dearer, but the unfortunate labouring man out of employment, with little or no money in his pocket, must ife content with a very small one, however cheap it may be. The labouring men and mechanics of Encland have come to understand this, that the first requisite is stearly employment and that cheapness comes second. They look abroad, and they see that the outlook for employment, and steady employment, for them is by nomeans bright. They see that one by one great markets into which their goods were admitted a few years ago are being closed against them.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.F.I.) Oh :
Mr. MoNeILL. I do not understand the inter. ruption of my hon. frient.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would like to hear the truth of that statement.

Mr. MoNeILL. I wonder that the hon. gentleman should require any proof of the statement that the markets of France, (iermany, Russia and the Cnited States, and all the great civilized countries of the world are being closed against England at the present time. I suppose he knows better than Lord Salishury, but Lord Salishury says so. However, as I was stating, these markets are being closed, one by one, against the products of England, and the workingmen feel that they are unfairly handicapped in the industrial race; for while these markets are heing closed against the products of their industry, the products of these very foreign countries are being poured on the open markets of England. Now, perhaps, hon. gentlemen may be surprised if I tell them that they are being poured in upon the open markets, the products of foreign labour, almost to the extent of one-half the amount of manufactured goods that England sells to foreign countries. What do we see as the condition of things in England to-day? Take the condition of the greatest of all industries in England, that of agriculture, which employs two million hands as against one million hands employed by the textile industry, we see that the products of agriculture in England, aecording to MeCulloch's Mercantile Dictionary of 1845, and the official return of to-day have fallen off to-day to the extent of fifty millions sterling, and that there is an increase in the innportation of foreign agricultural products to the extent of eighty-four millions sterling. And what do we find in reference to manufactures? Do we find that there is such an incroased activity in manufacturing centres as to compensate for this desolating agricultural loss? No, we find nothing of the kind. We find, on the contrary, that the condition of things is most serious with regard to the manufacturing industries of England to-day. We find that this inroad of foreign goods is attacking the very staples of her industry. We find that her jute
and linen imlustry, oue of her staples, has been attacked to this extent, that while last year Eng. land exported $\$ 8,000,0000$ worth of manufactured goods, she imported actually $\$ 10,100,000$ worth, or $\$ 2,(M n, 0 \times 0$ more than they exported. We find that the export of cotton manufactured goods has fallen off. We find that in silks the industry has been ruined altogether.

Mr. LAURIER. Then England is going to adopt protection?

Mr. MeNEILL. I camnot tell the hon. gentleman What England is going to do.

Mr. LAURIER. It ought to.
Mr. MeNEILL. I am glad to hear my hon. friend coming round so rapilly to protectionist views. I am giving him facts and figures, and he says they lead hini to the conclusion that England ought to adopt protection. Those facts and figures are incontrovertible, and I hope the hon. gentleman will come over here and support as in our protective policy. But I was going to say, that, so far as woollen manufactures we concerned, we have the samestory to tell. The woollen manufactures importen into England last year amounted to over $\mathfrak{t} 11$,(M),
$(x, C)$ sterling, and she ouly exported $\pm 18, \sigma(x),(x K)$ sterling, so that in that great staple of English industry, which has been world famed, we find the foreigner has sent into Fnglami more than half what she has exported. Then, as I have said, the silk industry has been amihilated. The silk looms of Coventry are standing idle, and the foreigner poured into Fingland last year $\$ 11,0 \times 0,1000$ sterling worth of silk manufactured goods. These facts and figures are producing theireffectsupon the minds of the penple of England and they are coming to the conclusion, many of them at least, that some remedy will require to be found for this state of things; and many are turning theireyes to the colonies and theoutlying possessions of the Empire. And what do they find? They find that while there has leen this extraordinary fallingaway in the markets of foreign countries for English manufactured goorls, in the colonies the very reverse has been the case. Even at the time when there was an increase of exports to the United States, to France to Cermany, to Belgium, and to Holland, who are our hest customers among foreign nations, while there was an increase in fourteen years from $\pm=1,0 \times 0,0 \times 0$ to $\pm 81,0 \times 0,0(0)$ sterling or one-seventh of the increase, during that time, of manufactured goods exported to these countries, during the same time there was an increase of from $\mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{t}} 22,(000,000$ to $\mathbf{t} \mathbf{4 2},(100,000)$ sterling or an increase of ten-elerenths of manufactured exports to the colonies. Let us look at this from unother point of view. Let us compare the United States and the five great powers of Europe with Canada and five of the great colonies of the Empire. We find that, while the Uniterlistates takes over of her population of English manufactured goods, Canada takes over 58 per head. While Austria takes 16 cents per heall, the West Indies takes $\$ 11.65$ per head. While Russia takes 31 cents per head, the Cape takes 23 per head. While Italy takes $\$ 1.35$ per head, New Zealand takes $\$ 26$ per head. While Germany takes $\$ 2.06$ per head, Victoria takes $\$ 31$ per head. While France takes $\$ 2.16$ per head, New Soath Wales takes $\$ 31.50$ per head. I do not think, in face of these facts and figures, it is very surprising that we should find Lord Salishury stating that the vital forces of the com-
merce of the Empire were to be found within the Empire itself, and it is too late in the day altogether to talk about the insignificant trade of Canada or the colonies in face of these figures. I will give an idea of the class of goods that the colonies take from England ly the following statement :-

|  | Foreign Countrie: | Coloni |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ |
| Apparel and | 949,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Arms amia | 1,000,100 | -50,000 |
| Bnoks, printed...................... | 500, (0)0 | 7500000 |
| Bras manutactures ................. | 29,000 | 206,000 |
| Clocks and watches |  |  |
| Cupper manufactur | S22,000 | 1,1m0,000 |
| Cordage |  |  |
| Cotton piece ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | ,010,000 | 25,501,000 |
| Cotton hos | 313,000 | 350.000 |
| Furniture |  | 396,000 59000 |
| Haberdushers amil inillinery | 500,000 | 1,2ino.100 |
| Ha riwa re and cutlery .... | 1,5000,010 | $1.1100,000$ |
| Hats of all sorts | ${ }^{\text {bl1,000 }}$ | 000 |
| Iron and steel, railroad | 2,000,000 | 2,000,100 |
| Railroad chairs and repair | 453,000) | 637,000 |
| Iron wire | 483,000 | ,000 |
| Sheets, galvanized |  | 1,310,000 |
| Nuils, serewe and rivete. | 166,000 | 213,100 |
| unenumerated. | 1,300,000. | 1.084,000 |
| Lead, all kinds manufuctu | 171,000 |  |
| eather, wruught, boots an | 331000 | 1,50,000 |
| Ledicio |  |  |
| Ausical instrume | 66,100 | 124,000 |
| Paper of all deser | 50, 010 | 1,101,000 |
| Plated and gill wa | 131,000 | 188.000 |
| Silk handkerchiefs. |  |  |
|  | 209, (0) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Telegraphic | 719,010 | 882,000 |
| Hilatens- |  |  |
| Flannels. | 106,000 | 323,00 |
| Rugs, coverlets or wrapper | 238,000 | 26 |
| ery | 455,0 | 458,000 |
| all woilen wares, not enu- |  |  |
| Tmbrellas mni parasols........... | Cisi,000\| | 426,000 |

I think it is impossible for any one to attempt to saty, in the face of those figures, that the trade of the colonies is so insignificant that England would not dream of sacriticing or imperilling any trade she now has for the sake of that colonial trade. I do not think that can be reasonably maintained. The truth of the matter is that this colonial trade is, as Lord Nalishury has said, the trade which gives the vital force to the whole trade of the Empire. Under these circumstances it is not unnatural that one should suppose, on first principles, that something would he done towards strengthening and developing this trade with the colonies by people in Fagland. I think I have said enough to give a primá farie reason for expecting such action to be taken, I but want to give more definite grounds for expecting such action. In the first place I want to give emphasis to the statement of Lord Salisbury that he regards the trade with the colonies as the vital force on which depeuls the whole trade of the Empire. I would also call attention to a newspaper called the London Timex, and I would especially call the attention of my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) to this, because he said last session, when a similar matter was under discussion, that he had taken the Timex
for 20 years and could not lelieve that such an article could apptar in that newspaper. I will read a few lines from a leading article in the Times, and I hope they will impress the mind of my hon. friend :
"If the federal idea wakes progress among our colonies, the desire to remain in the Empire of Great Britain vill only give place to an equally strong sentiment in favour of retaining Great Britain in their Empire. Still, there can be no doubt as to their wisdom and even the necessity of strengthening either sentiment byattaching substantial benefits to the union.

- Sir Gordon Sprigs teil us that free trade is not a fetish in the colonies, and that the theories of the text booksare not allowed to stand in the way of any fiseal measure that seems advantagecus. As to the text books they are get ting somewhat out woru even here. Our mudern ecouomists have eo many qualificationst to make in the fine square cut doctrines of the older schnol that the science is rapidly becoming unrecognizable.;
So says the London Time:-
"There is still a considerable amount of fetish worship. but the ideas upon which any comuercial union must rest will not in tuture incur the furions and unreasoning hostility that would have grected them 24 years ago.
This is all from the London Times, I wish to tell the hon. member for Bothwell-
"It is getting to be understond that free trade is made for man, not man for free trade, and any change that may be proposed will have a better chance of being discussed upon their own merits, rather than in the light of high and dry theories backed by outcries against the thin edge of the wedge. The British Empire is so large and so coupletely selli-supporting that it could very well afford for the sake of a serious political kuin, to surround itself with a moderate fence."


## Just think of that -

" There would of course be some economic disadrantage in a customs union, but if a larger political advantage can be gained, there is no sound reason that we know of Why the transaction should not be regarded like any other in the light of expediencs."
Now, Sir, when we find an organ of public opinion holling the unigue position that the London Time. holds among the journals of the world, a position of dignity and influence which no other journal holds, publishing an article of that kinil, we have pretty good evidence that a wonderful change is passing over the spirit of the British people with reference to this question.
Mr. MIILLS (Bothwell). If my hon. friend will allow me, I would point out that there is a diffierence between the line of argument of the Lomion Times and the one he is now addressing to us. The London Times takes an economic position with a political advantage; my hon. friend is contending for this union on account of its ecomomic adrantages.
Mr. MeNEILL. I am simply pointing out this fact, that a proposition which a few years ago would not have been entertained for a moment, in favour of which a letter har not been inserted in the columms of the Timtw, is now, I might almost say, advocated by the London Times itself-at all events it is not opposed, for some reason or other-I care not what. I say that is a proof that an enormous change has passed over the minds of the people of England. But further than that, we find that since the commencement of last year there has leen an organization established in the mother country for the express purpose of adrocating this policy which I am attempting to place before the House; and we find that while there were but a few memhers of that organization when we met last in this Chamber, there are now over tive thousand members of the United Empire Trade League, and among
them there are orer three humbred members of British Parliaments. Is that not another evilence that there is a great change passing over the minds of the people of England in reference to this question: But further, I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that some years ago when the representatives of the great (conservative party in Jinglanl. the mling party in England, met together in comvention, a resolntion in fatour of such a policy as this was propmsed. There were a thousiand relegates present, and out of the whole number only twelve were fomit to hohl up their hamels against this proposition. I want to siy furthermore that only on the dith of November last another great convention of the Conservative party of the Enited Kinghom was held in Birmingham, and at that emnention this resolntion Was nomenl:

- That the principles adrocated loy the I'nited Empire Trade League. favouring the extension of commeree upon a preferential basisthroughont all parts of the british Empire, will be of the highest collective and individual adsantare : and further, that the provisions of any trenties: imposins limitations upon the full development of trade Fetween the Enited Kinglom and other parts of the British Kimpire should be abruxated.
"And that this conterence express the carnest expectation that Her Majesty's Govermment will see their way clear before the next electoral campainn, to make some decisive decla ration of their intention to endearour to promote mutually-favoring customs,"rrankements bet ween the colonies and the home country."
That resolution was moved at this great meeting of one of the great parties of Englanl, held in Birmingham so late as the month of November last, and there were only five men in the whole meeting who were prepared to oppose it : and the Lomion Timins, in its report of the metting, says that the resolution was carried amid a scene of great enthusiasmand much cheering. Is that an evilence, or is it not. that there is a strong borly of opinion in England in favour of a prolicy of this kind: Sir, I wish to alduce still further evidence in suppert of What I ams salying, and I wish to call the attention of this Howse to what oceurred last gear in Dublin at at meeting of the Associated Chambers of commerce for the Cnited Kinglom, at which were present men representing trade and industry from all parts of the mother comutry. The same matter was hrought up there and the same sulject was discussed. A resolution had been prepared by the Iomion Chamler of Commerce in fatour of such a policy, a resolution had been prepared by the south of Neotland Chamber of (ommerce in favour of such a policy, and these two resogations were blended into one, which wats moved hy the chaiman of the conncil of the Iamion (hamber of commerce itself. This gentleman, in getting up to move the resolution, lescribed himself as an avowed free trader. Now, here is what this atowed free trater satys:
"One of the chief things that our interests demand is that, so far as possible, we shall have open market:. If we cannot get them atnong foreign nations may we not take steps to secure them among the colonial dependencies as the price of concessions to them? I concede that the policy which is suggested will inevitably involve great sacrifices. It will involve the sacrifice. in some meagure. of the free trade policy which has been characteristic of this country in the past."
That from an atowed frectrader, and the chairman of the council of the Lomion Chamber of Commerce. He goes on to say:
"It will involve on the part of the colonies some concession in respect of their protective tariffs that have so far. with one exception, marked their career. That sacrifice minst be great la the cage of growing colonies, in the early
stase of whose existence Stuart Mill was understood-I dc not say he said it-to admit that protective duties might be usefully adopted to establish new industries. It may be that sacritice will have to be male by the consumer. Do not let us think that this work can be achieved out of nuthing. * * * With the duties impused on corn in fiermany and France the price of wheat hat not advanced. but ąuite contrars."
However, he says:
" Very many commercial representarives here would have to contemplate the raw material-wom-heing advanced in price.
It just oreurs to me to mention now, what I hat intended to mention previonsly, that so far as the danger of Fngland impensing a tax on the raw material of weol, is concerned, it would seem when one looks into the tigures, ats if that womhl mot the a very terrible malertaking after all : seeing that out of the $\mathrm{t}^{\circ} \mathbf{Z}^{-}$,(NN),(KN) worth which she imports, she only imports $t: 3,($ KN,$(K K)$ worth from toreign comitries. All the rest she imports from her cons Empire, and therefore it weold lee a small matter, the imposing of at buty on foreign wool. He contimuts:
" But the prosperity of colonies might be augmented to suchan extent that the result might he a reduction instead of an alrance * * The lays are a little over in which the chief object in existence was competition and cheapness. That was the doctrine of a school of very high authority, the sehool that gave us free trade. But. men are giving their thoughts to wider aspects, and they no longer beliere that produce by competition-emabling some men scarcely to live, with mo leisure, and under Euch conditions that life is searcely worth living-is the highest objective of social existence. The feeling is growing in the minds of the people that the object of national existence is not the accumulation of wealth, but the wider one of the welfare of mankinl. If it be true that in place of mere competition we can put before the country a noble nnd practical ideal which can be truly realized, then I think even sacrifice: may be justified for such permanent and good ends as the weltare and continuity of the supremacy, commercial and otherwise, of our great Empire. * What is the commercial aspect of the Empire? I say without hesitation, that the colonies and dependencies of England are those who give us not only the most secure portion of our trade, but contribute the largest proportion of it taken as a class. * * I do think by a differential customs tariff, based upon allowances by the colonies, our own ratesgiving our kith and kin advantages in their commerce with us, you will be able to found a custous league which will be able te fulfil all the requirements of their existence, and enable them to leal with the mother country on terms of the mast reciprocal advantage."
This is, as I have said. from the statement of the chairman of the council of the London (hamber of Commerce, an arowed free trader. That resolution was put to the meeting and that resolution was carried unanimously, and the remarks which I have read were received with rounds of applatise when the speaker resumed his seat. I think I have given evidence sulficient to show, Mr. Speaker, that there is a very strong and a very influential boily of opinion in England in favour of the policy which I am himbly endeavouring to advocate here to-day. I think it is impossible for any fair-mindel man to doulit for a moment that there is a reasonable probability of our obtaining that preferential treatment in the markets of England which would Ihe so beneticial to us. Not only to us would it be leneficial, but it would be enormously leneficial to Eingland also. If we are right in supposing it would be beneficial to us, then every man in (ananla would be alle to buy more from Fingland than he does to-day. At the present time the trade of the colonies-I am speaking of the purchase by the colonies of the manufactured goonls of Eingland-is equal to consilerably more than half the amount
that is paid to her for her mamufactured gonols by foreign countries. The amount which foreign countries pay to Eagland for mannfactured gools
 amount which the colonies purchased from England
 so that you see it is very much more than half. As I have sail, every man in the colonies will be able to buy more from England, and not only so. but England would have a preference in our market, and therefore much more will be purchased from England than is at present purchased, even smpmsing the comblition of our citizens was mot Is.uefited by this preferential treatment. However. that would be a very superticial view to take of this matter, it would ise a very superticial view to take of the adrantage that would acerne to England from this policy, becalnse it camoot be doubtel that there would be a greatly increased flow of inmigration towards these fatoured regions of the world that enjoyed the enormons advantage of preferential treatinent. in what is incomparahly the greatest market of the world. We might naturally expect that the population of the Empire wonld increase at a rate for which we have heretofore no exampl at all. The advantage would act and react, and we must recollect, Mr. Speaker, that we are all of one Empire and that each part of this Empire is able to supply the other part, and all the other parts, with some of those things they require. I am not one of those who think that the interests of this comtry must contlict with the interests of the Bmpire. 1 an one of those who believe that our interests are inextricably woren together. I maintain, Nir. that the mall whosays that the interests of Canala must contlict with the interests of the mother comitry who guards the interests of her offspring all the world over, I say that the man who says so and who thinks so, in my opinion takes a very narrow view of a great guestion. I say, Sir, that the man who goes up and down this country, or who goes up and down Englanl, making the statement that the interests of Canada must conflict with the interests of England, is no true friend. anll can be no true friend of British comection. I saty, Sir, that the man who preaches such a pernicions doctrine as that is seeking with subtle hand to undo the golden links of loyalty and love that bind the Empire together. I care not who he le, whether he lee a Keformer or a Conservative, whether he le lirit or Tory, Canadian or Englishman, he is, as I have ssid, an enemy of the British Eimpire whether he knows it or not. No, sir, I sity that the interests of Canada and England do not conflict in the true sense, in the statesmanlike sellse. The interests of the provinces of Canala conflict in a restricted sense. The interests of the counties in the province contlict in a restricted sense, the interests of the cities and towns and villages of the counties, conflict in a restricted sense, the interest of the individual tradesmen in the villages conflict in a restricted sense. Even the interests of the individual members of a family may conflict in a restricted sense, and gentlenen of the medical profession tell us that the interests of the members of our own bodies conflict in a restricted sense. But, Sir, just in the same sense as the interests of the provinces do not contlict with the interests of the Dominion as a whole, so is it true that the interests of the different provinces of the Empire do not
conflict with the interests of the mother country. I wonder what my hon. friend would hare thought if the great and gome man who so very recently passed away fromamongst us: when he oceupied the position which my hon. frienl tills now so worthily and with such satisfaction I am sure to both sides of this Honse: I woider what my hon. friend would have thought if that gool man hard risen in his place and hat said as my hon. friend stid: The interests of Einglamd must contlict with the interests of (canada, and when that day comes my guiding star, and my sole guiding star. shal! be the interests of (canada, first and last and all the time, and not the interests of Eingland at all: I womder what he would hate thought if the Hom. Alexander Mackenzie had risen in his plate in this House and said: The day must come when the interests of the Province of Gutario will emilict with the interests of the Province of Quelnec. and when that day comes. my guiding star, and my sole guiding star, shall he the interests of my own Province of Gutario, anl not the interests of Quebec at all: I womder if the hom. gentleman would have thought that that was a very wise, salutary or statesmanlike utterance on the part of Mr. Mackenzie: I think, sir, that wothing eould le conceived letter calculated to destroy the harmonious conditions which happily exist bet ween the provinces - to show distrust ind diseordamong them, and to shake Comfeleration to its centre. than such utterances as that. delivered hy politicians of weight and intluence. Mr. speaker, the spirit and the frame of mind which induces such an utterance: is foreign to the spirit of British institutions am! alien to the genins of the British race. Not thas, Nir, was the British constitution huilt up. Not thas have British institutions been male so successful and so salutary. Not thus would the nest British statesmanship deal with the prol. lem, should a sall day dawn when the interests of Eugland and of her peerless daughter seem to contlict. Sc, sir ; not thus, hat ly wise comcessiom, hy moneration in coumsel, amil hy reasmalibe compromise in the interests of loth these comentries, whose interests are so inextricably interwowen, woold a solution of the difficulty be sought and ohtained. But my hom. friend says that woulh not lee his policy at all. He says that in that day he would not consider the interests of England at all, but only the interests of Chada : he would leave the people of Eagland to look after their own interests. I think, Mr. Speaker, you will arree with me that this is a new departure in Canalian politics--a leparture altogether at variance with the principles which we have always understosel to underly the political life of this country. This is a platform which I venture to say will not be approved by the loyal people of Canadia. It is very natural that my hon. friend shomid have leen drawn into this position, since he happened to be drawn into a sapport of the policy which of late he has been alvocating. Hardly anything else conld have been expected : lut I venture to soy that if it were possible that such a policy could be adopted and it were persevered in, one result only could flow from it. The children to be lorn of it are discorl, disruption and disaster, imminent and terrible peril for Canada, and the disruption of the Empire for Fingland. That, Sir, is plain. It is surely so plain that a child can see it; because if we announced it to be our policy
that we will not consider the interests of Fincland at all. Fingland will therely lee ahsolved from any obligation to consider our interests at all: anil thus. at one fell swowp. in a paroxysm of political insamity, if I may say so. We Hing away all the moral support, all the glory, the prestige, the might, the armies and the ironclads of the matchless Empire of whi h we form a part -.. pretige, might, armies and ironclands, Mr. Speaker, which cost us not so much as one poor cent hot which are to all intents and purposes ats truly and absolutely at the service of every man, womain and chihl whi shat to-morrow morning walk on the streets of Ottawa, as they are at the service of any one of those who thronged at the throbbing heart of the Empire a few short months age to mingle their griefs with ours for the death of one who. how. ever highly we may appreciate his semices here in (anala, foumd them if possible even more highly valued hy the oremost statesmen of the metropolis of the worlil. No, sir, we are one Empire. We have emmon interests, and mothing loat political insanity can drive us asumier: and I for my part an convinced that if this Honse passes the resolution which I have placed before it. and if our action is followed, as I have no doult it will lee followed. hes similar action on the par of the other colonies of the Empire the day will very shorty come When we shall find such prosperity reigning within our Empire as no man has yet lletamed of.

Mr. IFNJARIDINS (LIIslet). Mr. Spater. I have accepted with pleasure the honomr of seconding the motion of my hom. friend from North Bruce (Mr. MeNeill). I am induced to doso by the importance of the question to which this resolution asks the serions consideration of this Honse, and also on account of the good which, I have no dondit. a calm, temperate, intelligent and earnest discussion of this sulject will fos to the country. There is mo dombt, Nir. that whatever may be our views as to the practicalility of the proposition. or the difticulties of working it out, that it is a very tit subject for lelsate, and that it calls for the patriotic consideration of all the well-wishers of the prosperity of Canadia. But, Nir, I think it is proper topreface the few remarks to which I intend to solicit the kinl hearing of this House, with some olservations on the relative importance of internal and external trade relations. Whilst I fully appreciate the importance of extemled foreign trable relations, and recognize that it is the duty of this Parliament to do all it can to extend them, I cannot refrain from noticing that in the discussion of the sulbject, either in this House, in the press or on the public plat. form, many speakers and writers are apt to lose sight of the paramount importance of internal trade compared with foreign commerce. If we were to juige the opinions of some of them ly their utterances, we should be almost driven to the conclusion that they almit of no other criterion of the country's prosperity than the moie or less rapid increase of its external tranle. With due respect to their way of thinking, with due regard to the weight of their opinion, I cannot helpsaying that I consider such a one-sided view of so complicated a question as entirely erroneous. True it is, that especially since the beginning of this century; the foreigncommerce of the nations of the world has very much increased. The cause is not far to seek nor difficult to tind. This happy result, which con-
tributed wo much to the progress, the comfort and the intellectual and moral adrancement of humanity. is the natural outcome of the marvellous development of the means of production, and the consequent increase of the consuming power, and also of the wonderful development of transportation facilities. But if external trade has so much increasel, on the other hand internal trade has wondrously developel under the powerful intluence of the same leneticial canses. In my humble opinion, wes would We taking a wrong view of the gluestion if we were to neglect our duty to internal trade, and devote all our care and attention to external trade. The puhlic gonel demands from us an equally intelligent effort to foster the two great classes of commercial intercrurse, aml not the short-sighted policy of sitcrificing the former to the latter. Statistical science has progressed a great deal of late. Man's mind is apt to get enthusiastic at the sight of hig figures. telling the story of the development of the foreign tranle of the nation. and one so carried away is liable to forget the still more interesting ami important increase of commercial intercourse among the various parts of his own country. A few ciases in foint will not he out of place. When We real. for instance, of the external trade of the United States and ascertain that the great republic to the swuth of us exports nearly Si(MK), (MN), (MA) worth of its prohlucts ammally, we are somenhat appatlen at the hugeness of these figures, hut our icleas of the foreign commerce of our neighlours become solsered somewhat when we reflect that it is small imleed compared with the volume of internal trade. While theexportand import trade combined
 in roumd figures. the internal trade of the republic
 twenty times as much. The ssame thing can le told of the other leading nations of the worlif-of France. of Rassia, of Ciermany, of Austria, and of Italy. The country where the disproportion of external trande to internal trade is less marked is Eingland, and this for obvions reasons. England is a great hive of industry, and will continue to le in spite of the foreign competition getting keener every day. It manufactures for all the worli, and hats developen an external trade much larger than any country of the glole. In 1890), its foreign traile
 of the population, while the C'nited States have only a foreign trade equal to $\mathbf{s i n}_{2}^{-}$per heal. Thus the foreign tranle of England, compared with that of the United States, is nearly four times as large. If we return to (anada, our foreign trade represents an arerage of $\mathbf{s i 2} 20,0 \mathrm{MO}, 0 \mathrm{ON})$ per year. This, for a population of $. \pi,(M O)(X N)$, gives $\mathbf{x} 42$ per head, which is fifty per cent more than the United States. Hon. gentlemen opposite are continually discussing the question of our trade relations, with the view of increasing our trade with the United States. They point to the marvellons grow th of the United States, but when they speak of the external trade of the United States as compared with that of Canada, we have the means of answering them ly showing that our foreign trade is nearly fifty per cent larger per head than that of the United States. Such a large foreign trale for Canada with a population of $\mathrm{i},(\mathrm{OH}),(\mathrm{OW})$ is a pretty satisfactory figure, but when we come to our internal commercial intercourse, wee find that it is at least fifteen times greater than
our foreign trale, showing the great importance of cour internal trale. I need not enlarge further on the relative importance of the two great classes of commercial intercoursie, because the history of Canala for the last fifty years conclusively proves that the perple of our country and their representatives in Parliament have iluly appreciated the great national importance of developing onr internal trade. Hence our railway policy, the improvement of our inland navigation, the protection given to our manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests. But, Mr. Speaker, admitting that it is the first chuty of Parliament to do all it can for the development of internal trade relations, of course I fully appreciate also the importance of external trade, and the necessity of eloing our leest to increase our trate relations with as many as pmsiblle of the nations of the word. I need not go into a historical sketch of our efforts to develop, our foreign trale. Those efforts have leen mainly lirected towards the Enitedstates as well as towards England. The result of ourovertures to the United States is well known. I amonly repeating what is known to every member of this House and every citizen of this comntry, when I say that it is no fanlt of ours if our trate relations with the: United States are in the position they now ocenpy. We have been fairly doing all that a mation, with due respict to itself, call dor. to induce a foreign power to improve commercial intercourse. We have clone our share. Cinfortunately, we have not met with a hearty response from bur neighbours to the south of us. They have their own reasons for it. I am not one of those who believe that the United states, or the authorities of the United Niates for the time being, have taken this course of action merely for the purpose of injuring (anada. They have their owninternal policy. They have their own way of looking at their interest, and still I lelieve and hope that, with deliberate consideration, with time, when the question has lreen more fully discussed over there and public opinion has matured, the day will yet come when ue will le in a position to oltain a fair measure of reciprocity with the United States. Fortunately, now we know under what conditions the United States would be likely to entertain the proposal of the scheme submitted to this House and to the country ly hoh. gentlemen opposite, ani, unfortunately, the knowledge of these conditions is such that, in homour bound to our own conntry, we cannot accept them. The three great objections to extended trade relations with the United States according to the system of hon. gentlemen opposite. unrestricted reciprocity. I will repeat though they are now well known. They are dischimination against Eingland, a common sea-hoard tariff, and the conseyuence for us of taxing directly our population to raise the revenue necessatry to carry on the (iovernment of the country. As to the tirst point, discrimination ayainst England we cannot grant. Moreover, it depends also on the supreme and paramount authority of the British Empire, of the Crown, of the Imperial Parliament, and, even if some amongst us were tempted to grant this condition to the United Ntates, they would meet this great obstacle from the Imperial Parliament, which would naturally lead them to ask either for separation from England, or to abandon this wild scheme forever. But I will go as far as this, that, even if England would agree to discri-
mination against herself, (anada could not agree to a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity which, would impose upon us a common sea-lmatd tariff and direct taxation. These two conditions depend only on ourselves, aml these two combitions we cannot for any consideration in the world accept. Whilst we are in such a prosition in regarol to our trade relations with the Cnited states, and waiting for the time which I hope will come, perhapss somer than hon. gentlemen opposite would like it to come. We are not to stanil still. and it is our duty to do our hest for the extension of our foreign trade with the other nations of the earth. We must not look only to this pretended natural market of the United States, ass if Canala was not able to trade with any other nations of the world. We have alrealy a trale with other nations, with France, 1 iermany, Belgium. Spain. the West Indies, and we are developing at foreign trate. which is increaning every year. Our hest efforts must in. slirected in this way, hut of comrse the greatest market for (atnata is. has heen, and will he in the future, the market of England. It is in this market, it is with direat Britain that we can expect to greatly develop our foreign trale. Iatst year we had an external trade with England to the extent
 power of incat Britain is a guarantee to us that we: can tind in this market an increasing opening for the products of this comatry. We know very well that the population of fireat Britain as a whole is increasing rapidly. It has mome that dombled simee the leginning of this century, when it starterl. if my memory serves the well. with alonut lis.(MN),(KN) people in the three kingoloms. and that population amounted in 1891 to about $38,($ Mn $)$, MAN people. The increase is mpid. but of course fireat Britain canmot expect to increase its agricultural pronlacts to a similar extent. It is rather lecreasing in that respect. as was proved a little while ago hy my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill). The duantity of agricultural pronlucts required hy (ireat Britain will be rapidly increasing, and we may exprect by the development of our great NorthWest to be able to supply the larger guantity of the needs of this great market. I almit the difticulties which are in the way. The hon. mover of the resolution and myself cannot expect this question to le settled at once. I know very well the objection of the British people generally to the taxation of food pronlucts. I have real a great deal about the agitation in reference to, the corn laws, hut a great change has taken place since. The means of transport have been very much improved. (ireat wheat areas have leen frought under cultivation and more are, in a few years, to le brought under cultivation. For my part, I have no doubt that very som the British market could be supplied with all the food pronlucts it repuires from within the British Bupire itself without increasing the cost to the British consumer. I hase this opinion on the know leige, I may say, of every one of the capabilities of our North-West. But, whatever may le our clifferent opinions on this point, I think all must agree that it is very important to let Gieat Britain know what are the view's of this Parliament on the subject, and that is one of the reasons that indaced me to second the motion, and to join with my hon. friend (Mr. McNeill) in asking this House to vote for this proposition.

It leing six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Pecess.

Mr. DENJARDINS (LIslet). Mr. Speaker, when you left the Chair at six oclock, I was remarking that whatever may be our different views on the question of trade with England, and of the preferential adrantages which the mother comatry could grant to her colonies, at all events, there is certainly no inconvenience, and there may le a geat deal of goonl, in letting cireat Britain know the feeling of this House and the comery on this yuestion. I know the several objections which our friemls opposite are likely to make to the proposition, and which we have often heard from them. Their principal objection is this : That it is no use to seek markets so far away when we have the greatest market at our doors, the Unitel States. On this point, they often speak to us of what they call continental free trale, and they say that our first object, indeed our only ol. ject, ought to the to cultivate trade with the comntries of this continent. Well, siir, I look at this as a very erroneous idea, and, for my part. I sincerely and earnestly believe it would be a very lad policy indeed to place one continent in perpetual commercial antagonism to another. This is contrary to the history of the whole world from legiming to end. Just as nations have always tried to increase their commercial intercourse with one another, the history of the world has continuously shown that the different continents have tried to develop commercial relations ietween them. This was the calse between Europe. Asia anl Africa, before the discovery of this comtinent. Sir, when bohl navigiturs for the first time went on the open se:a, and for the first time braved the fury of the ceean waves, were they not looking oit for increased commerce letween Earope, Asia and Africa? And when Columbus stated on his momentous expeditim, was he not in search of a short passage to lapan and China for the parpose of fostering trale bet ween the castern and western continents of the ohl world? When he came across the seas to the new land of America, which was then the insuperable burrier to his enthusiastic hope of navigating the ocean wer to the Chinese Empire--which is now accomplished by the Camadian Pacitic Railway across this continent-(Columbus little expected that the time would come when American public men would maintain the astounding proposition that it would Ire conducive to the words prosperity and peace to place one continent in a position of commercial hostility to the other. It is not after this progressive nineteenth century has seen the building of the suez (anal, the reeaus traversed by gigantic steamers exchanging the natural aml manufactured prolucts of the different nations of the world, after railways are leading civilization into unknown wildernesses, that continents can be led to adopt such a wild proposition. Sir, it is not after we have, at great cost, established a magnificent highway through our country, not only for the purpose of our internal clevelopment, hint also for the purpose of providing Europe and Asia with easier, cheaper and more rapil means of commercial intercourse-the real north-west passage which was long but vainly sought for by daring explorers, and at last given to the world by the political foresight of our statesmen and the manly courage of our free people--it is not, I say, after
this womlerful achievement that we can aceept the erroneous idea of placing the whole continent in a prsition of perpetnal commercial antagonism and rivalry with the rest of the world. Such a policy would le retracing our steps, and trying, almost, togolnack to the times when thenew world was unknown. It is a dangeroms utopia to lelieve that you can isplate one continent trom another : even if you try to do it you can never succeed. The forces of nature are constantly at work against such a preposterons scheme. Steam and electricity have overcome distance, have compuered the fury of the crean waves, and have given us facilities of marine and inlame transportation whichare daily drawing the different parts of the world together. Oceans no longer divide continents hut rather unite them. By the levelopements which have taken place on the continent of America during the last century, we can form an inlea of what the future ought to lre. Bint when I hear this talk alont comtinental tradeas opposed to. commercial relations with the continent of Europe. and when I remember that the two continents of America, just as they are now, have alrealy a tutal trade with the continents of the old world of over two milliards of dollars, I womder how hom. gentlemen opposite can maintain th, this House such a proposition as that. However, the guestion of the extension of our foreign trade will. of conrse. continue to call for the very serions comsile atation of this Homse and comutry. The hom. leader of the $O_{p l}$. sition and his friends have ontee more favoured us lately with their matured thonghts on the sulbject. They have two principal aspirations: the first. in their opinion, is of great practical importance : the second is a more or less remote possibility. They clam that the time has arrived when we should beallowed by England to negotiate our commercial treaties entirely free from any kind of control hy the Imperial Parliament. By taking this important step in the direction of complete political likerty, they aspire to national independence. These aspirations the leader of the Opposition has orenly arowed on the floor of this House, and on the pub)lic platform, in elopuent and enthasiastic words. Sir, with regarl to the power of negotiating treaties, I need not on this occasion ilwell on the very gexl reisoms which must induce us not to press for that claim. Although I will have just now, from a certain point of view, (1) congratulate the hon. memler for bathwell (Mr. Mills) upon his al:anced ideas in reference to the very enlarged measure of self-government which he would so much like Canala to oltain, he will no donlt, kindly allow ne to call his cordial attention to the fact that very often the philosopher is aheal of his times. In the daily activity of his mind, in the large sphere of his thoughts, he is very properly alloweel this latitude of action, men of the times leing all the while thankful to hinn for the light he may throw on the future. If such, however, is the part of the philoswhiter, such is not the rile of the statesman. Of course the statesman is also bound to look to the future, hut he must prepare it by practical statesmanship during the present. Though the hon. leader of the Opposition aspires to, national independence, he will not pretend that this question is within the range of practical politics. If I pause to motice these views of hon. gentlemen opposite, it is for the very plesant reason that they are at last obliged to couple the ex-
pression of their ampirations with that of their maturend opinion, that we lave attained to such a wonderful degree of 1 progress that we are fit for mational independence. We know the feeling of the hom. leader of the Opprsition. He deplores that in this country after ein years of trial of the ©ystell of feleration. that, on going aroum the conntry. while he hears a great deal of pride of rice and ereed. yet he sees or hears very little of pride of nationality, I will join issue with the hont gentleman on this point as on many others. I sincerely lelelieve, Mr. Speaker, contrary to what hais been said hy the hon. gentleman, that, for the last $2: 3$ years, and particularly for the last 14 years. since the return of the Conser rative party to power, there has leen rapidly developing in this comntry that pride of nationality which the hom. leader of the Oppssition. for the tirst time in his life. perhaups. was kiuld enough to tell us, the other day, he was longing for. I also join issue with the hon. sentleman on ansther point. I do not deplore the pride of race aud creed in the Dominion of Canala, lout what 1 do deplore is the fanaticism and pre julices of race and creel, and they are two very iifferent feelings. Providence has so decidel that on this free soil of Cantada difterent creeds and mationalities are to live together in happiness, and in contentment to work out their great destiny. For my part, 1 lelieve that the Eaglish Camalian, the Irist' Canadian, the scotel Canadian and the French Camalian can properly cherish and revere the molle and patriotic deeds of the nations from which they sprung. and, at the same time. be not the less devoted are the less loyal to the lat. Iof their liith or of their alloption. for whose prosperity. grandenr and humour it is their sacrend duty to work and to kattle. But. Mr. Speaker, if we have todeplore that perlaps there lingers around the comutry tho mucl of national fanaticism aurl sectional prejurices. are we not fairly entitled to say that hon. gentlemen oppusite are responsible for this deplorable state of things: Have not their efforts for the last -., years tembel to create amd to stimulate this fanniticisisn and these sectional prejudices against Comferleration: The hom. the leater of the Opposisition went a little further. He has been given of late to lofty aspirations, and he nolonger finds that colomial citizenship, is sutficient for hime, or that it ompht to 1 ne sutticient for the people of this comum ry. $\mathrm{H}_{e}$ aspires to natimal independence. We, on this side of the House. have lreell lattling for the last -2) years, audespecially for the last few years against the efforts of hom. gentlemen opposite, and it is cettainly very pleasiut to hear, after these years of denials, anil of lamentation on the ruinons state of the comutry, that these gent lemen are now ohliged top proclaim that Canala has sor much progressed and developed that the world is to prepare to welcome into the society of nations a new Inonn independent peeple with all the promises of strength, of activity. imill of intelligence. Xow, Mr. speaker, I wouli like to know ly what miracle the hon. memivers fur (quelece East (Mr. Liurier) and for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) have sullilenly arisen from the slough of desponal to this unflincling enthusiasn which they exhihit. I woull ask why is it that looking with hope and fondness at the lright prolitical horizm of Canama, the hon. leader of the Opposition is alle to, lehold with enthusiasu! the dawn of our national independence. Sir, it is because for the last 301 years the $u$ orh has witnessed
the untiring effiorts of our free people to work out the designs of Providence in this grand land allotted to them for their inheritance. It is lecanse we have realized this great union of the prorinces stretching from ocean to ocean, and embracing half a continent full of resources and populated ly a people full of contilence in the future. It is lecause we have loumid the different provinces more closely together, , a vast network of railways, ly improved inland natigation. liy increased intellectual interconuse. ly developed friemlship, by reciprocal fair-play and respect for race and creed. Aul it is also leciuse we have given the grand example to the world of a yenerous, hiyh -minde. and lileral practice of religions, civil amil political liberty: It seems to me that through the dawn of this rising sum of imlepemlence, as perceived by hon. gentlemen opposite, we all call admire with it very legitimate pride that the wave of fanaticism and sectional prejudices is rapidly reeeding lefore the adrance of progress, leaving in full view all over the length aud lireath of this wide Dowinion the: landmarks of our past nolle work, and the mumistakalle evidence of wor future national greatness. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that I wice the sentiment of the large majority of the people of this comintry when I express my earnest t elief that it is not aulvisable to mowlify in any such way our present political status. But whatever changes inay le reserved for ins in the future, I hopre that. whether as one of the brightest genss of the Britisht Fmpire, or assa power ful ally, Canada will forever tee the devoted, the logal, the grateful offspring of the great. the glorions. the dear oll muther country.
Mr. hates. Mr. sureaker, I do not rise for the purpuse of making any extemled or protracted renarks on the question now under the consider: tion of the Honse ; but lefore a ' great imprortance-exceeding in importance, I thinik, any that has come before this Parliament dharing its present session--is disposed of, I wimuld like lriefty to place on record my views concerning it. In the first place, I think it omly proper and right that I should extemd my congratulations tol the hom. membler for Nirth Bruce (Mr. Mc:Xeill) who intromucel this resollution to the Howse, for 1 lelieve he is entitled to, the congratulations annd the thauks of the Homse for having brouglit lefore us a suljeet which hats, or at lewist ought tow have, lifteit the House for a time ont of the rut of party discoussion into which it is ter apt to fall : aml 1 think he is deserving of vur congratulations; also, for hating intronloced it in so athle and well consileredi a sipeech as he has made. I would also like to express the surprise that I have felt at not hearing the lion. leader of the Opposition or any of the hon. gentemen prominent on the other sille of the House. express their views.mn this gulestion. In a maitter of such great importance, a matter of policy, one would maturally have expected to hear the views of the elimulunt and humourahle leader of Her Majesty's loyal Oppusi tim.
Mr. MILLS (Ponthwell). Of the fioverment.
Mr. HAZEX. No doult we will hear from the leader of the (iovernment later on. I would alsis, haveexpected that the hon. gentlemenon the Opposition benches would not have let the discussion of this question be taken up wholly hy speaker after speaker on this side of the House, but that they
themselves would have taken part in it and have given us their views either as individuals or as an Opposition. However, on thisoceasion hon. gentlemen opposite have seen tit to pursue the prolicy of silence. There is an old proverh to the effect that spech is silver and silence is gollen. Probably it is to follow out the truth of this proverl, that hon. gentlemen opposite sit still and mute. That is not the course usually pursued by hon. gentlemen "pposite. It is not the comse pursued by the hom. member for North Wellington (Mr. NcMullen), or liy the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) or hy the hon. member for (Queens, P. F.I. (Ar. Davies) or hy many other hon. gentlemen on that sile of the House, who gemerally give us their views on all pulilic questions whether they are great or small. I would naturally have expecterl, alowe all things, that the hom. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), who a few eveningsage entertained this House with a most classical and atcademic essay of the question of our treaty rights, wonld not have been backward in giving us the benetit of his experience and alvice on this question, which is of fat greater importance. We are lenomd to believe, Mr. Spaker, that the hon. gentlemen occupying henches to your left hase come to the conchasion that it is not alvisible at the present time to make their views known to the comitry on a matter of this importance. hout that it is more prulent to wait and sec how the proposition is received hy the pulaice Inefore they letine their position upin it. Now, the resolntion which has leen moved hy the hon. member for North Bruce, is one to which I think, from a ('anarlian standpoint. very little if any exception can he taken. That eesolution is to the effect :
" That if and when the Parliament of Great britain and Irelamil admits Canadian products to the markets of the Enited Kinglom upon more favourathe terys than it accords to the products of foreign countrice. The Parliament of Canada will be prepared to nccord Eorresponding adyantages by a reduction in; the duties it imposes upon Pritish mianufactured goods."
Lowking at it from the purely (amadian stamponint it appears to me that this is a proposition to which no man in Canada, I care not what his party leaning may he, can offer any serions objection: and I think it will le generally almitted in this country that it would fe an alvantage to the farmers, the fishermen, the lumbermen and the miners of Camala if we were able to seml our pronlucts to
 age of say 10 per cent against the proshacts of foreign comotries, while we gave direat Pritain a corresponding advantage of 10 per cent over the United states and other foreign countries in the manufactured goods she sent to us. Any hon. gentleman who has paid any atten. tion to the matter knows that (ireat Britain affords a market for everything that canada can produce. From a British standpoint the objection offered to this proposition may le urged that the doctrine of free trade has lecome such an integral part of politicalinstitutions of fireat Brituin, amounting to a tenet of the political reli. gion, if I may use the term, of its people, that they would not listen to any proposition which would involve a tax on the breadstufts or any of the food products which they consume, even if it were for the purpose of drawing the colonies and the mother comntry more closely together, and even if the effect of such action would be to give the
manufactured goonls of (ireat Britain an advantage in the markets of Canada and the other portions of the Empire over those of foreign countries. That might lee said from the English stampoint, and it might be said with a great deal of force, because we all know that the policy of free trade is strongly entrenched in the hearts of the British public írespective of party. Yet, any hon. gentleman who has followerl the course of politics in Cireat Britain for a few years past must have olserver that the fair trale nowement has recently made great progress, and that where it was received a few years ago with ridicule, it has to-day got beyomi that stage, and is receiving the serious attention of pulbic men on that sile of the water ; and judging from the progress in the past and from the fact that to-day in whetfied and other mamufacturing centres in England, protectionists. or rather fair traders, are elected to Parliament, there is nu telling how soom this guestion may become. if it has not alrealy hecome. a practical question in the politics of lireat Britain and the colonies. When lireat Britain adopted her free trate policy it was generally believed hy the leaders of that movement that all the civilized comntries of the world which follow her leat, and that very somb free trate would exist all the world over: but the expectations of the statesmen of that day as to the course of events have lreen disappointerl, becaluse we find that with that one exception every country in Europe is to-day a protective country, and the United states. Whith is the greatest competitor of lireat Britain in manufactured gorols, has to-day the highest protective tariff which the world has ever seen. So in that respect it has been dixappointing. It is well known to-lay that in the manufacturing cent res of (ireat Britain the shoe is legimning to pinch, that they find British capital is leing sent to the Enited Sitates and used there, under a protective tariff, to build up the industries of that country, and that the products of those highly protected industries are leing sent across the water to collpetewith the fruitsof the labour of the British workman and artizan. So that while the question to-day is perhaps not a burning one in lireat Britain, the signs point to the fact that the time is coming when it will $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{e}}$ serionsly consileren, more seriously than it is to-day, and certainly the period has passed when it was greeted with ridicule. The signs are that it will shortly become an important question in actual and practical politics both in fireat Britain and her colonies. Coming back to Canala, it seems to me there is no (analian, no matter what his party feeling may le, who will not say that such an arrangement, giving Canbila, Australia and the other colonies the adiantage of say 10 per cent against other countries in the markets of cireat Britain would be of inestimable value to the miners. the lumbermen, and the farmers in the Dominion. Now, the answer which may be made, I do not say by hon. gentlemen opposite, lrecause I do not know that they disigree with this resolution--

## Mr. I.AURIER. By members of the (iovernment.

Mr. HAZEN-I would say, by any hon. gentleman who does not agree with the resolution, the argument which might be macle would be that it is injudicious and unnecessary for us to try and build up a trade with Great Britain liy means of preferential duties, but that it would be more to our

Mr. Hazen.
advantage to turn our, attention to the markets of the United States and try and get free almission of our goods there. That is the position which might be taken with a certain legree of fairness, and I may say, as I have always satid, that I am one of those who believe it would be, to a considerahle extent, to the advantage of Canada, conld we make a treaty upon fair and equitalile terms with the people of the United States, provided we could do so without sacriticing national honour or imperilling in any way British commection. Now, I think at present it is useless to talk of getting a market with the United States. We have the statement which has been made this session by the Finance Minister of the results of the negotiations at Washington. That statement which has never heen contradicted from Washington-amid no donbt telegrams have passed between here and Wishington on the subject, yet there is not a worl to show that the statement is not literally and absolutely correct-that statement is. that in the negotiations with the Cabinet at Washington conducted by Mr. Bliaine, the secretay of state, he declared, as the month-piece of the American Cabinet, that the United States would never consent to reciprocity with Canala on any other terms than that the United States should have preference in the markets of. Canada over the producers and manufacturers of (ireat Britain. That is, that reciprocity with the Uniteil States can only be obtained upon terms involving liscrimination against Great Britain in the markets of Canada, incolving practically the assimilation of the Canalian tariff to the American tariff and the assimilation of our inland revenne duties to theirs. That is the position in which the question of reciprocity with the United States stanls to-lay; and being in that position, I do not think there is a loyal Canadian who would say he wants reciprocity upon terms which would destroy our present politicul status and our comection with the British Crowin. If there is any sentiment strong in this country. it is that in farour of the maintenance of British comnection. I helieve that is the strongest sentiment which animates the perple of Canada to-day, and the people of Canala are not willing to puit themselves on record as saying, or offering to say, that the times are so ball, that their circumstances are so straitened, that theyare willing to aceept reciprocity with the United States on the condition of discrimination against fireat Britain, sacrificing what revenue they have from the customs, and imposing on themselves direct taxation. It is true, hom. gentlemen who argue in favour of reciprocity take the ground that we com have it withont discrimmating against direat Britain and without imperilling in any way our British comnection. The leader of the Opposition in this House has always taken that view. When he went down to Boston after last session anl was feted aml lined there by an organization in that city, he expressed that iiew. I huve no dombt that generous hospitality was afforded the hon. gentleman such as is always afforded by the gool people of Boston to their guests, and I have no doubt that the people of that city were pleased with the visit of the hon. gentleman and the remarks he made. But the remarks he made, if we can juige by the press of Bostom, did not impress the pecple of that city as he would have liked to have them impressed, because I find the Boston Jourwal, ia leading organ of public opinion
there, the day after the hon. gentleman made his speech in which he said that the United states are our natural market, aml, with a very considerahle disregard of the geography of the country, said that our rivers ran into the United States and theirs into our country-the day after 1 find the Pxistom Jomrual, discussing that speech, said :

> " it means ansex.ation.
> " (Buston Jominal.)
" Sir Wilfred Laurrer in his speech in this eity Tuesday evening protested with much vehemence that there is no necessary connection between reciprocity and annexation. Sir Wilfred, no doubt, sincerelybelieves that the commercial union of the United States and Camada would have no political consequences. His opinion in this respect is flatly opposed to the sentiments that are entertained on this side of the border. It seems to us that the fimerican view of the question is the right one, and that our distinguished visitor is the wrong.

In the begiming, it must be admitted that there can beno reciprocity with Canada until anagreement is reached to maintain a joint turiff against Europe. This is a propusition that is substantially undisputed. and it means that Canada's tariff nust be assimilated to that of the United States. For under reciprocity the two countries would be, for all conmercial purposes, one country, and the maintenance of two rates of duty on any given article would be the cause of endless loss and confusion. It might not be that Canada'ミ tariff would be dictated from Washington, but Washington would certainly have the prepondering vote.
"How wonld England regard the spectacle of her most important colony heavily taxing British manufactured products, while admitting the competing products of her bitterest rival free? Such a siturtion would inevitably lead to a still further estrangement between London and Ottawa. Meanwhile, if the fruits of reciprocity were realized, the American and Canadian people would find themselves drawn into closer and closer social and volitical sympathy through the instrumentalities of increasing commerce. Under all these circumstances, it wonld be a marvel if the munatural political connection between Canada and England could endure a single year.
"The questions of commercial union and political union with Canada are not two distinct. separate questio is. They cannot be disassociated in the minds of statesmen and in the minds of the people. Reciprocity with Canada is a very different thing from reciprocity with the Latin American nations. The latter policy contemplates only the free interchange of a comparatively small number of products-of articles as a rule which ouly one of the two contracting parties produces in sufficient quantities for home consumption. But the products of Canada and the United States are largely identical, and the argument for a free interchange rests on a totally different basis froun the argument for reciprocity with Latin America. Reciprocity as applied to Canada is a misnomer. Commercial union is a better term. And we must face the fact that, with Canada, political union must inevitabls follow. if it does not precede, commercial union. No boding of any such result from reciprocity with Brazil or Venezuela or Mexico."
Now, I say it is evident the leader of the Opposition, though no doubt he charmed and interested his Boston atulience, failed to convince them that it was amongst the possibilities that we could have reciprocity With the Unitel States without diseriminating in the markets of Canada against the British prodncer and the British manufacturer. And I would say, with all deliberation, that I believe there are very few people in Canarla, though they would regard a fair measure of reciprocity with favour, who would look with favour upon a treaty, the result of which inevitally must le, from the logic of facts, and the statement of Mr. Blaine, to discriminate against the mother comitry and cause us a great loss of revenue, which can only be made up hy direct taxation and which would eventually lead tos the change of our political status, because, as the Boston fourual of Commorre says, it wonld be incredible that, undersuch
an manatural political system, our present relations with A ireat Britain could continue for a single year. Now, tonching the question of reciprocity, I hate always been of the opinion that a fair reciprocity treaty along the lines of the old treaty would be of allantage to some extent to the Dominion of (anata, but it is not the right thing for us in this country to have it go forth to the world or annong our own perple that it is impossi. he for the to make our way and he prosperons withinourselves without having the adrantage of the market of the United States. We all know that, when the McKinley Bill was passeri by the statesmen of the adjacent Republic, there was a general fear that there would be something very much akin wis commercial crisis in Camata. Wie know how poblic speakers on looth sides of politics as well as the pathic press said it woull strike a deally how to the interests of the farmers and producers of canada : but, motwithstanding the passage of that Bill, which has heen in operation for alout two years, we find that during the present year, far from trade languishing and our exports falling offi, for the first ten months of this year, our exports exceeterl those of the previous year bey nearly $\leqslant 1,(K),(O X)$, and the estimate of the Finance Dinister is that for the full year ending the 310th June next. they will exeeed them by abour $S 14,(M(N),(H N)$, and that despite the fact that the McKinley Bill has been in operation diuring that time. and the fear was so generally felt that. in consequence of that measure, there would he no market for our agricultural probluce. In the position in which reaprocity is to day, it seems to me to lee the duty of members on both sides of the House, irrespective of party, to turn their attention to seeing what can le dione by our statesmen ; what markets can be opened up so that we may get a better market for our proluce in (ireat Britain, and l believe this resolution, if carrien, would give it boom to the agricultural interests as well ats to the other interests in this country, and that wecould find a market for almost everything we proluce in (ireat Britain. Hon. gentlemen opposite have always put forward the statement that the United States is the natural market of the Dominion of Canada, and that it would 1 e an untold blessing for the people of Canada to have a market of 65 , (MNo.chx people. I believe the term" "natural" in this comection is a misnomer. Markets are not the result of nature, but the result of the business carried on by men, and, when we talk of the benefits to accrue to us from the markets of $\sin ,(O K),(K N)$ people, we must remenber that we would only have the benetit of a very smail portion of the $6 . \pi,(O)(O),(K)$ as consumers, hecanse a great majority live in the south and west, and the only people we would have to sell our produce to are those of the New England states and the states along the Atlanic seaboard. While that would lee no doubt an adrantage some years in regard to the sale of our potatoes and our horses, I do not believe it would be the great blessing to the agricultural interest that some gentlemen anticipate, because I do not see that the increased market would improve the value of the farm lands in Canala when we find that in the State of New York the value of farm property has decreased 33 per cent in the last ten years, and the exolus from the farm lands in New York has leen so alarming that the fovernor of the state called attention to it in 1890,
and the state assessors refer to the decrease in the value of those lamds in their report. Therefore, while I believe there would be an advantage in our having a free market in the United States, I do mot helieve it would have the result of increasing the value of our farm lands to the extent which has been supposed. We send to, Fingland the largest prortion of our lumber. That is the market for oni cattle. In the United States there is practically no market for our cattle, and if the duty were taken off beef, we would have Chicago heef brought into Canada and competing with our farmers. Our beef goes to Eingland. England is the market for the apples of Nora scotia ind for the cheese of Ontario. There is no market in the United states for our cheese, and while the Cuited states produce every year enough agricultural promace for their own people, and are able hesides to export millions of dollars: worth, on the other hand (ireat Britain imports humdreds of millions of dollars worth of agricultural proluce every year, 1 ask any reasonable man if the latter is not the natural market rather than the former: The Cnited States produces more agricultural produce $\mu^{\prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\circ}$ rapiota than any other country. Sending our goonds to the United states is like sending goods to a middeman, be. canse we send the produce to them, and they send their promuce out of the comery to the extent of millions of doflars a sear. Looking at the question from this standpoint, it seems to me to lee our duty, reciprocity heing at present out of the question except upon terms that I do not believe any loyal Canadian would accept, to devise some other means by which our exports will be increased, and we will get a market for our proluce. By this resolution believe we are taking a practical step in that direction, and, therefore, it has my hearty support : and, as no one has risen to speak against the resolution, I suppose we may take it for granted that it has the manimons support of the whole chamber. something has been said in this Honse at different times to the effect that our alliance with (ireat britain is little more than a sentiment. To some extent that may be true, but, while this might lee an advantage to us in a material point, I think, further, it would appeal to the sentimental side of the people of Canadia as well as to their practical and material side, becallse 1 do not helieve there is any sentiment in the minds of the people stronger than the sentiment that exists in favour of British connection. As I saidit a little while ago in this debate, I do not believe there is any principle which is so strong in this comutry to-day as the sentiment in favour of British comection. I do not believe that any party or any politician in this country can hope for success who ignores that sentiment and is willing to hand over our destinies to a foreign, and, I beliere, in many respects, a hostile country; because, while the McKinley Bill was framed as at general measure of protection for the United States industries, it was, in some respects, framed as a hostile tariff against the Dominion of Canada, else the duties would not have heen placed as they were upon hay, upon egss, upon lerries and upon line, which articles go into the United States from Canada alone. I believe that in improsing that tariff their idea was that it would strike a deadly blow at the interests of the Canadian people, and
would force us into such commercial relations with them as would imperil our political statas. but, Sir, that is mot the sentiment, I take it, of the people of this country, that is not the kind of stuff the people of this comatry are made of. They are not going to be forced into any alliance that they do not like. As our late chieftain said in his manifesto on the eve of the last election, this country has existed for hundreds of yoars under the protecting etgis of the British (rown. The people of Ontario and the people of the Maritine Provinces are descended from men who, a humbred years ago, left their happy homes in the New England stites, and all that the world holls dear, and came to New Brunswick and Untario, then little more than a widerness. for the sake of the principles which they held lear, for the sake of their loyalty to British connection and institutions; I say the descendants of those men in Canada to-day are not prepared to andmit that their ancestors made a mistake at that time and that they will be less true in their allegiance to British institutions and to the mother country, than were their forefathers who male such :reat satrifices orer a century ago.

Mr. SKINNFR. Pefore this question is pht to the House I wish to express my views upon it. I atm very glan it has theen introduced, hecanse I helieve that in a very few years this question, and those that are related to ir, will he anong the most vital questions that will be consinlered in the Pabliament of this Dominion. All persons, uo matter whether they agree with this resolution or diffier from it, must be of opinion that our colonial existence is not a pernanent one. The time of colonial life is a time of growth, a time of preparattion for national existence in some form or another. There have been throughout history no people who have always been contented with colonial life, and there never will he in the future. Our people aspire to national existence, as all great peoples do. I recognize that aspimation as among the most lofty of the (anadian people from one part of the country to the other : but I lo mot, therefore, think it is at all necessary that we should lowk forward to a mational life distinct from that of the great Empire to which we belong. I believe our national aspirat tions can be better realized by maintaining a connection with the Empire rather than by a severance feom it. While that may be correct, still Camala must some time or other consider what her future status is going to be. shall we continue as We are, a part of the Empire, although we are no longer a mere colony: Shall we join the Linited States, or shall we hecome independent: The hon. sentlemen who are opposing the forermment at the present time, seem, so far ats we can grather from their specehes and from their press, of the opinion that we should at once strive for independence without settling any of the other questions at all. My view is that, first of all, we should see whether we are not in a position to form a closer connection with the Empire hefore we consider the other question. A little over a humdred years ago, when the colonies, now the United States of Amerjea, were considering their status in the British Empire, Franklin. on behalf of the colonies, proposed to the British diovernment that they should be admitted into doser relations with the mother country, with representation in the Imperial Par-
liament. The British liovermment of that day would not listen to the proposition, and the result was separation. If the idea of Franklin had heen embraced hy the linvernment of the Empire, the British flag would to-day float from the borlers of Mexien to the Hulson Bay aml from the Atlantic to the Pacitic Ocean: lecannse the people of the cohnies turned away from their mother comitry at that time with a yreat deal of seluctance. I say bow that in view of the changes that have come to pass in Canadian life, we shonld first propose to the Empire, before we take another step, that they consider what they will lowith us, and what we will do with them. Now, this reso lution does not deal with the question of reciprocity, it does not touch the puestion of free trade, so to speak, between us and the mother comntry, but it takes a broaler sweep than any of these cuestions indicate. By this resolution we ask the mother country in effect : What do you think of the proposition that we should draw eloser together in oun trale relations ! f few moments ago some hom. gentleman opposite sang out: We have that mow. Fes, we have free trate with lireat Britain now in almost every artiole we choose to semt there. While that is tive. it does not meet the proposition of this resolution. We want to say tolireat Britain: What ate you going to do with reference to the commercial relations between these two comatries: By this resolntion we reclare in effect to direat Britain, that (amada camot always exist as a colony, but higher questions are arising. and we want to know what you are going to do alwhet it. Hon. gentlemenwhorppose this movement say it ismo use to do that, Great Britain will not eren eonsidet the proposition, direat Britain will never hecome at protective comitry. Well, we will find out what (ireat Britain will say. direat Britain has never yet heen asken, her public men have never yet been called upon seriously to consider the question. Since every other empire that has alomed or affected civilization has passed away, hon. gentle men who oppose us on this morement say this Empire also must pass away, that it mast disintergrate as other comotries have dome. that Canala must go away, that Australia must leave her mother lanl. that the West Intian colonies must fall into the Clnited states, and this great Empire must become a thing of the past. Well, so far as Canalat is concerned we are going to attempt at all events to dosomething else. For ten years this country has been growing up to the ideat of British commection, and of estahlishing a nation here in commection with the Empire. Our people have manle great sacrifices to this end, and it was thought hy the Americans when they di: away with the last reciprocity treaty, that Canama could not succeen, hat since the reperal of that treaty (anada has succeeded as she never did hefore : she hats grown in a manner that no one coulal expect, and she has. so to speak, become a youns nation and is now developing a commerce that is astonishing to all wion are called upon to consider the question and who look upon it from a national or historic point of view. Suppose that the United States should erect a barrier so high and so strong that we could not buy from them nor sell to them, and that there shouh be no trale at all between the two countries, Canarla would even then succeed. Canada will not be heaten down, but will progress, as she has progressed in the past, and in
the measure which the energies of her people wish her to progress. We are going he this resolution to saty to dieat Britam that we ate considering this ifuestion, that we want then to consinder it also, and I helieve that the people of incat Britain will he glat of the occasion to do so. The people of Englatul have always leen willing to listen to the claims of the people of her colonies in the past, and why not with reference to this perent question. I combla goo to show if it were necessary. that suppose they did put 10 per cent on all foreign imports such as might be produced in Camala, the perple of Great Britain would not have to pay any more duties upon it. It is prohably not necessary that I should arge in this direction. Let us tatke a few articles as illustation. The colonies can probluce all the wool dirtat Britain reguire, the colonies can prodnce, or soon will !e able to protuce, all the wheat and nearly all the lumber that slae may reguire, and, therefore, it is, that if we are able within ourselves to produce all these things. the nare duty of 10 per cent. or whatever it may he on these articles going to (ireat Britain from foreign comeries, wonld have no other remalt in fact except to give our own perple own own markets. It would be loing for (anala as a part of the Eanpire what om friends on the other side of the House saty would be done for us in comection with the L'nited states. if we were commercially united with that country. We all hmow that so fat ans protective duties operate they so not necessarily raise the price of the article upon which the duty is laid. With the tarift that now protects (amalian industries. We know that cotton was never so cheap in this commtry as it is now fand in fact there is no comnIf in the worlh in which mannfactured cotem is cheapror that in danalat at the present time. The tariff has not increased the price of cotton to the (amadian people, while it has given to our comntry an important manufacture in which rich and poor lenefit alike. The same law worked out will give the same result in regard to the whole Fmpire, if it could extend to the whole Empire in the manner in which I atu endeavoring to show. On the other side of the Honse they soy that fireat Britain will have nothing to do with this, and that she will not in fact make any reply to our suggestions. I do not think that a newspaper always represents public rpiniom, lint it was a very important article that was read from the London Timms this afternoon by the hon. the mover of this resolution. We ilo know that in fireat Britain there is a tendency of throught in reference to questions of this chamacter that was not to be fom there even ten years ago. I believe that When the public: men of lireat Britain come to take up the question, when the Parliament of lireat liritain come to have it actually before it as to what it is groing to do with this Empire, it will not stand silently by and see the Empire dismembered, but it will be prepared, if necessary, to make certain sacritices for the purpose of sustaining the Empire. The people of the Empire have never in the past heen afraid of making sacritices. British hoom and british money has been expended all over the world where the line of civilization has run, amh is it to be stid that even if the people hat to make an economic satritice they wonl be less brave in questions of this character than they have been in the past? I believe they would not, and I am the more con-
rinced of that for I know that this is for the purpose of perpetuating the Enipire. If Blool and money had to be sacrificed to fomm the Empire, and to maintain it thus far, are the people of Great Britain going to say in a question of this character that they would not lose a little money, if necessary, for the purpose of perpetuating the Empire: Again I notice that the hon. Inemher for Bothweli (Mr. Mills) to-day said across the fioor that it was a very different ilea when Great Britain was called upon to make an economic sacrifice, and that she would never do that. The idea of the hom. gentleman was that Great Britain was too seltish to do a thing of that kind, and that they would never tax themselves a single farthing to preserve the Empire. If it were necessary that the people of fireat Britain should do so, I believe they would tax themselves, but I do not believe, on the other ham, that would he at all necessary.

Mr. MILL心 (Bothwell). My hon. friem is mistaken. When the hom. member for North Bruce (Mr. Me. Veill) was speaking my poim was this: The hon. member for North Bruce (Mr. MeNeill) was realing an article which showed that what the comment contemplated was economically disadrantageons while politically atrantageous: while he Was arguing verystrongly that it was economically advantageons.

Mr. SKINNER. I understami that, but I muderstoon! turther that althongh the hon. gentleman makes it clear enough that that was the meaning of the article in the Lomdon Timers, that he is of opinion that if there was to lee any economic disatvantage to the mother country. that would settle the whole guestion and the mother cenintry wonk hare nothing to do with it.

Mr, MILLS (Bothwell). I will nothing about that.

Mr. SKINNER. I know the hom. gentleman did not say so. but I am :leclaring from the course the hom. gentleman has pursued and from the position the loon. gentleman takes in this comutry--I am declaring from the expressions that the lealer of the Opposition has made in this House and in the different parts of the Dominion, and from what he salid in boston as reported in the press: that he is of opinion that the time has come when the British people will never again make any saleritice for the sustentation of the integrity and perpetuity of this Empire. I say I believe differently, hat I do, not think it woulil be necessary for anything of that kimel to arise. I do not helieve that the people of lireat Britain would lose a cent by adopting a policy of this kind The Empire is too large, the population tor extensive and the tranle too vist for that. If the United States can put walls arounl themselves and say they can live independently, why they are only pigmies in comparison to the, Great British Empire with which we are connected. If Gireat Biritain should, so to speak, erect a tarift around the British Empire as high and as strong as that which the United States have erected aroumd their country, we could live more independently and more prosperonsly than the people of the United States live under their tariff. But that is not necessary. Why, Mr. Speaker, this Empire would include every kind of country umler the sun. We have the frozen country; we have the tropical comitry: we have grown in the Empire a portion of all the products the world is capable of produc-
ing. There is India for tea, cotton, wheat and a hundred other things ; there is Ceylon for coffee and tea : there are the great colonies of Australia, New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada; there are the West Inlies lying at our doors: there is Newfoumdland, which has the greatest and most valuable fisheries in the work. Therefore, this Empire has within itself everything for its support, everything that its merchants need to trade in, everything for the purpose of sustaining its people. shall it then be said that if it became necessary, we could not live within ourselves? I believe the time will come when this Bmpire will say, even from a place near the throne, that if the United States or the nations of Farope are going, ly hostile tariffis or in any other way, to aim at the life of this Empire, or at the life of the most extreme or insigniticant of its colomies, the whole force of the Empire shall be brought together, whether by economic laws or otherwise. to sustain the whole. It has been said that this question of independence is forcing itself upon the people of this country. I do mot believe it. If we have independence lowning up at all as a question to be convilered by the people of Canada, it is because of the agitation which hon. gentiemen on the other side of the House have seen fit to loring atom in this comeny. I can understand the idea of having free trade with the Linted states, but I camot understand how homorable men can propose to have free trale with the United states and at the same time to discriminate against the mother comery : and, as was said a little while ago, 1 do not believe, no matter what they may suffer, that the people of this comentry will ever consent to any kinil of a trate treaty, or to free trade with the Cuited states, if to secure it they have to aim a blow at the mother comiry and the other colonies of the Empire. The hon. gentlemen who differ from the view of this yuestion which I am attempting to bring before you, think that because the people suffer, because we may mot he able to make so, much money or to become as prosperoms while cut off fromi the trade centres of the United states, we will kuock under to any proposition they may chonse to make, or, in other words, that we will have free trade at any price. Never, sir, will the people of this Imminion submit to that. We belong to a race of people who never bowed the knee to any nation or to any people and who will never sabmit to being pit down in any other way than by the force of wat : and I helieve that the people of Canada will just as surely maintain their independence and integrity, and their comnection with the Empire in that respect, no matter what the loss may be, no matter what we may suffer by doing so. We will work out our future, mainteining our comnection with the Empire, and continuing to he Canadians whether we may be better off or not. Therefore, I say this is a practical guestion which we are discussing to-night. This is almost the first time, in my experience in this Parliament, that we have ventured to take the step which this resolution proposes. During the few years that I have been here, I have heard hon. gentlemen opposite always sneer whenever the question of imperial federation has lreen mentioned. Why they have done that I do not know. I can milerstand that they might say it was impracticable, that the British people
would not have it, or that we had not the statesmen who could work the thing out ; but why they should sneer at it I could never comprehend. It is certainly a desting that we ought to look forward to with pride. To he a mation within the British Empire ought to be the proudest destiny that (anadian or any other portion of the British Empire could look forward to. This is a step in that direction, and it is a step that will be followed ly others: and these steps will he taken not only in (analla, but in Cireat Britain as well: as 1 have sain, the safety and integrity of the Empire will rise above party consilerations and above every other question of any importance. I am, therefore, glad that this guestion has been brought up. In reading a day or two ago a despatch from Lord Knutsford in reference to some trade question, I ohserved that he spoke of a selfgoverning colony. The public men of Cireat Britain will have to understam, and they will soon understaml, that Camada is more than a colony. Camadia is a Dominion : and that denotes a step of growth in Canalian history. But we are not satistied with that. and we are going to take another step towards nationality-towards a national life within the Empire, if the statesmen of England will have it : and if they do not, we cannot help it. If they scorn this offier ind cast ns off, we shall be fome as independent as the Cuited States werea hundred years ago, and we will work out our destiny after that decisicn has been declared. But I am not prepared to believe that the people of Gireat Britain and of the whole Empire will do that until they do it. The word has advancel rastly in a humped years. The British dovermment will, I believe, look at matters differently from what they did a hundred years ago. It would le easier for Canala to be a part of the British Enppire to-lay than it was for Ireland or Wiales a humdred years ago. Now treaties are made hy relegraph. One ambassintor is at Washington. and another with whom he is negotiating is in Lombon: and in a moment, so to speak, the commmications are flasher letween them, so that the world is practically one. Electricity and steam have made possible what was impracticable a humdrel years ago. Therefore, we have no right to argue from the past as to what will ledone in the future. The British people will consider this question, and when this vote is passed to-night, it will have an effect I believe on the British tiovermment. I may say this further, that while hon. gentlemen on the wher side of the Homse keep silent, we shall be able to say to the people of cireat Britain, as the result of this vote, that the Parliament of Canala are mamimons. This will be par +xיr/lomere a calse where silence will le consent. Therefore, we shall be able to yuote, so to speak, in the court of the nation, that the Opposition are with as in this matter, that they have not said a word against the proposition and will not vote against it, and it will go forward as the unanimous opinion of this Parliament. I therefore anticipate, Mr. Speaker, a gool lleal from this resolution passing. I look forward to it as the begiming of the movement. I expect that the question will continue to le agitatel, and I look forward to the time when this whole Empire will he united, and when no alien hand will attempt to haul down the flag which floats so prondly orer us in the relation in which we stand.

Mr. dilld.MoR. I have been much pleased with the specches of $m y$ two hon. friends from St. John, as regards their expressions of loyalty, though they seem to me rather excessive. I lelieve in the unity of the Empire and in the integrity of the Empire. but I fail to see that the Empire camot be united as well under free trade as under protection. Nothing would please me hetter than to see free trade among all the Englishspeaking races. I could understand that. If my lion. friends had marle a proposition to meet the mother country on the same conditions as those on which she meets us, il could unlerstand it. I cond understand their love for fireat Britain if, after (ireat Britain hats openell her ports not only to Camada but to all comntries. certainly to Canada, hecause there is mothing we produce that camot go into Britain free of duty, they would move a resolution in fasonu of free trale. If my hom. friends would move a motion in favour of free trade with Britain, I would rote for it. But we are umbertaking to legislate for too large a community The f(n). (Kni,(NK) people under the British Fimpire are more than we can manage. We have pretty hard work, as it is, to legislate for less than tive millions in (anada. But our friends are so generous they want to legin to legislate for the mother comontry for the fimpire, and they want the mother country to go lack to protection, restriction of trade. They want the mother commtry to go hack on trade matters, after they have harl a thousam years experience of protection, when protection did for them what protection is loning for Canala. After long years of experience of restriction of trade, and of monopoly, England Was in a condition when her people were poor, When bread riots and starvation and elistress prevaled every where, when ships were lyingat anchor with their sails flapping against the masts and rotting in the harlmur, when their spindles were idle; and then they alopted free trade. I am attached to the mother comntry. I am loyal to the British Crown. I am a Briton, but my loyalty does not ooze out in the way the loyalty of some of our frienis does. The fact is their loyalty is loyalty to the Prime Minister, to Mr. Ahott, loyalty to protected industries, and loyalty to a political party. I am loyal to the mother country for the inattles she has fought out for the race. I am loyal to the mother comitry lecanse she has set an example to Canada and to the wide world in everything : and I would as som expect England to goback to Africath slavery as to see her go back to protection. Protection is a seltish, a weak, a sinful thing. It is legislation for the few at the expense of the many. It is legislation for a party, and it is kept up ly proterted industries, and 1 ireat Britain has hand a sad experience of that systemfor humedreds and hundreds of years. They had protection amd protected monopolies. Therewas a guild for everything. This one had the right to make vinegar. another to make hats, another to make lorots and shoes, and for these privileges eath paid into the treasury and the people suffered. Great Britain will never go back to that condition of things because of the experience of which she has had under it. Great Britain alopted free trade from conviction : she adopted it from her experience of the evils of protection : and 1 do not think that she will ever go back on it. There are some that talk fair-trade : there are some cringing spirits that Mr. Sikinder.
want to be protected and emriched at the expense of thegreat mass of the people; but the time never will come when the great heart which has fought so many nolle battles for the world will go back on the principle of free trade. What liberality is there in this resolution " What evidence of loyalty to (rreat Britain is there in this resolution: None at all. If you will discriminate in our facomr, they say, we will riscriminate in yours. If you will discriminate in fatour of $\boldsymbol{i},(0 \times 1 .(n)$ of perple against all the rest of the world, we will go in with you. That is the gist of this resolution. Do you suppose she is going to lee hime to the interests of her people ? Is fireat Britain going to le blind to the interests of her nation: Is she going to tax a trade of tinan (OKN,(MK) or

 alo not believe she is. And in matters of tranle there is none of this sentiment. Why do we trade with (ireat Britain? Is it lecause she is the mother country". Nuch as we are attached to her we do not traile with her any differently from what we do with New Zealand of France or Russia or any other comntry. Men trate with their awn people the same as they do with foreigners. They. trade where they can do the best. and if I want io luy I buy where I can luy the cheapest. Do not you. Mr: Speaker? Do not you, gentlemen on the Treasury benches, do not you, gentlemen from it. John: Why, you will hunt around all over the city to find a store where you will get a pound of tea 2 cents cheaper than anywhere else. Yes, and if there were duties on it you would smuggle it after. that. I want to live to see the time when the example of Great Britain will he alopted by the world, and when the worll will he one universal hootherhoorl. That is the time when poverty will cease to lee, an! men will he hetter oft than they are now with their tariff and restrictions on trade. I know that there are a gool many Liberals who linger shivering on the brink on this trade question. hat I ho not. I am going to follow the mother country example, the best example ever set on the tranle question. and the only one, and it is that which makes her the greatest nation of the worlh, and I hope she will always continue to occupy that proud position. She was not the greatest hation in the workl when a protectenl conntry. Look at the strides England has mane within thirty or forty years since she has alopted free trale: and you need not be afraid that she will ever forsake it. The only trouble in this question is that those who have been in the habit of skiming the people dos not want to lose that privilege. The people in Canada can raise their revenue without taxing trale. If you want (amala to be a rich comntry, let her traile freely. Let our people make money, and then there will be no difticulty in raising iaxes. Of course, this may he unpopular, because the rich men feel they would have to pay more than they do now. Well, who shotild pay the taxes but those who have a surplas? should the men raise part of $\overline{S H}(1),(X N),(0 \times N)$ who can hardly keep soul and hody together, and who work from daylight to dark, as I see them around here, at $\leqslant 1$ a lay, and have to keep their families on that? The country camot prosper when it takes the taxes out of the poor. A few millionaires will be made, and you see a few rolling in wealth and their eyes sticking out with fatuess. Why, you
talk almut cotton. Cotton ought to he as cheap again as it is. There is such at surplus of cotton that they have to send it off and give it away in (hina and Japan. If the people in Canada had cotton cheaper, there are 200 men in this Honse who would have more cotton than they possess now. There are many poor people who cannot keep up their window curtains. They have to take them down in order to get them washed. There would tre no surplus of anything if it were cheap enough for the people, and if you want to make it cheap to the people give them free trade and let everybody in this short life, and this wilderness of woe, get some benetit. This loyalty of our friends on the other side is of a kind that I am astonished at. think I an pretty loyal, but I am loyal to Cireat Britain, not because of her aristocracy, not lecause of her wealth, I am loyal to her hecause her statesmen have been unselfish, her statesmen have been intelligent, her statesmen have been true to their convictions, her statesmen have been true to principle. When the time came that a great principle was presented to them, they presented it to the people, and carried their reforms, all the great reforms that bless mankind, or nearly all. Freedom of thought, freedom of opinion. freedom of trade, freedom of press-all these things have been fought out by the mother country. Therefore I have no idea of hurrying up to be a nation. I do not understand that sentiment. We can afford to go a little while longer before we need independence. But my friends here are very loyal. If you will diseriminate in our favour, they say, we will lee glad to continue a part of this great nation, and have a share in her ironclad ships, in the greatest nary in the world, and in all her prestige, if you will discriminate in farour of us and give us some advantage in tralle. That is the extent of their loyalty. We will be truly loyal if you will do something ior us, if you will pay for it. You want to tax the workingmen of Kingland, and they do not pay very much hecanse everything they eat, everything they drink and everything they wear, from the hat on their head to the shoes on their feet, they get as cheap as the world can give it to them. And is not that right? Why should any man be compelled to buy from any other man: There is none of this sentiment in nade. If any one wants to be generous, let him put his hand in his pooket and give, but there should not be and is not any friendship in tratle. Trade is a natural right. It is as natural and right to buy and sell as to breathe and to eat. and this discrimination in favour of one country or another, and this system of protection is an appeal to men's selfishness and greed, and, as I have heard it called, a legalized robbery, and that is what protection is. Gireat Britain will never go back. If she goes back on her trade policy, there is no hope for the work, but she never will. It is that policy that makes her the greatest power in Europe and in the world. It is her principles that have done that. She would not have her navy now if she were a protected country. She would have leen poor and miserable as Camada will be if it holds on to protection. We have tried protection a good while in Canada, and what has it done for us? Throw open your ports. You have tried this side of the Atlantic, and now you are going across the Atlantic. It seems the only free trade you can get on this side of the Atlantic is to the north of
us. You camot get it to the south. Canala does not want it unless it canget a partial free trate, which it cannot get. I sympathize with idea of tederation if you could get it on proper principles. It would be a ghorious thing if the English-speaking mations conld loe felerated. But the world was not made for the Eaglish-speaking people. Viol Almighty did not make the world for them alone, lout they are spreating all over the word. I womli like to read to you some tigures showing the advances (ireat Britain has made since free trate was aulopted. In 1840, the foreign trale of the United Kinglom (combined exports amd imports) amounted
 head of the propulation. In $1 \times$ ix. it anomited to
 rate of increase. In the linited States the propmrtion of foreign trale to the population is $i+13$ s. per hearl. In France, it was in 18.6 is 3 s . per heal. In Russia, it was in 1sfis, $\mathfrak{i l}$ !!s. per head, The public revenie for the year Istl was E:B, Ninh,
 sum pressed fir less heavily on the people than did the former. The income tas in 1843, the tirst year of its incilence. yielded for every premy in the
 so increased that every pemy in the pound of income tax yiehled eit. 04 a, (min). In order to show how the pror were benetited after free trale was inaugaratell, I may make the following statement:The consumption of tea in Istl nat if promds, in 1 xix it was nearly in pounds per head. sugar. under the protective system, was 1.5 pounds per heal, under the free tride system it was 48 pomins per head. That shows yon what free trade dores for the pors. And so in all these articles that were taxed, their consumption of clothing and foxn was just double, and instead of the people starving and suffering for the want of fond and clothing, free trade enalled them to live more comfortably: Some of you. 1 have no doult, were in England when free trade was introduced. I was there then, and 1 talked with the lalouring classes in England and Ireland, and I know something alout how they lived at that time. I was there when the agitation was going on for free trade. when there were little bazairs held all over England, and I went in and made my small contribution to help along free trale. I did not expect at that time, that nearly :0) years afterwards (Gada would go, hack and allopt the onlious principle of protection.

Mr. MACIONALD(Wimipeg). I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of my hon. friend from Clarlotte (Mr. (illmor) as I always do when he rises to speak on the question of free trade. There is a charming frankness and earnestness alout his utterances which are very pleasant in an age like this when weare so muchaccustomed to sham. I also agree with him in being proud of being a British subject, and having a right, as such, to share in the past history of England, But I do not agree with him in reference to the resolution now under consideration, as I most heartily support it, and I hope it will be well received by the Government and by this House. There is no loubt, that at the present time we are receiving. und for many years past, in fact almost from the time that Canada emerged from the nursery, if I may use the expression, we have receivel great benefits from our connection with the mother
country. For instance our trank interests as well as those of fireat Rritain and Ireland are lowhed after at foreign conorts by a number of skilfal and trained British ministers. A small army of l3ritish consuls protect our citizens and look after ont commercial interests in all the principal towns and cities of the civilized and semi-civilized world: and if the moral influence of these ministers and consuls is nors sutticient for the purpose, and if any power, civilized or uncivilized, wishes to impose upon us. pinysical force in the shaje of the British army abll navy is at our back, and the party trespassing on our rights knows that he has to face, not a small comntry of tive millions or less of inhalitiants, hut he has to foce the might of Finglaml. This. Mr. -jeaker. is bot a small arlvantage: hut we must renember that in time of need. when we have fonmil it necessatry to raise latge sums of money in the markets of the world, and when the scheme for Which the money has lreen reyuiret: was of such size as to alarm tinanciers, the mother comntry has come to onr assistance by gatianteeing loans to enable us to raise the money for the purpose, whereas we womld not have leeen able to get it at all. ar at any rate. We would have had to pay a much higher rate for it. withont this guarantee. However, we have leconme sonaconstomed to these adrantages. lowking on them somuch as a matter of course that when we ure summing up the credit and debit side of the lealgerand considering theadrantages and the rlisalvintages of our eonnection with Fagland. these are consinlerations that we are apt to owerlonk, and I think we must acknowlerlge that at the present moment the main tie that binds us to the mosher land isthat of sympathy and sentiment. Now. I am aware that it is the habit of many gentlemen in this House, and outside, to langh at sentiment as somiething effeminate. old fashioned. old fogyish, and out of late. But $I$ ann not at all in accord with those who hohl that opinion, for 1 doubt if there is anything which has a stronger influence orer at man's action than sentiment. (If coume, I ann perfectly awart that there is a kind of sentiment. so-cialled. that is not worthy of the name, which can only le treated with contempt : I mean that which you find in the sentimental young school girl who has been realing mawkish pertry and that sort of thing, and whogoes into fits of tears, lecanse, perhaps, the fanily cat has knocked over the fower pot and broken a lily from its stem. That is not the kind of sentiment I am speaking of. I mean the emotion that stirs the souls of brave men. that which makes men willing tos sacritice their money amd their lives, if necessary, in defence of their homes, their conntry, or some great principle. That is not a feeling to be langhed at, it is not a feeling to be despisent. It is a feeling which has proflucerl most of the deeds of which we read in history with pride and exultation, and which more than anything else, more, even than ability and eloguence, shows that there is sumething divine in human nature, and that men are far superior to the brutes of the fiell. Now, sentiment is very strong in this little Canula of ours, ann I think that no one can run counter to it without finding to his cost that he has marle a great mistake. In miy opinion, Sir, the success, the unprecedented success, which the fiovernment camdidates have met with in the recent bye-elections is principally owing to the fact that this sentiment of loy. alty in Cunada has become alarmed. Now, Nir, I
do not wish to le misumlerstomi in what 1 am saying. I do not wish to lie thought to hurl a charge of elisloyalty across the House, or even to insinuate that the Reform party as a party are disloyal, for I know very well that such is not the case. I know the vast mass of the Reform party are as loyal ass the ( onnervatives: I know they have been ton well tanght by the late Hon. 1 ieorge Brownaml the late Hon. Alexamier Mackenzie, who solately left us, and whose loss is so much deplored, not to understaml fully the value of british commection, aul the necessity of eloing everything in their power to preserve it. But I do mean to say that there are some gentlemen in the Reform party, some gentlemen occupying prominent prositions in the Reform ranks. who are supposed to be willing, at least. to conuette with the United Ntates, in the hope of oh. taining seats on the l'reasury lenches, and who ate suppensed. infact, tolosk toomuch toourfrienilstothe soath of the line for the sign by which they shall e:onquer. That feeling has come thoroughly aroused in the interval which came hetween the ent of last session and the beginning of this. For sonne fears lefore the general election of $1 \times!) 1$, several learler: of the Opposition. gentlenen of ability and eloquence, stumperl the conntry preaching the doctrine of marestricted reciprocity or commercial union. They, of conrse, showed omly the silver side of the shield, and those who listened to them, hearing the argumentsin favour of that policy only, and not having any one to answer those argunents, were, to some extent, impressed by them. When dissonlution tork plawe, and the camolidates whon were chosen liy the different constituencies to carry the banners of the respective parties in the coming election, went to the conntry. the perople at large, then for the first time, hearil the other side of the story : they leamenl that all is mot gold that glit. ters, that while this systen of unrestricted reciprocity offers some advantages : it alss presents very serious disuivantages: they leurned that there was a fuestion of aliscrimination agranst the goods of the mother conntry in favour of those of it foreign, and as some have described it, it lastile conntry. They learned, noreover, that an arrangement with them could only le male lis saderificing the control of our own tariti, and by handing the regulation of our tiscal policy over to t'se Wishington liovermment insteal of regulating it, as we do now, in Ottuwa; they learned, in fict. that they would be reduced very much to the position in which the Americun colonites were thenselves when they relselled against the British (rown, that is to say, they would le thxed without representation. Of course the Reform party when this was mentioned by the Conservative speakers throughout the country, did not pay nuch attention to it. They thought this was just a little claptrap got up for the purpose of catching votes, hut when after the election was over they read the letter of the former leader of the Liberal party, the Mon. Falward Hlake, in which he took the view that although he was as strongly opposed as ever to the policy, and in fact, to everything else connected with the Conservative party ; yet he was so-utterly at variance with his own party on this question of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union, that fond as he was of political life, he found it necessary to cut himself adrift from them and to retire to private life rather than support such a policy. Mr. Hlake
announcel in clear and ummistakahle terms that the anioption of that policy eould only ent in one thing, and that was annexation: and he more than intimated that if we were going into annexation we han letter make terms with the Niates at once when our hands were free, insteal of waiting until we were tied hand and foot ly the lomels which this commercial union would irring with it. When this letter was read there were mambers of Reformers throughont the comotry. particularly anomg the young men, who thought it was time to go slowly, who thought it was time to consider whither this policy of the Opposition would learl them. They did stop, they did think. and the consefuence was that when the -lections came on they were found either staying at home or recoring their votes for the Conservative camlidates. Now. Sir, it was not only this trale prilicy that cansed so many of these Reformers to leave the ranks of their party. it was also the utter want of faith in their country shown by the leanlers of the 0pposition. It is a fact that they were tired of this blue-ruin cry, tired of hearing that we were rapidly hecoming leygars, while they still felt they had some money in theirpockets, and that they and their neighonims were getting hetter insteal of worse off. They thought they wombld allere to the party which was trying at all - vents to lonild up a mation. and that they Would forsake the party which wishel to hanil it wer to a foreigin state. They thought they would give their allegiance to a party that tried to make (amala a great nation allied to the British Crown. instead of to the party that tried to have (anama wiped off the face of the earth. and to have her represented hy tive or six stars on the American flag. From what I have said Mr. Speaker. yoll will see that I an not inclined to unlerrate the strength of the sentiment which limbs us to the mother country; lut contirmed as I think that tie is, and strong as I think that sentiment is, 1 should not be sorry to see it strengthened, by another tie almost though not quite so strong. that is to siy, the tie of self interest. I think that the aloption of the resolution brought before the House by the hon. member for North Bruce (Mr. Mr. Neill) will go very far to strengthen that tie, and tolbring about a state of affairs that will show to the people of ('analat that it is $t_{0}$; their interest to maintain the connection which has solong existed Ietween us and England. I donnot think that there is any doubt that taking the Dominion ats a whole it would obtain very, very great alvantages, if a policy such as outlined hy this motion were alopted. Speaking for my own Province of Manitolsa, I can saty without fear of contradiction that it would be a inom of the greatest importance to us, because we produce nothing that would not tind a ready market in England. They would take every liushel of wheat we grow. and every pound of beef that we prohluce, whoreas even if unrestricted reciprocity with the States were carried out, instead of finding a market to the south of us, we would simply he flomel by their surplus wheat and beef. It is true that a small portion of our prohuce at present is sold to the United States, but what is sold there is for one of two purposes. It is either sold in some places where from local reasons, where because of the failure of a crop or something similar there is a temporary demand for what we have to sell, or us in the majority of cases, the people of the

United Nates hay simply as midillemen to retail it again to England and other European countries. If this is the case they, of course, get the prorfits that mindlemen always ohtain, and our farmers are just so much out of pocket, which, had we this trale arrangenent with the mother country, would le fomm in their puckets insteal of enriching onar neighbums. Now, Nir, thiscuestion is so thoroughly understood in the province from which I come, anil so deeply interesterl are the people residing there in it, that a very short time agro the bararl of Trade of Winnipeg -a thoromghly representative institution. a lwatrel which is composed of level-headerl lusiness men with a keencye t, their own interests and who belong not to the (onservative party alone, but to luoth parties. and I should think to hoth parties in nearly equal proportions: -passed at resolution instructing the delegates that they are semeling to the Trale (ongress which is sumn to meet in Englani, to ilo everything in their power to have some such armagement hrought abnot as is ontlined in the motion mow umler the considetation of the House. They instructerl their delegates not to commit thenselies in any way to imperial ferleration, which they consider ats visionary and not likely to he lorought into practical use for somme time to come at least. hat to devote their energies to having some alteration made by which the mother conntry will diserminate in favour of (:anadia. That shows how this question is viewed in Manitolsa, and under the circunstances I am not astonished that that view is taken. Of course hom. gentlemen opjosite--or rather I should say for I am not justified in salying hom. gentlemen opposite, as only one of them has spoken, and I take it for granted that most of them are in accord with the motion, such gentlemen in this Honse: as are opposed to the motion of my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) will likely urge : It is all very well for you to say that this arrangement would le a gonol thing for us, hut we cannot make it all hy yourselves. We cannot go into at comer and draw out a Bill which would be accepted and passed by the Finglish House of Commons hy which this discrimination will le brought almot. The Parliament of Eugland has something to say about this, and neither the English Patliament nor the Euglish people will have anything to do with it. They may also point to the result of the motion made on this sulject at the opening of the Imperial House of Commons when it was defeated hy an overwhelmningmajority. But. Mr. Speaker, I would point these gentlemen to the fact that everything must have a lreginning, that when the adoption of free trade was tirst preachell hy Arlam Nmith it found very few supporters, that Richard Colnden hal hut few men around him when he umlertook the task of altering the fiscal policy of Eingland. It is true that when the Anti-corn Law League once got a fair fonting it went on by leaps and lrounds until it overturned the protective policy which had bitherto prevailed in Eingland. Why should not i similar thing occur again? It is known that history repeats itself, and it is rather a strange coincidence that the very class by which free trade was carried is the class most in favour of the policy now under discussion. The horny-handed artizans of England are the persons who feel the chief pressure of foreign competition. They are the ones who tind their market curtailed, their wages reduced, and their hours of work cut down by the free, untaxed
importation of cheap-manle foreign gooms, aml they are the ones who ate chiefly alvonating a prliey such as that on which I am now speaking. As time goes on, this feeling will. I lelieve, spreal among the artiant of Englaml, and as they are voters they will make their voices hearn: and I should not le astonished if lefore iong we fomal the himilrea members of the House of Commonswho, are at present in favour of giving (analia aml the orhe: colomies preferential duties, vastly increasen in mumber, and able to make more than a fair fight. But. Mr. Speaker. I io not think it is my place to instruct the Faghish Parliament what they ought to do. I think we can fairly leave that to them. All I would adrosate is that we should shou that we are willing to meet them at least half-way, on hohi out tor them the right hand of fellowship, and to say to them. if yon will diseriminate in our fatorir. we are willing ta, do the same in favour of voll. In that way we shall umionhtedly enconrage Gur friends in the mother eomntry. We shall show that the colonies at any rate are in favour of the chance, and that will give them heart, and we all kow that heart and perseverance will accomplish very much. My hon. friend from (harlotte Mr. Gillimory in his very vigorons demmaciation of protoction. satid that lie would lie very glad toshow his loyalty by supporting a proposition for wiping out cluties altogether and returning to a free trale policy-l suppose he meant with the whole worlh, at all events with the mother country. I am atimad that the state of affitios at present existing in Furope as well ats on our own continell, is hatidy such as to induce us to alopt that conarse. We see the continent of Furope, instead of fultilling the prediction mate hy the learling orators of the Anti-f 'orn Law Leagne", that within ten years of the abloption of free tranle in Fingland it wonld le unicersally alopted in Furope, Foing lath to the protective policy, and not only so, but becoming more and more protective. Wie see the C'nited Fitates following in the satme fortsteps. and England almost alone in the worlh fatauring a free trade policy. We see also that the effect of that policy has treen to cramp her manufacturers, and to force her lalsourers to work short hours and some of them no hours at all unler the strain of foreign competition. I do not think these things are such as to indice us to alopt at present a free trable policy in (anada, particularly while ocopying. as we lo. a different position from that occupied by the mother country when she alopted free trale. We must remember that at that time Fingland hat hy a long course of protection brought her manufactures to such a piteh of perfection as to le ahle to manufacture grools at a less cost amb to place them on the market at a lower price than any other comatry in the aivilizen world. It was, therefore, to her alvantage to throw her markets open to other countries, and alwie all, it was her interest to abolish the Corn Laws, so its to olstain free and untaxed lreaulstuffs for the artizans who proluced her manufactured gosis. Her peculiar position has enabled her to maintain the struggle longer than other countrites could ; but I beliere that she is now feeling the pressure put upon her by the protective tariffs adopted by foreign countries, and by her practical exclusion from their markets. Unler any circumstances, no matter what policy may be alopted in England or in our sister colonies, I do not think that we can

Mr. Macdonald (Winnipeg).
dol letter than alopt the motion of my hom. friend and show that we are willing to take the first step, in the matter. Then, if we succeed, we shall have the satisfaction of saying that we were the first to move in the direction proposed. and if we fail we shall know that we at least have not failed in our duty, hut hate done the hest we could to consolidate the Eimpire. and especially to advance the interests of (anatia, which ought always tobe our tirst thonght.

Mr. Watson. It was nut my intention to take part in this debate, becaluse I consider that it is encupying the time of the House upon a puestion that is simply absurd. I lo not suppose that any sensible 1 :an on either side of this House supposess, for at moment, that Fhgland womld return to the pricy of protection or discriminate in favolur of (anata; but when the hon. meminer for Winmipes (Mr. Macelomald) says that the Province of Manitolat was oppesed to reciprocity of tranle with the Cnited states lecanse the pronluce of the Cnited States would :ome in and forol that country---

Mr. MA(IX)NALI) (Wimipees). Fixense me. I dill not say that.

Mr. WATN(IN. He saill that if our markets were free to the United States we world he flowled with the promelue of that enmitry.
M. MA('IMNALI)(Wimipers). Precisely. and I say so again.

Mr. WATSON. As a representative of the Province of Manitohat 1 am surprised to hear the lion. gentleman make such a statement, lnecanse in the prosluce which is natural to that province we lefy competition with the worlh. The inlea of saying that we wonld lee fomed with the natural pro. Huce of the Cuited States.-with its wheat, its harley and other grain in Manitolia, where we can pronluce the greatest mumiser of hushels to the acre: of the lest samples in the worll, is absurl. Then, as to manmfactures, we have mone, amil we ask for no protection for them: we have no interest in mannfactures there at all: and if the farmers of Manitolna are tole taxed for the purpose of encouraging hot hornse manufactures we do not want them. The hon. wentleman knows that in the general elections last year the trade policy was not discussed.

Mr. MACIMNALI)(Wimipeg). I won my election on the trarle policy.

Mr. Witson. The trale policy did mot elect a Conservative in Manitobia. Fivery one was elected on the loyalty cry.

## Mr. MA(:INDNAI) (Wimipeg). No.

Mr. WATsoN. I challenged any gentlemall who appeared on the stump against me to name any one article proluced in Manitola that could be lenetited by protection, and no one did wr. I challenged any one to name any article in the protected list the duty on which did not injure the people of Manitolsa, and no one named one. We have no use for protection at all. If we had reciprocity of trade with the Uniterl States a year ago, on wheat alone we would have gainel abont $\bar{i}$ cents a bushel. Not that I believe that wheat can be protecterl either in Canada or in the United States, because free traile England regulates the price of hoth beef and brealstuffs. But we would have macie 7 cents a bushel by being able to send our
wheat to be milled at Minnespolis, where we would have the competition of seven railroads in freight rates. That the hon. gentleman would know if he consulted the Board of Trade of Winnipeg. To-day we send our beef and brealstuffs to England, but outside of these, where is the market for our natiaral products? Where is the home market to-day which hon. gentlemen spoke so loudly about when they were inaugurating the National Policy ! It is in the Cuited States; it certainly is not in the cities and towns of Canada. For almost all our natural prolucts, our horses, sheep, harley, potatoes eggs and poultry, our natural home market is in the United States. Both Canada and the United States export leef and breadstuffs to free trade England, whose markets regulate the prices. What benefit will you derive, even if such resolutions should pass? I do not expect that any one imagines England will discriminate in favour of Canala against any of the other colonies or any other country in the world. She has had her experience of protection and free trade, and it is free trade which has built her up to the position which she holds to-day. In Canada, take railway transportation, in which we have reciprocial relations with the American roads, and we find that our railways can compete with theirs and secure a large share of their tratfic; whereas if you take our shipping, in which there is no reciprocity, we find that $\overline{3}$ per cent of the trade of Canada only is done to day in Canadian bottoms under the Canadian flag.

## An hom. MEMBER. No.

Mr. WATsON. I am speaking of our*shipping on the lakes. Hon. gentlemen opposite taunt us with crying blue-ruin. But if we take the census returns, we will tind blue-ruin there clearly depicted. We will find that we have lost either the immigration or our natural increase. We have in ten years only increased a paltry $\mathbf{B N O}(\mathbf{O N O}$ when our increase should have been 1,810$),(000$. Take the United States right along our border, and what do we find! We find plenty commercial activity, whereas along the Canadian side, you would imagine there was a plague of small-pox which had driven the people out. If we had reciprocity with the other side, I believe that we would swon see as thriving industries here as we find over there. Hon. gentlemen opposite speak of sentiment and dilate on the pride we feel in having England at our hack. We are proud of that ; but in what manner have we treated England in return: We pride ourselves on having the British army at our back : and how have we treated England! The very artizan who is taxed to maintain that standing army, his prolucts we tax in order to keep them out of this country. And we tax them higher than we do those of the Americans. Our average rate of duty on goods coming from Great Britain is $22!j$ per cent and on goods from the United States $14 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent, but yet, still the great party opposite boast of their loyalty, taking good care all the while to discriminate against Great Britain. Take the average of duties, on dutiable and free goods from the Enited States, and it is $14 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent compared with $24 \pm$ per cent against England. Why, Sir, the proposition of the hon. gentleman is an absurd one. We have no objections to it, and the whole House, if it came to a division, would be in favour of it, but does any reasonable man expect that we
are going to secure what it calls for. Let us discuss some practical question. To imagine that England is going to diseriminate in favour of Canada against any one of her colonies is, to my mind, absurt. When we on this sile speak of the advantages which the opening of the great market on the other side of the line should be to us, hon. gentlemen opposite say we are disloyal. But, 1 believe, that if they continue to pursue the course they have in the past, if they are going to maintain this protective system for another 10 years, you will a great many amnexationists in Canada, for if the people cannot change their position commercially, they will do it prlitically. I do not accuse the Conservative party of heing disloyal, and I do not think they have any right to accuse ns of disloyalty. We know in whose ranks to find the annexationists. Not one man in the Likeral ranks has ever risen to declare himself in favour of annesation : hut if we lowk to hon. gentlemen opposite we can tind annexationists in the person of their Premier, among their senators, and all along their lime. In the Likeral ranks, however, not one man hats ever risen th any position of prominence who proclaimed himself in favour of amexation. If hon.gentlemen opposite would come down to husiness with hon. gentlemen on this side and go to the Cuited States and make a fair attempt to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, I think such a move would be practicable. We have the English market for our heef and breatlatuffs free. They are trying to force the growth of larley in our country suitable to the English brewers, but so far withont success.

## An hon. MEMBER. It is a success.

Mr. Watson. An hon. gentleman behind me says it is. But I know of what I speak. I know that you require to have a soil as heary and in as grod condition to proluce two-rowed barley fit for the English market as to grow wheat : and that leing the case, the farmer prefers to grow wheat. We have any amount of light soil, not under that state of cultivation which would make it favourable to the growth of wheat, but on which we can raise six-rowed barley : and where does that barley go? We exported $4, \pi(H),(N N)$ bushels to the United States and only a few thousand to Cireat Britain. Where do our horses go if not to the United States? Since Conferleration, out of some 315 ,(MN) horses we only sent $\overline{\mathrm{T}},(\mathrm{MW})$ to Great Britain, and the balance found their way to the United States despite their tariff. That is our natural market for nearly all the proluce we have outside of beef and breadstutfs. This resolution is nothing else but a fad, impossible of attainment. The last gentleman who sat down believes that imperial federation is a fad, and I think he is following up in the same line with this resolutionand trying todraw a herringacross the track. We are going to stand by what we think is in the interests of Canada, and that is to secure a market which will give the greatest good to the greatest number. Hon. gentlemen opposite speak of England having had protection until she built up her manufactures. We have had it until we have built up our manufactures to such an extent that they can form combines and trusts for the purpose of increasing prices to the consumer. An American company actually controls our cordage production to-day, and have a little preserve in Canada by which they are enabled to charge 3 cents per pound
for binding twine more than what it would otherwise cost. We have sugar rings and trusts, who are even more protected than they were before the reduction of the duty, and as they bring in the raw material free we derive no revenue at all from the taxation they impose on the people. While the Americans only charge a duty of half a cent a pound, we have ${ }^{\text {min }}$ of a cent a pound and shut out all the light brown sugars which would be consumed l,y the farmers and labouring classes. Our refiners have more protection to-day than they had previous to the reduction of duty because they can bring the raw material in free and have entire control orer all the sugars consumed to the extent of ī̈ cents per pound through our restrictions on all sugars over if lhutch standard. If you want to benetit the people by reducing taxes, allow this sugar below 16 Dutch stamsard to come in free, and we will relieve them of a heavy tax withont losing a cent of revenue, a tax amounting to some $\mathbf{S 6},(\mathrm{MN}),(\mathrm{MO})$. But you retain that protection for the lenetit of a few retiners in Canala. Then take the article of coal oil. These men form a combine in Canala and oil is taxed at 110 per cent. It is used almost entirely ley the farming community and the labouring classes, because gas and electric light takes its place in towns and cities, but you find that two-thirds of the tax goes into the pockets of the refiners, hecause there are $15,0,0),(00)$ or $16,000,-$ OWI gallons used in the country, and there are D. (MN),(MO) gallons imported. You could find instances of this all through, and. as my friend from Assiniloia (Mr. Davin) stated the other day, when it can he shown that any manufacturer can form a trust or combine to unduly enhance the price to the consumer, the duty should lee reduced. I hope this side will be heard from. Evidently hon. gentlemen opposite have brought up this discussion in orler to prevent the discussion of another matter which is on the paper. I gave way on a motion which I had on the paper in order to allow the motion which should have been discussed long before this to come up. This question is not worthy of leing discussed, but it serves to kill time on a private members' day. We have only a few days, but I will utilize a portion of a (iovernment day in the discussion of the motion in reference to biniling twine, which I dropped this afternoon. Evidently hon. gentlemen opposite fear the discussion of some of the notices of motion on the paper, and put men up to talk on the idea of Eugland discriminating in favour of Canada. It is ubsurd, and a waste of time, and I will not say anything more about it just now.

Mr. McNEILL. I wish to say a word in explanation. It may be soothing to the feelings of my hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. Gillmor) and my hon. friend who has just spoken (Mr. Watson) if I utterly repudiate, as I do, the statement that the resolution hefore the House suggests a return on the part of England to the system of protectiou. The Prime Minister of England has stated that he does not consider that discrimination in favour of the colonies means protection. I also desire to repurliate most emphatically the suggestion that has been made that this resolution has been brought up by me in order to take the time of the House. My hon. friend, I think, should hardly have flung such a statement across the floor of the House. He knows that I gave notice of this resolution long
ago, and that it has come up in its proper order on the paper.

Mr. DAVIN. The question before the House, as it is on the paper, does not entirely conmend itself to me, although I agree with the idea. The question reads :
"That if and Fhen the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliameni of Canada will be prepared to sccond corresponding advantages by a reduction in,the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods.'
That question as framed appears to suggest that there are limitations to lee removed by Great Britain. As a fact we know there are no limitations to le removed, and that the suggestion of the question is that limitations should be imposed. Now, that is a perfectly new idea, und I say it ought to he discussed here, if discussed at all in this practical Parliament, apart from the National Policy, apart from the extraneous questions that have been introluced into it. The question has to do entirely with Gireat Britain herself. It has to do entirely with the interests of Great Britain, and what it seems to me to suggest is. can we show to fireat Britain a reasonable equivalent to induce her to impose what she would call a duty on bread or an embargo on bread? My hon. friend who proposed this resolution showed, I think very cogently and very properly what has been shown in some leading periorlicals in (ireat Britain, that as a fact a duty on wheat has not raised the price of the loaf. If you could raise the cry in England that the price of the loaf would lee raised, it would be simply impossible to have the people of England entertain this proposition, and, therefore, it is of the most vital importance to the proposition of my hon. friend to be able to show that the price of the loaf would not be raised. Now, I grant at the very outset that it seems almost alosurd to lay down the proposition that a duty on wheat will not raise the price of that which wheat produces. Some of my friends here echo that and say it is absurd, but it has been shown in some English periodicals that a small rise in the price of wheat has not raised the price of bread. I am not sure that even that concludes the question. I am not at all sure that, if you show that in a given instance the rise of a few shillings in the price of wheat has not raisel the price of the loaf, you, therefore, show that, if you lay a discriminating duty on all the wheat going into Britain except what comes from Canala and the other colonies, it may not raise the price of the loaf. Then, on the other side, we have to remember that we do not now raise anything like the wheat we shall raise within a few years. I have stated before that we shall be alle to raise all the wheat necessary for the consumption of Great Britain, and, if we can do that, then a discriminating duty might be safely placed on all foreign grain and yet not raise the price of the loaf. The proposition of my hon. friend, which seems, at first sight, absurd nay, after all, be literally true I cast year we raised, in Manitoba and the North-West, $\$ 20,000,000$ worth of wheat. Next year we may raise $\$ 30,000,000$ worth, and the year after we may raise $\$ 100,000,000$ worth. In fact it is incontrovertible that in those vast plains of Manitoba and the North. West we can raise enough grain to supply the world. If we
can raise enough grain to supply the world much more can we raise enough grain to supply England, and not raise the price of the loaf. Now, this question is a vastly important one. The moment you go to the English Parliament and propose such a policy as this, the statesmen of England draw themselves up and say : This is a vast proposal, this is entirely new to us. We have progressed under free trade, we have built up a vast commerce under this policy. This is a new thing, can you show to us that it will be of advantage? Now, look at the extent of the British colonies, look at the peculiar position of Europe ; lecause as my hon. friend from Winnipeg (Mr. Macdonald) pointed out, when England alopted the free trade policy this proposition was in het mind, as you will see by the speeches of Richard Coblen aul John Bright : If we can only get free trade we will command the trade of the world. But the world outside were determined not to reciprocate ; and Germany, France, Belgium and Italy have thenselves built up a vast trade and industry under protection. Why, when I was in belgitum in 1887 I saw a thing that surprisedme. I saw there tradesmen's houses exporting eloth goods to Manchester. It utterly surprised me, I thought that Manchester was the chosen home of the manufacture of those goods. Now, Nir, that shows that in Belgium labour is cheaper than it is in England, therefore they can proluce at a less cost. Now, all these commercial questions are founded on the cheapness of lahour. If once the idlea can be grasped by the Chinese that they could overturn this world, I am not sure that they could not make a great stride towards it in consequęnce of their capacity of living cheaply, because cheap labour is the prime condition of cheap manufacture. Now, have not the United States taken the true idea: They say : Here we have in this country boundless resources in lands and mines : we shall take care that every man in this country manufacturer, labourer and merchant, shall be a happy and prosperous man; and so they put on a protective duty. That brings us to the very question before us at this very moment. As my hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. (iillmor) asked, why may not the time arrive when in this vast British Enpire, where you have colonies touchingevery sea, it would be in the economic interest of that Empire to make such an arrangement as would benefit not merely the outlying colonies, not merely the ramifications of that Empire, but the heart and soul of the Empire itself? I say that is a reasonable question to ask. Now, I lay down this proposition, that evermore human affairs follows economic necessities. You cannot look at the history of the past without seeing that human affairs are controlled by human interests. Although I know that sentiment is a great influence, the primary motive in human affairs is material interest, and unless this proposition can stand the test of material interest, it cannot stand anything. Unless you can. show that this proposition of my hon. friend can atand the test of material, and economic, and personal welfare, that proposition cannot stand. But it is at the present moment, to some extent, an abstract question with a practical face, and you throw it across the broad Atlantic over which the sons of England have come to found colonies and empires here; you throw that proposition across to England, and you say
to her: We believe that under this policy you can more closely, more successfully and more progressively unite the great British Empire. I say under these circumstances it is proper for us to discuss the question. Away with the tone taken by the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), away with that tone of disparagement, and this manner of appealing to our august mother ; and away with much of the discussion we have had ; because much of the discussion we have had has not been ad rem. But what I say is this, Parliament may fittingly deliberate hereas a practical assembly and say to the august mother of nations: We do not want to sever our connection with you, we look forward to a great career side by side with you, and the only way we can look forwaril to that career is by such an arrangenent between your colonies and yourselves as will bind of are closely the British Empire, and will show the world what it has never yet seen, a world-wide empire, bound together by economic and practical hands.
Mr. KENNI. As no hon. gentleman opposite seems disposed to take part in this discussion, I rise for the purpose of expressing very briefly my entire accord with the resolution which is now under consideration of the House and which aims at increasing our trade with the mother country. Whilst offering my congratulatious to the hon. memberfor North Bruce (Mr. MeNeill) for the mamuer in which he has placed this important question liefore us-and I may say that since I have had an honour of a seat in this House, I think we have considered few, if any, more important questions-whilst congratulating my hon. friend upon the manner in which he has placed this important question before the Parliament and people of Canadia, $I$, as a memleer of this House, and as a citizen of Canada, thank him for bringing it so prominently to our notice. The gentlemen who have preceded me in this important debate have dealt so fully and indeed so elonuently with the question, that I realize there is very little for me to say. I hail the introluction of this question upon our political platform and in thispolitical arena, as a happy relief from the blue-ruin cry to which we have had to listen for so many years; I hail it as a happy relief from the unpatriotic speeches which we have been condemned to read which have been uttered by hon. gentlemen opposite is the foreign city of Boston. During the last few years hon. gentlemen opposite, the leaders of the Opposition in this country, have gone to the foreign city of Boston and there propounded a policy for the people of Canada. On the last memorable occasion when the present leader of the Opposition visited Boston, he is reported in the Cauadian newspapers to have uttered the following sentiment :-
"Canada and England have interests apart, and the day will come and must come when Canads and England will have to separate from each other."
I do not know whether that statement has been read before in the course of this debate, but I consider it a very important one. It surprised the people of Canada, and the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the leader of the Liberal party in the Legislature of the important Province of Ontario, considered it incumbent upon him to take notice of it and to some extent to repudiate the sentiments which were uttered in Boston by the hon. leader of the Opposition. I can say, Sir, that in the province from which I come the idea that England and Cansda have interests
apart is entirely repuliated, and that we do hope the day will never come when England and Canada will be obliged to separate. Therefore, it is that if it were only to give us the opportunity to pulblicly repudiate the sentiment in the extract I have real to the House to-night, it is well that we should have had this discussion upon the resolution now under consideration. For myself, Mr. Speaker, coming as I do from the busy ways of commerce, engaged as I mm in commercial pursuits all the year round, it seems to me that the question which is now introduced, and which in one form or another has been under the consideration of the people of Canadia for some time past, appears to be beset with certain difficulties, and I am glad to find that hon. gentlemen who have more time to devote to the consideration of this question than I possess are turning their attention to a subject which is of the most vital importance to Canada. It isall the more important, Sir, because the predictions that the gentlemen on this side of the House made as to the result of the unrestricted reciprocity agitation have been veritied. My hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. (iillmor), who posed as a free trader, stated that his great oljection to the present conditions of things in Canada was the amount of taxation which was imposed upon the people, and yet my hon. friend voted for the unrestricted reciprocity resolutions which were submitted to this House, a policy which would have very much increased our taxation. During the debate in this House upon the unrestricted reciprocity resolutions, and upon the public platforms of Canada and in the press of our party, we told the people that the unrestricted policy which the hon. gentlemen opposite proposed conlil never be obtained unless we agreed to discriminate against the mother country, and to abricate the power which we had inherited and which we hold, of making our own fiscal arrangements. Hon. gentiemen opposite contend that such was not contemplated by the Americans, who were the other party to the bargain. They made certain pilgrimages to Washington and they ciame back with the report that there would le no difficulty in carrying out their unrestricted reciprocity policy, but the organs of the dominant party in the states told them plainly that such a policy as they advocated was impossible, and we since have the statements made in this Parliament ly Ministers of the Crown, that the Secretary of State of the United States had told our representatives at Washington that, as we predicted, the only terms on which we could have reciprocity, were that we should agree to discriminate against the mother country, and to adopt the tariffs which the Americans choose to impose. In other words, that we shall submit ourselves to the whim and the caprice and the urgencies of a foreign nation, a position which is a humiliating one, and yet it is one which these hon. gentlemen opposite, in Boston, and I believe in Buffalo, and on the floor of this House and elsewhere, have advocated not to their advancement politically but rather to their utter dismay. I agree with uy hon. friend from Winnipeg (Mr. Macdonald) that the appeal which was made to the people of Canada in 1891, and which was repeatei so generally at the byeelections in 1892, was fairly and soguarely on the trade question, and on those occasions that we advocated the protection of Canadian labour and the retention of our Canadian nationality. That was certainly the issue put before the
people in the province from. which I come, and I believe it was the issue placed before the people of the entire Dominion. I have heard it also on such good anthority that I must believe it to be true that the result of the bye-elections in the Prorince of Outario which so agreeably surprised us coming from the eastem provinces, the shreds and patches, is due to the fact that the people of Ontario now realize fully what would ensue from this unrestricted reciprocity if it could be obtained. The hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) in the course of his remarks, appealed to the House that we should abandon the discussion of such a trivial matter as we are now considering and proceed to the consideration of other questions. He went further. He threw across the floor the insinuation that this discussion had heen purposely prolonged to prevent the consideration of some other notices of motion which were on the paper. I wonder if the hon. gentleman remembered what occurred in this House last week. When I arrived he:e on Thursday last after the Easter vacation, ready to assist in the cleliberations of this Honse to the extent of n!y humble ability, I found the whole night spent and some 200 gentlemen wasting their time here listening to hon. gentlemen opposite discussing largely the cost of a waggonette. The next night wasdevoteal entirely to a talk upon the National Policy when the matter under consideration was the estimates for the Agriculture Department aud the approp riation for immigration. If we were to say to hon. gentlemen opposite that that looked very like obstruction, I suppose they would be very much offended: in fact I am toll, and I read it in the newspapers, that a prominent gentleman opposite who came late to the House that night was very much offended and so expressed himself, at the bare insinuation that such conduct was meant to obstruct, and yet the member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) states here to-night, when we are alvocating a measure of the greatest importance to the people of Canada, that we are wasting the time of Parliament and that we are debating an impractical question. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have simply to say that I am very glad, indeed, that this matter has been brought up, anl that it has been so fully discussed, becanse I hope and I lielieve that if some such arrangement as this resolution contemplates can be established, it will inure to the material advantage of the people of Canala, and will strengthen those ties which bind us in a love-knot to the mother country and to the great Empire of which we form so important a part.

Mr. FOSTER. Before the rote is taken on the motion of my hon. friend, I desire to say a few worls, and very few they shall be. I desire to join with others who have spoken in congratulating my hon. friend on the able manner in which he has placed this resolution before the House and the country, and I thank him also for having done it, for this reason, if not for any other, that it has given us a debate out of the ordinary, in which for a time party politics and attacks and comnter attacks have been pretty well lost sight of, and the thought of the House has been directed to a higher and larger question. I think it is a matter for congratulation when questions of this higher kind can now and then be discussed in an assembly like this. I also thank him for it on account of its value, to which point several hon. gentlemen have already

Mr. Kensy.
spoken, and which I shall not elaborate further. It has been a little peculiar to notice the broall silence with which the question has been treated

## Some hon. MEMBERS. By the Government.

Mr. FOSTER-by gentlemen who are generally forward to speak on most questions that come lefore this House. I venture to say that if anything having the least suspicion of unrestricted reciprocity had heen iupvolved in a proposition brought before the House, hon. gentlemen would have found their tongues, and we would have had the usual flood of eloquence and bubbling springs of enthusiasm which one naturally lonks for in dis. cussions from that side of the House. I desire to state, in connection with this question, first, that although it would be a goold thing for Canada to have reasonable trade arrangements with the country to the south of us, although it would be a letter thing in my belief for Canada, if it could be brought alout, to have the advantage of a proposition of this kind practically carried out, I do not believe that the future of canada, its progress, its development, its prosperity, depend absolutely upon either the one or the other. That is the proposition which I wish to make now, and to make as firmly and as strongly as I can, that it is not because Canada is in extremix that she wants either the one or the other : and if it happens that she can get neither, her future is not therefore beclouded, and her great prosperity is not therefore placed in doult. I wish also to state that I dissent from the doctrine which is frequently put forth in the country and in this House, that Canada at the present time is being hemmed in and restricted in her trade relations-is having a cordon of restriction and exclusion drawn continually more tightly about her, and that therefore she is in a condition which reguires vigorons and active effort in one direction or another in order to insure for her any chance for progress and prosperity. A glance at the circumstances surrounding us is sutficient to place this in a stronger light. Whereare the restrictions? Where is the hemming in process? Where is this cordon which is continually being drawn more tightly about her, which closes her avenues of trade and strangles the business life of the country : Fven in the case of the United states it is not a new thing for Canada to have a tariff against her. Since 1340 a protective tariff has met all Canarlian goods going to the border: since 1883 a very high tariff has met them; and since 1890 they have been met liy a tariff which is in some respects higher and in some lower than the previous one. such have been the relations letween the two countries, however, that Canadian goods have to a large extent found a market in the United States, notwithstanding these tariffs, and until an absolutely prohibitive tariff is placed against them, they will continue to find an entraise to a very large extent in the market to the south of us. If we go a little further south to the West Indies, hon. gentlemen opposite have sometimes asserted that we were being restricted there; but the facts do not bear out that assertion. Not only have we just as free entrance into the markets of the West Indian Islands, as we ever had before, but our position has been actually made better. If it be true in regard to necessary articles of consumption, that the freer their entrance into the conntry of the consumers, the more will be con-
sumed, we stand to-day in a better position in regard to the West Indies than we did before the United States made a treaty with them, for the effect of that treaty has been to lessen the duties on the goods, the produce of this country, which are consumed in those islands, and therefore to enable them to consume more of them, and to require us to send them more. If we go to the Antilles, although the United States has made a farourable treaty with Spain in regard to those islands, the Dominion of Canada is a sharer in the advantage, and gets better terms in that market than it had before. Hon. gentlemen may say that on the 30th of June this advantage may cease, and we may reply that it may cease or it may continue, and negotiations are at present on foot between Sireat Britain and Spain looking to a continuance of the present treaty or the negotiation of a new one. Gioing further south the only country with regard to which Canada has been placed at a greater disadvantage than before is Brazil, a large market, it is true, but between which and Canada the traffic has never been very large. Whatever comes of that clisadvantage we bear, but it is a small thing on account of the smallness of the trade we have had with Brazil. With all the other South American countries, we are on the same footing as before, and at all events our trade with the countries of South America is not a large trade. If we go to the eastern countries, our traffic with the great east, the old east, is continually developing. It is not yet magnificent or immense, but it is developing by large and guick percentages, and gives a prospect of opening widely into lucrative and progressive trade. So much for this continent, and that brief review of it shows that the trade of Canada is not being hampered or hindered on account of the circumstances that exist in this respect. With regard to the old country, the great market of Britain is open to us as free as ever it was, and is opening to us in larger measure and in greater degree than eier before, inasmuch as our products are becoming better titted for the particular uses of customers there, and their excellence is becoming recognized. And when once they have overcome the prejudice, long and hard to overcome, against Canalian goods, they will, by dint of long tenure and durability, be able to hold their own against other goods which had equally to withstand a similar prejudice in the first instance. Instead of finding the avenues closed and our trade hampered, the prospects are of an almost unlimited development of traile in that direction in the great staple articles which we can produce in this country to a very large extent. How is it in the continental countries? The maximum of the French tariff is applied against us at present. We hope it may not be so for a very long while, but our export trade to France has not as yet been large, not so large as we would wish it to be, but even the maximum tariff which is applied against us there on account of our small export trade to that country, does not fatally injure us, and is more than compensated by the benefit we have in other markets in Europe on account of the lowering of rates for staples which Canada produces. Going outside of France, we find that, owing to the treaty arrangenents made between Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, there has taken place a considerable reduction in certain
staple goorls of which Canada has a surplus, and that by virtue of the most-favoured nation clause in the treaty with England with these countries, this benefit inures to us, and our markets are being opened up in that direction. This is proof, and I refer to it just to show, if it were necessary to show, that the position is altogether unfounded and untenable that the markets of Canada are being circumscribed. They are not being circumscribed. They are being developed and they will be developed more and more in proportion, as, having gained a foothold in our own markets, having practically captured our own markets, our people now, with their enterprise and push and energy, are opening up markets in other parts of the world and are devoting the enterprise and energy, which at first were entirely confined to the exploiting of our own markets, to exploiting the markets in foreign fields. Anyway let us come to the practical proof, that is as to whether or not our exports are increasing or decreasing. Are they increasing or clecreasing: They are increasing and increasing largely, and increasing more largely than the trade retums show, because the trade returns show simply the value and not the volume of trade; and if the diminution in price which has taken place from year to year were added to the increase in the value of our trade, there would be shown a very notable increase in the export trade of our country over previous years; and this present year, when the stress and strain of this restrictive process should have weight and force, if it ever should have, in the nine months compared with the corresponding nine months of the previous year, there is an increase in our exports of nearly $\leqslant 12,000,0(1) 0$. I dismiss this trade question with these few observations. Now let me, if you please, give a little attention to two or three points of the guestion in hand. I have tried to make this clear, that Canada is not in oxtremis and therefore bound to look in either one or the other direction for lenefits in trade in order to conserve her trade vitality or keep on progressing and developing, but that is no reason why we should not use every power and energy to get an outlet in both, if possible, or in the mosst heneficial if we cannot in both. The next point to which I wish to draw attention is this: There are certain difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposition of my hon. frienil. I do not wish to say that the proposition is one which will go by the mere reading of it. Neither does my hon. friend. No one knows better than he, for he has studied the ques-tion--and no one will know better than the one who studies it most thoroughly-that before such can be achieved, there will need to be very great changes in public opinion. There will have to be great changes in existing fiscal arrangements; there will have to be great changes in the circumstances and apportionnents of trade, before that proposition can be thoroughly worked out and adopted, involving, as it does, the gigantic undertaking of revolutionizing sentiment on the other side and possibly, to some extent, sentiment on this side ; but the arguments which my hon. friend has brought forward should teach us is that we are not to be discouraged, if it is not this year or next year or the year after, or even longer before the Empire draws itself together in bonds of trade and commerce as wide over the world as the flag of the Einpire floats. But there are ditficulties. What are they? The first diffi-
culty that occurs to one's mind is the force of what is called free trade sentiment in Great Britain, as expressed by the hon. gentleman from Marquette (Mr. Watson), who, out of his wealth of wisdom and long experience, flew in the face of all those who were of a different opinion, and declared that the proposition was an absurd one. No doubt, the force of the free trade sentiment which has to be overcome in the old country is a formidable difficulty, but it is $n 0^{+}$a difficulty which is insurmountable in my humbleopinion. If I read public opinion in the old country aright, I believe that the free trade sentiment pure and simple founded upon what was thought to be irrefutable principles, almost divine in their origin, is largely changing in Great Britain. I believe that there, as the wide world over, partly through processes internal and partly by necessities which urge from without, it is coming to be felt that there is no such thing as a fixed and divine principle underlying trade and that tariff conditions are simply experlients, which must vary from age to age and from day to day and from circumstance to circumstance, and what is a right and good policy in trade matters to-day for a country may, in ten years from that time, not be the policy at all which should be carried out. And so the forces inside and the forces outside are, in my humble opinion, doing very much in Great Britain to-day to make the people reflect as to whether or not it is best to continually work on the line of abstract free trade, or whether there are not larger and greater interests at stake, which will make them revise their opinions, and to a certain extent move them in the interests of their own country and the broader interests of the Empire, of which they areat the same time the heart and the head. SoI do not look upon it as being an obstacle insuperable and incapable of heing orercome that the free trade sentiment in Gireat Britain has been strong and that therefore it will not vary to the degree of making a discrimination in favour of colonial produce in return for a discrimination by colonial peoples in favour of British manufactured goods. The second obstacle which shows itself to one's mind is the protective idea in our own country. They say to you: What does that mean? Are you going back on your system of protection in Canala? Are you going in for free trade: That does not follow. Protection as a systenı in Canada was adopted for a purpose, and it exists to-day for a purpose, but I hold that, while we are not going to destroy the industries which we have brought into being and into successful development in this country by the policy which was forced upon us and which was a wise and enlightened policy for Canada to adopt, competition is a necessary balance-wheel for protection, and the results of protection, and, if we are to have competition, it is not a bad thing that this competition should be British if we can get any compensating advantages on the other side to make it British to the exclusion of competition from other sources. So it is not impossible neither is it a contradiction of the protective policy and the protective system in a reasonable way that we should enter into this agreement and be mutually benefited thereby. Another obstacle is the " mostfavoured nation" clauses. If we give advantages to British goods, we must, by these clauses in the treaties of Great Britain with other nations, give the same advantages to the goods of those countries.

These obstacles exist to tion, but they are not insuperable. Who that has stradien the changes in regard to tariffs in Europe and the changes in opinion in reference to these matters within the last five years is not prepared for greater changes than those which have taken place? In the last ten years the whoie policy of Europe in this regard has changed, and what was considered good policy in making long treaties with "favoured nation" clauses is not to-day considered the best policy, and the nations of Europe are denouncing by wholesale the treaties containing the "mostfavoured nation" clauses, and are obtaining greater freedom than these long treaties gave them in their commercial action. These changes have been brought upon them by great changes in economic development, and by the opening up in the different parts of the world of new producing centres as well as new markets, and the same reasons may create a change in (Great Britain which may lead that country to do, what that country's government is in sympathy with doing, get rid of the clogging effects of those treaties as far as the relations of Great Britain to her colonies are concerned. So these are not insuperable difficulties. Then there is another difficulty. What are yon going to do for reveniue? If you are going to discriminate in favour of British manufactured goods, you will lop off so much revenue. Of course that will be considered, but, if the compensating advantages to the trade of the country should beso greatasisrepresented, wecandowithout so much revenue from that source and get it in another way. That is a difficulty easily met if the compensating effects are in any uay commensurate with it. There is also a difticulty to be thought of, and that is, suppose that (Great Britain and Canada and the colonies of the Empire, at large make this discriminating or this differential arrangement between themselves, it is like raising a harrier against the rest of the world, and will not the other nations of the world retaliate and raise their tariffs against British and colonial prolucts: That may possibly take place, but there never has been and is not to-day any empire in the wide world which is so self-containerl and sufficient for itself as the British Empire and its dependencies. If this were done, and retaliatory tariffs were attempted ly other peoples against such a combination, there is nothing that human beings eat or wear or require for enjoyment or pleasure which is not raised, and raised to the full, in some one or other of the countries which to-day are dependencies of the great British Empire. So, taking these ditficulties into consideration and not taking a rosy view of this matter at all, seeing all the lions in the path, I yet believe that, when this people and the British people and the greater British people the wide world over get their heart and their mind down to this matter, these lions will be found to be but chained, and when this subject is heartily and earnestly taken up, with due consideration of the great inperial and world-wide questions, these obstacles will be surmounted and these difficulties overcome without danger either to the central part of the Empire or to the dependencies themselves. So I am in favour of what my hon. friend has moved. I want it to go as the voice of Canada to Great Britain, as our hand held out to them. The hon. gentleman fromCharlotte(Mr. Gillmor) represented it as a mean and dickering proceeding for us to say to Great Britain : You do so much for me and I will do so
much for you, as if that were undignified and unworthy. It struck me that my hon. friend did not make equally strong objection when certain resolutions were introduced by my hon. friemis opposite to discriminate against the goods of Great Britain in toto in favour of goods from the United States. He did not say then that it was a mean thing to do, but he thinks it is a mean thing for as to dicker with Great Britain and to say : You do something for us and we will do something for youn. I think it is a plain business matter, and I hope this resolution will be passed by a strong, round majority. I.et it go to (ireat Britain as the voice of one of its premier colonies, as the voice of this great Dominion, declaring that we are willing to join you hand in hand in business and economic matters as we join you heart in heart in loyalty and sentiments of devotion to the Empire. It will have its effect. It nay not be now, it may be much later when the full effect comes, but Canada will have done its duty, and I as well as others camot but be captivated with the grand possibilities of the prospect. The great British Empire, disjointed to a certain extent with various tariffs and policies in its different parts, is yet the greatest empire in the world. But if you cain hing this idea to work and add the harmony and mity of commercial and trade interests to all the rest. you will have such an empire in its strength and in its prosperity as the world has never seen hefore, and as the world will never see hereafter. This proposition was not put hefore the Honse in order to olstruct business; this proposition has not heen debated in the Honse in any childish or ohstructive spirit. It is a calma cund solver proposition which has leen delated in a calm and sober way, and it has within it the elements of great possible benefit, not only to Canala and to Great Britain lut to the British Empire the wide world through.
Mr. IAVIES (P.E.I.) I fear that the ponderons platitules of the Minister of Finance will hardly be accepted by the hon. gentleman who moved this resolution to-night as compensation for the cold water which the Minister has thrown upon his truly loyal resolution. The hon. gentleman was cruel, maliciously cruel I would say, in allowing my hon. friend from North Bruce (Nil:. MuNeill) and the gallant hand of loyal members who followed him, to exude with loyalty for some five or six hours this evening in stipport of a resolution upon which he contimued to pour buckets of cold water from the time he stooll up until just hefore he closed. Sir, the hon. gentleman was surprised at the ominous silence of the Opposition. It did not strike him as singular that a proposition amounting to a fiscal revolution was proposed by one of his followers and supported by six or seven other followers, and that not a member of the Government rose to lead the House, and tell us what their policy was. It did not strike him as at all singular that they had abdicated their functions in a matter of large fiscal policy, and called upon the Opposition to-night, as they have called upon them time and again, to give them a policy and to lead them out of the wilderness in which their friends seem to think they are wandering. The hon. gentleman's friends have lost their faith in the National Policy ; they are anxiously seeking round for some exit, some way of escape, from the miserable dilemma, from the commercial atrophy which surrounds this country everywhere. And,
sir, the hon. gentleman who should lead them, this pulitical Moses who should strike the rock and make the water to flow, looks across the House and asks the Opposition : Can you tell us what we ollght to do with this resolution? Why his position to-night was almost as pitiable as that of the Minister of Agriculture last Friday uight. He did not know what the policy of the diovernment was, and he was afraid that if he did know it he could not explain it. Now, what does the hon. gentleman tell us: He says things are very satisfactory: there is no need of preaching blneruin or singing doleful songs about the condition of this country. Canada is not now hemmed! in nor is Canarla being hemmed in, by the tariffs of any of the surrounling countries. Commercial prosperity, if one cam believe his statements, is aboumding. I suppose the hon. gentleman believes it abounds in the province which he specially represents. I suppose the city of St. John is, in his opiniou, a good example to-day of commercial prosperity, and the Province of New Brunswick, which never was so poor, from which there never was such an exolus before, the commercial metropolis of which is enveloped in a commercial atrophy never felt before, are, I suppose, places which he would especially single out ass examples of the prosperity of this country. We are not being hemmed in. No, Sir, not when Newfoundland, in response to the silly and childish retaliatory policy which the hon. gentleman introduced a few years ago of taxing the trade between that country and this, has put in almost prohibitory tariff upon our exports to that country: and turned the whole trale which should How into Canada, into the United itates chamels. We are not being hemmed in from a country to which we sent a hundred thousand barrels of Hour last year, and to which, under existing circumstances, we cannot send one, a country to which Prince Edward Island and the eastern coast of Nova sicotia, including Cape Breton, exported annually enormous quantities of fool products. which are now to be excluded by this prohibitory tariff which the hon. gentleman's silly legislation has invited and challenged. Fet the hom. gentleman tells his friends we are not being henmed in from Newfoundland. Sir, he calls our attention to the Spanish Antilles once nore, knowing well that on the 30th June next, our equal rights to the entrance of our products into those ports will cease, and that the United States, with the adrantages which they vossess under the new treaty, will take possession of those markets of which we formerly had a large share, and that we will practically be prohibited. He tells us the old story about the Spanish treaty. Why, Sir, I have been 10 years in this House, anil I can never remember a session in which negotiations were not going on at Madrid about this wonderful Spanish tieaty. I expect the results next IUne to be just as they were before. And the West Indies-the hon. gentleman says there has been a new free trade policy introduced there. the consequence of which will be that the people will get their goods much cheaper, that there will be a largerconsumption, and that we willsharein the large exports to that country to supply the consumption. What a speciousargument to come from that hon.gentleman. If that is the effect, why does he not carry it out in the country where he has the power? Why does he not give us free goods here, by taking off
the tariff and the duty" Why does he not make trade increase here as he says it is going to increase there? The hon. gentleman knows, and he should have had the courage and the manliness to say it, that under the treaty made between the United states and the West Indies, although there is no discrimination against Canada, the United States, buying as they do all the West Indies have to export, will sell in return by natural process nearly all the West Indies want to buy. There is no doubt about it, and the hon. gentleman, with his silly and fatnous policy, has to-day hemmed us round in Newfoundland, and the Spanish Antilles, and the West Indies, with a people and a series of govermments hostile to Canada, and carrying out policies antagonistic to Canadian trade. The hon. gentleman talks about our trade not being hemmed in, about the avenues of trale not being closed. The hon. gentleman told us before that the McKinley Bill was going to close up these arenues. He is realy for any emergency. If the tariff barriers are taken away in the West Indies, he say's it is all right, you are going to have an increased trade there. If the tariff harriers are raised in the United Ntates, he says it it is all right, they will not stop our trade with that country. The hon. gentleman contradicts himself. Where are our horses going now, our barley, our eggs, our beans, our sheep, and all the products that we have been exporting to the United States, if the arenues are not closed up? Go doun to the Maritime Provinces and ask them where the market for their potatoes is, for their horses, and all the articles they have got to sell. The hon. gentleman will be told by every one that he does not know what he is talking about, or else he is trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people who do not understand the conditions of trade there. Now, I do not want to paint the picture blacker than it is; God knows it is black enough, and we have got to thank the hon. gentleman and his policy for it. But, sir, if there is a bright spot at all in the commercial horizon, that bright spot is in the motherland, which has thrown down those antiquated barriers and invites all quarters of the world, Canada included, to come forward and sell them what they have got to sell, without any artificial barrier leing erected to keep them out. Nir, he boasts that we have exported $\$ 12,(0 \times 0,000$ more in value during the past nine months than during the corresponding period of last year, and we are all proud of it. Does he think any one is fool enough to believe that his fiscal had policy anything to do with that? The hon. gentleman knows that it is to a beneficent and bountiful Providence and to that alone that the good harvest we reaped last year is due and that we owe whatever advantage may le derived from these increased exports. Therefore, if Canada is in a position to hold her own, it is in detiance and in spite of the hon. gentleman's policy, and in consequence of blessings which have been showered upon us from on high. What does the hon. gentleman propose? He told my hon. friend (Mr. McNeill) who introduced his resolutions today in a very pleasant and agreeable speech, filled with interesting and pleasant matter, delivered in somewhat of a florid style, but relieved from any dulness by the moral earnestness with which the hon. gentleman urged his case. He always is in earnest in this canse. I believe he honestly thinks
Me. Davies (P.E.I.)
in his heart and soul that he has discovered a policy which is capable of being practically carried out. I admire the hon. gentleman, I like to see him when he rises enthusiastically and presses and forces his points, because he has convinced himself, if he has convinced no one else, that he can reconcile his loyalty to the United Empire with the policy of taxing English goods which he has heen adrocating for years. What does the Minister of Finance offer to my hon. friend? In the first place, a bucket of cold water, by telling him there are certain difficulties. There is the policy of free trade in England which permeates all classes of society, even down to the artizan who umints to get cheap bread; and there will he a great difficulty in overcoming that. Then the Minister of Finance said there was the protective feeling in Canada, which he has supported for the last twelve years to build up the Canadian manufacturers and to the exclusion of the British manufacturers, and you have got to overcome that. Bucket of water No. 2. Then there is a possible loss of revenue, bucket No. 3, and the Minister of Finance said: Possibly that may be modified ly a possible compensating advantage, I could not make out very well what it was. And last of all he says: But if you adopt this policy Great Britain may invite a retaliatory policy from all the world. Bucket of water No. 4. So, sir, the Minister of Finance went on throwing bucket after bucket of cold water, until I looked for my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) to see if he was alive and kicking, as I expected him to jump up and withdraw his policy altogether. Now, Mr. Speaker, what does the Minister of Finance advise as the policy of the Govermment. He says: Carry the resolution by a unanimous vote as a message to the old country and it will cement and unite the great imperial and British Empire all over the world in some love knot. Is this the twaddle that sensible and practical men are to have addressed them by the Finance Minister? What nonsense, Sir. He has proven to the mover of the resolution that the resolution is absolutely ridiculous and not capable of being carried out, and yet he calls upon Parliament unanimously to vote it. Why, Sir, it is positively pitiful, the condition into which the Parliament of Camada is leing dragged to-day by the hon. gentleman advocating a policy which in one breath he says is incapable of heing carried out, and which in the next breath he asks us to pass for some fanciful reason. The hon. gentleman says he is going to cement the Empire. I will show him directly what imperial statesmen think of the kind of cement he offers. I want to address one word of pity, or sympathy rather, to the unctuous and eloguent member for Halifax (Mr. Kenny), to my friend from St. John (Mr. Skinner), and to our pleasant, agreeable and genial friend from Winnipeg (Mr. Macdonald) who supported this resolution under the belief that they were doing something whioh is loyal to the mother country, and which was going to win the approval of the gentlemen on the front benches. What was the surprise of the member from Halifax (Mr. Kenny) when he found the Minister of Finance sitting upon him and telling him that this policy was positively impracticable. The hon. gentleman from Halifax told us, taking up the statement of the member from Winnipeg (Mr. Macdonald), that there was a revolution in public sentiment in this country, that the effect of
the policy of the Opposition had only lately heen discovered, and that the electorate by an increased vote had set their face against it. Sir, is that true? Perhaps it is. I remember that an election took place in Halifax a year ago. .I remember at that time when the hon. gentleman preached nothing but loyalty that he came out with a majority of 1,000 votes. He went back to his constituents after the people had had twelve months to think it over, and he came out with his majority reduced 66 per cent. That is the condition of my hon. friend from Halifax.
Mr. KENNY. That is not the condition in Ontario.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E. I.) Then all I have got to say is that I recommend the hon. gentleman to educate the people of Ontario as he educated his own people, and I have no doubt that if he talked to them as he talks to his own friends, the results will be the same in Ontario as they were in Halifax. I like to see my hon. friend from st. Johm (Mr. Skinner) speak as he dill to-night, because he is known to be a loyal man. Why, Sir, I remember a year or two ago when the hon. gentleman pronounced from one of the platforms of Canada, that the Tory party with which he is now allied had done more by their policy to promote annexation than anything that has ever happened in Canala. I was not surprised at the hon. gentleman's speech to-night. He is no political Bourbon, for when it is necessary to change his opinions he cau do it, and more than that, the hon. gentleman can give you as many contradictory opinions in the same spleech as he pleases. He started out to-night with a burst of loyalty. He warned usI did not know whom he particularly addressed, but he looked chiefly towards the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace) ; I do not know that he thought the memler for West York was particularly disloyal but he looken in that direction-he warnerl him and he warned this House that come weal come woe, the Canadian people had nuiled their colours to the mast and were going to sink or swim with the mother country. But no sooner had he finished a carefully prepared and well delivered essay on that part of the subject, than he turned round and said: I tell you that if (ireat Britain won't keep us on our own terms, which are reasonable, we will repeat the revolution which brought about the independence of the United States. Such are the arguments by which my honourable and earnest friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) has leen supported this evening. I have a great deal of synupathy with him in many things, and I have sympathy with him in the sorrowful condition in which he finds himself placed. Now, Sir, let me address a few serious words to my hon. friend upon his resolution itself. The Minister of Finance, although he does not believe in the resolution, and showed by so many cogent reasons that it was incapable of being practically carried out, said, if not to flatter the vanity of my hon. friend, I do not know what for, let us pass the resolution as a message of peace and to "cement the Empire." That was bosh. I want to ask my hou. friend from Bruce a question or two about his resolution, because I think it was not drawn up by himself, but by some old parliamentary hand, and I will tell him why. The resolution says:
${ }^{c}$ That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the marizets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the produce of foreign countries, the parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages."
Nou. if he had stopped there I would have understood the resolution. What corresponding advantages? He confines them and limits them by saying :
"By a reduction in the duty it imposes upon British manufactured goods."
But not by discriminating. The hon. gentleman does not offer the prize of discrimination to them. He will only reduce the duties on their goods on condition of their diseriminating against the rest of the world. Does the hon. gentlenian mean to discriminate against the rest of the world if he gets discrimination in England in his favour? If he does, why does he not say so: Why, sir, I an more magnanimons than he, for I will propose to reduce the duties on goods from England now, out of the abundance of my loyalty and yool-will, whether England discriminates in our favour or not ; and I want to know, Sir, whether that loyal gentleman and I believe he is loval and the dozen or two other gentlemen, who followed him and asserted their loyalty, will back me up in that proposition: Sir, we have talked a great deal about loyalty to Great Britain, and what does it amount to practically? A few years ago you came in, and when you got into power you commencel to tax British goodls as highly us you could tax them. Some hon. gentlemen to-night told us that we owe a great deal to Great Britain ; we have the protection of her anmy and her navy, we live under the agis of her name, and we are proud to le a part of the Empire; but the return of thanks which we have given to (ireat Britiin for all this has been to tax her goods to the attermost. Sir, to day it is a lamentable fact that hon. gentlemen opposite not only tax British goods, but practically discriminate acgainst (ireat Britain. They do not take an article, such as iron or coal or soap, and say it shall pay so much daty when it comes from Cireat Britain and so mach when it comes from the United states. If they did that, I would admire their courage and manliness, if I did not adopt their policy. But they were mean enough to discriminate against (ireat Britain in an underhand way. Their tariff was so framed that on a total of $\$ 42,000,000$ worth of goonls imported from Great Britain they collected $\$ 9,114,000$, or 22 per cent, while on a total of $\mathrm{Sis} 3,600,060$ worth of goords imported from the United States they collected taxes amounting to $\$ 7,734,824$, or 14 per cent.
Mr. O'BRIEN. Leave out the free gools.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) So that upon the total imports from Great Britain, which are $\$ 11,000,000$ less than the total imports from the States, the taxes are $\$ 1,500,000$ more. An hon. gentleman says, oh, that includes free goods. Certainly, it includes free gools. Yon have watched what class of goods come from the States, and what class come from Great Britain, and you have placed on the free list such an enormons proportion of the goods that you know come from the States, that you turn the tables entirely against Great Britain. You allow free goods to come from Great Britain to the amount of $\$ 10,599,000$, while from the United States you allow free goods to Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
come in to the amount of $\$ 23,895,255$. Why do you not apply to the mother country the same measure that you do to the United States in respect of free goods? Why, Sir, leave out the free gooils, and take the dutiable goods alone, and you tax those from Great Britain 4 per cent more than you do those from the United States. The dutiable goois from Great Britain are taxed 294 per cent against $2 i \frac{1}{4}$ per cent on those from the United States. The hon. gentleman sees that he has been acting towards the mother country as an undutiful and disloyal son. Why, Sir, I have sat in this House for eleven sessions, and I have seen Finance Minister after Finance Minister come down with increased tariffs, with the object, they said, not of protecting British goods, or promoting British trade, but of protecting (anadian manufactures: and I have never yet seen one of those superloyal gentlemen who have spoken tonight, and who are bursting with loyalty to the old flac, raise his voice in protest. Oheliently one after another they have recorled their votes, and the higher the tariff has risen the higher they climbed: they got on the top and shouted: I am loyal tis the oll Hag. Let me call the attention of my hon. friend-who I think is capable of leing converted--I hope so--to one or two things in connection with the imports of (ireat Britain. I took the Trade and Navigation Returns when the hon. gentleman wis speaking, and went through them carefully, selecting the tigures showing the imports of woollen manufactures : and althongh it may be tedious, I will read over the taxes which the hon. gentleman voted to place on 13ritish woollen goods and the taxes on the sume character of gools imported from the United states; and the hon. gentleman knew when he voted for the tariff that all these woollen goorls came from Fingland, and would have to come from Englanil; yet he placerl an enormous duty upon them. Let me give him the result, which he may send to England as at message of peace and good-will, to show how much we love the olil flage:

WOOL MASCFACTCRES.

|  | Duty on Imports from Great Britain. | Duty on Importe from United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blanket | \$ 26.215 |  |
| Cassimer | 21,696 | 26 |
| Cloths. | 482,448 | 4,06i |
| Tweeds | 237.272 | - 7840 |
| Flannels | 54, | 1,586 00 |
| Hosiery. | 89,435 | 6990 |
| Shawls...................... | 27,794 | 129 (10 |
| Yocks and stockings.......... | 140,445 36,368 | 340000 |
| Wool goods, io cents a yard | 130,38 |  |
| and under.... <br> do 10 cents to 14 cents. | 136,926 101,895 | 14100 |
| do 14 cents and over.:. | 543,419 | 3,674 00 |
| Ready made clothing for women | 159,3n8 |  |
| Ready made clothing for men | 31,188 | 1.28700 |
| Shirts, drawers and hosiery. | 7399 | 6900 |
| Carning, Brussels. | 21.919 | 94100 |
|  | 12, 2,68 | 83500 |
| do Tapestry | 126,894 | 18400 |
| do 2 and 3 ply. | 11,630 | 2,05400 |
| do | 4,105 | 1.10 |
|  | \$2,692,950 | \$24,506 00 |

Mr. DAVIN. Question. What has this to do .with the question ?

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) What has this to do with the question, says one hon. gentleman, who is a little more obtuse to-night than he generally is, for he is generally very clear-headed. It has this to do with it : I am pointing out that hon. gentlemen opposite tax commodities which they know have to be imported from Great Britain, and put on the free list those that come from the United States ; and I read a statement of the articles, and I intend to invite the hon. gentleman to-night to support a resolution declaring, not that we will concede to Great Britain a reduction of duties in return for some advantage which we ask her to grant, but out of the abundance of our loyalty and levotion, and in consideration of all she has done for us, what she is doing now, and what she will do in the future for us-in consideration of the fact that her markets are thrown open for all the products we can grow and export-, that for all these reasons and also because they are unnecessary, we offer to reduce or remove the duties upon English manufactures. Sir, we have treated the mother country harshly, cruelly and selfishly. There has been no loyalty, no love, no devotion on our part. Pure and unadulterated selfishness has marked the conduct of this country daring the past twelve years, in its dealings with the mother land to whom we owe so much and of whou we speak so proudly. Do we feel as truly as we speak? If we do, let us show our loyalty in something more than loud phraseology. The hon. gentleman told us he really believed there were evidences in England to show that this policy of his hat some prospect of success. He guoted from a copy of the London Times. I failed to catch myself the special pertinency of the quotation he read, but nevertheless I credit him with gool intentions, and I have no doubt he thought he was quoting something which supported his views. Further than that, he quoted from the resolution moved at the Birmingham conference of the Conservative party held only last fall in England, and he told us that a resolution embodying views similar to those he had expressed here, in behalf of a discriminating tariff in favour of the colonies against the rest of the world, was received with great applanse by that conference as representing the whole Tory party. He would lead us to believe that that was some evidence that the Tory party were prepared more or less to take up this policy. Well, the hon. gentleman, having been in political leading strings so long in this House, and knowing the extent to which even the best minded man in the party will follow their leaders, might have known that while the leaders were throwing this fly at the convention, they had no idea of ever emborlying it in their policy. It was supposed to catch some floating votes. There was not a man of third rate or man of fourth rate or even tenth rate standing who spoke in favour of it. But when parliament met, when the motion for an address in reply to Her Majesty's speech was moved, then came forward Mr. James Lowther, the leader of my hon. friend, seconded by Colonel Howard Vincent with a resolution in the direction in which the hon. gentleman moved to-night. How did it fall? It fell still-born. It got a mover and a seconder. It had
a father and step-father, and nothing else. One hon. gentleman told us to-night that there was a majority against it. Nonsense, Sir, there was not a third man to be found in the House. It was ridiculed and laughed out of the House. I hold in my hand both the resolution and the comments made by Sir Michael Hicks. Beach on behalf of the Government. I will quote the resolution for the special bencfit of the hon. gentleman. I was surprised that his political repertoire being so well filled with literature on this subject, he did not give this speech to the House to-night, for I know he was anxious we should have both sides, and surely he was anxious that the Canadian people, who have not the privilege, many of them, of taking the Timex, should know what the Conservative leader of the Conservative party in the Honse of Commons silid when this question was broached there. Here is the resolution :
" Resolution moved by W. J. Lowther in amendment to the Address on speech 'regretting retention in certain treaties of provisions opersting in restraint of the estab ${ }^{-}$ lishment of preferential trading relations smongst the several portions of the Empire,',
Nothing could be plainer. It is the hon. gentleman's proposition in a nutshell, freed from the amhiguity he has introrluced into his resolution. Let the first step, he said, lee taken to denonnce those treaties which prevent our establishing a system of preferential trade relations among the several portions of the Empire. And what did Sir Michael Hicks. Beach say :


#### Abstract

"We are offered what the right hon. gentleman calls a comprehensive commercial policy; in other words a preferential arrangement of a very remarkable character between our colonies and the United Kingdom. I confess, speaking for myself, that I would go a long way if I could secure a Zollverein between the colonies and the United Kingdom, a common tariff applicable to the whole Empire. But this miserable substitute would injure us without doing the colonies any good. Why would it injure us? Becsuse the colonies according to my right hon. friend desire a preference in our market for those goods which they principally seud us. What are those goods? Corn, meat wool (cheers), raw materials of food the cheapness of which is essential to the best interests of this country-(cheers). Supposing a duty is imposed upon those articles coming from foreign countries here, what would be the natural effect? The price would be raised by something more than the duty. If the price was not raised what good would it be to the colonies? We should be in fact rdopting a policy of protection upon imported food for the benefit not of our own agricultural interests-which many of us might be anxious to do something for-but for benefit of the agricultural interest of our colonies (cheers). We should lose in that way and how should we gain? Wonld the colonies reduce their duties on our manafactured goods."


I want to put that question to the Minister of Finance to-night. I think it is his duty to tell this Honse and the country if he favours this policy.

Mr. McNEILL. That is the resolution.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) -
" (Mr. Lowther). They would give us a preference. (Sir M. Hicks-Beach.) You would leave them perfect freedom to impose as high duties as thes chose upon manufactured goods going from this country in competition with their own manufactures-giving a small 10 per cent preference to our manufactures as compared with the manufactures of foreign countries. What would be the good of that? They would take good care to protect their manufactures as against ours, and as agrinst the competition in the colonial market. Why we have these markets already on equal terms, and therefore my right hon. friend's scheme is hardly any good at all."
And wheu the hon. gentleman finished his speech and sat down, the baby fell to the floor still-born, and it has never been heard of since in England;
and now the little animal has been brought across the Atlantic and trotted out here to-night. and the poor little puling infant, after being supplied with milk from the super-loyalists on both sides of the House, has had its pror little hrains dashed out with four buckets of cold water ly the Minister of Finance. I do not think my hon. friend really appreciated the importance of the demand he was making on this country. When the hon. member for Assiniboia was speaking alout the quantity of grain we export to Great Britain, I turned up the Statesmen's Year Book of last year to see the proportions of grain supplied. I find that Great Britain imports $13,262,592$ yuarters of wheat, which makes, one quarter being 8 bushels, 105,000,000 bushels. I find that in 1891 the United Kingdom imported $3,633,0 \times 1$ quarters of wheat from her own possessions and the remainder from foreign countries. What are her own possessions from which she imports wheat? What position has Canada relatively to the other possessions that supply this enormous quantity of wheat. The United States sent 4,838,991 quarters; Russia sent 2,910,581 quarters; India, 2,601, 1:\% quarters: and Canada, 634,768 quarters. That is a large quantity, true ; and I hope that my hon. friend will be right in his prediction that in the near future we will largely increase that quantity, but is it not pitiable at present to talk of our ability to supply the English market, when, out of the total of $13,653,000$ quarters, we only sent 634,000 quarters. Why, instead of the few thousand yeople we have in the North-West, we would require to have six or eight or ten millions of people there, and God knows we never will have them there as long as we have a National Policy. I think my hon. friend from Assiniboia (Mr. Davin), great as his faith was at one time, has had it very much lessened of late years in the "cabinet of antiques." It is so late that I will not delay the House with any more tigures, but I will invite my hon. friend to join with me in exhibiting, not a false or hypocritical offer to Great Britain, but an offer to improve and extend our relations with the mother country on a proper basis, and to support an amendinent in the form of a fair and generous offer to Great Britain, something which she has a right to expect from us. I move that all the words after "that" in the main motion be erased and the following substituted instead thereof :
"Inasmach as Great Britain admits the products of
Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of the
opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods,
mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced."
Sir IOHN THOMPSON. A number of gentlemen who have spoken in this debate, even the hon. member from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies) havecongratulated the mover of the resolution which we have been discussing all the afternoon on the manner in which he presented it for the consideration of the House, and I am sure we might well include the hon. gentleman who seconded it in such excellent terms, but I did not rise for the purpose of repeating congratulations which are by this time unnecessary, but for the purpose of mentioning a new cause of congratulation to our hon. friends. They have succeeded, after some hours of debate, in converting a gentleman in the most remarkable manner I have ever witnessed. More than that, it would seem from the resolution with which the speech we have just listened to has been concluded, that my
hon. friends have succeeded in converting a whole party in this House in a manner which was never witnessed on the floor of a deliberative assembly on a previous occasion. We have seen a party which. if it has been distinguished for anything in this country for the last six years, has been distinguished for open, blatant declamation against any policy that favoured the mother country, we have seen that party wheel about in the course of one evening and not only propose a resolution to the House on the pretended lasis of favouring the mother country, but hurl all kinds of objurgations against my hon. friends on this side, when they stood by the interests of the mother country and by the interests of the Empire, as having been too weak and undutiful subjects. The men who became converts since $A$ oclock, the men whose policy has changed since dimner, have reproached us with treating the mother country harshly, cruelly and undutifully, and they have discovered that my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) is an undutiful and disloyal son. Another gentleman who spoke this afternoon made a patriotic speech full of ambition, that we should renain in the Empire, to share in the glories of the Empire and in its dangers, and they accuse him of something like disloyalty because he concluded by stating that we desired to accomplish this within the Empire and for the Empire, and that we would only clo it ontside the Empire under compulsion of such a nature as would drive us to stand upon our manhood. That was considered to be so disloyal that the hon. member from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies; represented it to mean that, if Great Britain did not give us our own way, we woukl repeat the revolution of 100 years ago. Mark the zeal which distinguishes converts so newly made. They have suddenly awakened to the fact that, while we have been for fourteen ycars stinding by the interests of the Empire and resisting a policy of theirs which, they have to admit, when driven to the wall, would dismenber the Empire in five years, we have been harsh and cruel to the mother country, and that to insinuate that we will only remain in the Empire, while we are allowed to remain in it, is to insinuate that we will repeat the revolution of a ceitury ago unless we get our own way. I might have believed in the sincerity of this new-horn zeal, I might have believed that it meant a genuine though a late abandonment of a policy which has been scouted from one end of the country to the other and which has only been deserted when scarcely a candidate could be elected upon it in any constituency, I might have lelieved in that repentance, though late, if there had not been a ring of insincerity in everything that came from the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies), in his allusion to the mother country, in his allusion to our policy in regard to the mother country, and in almost every expression he used before the House. He spoke in the most exultant manner and taunted the Finance Minister with the condition of things which he supposed to exist in the Province of New Brunswick and in the city of St. John, and he went over half the hemisphere and spoke of the desperate condition of things as to our trade with Newfoundland, the desperate condition of things in the Spanish West Indies and even in the British West Indies, and, when he called it a black picture, he could hardly keep his feet on the floor because of the delight which beamed from every feature
of his benerolent countenance. I could not help thinking that if it were a black picture, it was one that the hon. member for Prince Edward Island enjoyed to his heart's content. But the enjoyment of pictures like that is only for the artist who paints them, and we are happy to know that when the hon. gentleman paints a picture it is always so widely different from nature as to be a wretched caricature. The hon. gentleman took us half way around the globe to tell us how our trade had been ruined with Newfoundland, how it had been ruinel with the West Indies, how this treaty with Spain was coming to nothing, as it always had come to nothing when we attemptel to negotiate it for the past twelve years. He declared if there was a bright spot in this dark picture we found it in Cireat Britain where the antiquated policy of protection was utterly abandoned and abhorred. But he forgot that within two minutes he had been showing that that policy, instead of being antiquated, was gradually closing around (ireat Britain, and was leing adopted by nearly every other country in the world. He forgot that it was this antiquated and abandoned policy which was actuating Newfoundland, which was actuating the West Indies, and which governs almost every country in the world. Now, when the hon. gentleman proceeded to address a deliberate argument to this House about the duty of the House with regard to discrimination against British goods, he involved himself and his party in two or three positions which are absurdly contradictory. The hon. gentleman and his friends, with their press, have never tired of making the bold assertion that it is the policy of this Government to discriminate against the mother country. They make use of that argument, not for the purpose of aildressing to the House what his resolution points to, but for the purpose of contending that a policy of direct discrimination, which they propose under the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, is that which is now adopted ly this Government. The Minister of Finance time and again has torn the mask from their faces, and has shown that nowhere in this tariff is there discrimination against Great Britain, and that when they use the word discrimination they are simply playing upon words to deceive the ignorant among the populace, and for no other purpose. But they will try in vain to mislead this House by any such falsification of terms. Sir, the Minister of Finance last session put that as tersely and in as few words as it could be put. He defied them to name a single product coming from Great Britain which was taxed a cent higher than such a product coming from any other country, and if they cannot do that it is vain for them to talk about discrimination. The tariff, as to articles which are to be put on the free list, or as to any other, must always depend upon the policy which it is necessary for this country to pursue as regards its revenue and the conditions of its people from time to time. We have never made, with regard to the mother country, nor with regard to our own people, any secret of our policy in that respect. We have said boldly to the mother country, not that we desired to discriminate against her; but we have said: You, with our consent and by our wish, have laid certain burdens upon us as part of this Empire; we have, to a certain extent, to maintain our own defence, we have to keep up the British institutions which we got from you, and
in bearing our own financial burdens, it is absolutely necessary that we should lee the nasters of our own tariff, saving one thing only, and that is that we shall not forget the duties we owe to the Empire by agreeing that any foreign country shall have a preference over you in the tariffs which we make. It is for this country, as it is for every self-governing colony, to say what duties are necessary to be raised in order to discharge the obligations which the mother country has laid upon us, and if the hour comes when Great Britain should say to us: You shall not make this tariff or that tariff, the obvious answer we should have to make would be that this is the lest tariff we can frame in the interest of our own people, under the constitution she had given to us, and if it did not suit the mother country, we would decline to make any other. I repeat that while we are a portion of the Empire we shall never forget the duties we owe to that Empire and to our sister colouies. When I say that we would decline to make any other tariff than that which suits our own people, I do not mean that we shall surrender our right to self-government, or submit to a tariff made elsewhere; but I mean to say, as Sir Alexander (ialt once said, that when a colony was given the right of self-government and charged with the sustenance of British institutions, the colony must be the julge of the tariff which must be made, and that it could be responsible to no other country in that respect. As I have said, we must recognize the sovereignty of the Monarchy of which we are subjects, and our relations to the Empire are utterly inconsistent with the idea of giving a preference to foreign countries, in the markets of this country, over our fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire, and in Great Britain itself. That was what we stood for in our contest with Newfoundland, which the hon. member for Queen's calls childish and puerile to night. That was what we succeeded in pressing upon the attention of the British (iovernment then, and if we had not fought that lattle with Newfoundland, we might have had to fight it afterwards with the British West Indies. In the arrangement with the West Indies made with the United States, they started with this principle : that under no circumstances would discrimination be entertainel as regards the mother country or as regards the other colonies. That luatle fought, and for the time being won as regards Newfoundland, it had not to be fought over with regard to the West lndies; but if we had given way as regards Newfoundland we should not have haid any ground to stand upon when the question came to be considered with regard to the British West Indies. Now, I do not need to point out that this hon. gentleman who has spoken for the last hour, and the party for whom he speaks, have not, by any covert means, or in any secondary meaning of the term discrimination, declared here during this session, and they have avowed everywhere else, while they had the vestige of a hope that the policy of unrestricted reciprocity would help them into office, they have avowed everywhere that that was an essential purt of their unrestricted reciprocity scheme, and that any man would be a fool who thought we could get reciprocity with the United States-without which this country must perish-unless we pledged ourselves to direct discrimination against British goods and in favour of goorls coming from the mother country. What then is the meaning of the amendment which is brought
before the House to-night $!$ Is it a sincere change of policy ? Can my hon. friend from Bruce claim that we are, as one time we almost hoped, securing the conversion in platoons on the other side of the Honse, or is it a merely clap-trap to deceive the House and the zountry? Have they hecome conrinced that the British sentiment is still strong in the lireast of the people of Canada, and have they come to the conclusion that they had better appeal to that, even though they were a few months ago rumning strongly in the other direction, in the direction, as the leader of the Opposition pointed out, in which our interests pointed? Well. Sir, it is either that, or it is this, which has actuated these gentlemen in every step they have taken with regard to the fiscol policy of this country. In every resolution they have proposerf, finding there is a disposition on the part of this country to extend its trade and to get something by giving an equivalent, they propose as they have done on so many other occasions. to give what we have to give for nothing. This is the trade policy which these hon. gentlemen recom-mend,-and it is a policy upon which I sappose they would go to Spain to negotiate a treaty as they say we have been trying to do for the last 12 years. They would try the same policy there I suppose and every place else they would wish to get a treaty made. They would say : Don't let us sit down and discuss what we would exchange, but let us start upon the principle that we will give away everything before we begin. That is precisely why these hon. gentlemen played so ridiculous a part in regard to the question of reciprocity with the United States. They declared everywhere, by resolutions of legislatures, and by speeches and by resolutions put before this House on which they staked the political existence of their party, that what they were willing to give the United States was all that we had to give, with nothing in return. In the words of one of their advocates who went to that country and made one of these famous Boston speeches which have been of so much use in the discussion of this question in this country, and have thrown such marvellous light upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity--
"You shall have the rigbt to come among us and take, in a single word, everything."
The policy which is indicated in the resolution proposed this afternoon is, on the one hand, that there is held up a proposal to Great Britain to give discrimination in our favour as part of the colonial empire, to give the colonial empire discrimination in her markets in return for discrimination in ours. The proposal which these gentlemen would have us make is: We will give you a reduction of duty ou your goods without asking for any equivalent in return. Considerable fault was found, in utter insincerity I am sure, with the resolution of my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) because it did not declare that we proposed to givea preference to British goods in our markets. If it does not declare that, $I$ am incapable of understanding language. The words of the resolution are :

[^60]Those would not be corresponding advantages if
they were advantages given to every other country, because the adrantage with which they are to correspond is preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain and Ireland: so that if the hon. gentleman from Queen's (Mr. Davies) is so desirous now of treating the goods and products of Great Britain with discriminating favour, he will not tind any difficulty in voting for the resolution of my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) which he seems to regard as so serious. As regards the amendment to the resolution before the House, I have nothing to add to what I have said. It is evidently intended to mislead the House, and evidently intended to mislead the country by pretending that it gres on the hasis of discriminating in favour of the mother country while it does nothing of the kind. It throws away the only chance that we have of making to the mother country an offer which many of us believe, that sooner or later she will be disposed to accept ; but an offer which she will be the sooner disposed to accept the sooner we make it to her. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) put himself to a great deal of trouble to read statements which were made by prominent statesmen derogatory to the arrangement advocated by my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) and derogatory to its aloption in the mother country. It is something new to me to find a gentleman upon that side of the House or upon this side, who is willing to take the bare dictum of any British Minister as absolutely concluding a great public question in which masses of the population of the whole Empire are interestecl. I think, sir, that is not the way in which changes have leen effected or improvements made in time past, whether constitutional or economic ; but it is rather ly a bold statement of the principles or the rights which are under dis. cussion, a statement likely to elicit respect in the minds of the people of Great Britain. In tines past the people of this country, and of the other colonies too, have never been disposed tole daunted by the frown of a single British̆ Minister. Well, sir, we have the utterances of other Ministers upon this question, and I remember that it is not so very long ago when Lord Salishury, whose rank in the councils of the mother country, I need not emphasize, discussed this question. The declaration that he made was not that the policy was a ridiculous one and would not be entertained by Great Britain ; but he said that the time was inopportune, and he declared that a movement like this nust come from the colonies themselves; and if the colonies desire it, the motion which my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. McNeill) has made this afternoon is in accordance with the suggestion of the First Minister of Great Britain himself. Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. memler for Queen's (Mr. Davies) took some trouble to treat the House to a little humour of a rather fanciful and exaggerated kind, with regard to the fate of the resolution which was proposed in the British House of Commons when this matter was under consideration as an amendment to the Address in answer to Her Majesty's speechlat the opening of Parliament. Anyborly who has examined the question with the smallest degree of intelligence would fail to follow the hon. gentleman's argument with any appreciation. Nobody acquainted with parliamentary institutions and parliamentary usages imagines for a single moment that that resolution was put before the Imperial Sir Johs Thompson.

House of Commons for the purpose of being pressed to a division, or for the purpose of seeing how many members would even support it in debate, yet the hon. memler for Queen's (Mr. Davies) was facetious in declaring that a third man could not be found to advocate it. As was the case with other important questions, it was moverl at that eurly part of the session, and at that initiatory stage of the session's business, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Erppire to the question, and not alone the attention of the British House of Commons. That purpose was served, and the wildest visionary having charge of the question and anxious for its adoption, could not have done it a greater injury that to force it to a division at a time which was not opportune, and when it must have been defeated hy an overwhelming majority with even its very lest friends voting against it. There is, therefore, no cause for discouragement in the treatment which that resolution received in the British House of Commons. The Minister of Finance has advised the House to pass this resolution as an indication of the opinion of this Parliament to le sent to the mother country. We will, at least, be able to say that it is an expression of opinion, which this Parliament has a right to make, not only upon its own affairs, but upon affairs of the Empire with which it is completely bound up; and. Sir, we will be able to say likewise, that we are taking the step which Lord Salisbury himself declared should be the initial step in the movement. and ia step, which, if taken by the Parliament of this great country, will not fail to attract the attention of our fellow colonists, and to awaken I hope a lurge sympathetic feeling throughont (ireat Britain and Ireland as well. It will le a resolution entirely consistent with our own manhool and the independence of our own Parliament, and it will not le a filibustering resolution such as the amendment which proposes to give away something and to get nothing in return, and to set up the mere pretense and sham that the policy of to day is a discriminatory policy against British goods, as British grools, insteal of leing as it is a tariff enactment which is perfectly fair, and perfectly free, and perfectly equal in its application as letween the mother country and the foreign countries whose goods may come into competition from time to time in the Canadian market.

Mr. CHARLTON. I do not intend to detain the House at any length to-night ; but I wish to make a few remarks in reference to some of the charges made by the Minister of Justice in the course of his speech. At the outset that hon. gentleman informed the House that the party notel for opposition to the mother country was now in a hypocritical sense professing love for that country, and was offering a resolution to this House, which while professing to serve the interests of the mother country and do justice to her, was a hypocritical one, and in that sense was characteristic of the party offering it. Now, Sir, the party sitting opposite is responsible for a policy which was conceived in a spirit of hostility to Great Britain, which provoked the deepest resentment in Great Britain, and which was presented to this country in a spirit the very reverse of conciliatory. When it was represented that the Nutional Policy would have an effect on our relations with England, the leaders of that party said, in the press and on the
platform, that if that policy affected British connection, so much the worse for British connection. Sir, that policy has been a hostile policy to England aud has been recognized as such by the English people, and the party on this size of the House has never failed on every occasion on which that policy has heen under discussion to point out its unfairness to England, and to demand that it shall le changed, and that the burdens imposed on British trade and the injuries offered to British interests shall be removed. If England has had a friend in this Parliament, that friend has been Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. Not a session has peassed but the Opposition has pointed out to the people of this country the grierous injustice done to England by this National Policy for which the party opposite is responsible, which it has brought into existence, and which it is sustaining to this day. We are toll that the utterances of the hon. member for Queen's in criticising the remarks of the Finance Minister in regard to opening up new, avenues of trade for the country, had a ring of insiucerity, and that he referred to the calamities which had befallen some sections of this Dominion in a spirit of jubilation. I deny that such was the case. In a very proper manner my hon. friend pointed out that the policy of the Govermment had leen disastrous to many portions of this Dominion. and in fulfiment of his duty as a critic he did so in a way to refute the arguments of the hon. Min. ister of Finance. The Minister of Justice denies the assertions male on this side of the House that our tariff discriminates against England. sir, it is impossible to deny that. The facts and tigures are before us, and he might as well deny that we have a tariff at all. The fact that the revenue collected on dutiable English goods is 4 per cent greater than that collected on dutiable American goods disproves the assertion made by the Minister of Justice. At the same time the tarift admits a much larger quantity of free goods from the United States than it does from Great Britain. Every one knows that the tariff is hostile to England, and discriminates against England. Sir, we are told that the party on this side of the House proposes to make commercial arrangements by which we shall give something and get nothing in return. I deny it. The Minister of Finance in making this criticism referred, I suppose, to the position of the party on the reciprocity question. Well, Sir, we have never trifled or attempted to trifle with the feelings, the interests or the credulity of the people with regard to reciprocity negotiations. We have never declared to the people that we could obtain a reciprocity treaty on impossible conditions. We have never attempted to deceive the people. We have always professed, if we were to obtain a reciprocity treaty, that we must obtain it on true reciprocal grounds, and that if we wanted to get something we must give an equivalent. These hon. gentlemen, who attempted to get something without giving an equivalent, who recently went to Washington to enter upon a negotiation which they knew was foreloomed to failure, who attempted to deceive this country by making statements which they knew to be false, who professed to be able to get a reciprocity treaty, who professed to have a treaty under negotiation, who dissolved Parliament in order that they might refer it to a House that was not a moribund House, who were all this time making professions that were without
foundation, professions which the Secretary of State of the United States denied when these election lolges were brought to his ears, who in carrying out their game sent their commissioners to Washington where they remained only a few hours, who sent them there again a short time ago to propose impossible conditions, knowing that they would simply meet with a refusal ; these hon. gentlemen, having played this game, having made it serve their purpose, seeing it now exposed, and being unable any longer to make it play on the credulity of the people, are taking up another dolge, and are professing to offer to the British people preferences for their goods in this country if England will impose preferential duties against the food prolucts of all countries for our benefit. They are parading this new dorge, assuring the people that they are now going to get another boon, and they will perhaps dissolve Parliament again in order that this question may be referred to a House that is not a moribund House. Sir, we have no reason to suppose that England will concede this privilege, that she will re-enact the corn laws, that she will go back on her policy of half ia country, a policy which has made her the great manufacturing and commercial power of the gloke. The hon. gentleman does not suppose it; the Finance Minister does not suppose it; lut it will be a good thing to amuse the people with. Now, that the reciprocity dolge is played out, they are obliged to raise the cry of despair on that sulject, and it is necessary to have something else to amuse the groundlings with, and this resolution they think will in all probahility serve their purpose. Now, sir, what reamon have we for supposing that England will ever assent to this proposition? What importance does her trade with her colonial possessions bear in comparison with her trade with the rest of the vorld!" What does her trade with Canala amount to in comparison with her trade with the rest of the world! In 1890-91 the trade of England with the United States amounted to $\$ \mathbf{\$ 4 0}, \mathbf{0 0 0}, 000$, while her trade with Canada amounted to only $\mathbf{8 9 1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. Will Fingland pay more attention to this $\mathbf{s i n},(000,(0) 0$ trade with Canada than she will to the $\$ 640,(000,000 \%$ In the same year the trade of England with all her possessions, including India, amounted to $\boldsymbol{E 1} 183$,$000,000)$, and her trade with the rest of the world to $\mathbf{t} \mathbf{5} 00,000,000$, the former being only 36 per cent of the latter. The trade of England with the United States is two-thirds as great as her trade with India, Australia, Canada and all the other possessions over which her flag waves. England is not likely to sacrifice 64 per cent of her trade in order to promote the interests of 36 per cent of her trade. She is a great conmercial nation, she has built up her business on commercial princ:iples. Her commercial supremacy rests upon her ability to obtain cheap supplies of food and raw material and everything that forms a component part of her manufactured productions. This proposition is that England shall voluntarily stacrifice the advantages she possesses from her position as the great commercial and manufacturing nation of the globe. There is no human probability that this proposition will ever be entertuined in England, and I repeat that the proposition on the part of the Government is one intended to deceive the people of this country. I repeat that they have deceived the people once. They deceived them on the
reciprocity question, and they plainly betrayed to-night that they are hostile to it. Every speaker on that side has denounced to-night reciprocity, and now, forsooth, we are to have the proposition that Englaud shall impose discriminating duties on all the food that she imports for the use of her people for the benefit of Canarla, and that absurd proposition is to be made ly the Parliament of Canada to England for the purpose of securing-what? A mortifying and humiliating reluff. I think that the object of this motion, the object of this movement, on the part of the fiovermment is so transparent that we can do no better than rote it down. I think the reso. lution offered by the hon. member for Queen's is on the contrary a resolution which proposes to grant substantial justice to England and to confer a substantial henefit on the people of Canada. If we wish to show our good-will to the people of England, if we wish to redeem some of the faults of the past, if we wish to make some restitution for the cruel discrimination we have practised against England since 1878, we can do no less than pass this resolution which proposes to reduce the duty on English goods that we may increase English trade and reduce the cost of goods to our consumers. Let us give some evidence of our faith by our works and show truly that we wish to make reparation to England for past faults. Let us show that we are loyal to English interests and ready to do England justice.
Mr. WHITE (Cardwell). Before the notion is put to the House, I desire to address a word or two concerning more particularly this question of discrimination under the present tarift and the question how far the tariff in operation during the period of the Nackenzie (iovernment tended to promote trade between Canada and Great Britain. It is a refreshing novelty to hear from the lips of the hon. member for North Norfolk words championing the cause of trade between Canada and (ireat Britain. We are not accustomed to find him in an attitude of that kind, and I do think that the credit for this eleventh hour repentance is to be attributed, not so much to the resolution introduced by the hon. member for Bruce as to the reselt of the conference in Washington in the month of February last. Gentlemen on the other side of the House have been in the habit of charging that the Ministers who went to Washington then utterly failed to accomplish any object, but they will have to ubandon that position hereafter ind admit that at least the mission to Washington has had the effect of changing their attitade towards our commercial relations with Englanc. I may be allowei to use an apt quotation, which I remember from my school-boy days, with reference to the anendment of hon. gentlemen: Timeo Danao: et donu ferentex, and I do think we should distrust the gifts these gentlemen are offering to us to-day. The hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, as near as I conlid take down his worls, said that the Liberal party had never failed to point out the injustice of the burdens we imposed under the National Policy on our commercial relations with Great Britain. He basel that statement on the assertion that our present tariff discriminates against Great Britain by the imposition of duties averaging 22 per cent, whereas the duties on goorls imported from the United States into Canada are only 14 per

Mr. Charlion.
cent. That is perfectly true; but what was the state of things under the tariff in operation during the Mackenzie Government? It was this: The average rate of duty in 1878 upon the total imports into Canala from the United States was 9 per cent and upon the total imports from Great Britain it was 17 per cent, a discrimination of 8 per cent, the same identically as that which exists today. Did I say identically ? Far from it. A discrimination infinitely greater, for this reason : that our imports from the United States consist now to a larger degree than ever before of free goods, whereas from Great Britain they consist to a larger degree than ever before of manufacturel prolucts. Why, these gentlemen who are posing to-day as the friends of trade with Great Britain, enjoyed five years of power, and I think we may fairly juige them by their works. What was the trade of our country when they took hold of the tariff? We imported in 1873, the last year of Conservative rule, $\$ 38,500,000$ worth of goods from the mother country. In 1878, after these gentlemen had been five years in office, we imported only $\mathbf{3} 37,(\mathrm{MOO},(000)$, or a decrease of $\$ 31,0 \mathrm{MO}, 000$; whereas our trade with the United States increased from $\$ 47,750,100$ in 1873 to $\$ 48,600,000$ in 1878 , or three quarters of a million of an increase, as compared with $\$ 31,000,000$ of a decrease in our trade with Great Britain during the period these gentlemen held office. If our tariff to-day discriminates against (ireat Britain, the thade returns do not lear that statement out, because we imported in 1891 sin, (NOO,OXX) worth more of goods into Camada from (ireat Britain than we did in $18 \% 8$, the last year these gentlemen were conducting the affairs of the comntry. The one point I wish to press upon the House is that there was exactly as high a discrimination against imports from Great Britain under their tariff as exists to-day, that our trade with the mother country, in spite of the increase in duties, is larger to day than when these gentlemen left office, and that the diserimination in our tariff, not as against British goods but as against that class of goods which we import from (ireat Britain, is not greater than it was when these gentlemen held office. They know perfectly well, as the Minister of Justice has stid, that they are attempting to deceive the people of this country when they talk of discrimination against British gools in our own tariff. Why is it our imports of free goods from the United States are so large? Last year we imported $\mathbf{S 4},(\mathrm{OMO}, \mathrm{OO}(\mathrm{O}$ worth of raw cotton from the United States. Now, if we impose a duty of 50 per cent on that article, would it promote trade with Great Britain? It would simply have the effect of adding a tax on the people without in any way assisting our trade with (ireat Britain. It is true, I am glad that it is true, that within the last two years we have had duties upon articles of agriculture and beef proxlacts for the purpose of protecting the Canalian agriculturist, but if these goons were made free, we should simply admit more of them from the United states without benefiting our trade with Great Britain in any degree. If the policy proposed were carried out, instead of our importing as we did last year three times as much of manufactured goods from the mother country as we did from the United States, the effiect would be to revert to the condition of things which existed between 1873 and 1878. in other words to increase our imports from the United States and throw the trade which we now
do with Great Britain into the lap of the Americans.

House divided on amendment of (Mir. Davies) :
Yeas:
Messieurs
Allan,
Armatrong,
Bain (Wentworth)
Béchard,
Beith,
Rourassa,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Brodeur,
Brown,
Bruneau,
Campbell,
Carroll,
Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey,
Charlton,
Choquette,
Christie,
Colter,
Davies,
Dawson,
Delisle,
Devlin,
Edwards.
Featherston.
Flint,
Forbes,
Fremont,
Gauthier,
Geoffrion,
tillmor,

Amyut,
Bain (Soulanges),
Baker.
Barnard.
Bennett.
Bergeron,
Bergin.
Bowell,
Boyle,
Cameron,
Ca rignan,
Carling.
Caron (Sir Adolphe).
Corbonld,
Curran,
Davin,
Davis,
Denison,
Desaulniers.
Desjardins (Hochelaga),
Desiardins (L'Islet),
Dewdney,
Dickey,
Dugas.
Dupont,
Dyer,
Earle,
Fairbaim,
Foster,
Fréchette,
Gillies,
Girouard (Two Mountains),
Gordon,
Grandbois,
Guillet.
Hazen,
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hutchins,
Ives,
Kaulbach,
Kenny,
Kirkpatrick,
LaRivière,
Lépine,
Lippe,
Macdonald (King's),
Macdonald (Winnipeg),

Godbout,
Guay,
Langelier,
Laurier,
Lavergue,
Leduc.
legris,
Lister,
Liringston.
Macdonald (Huron),
Mctiregor
YcMillan (Huron),
McMullen,
Vignault,
Mills (Bothwell),
Yonet.
Mulock,
Murray,
Paterson (Brant).
Perry,
Proulx,
Rider.
Rinfret,
Rowan,
Sanborn,
Semple,
Somerville,
Sutherland,
Yaillancourt,
Watson,
Welsh. and
Yeo.-bit.
Nays:
Messieurs
Macdonell (Algoma),
Mackintosh,
McAlister,
McCarth:
MeDonald (Victoria),
MeIbougald (Pictou),
MeDougall (Cape Breton),
McKay,
MeLean,
McLenian.
McLeod.
McMillan (Vaudreuil),
McNeill.
M:adill,
Mara,
Miller (Annapolis),
Moncrieff,
O'Brien,
Quimet.
Patterson (Colchester),
Patterson (Huron),
pelletier,
Pridham,
Prior.
Putnam,
Reid.
Robillard,
Roome,
Rosamond.
Ross (Dundas),
Savard,
Simard,
Skinner.
Smith (Ontario),
Stairs,
Taylor.
Temple,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdale,
Tupper,
Turcotte,
Tvrwhitt,
Wallace.
White (Cardwell),
White (Shelburne),
Wilmot.
Wilson, and
Wood (Brock ville).-98.

Amendment negatived.

House divided on motion of Mr. McNeill :
Yeas:
Messieurs

Amyot.
Bain (Soulanges),
Baker.
Barnard,
Bennett.
Bergeron,
Bergin,
Bowell,
Boyle.
Cameron,
Carignan,
Carling.
Caron (Sir Adolphe),
Corbould,
Curran,
Davin,
Davis,
Denison.
Desaulniers.
Desiardins (Hochelaga),
Desjardins (L'Islet),
Dewdnes,
Dickey,
Dugas,
Dupont.
Dyer.
Earle.
Fairbairn.
Foster.
Fréchette,
Gillies,
Girouard (Two Mountains),
Gorden,
Grandliois,
Guillet.
Hazen.
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hutchins.
Krulbach,
Kenny,
Kirkpatrick,
LaRivière,
Lépine,
Lippé,
Maedonald (King's),
Macdonald (Winnipeg),
Macdonell (Algoma),

Mackintosh,
McAllister,
McCarthy.
McDonald (Victoria),
McDougald (Pictou),
McDougall (Cape Breton),
McKay,
McLean,
McLennan,
McLeod.
McMillan (Vaudreuil),
McNeill,
Madill,
Mara.
Miller.
Mills (Annapolis),
Moncrieff,
O'Brien.
Ouimet,
Patterson (Colchester),
Patterson (Huron),
Pelletier,
Pridham,
Prior.
Putnam,
Reid.
Robillard,
Roome,
Rosamond,
Koss (Dundas),
Savard,
Simard.
Skinner
Smith (Ontario),
Stairs.
Taylor,
Temple,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdale,
Tupper.
Turcotte,
Tyrwhitt,
Wallace.
White (Cardwell),
White, (Shelburne),
Wilmot,
Wilson, and
Wood (Brockville)-97.

## Yeas:

Messieurs

Allan,
A rmstrong,
Bain (Wentworth),
Béchard.
Beith,
Bourassa,
Bowman,
Brodeur,
Brown,
Bruneau,
Campbell,
Carrull,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),
Casey.
Chariton,
Choquette,
Christie,
Colter,
Davies,
Dawron,
Delisle,
Devlin,
Edgar,
Edwards,
Fentherston,
Flint,
Forbes,
Fremont,
Gauthier,
Geoffrion,
Gillmor,
Godbout,

Guar:
Langelier,
Laurier,
Lavergne,
Leduc,
Legris,
Lister,
Livingston,
Macdonald (Huron),
Mc(iregor,
McMillan'(Huron),
McMullen,
Mignault,
Mills (Bothwell),
Monet,
Mulock,
Marray,
Paterson (Brant),
Perry,
Proulx,
Rider,
Rinfret
Rowand.
Sanborn,
Semple,
Somerville.
Sutherland,
Vaillancourt.
Watson,
Weish, and
Yeo. -63.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. DAVIN. Before you aljourn I wish to call attention to something that struck me during the recent debate. It is the most forcible thing that struck me from that side. It is a blue-book, and, speaking seriously, I doult if language too strong could be used in reference to the conduct of any one who would throw a missile of that kind. It is simply a blackguard trick.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have only to say that I am entirely powerless to prevent these occurrences unless the House sustains me.

Motion agreed to : and House adjourned at 1.20 a.m. (Tuesday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 26th April, 1892.
The Speiner took the Chair at Three o'clock.
Prajers.

## FIRsT READIN(is.

Bill (No. 72) to incorporate the Winnipeg and Atlantic Railway Company.-(Mr. Masson.)

Bill (No. 73) to incorporate the Montreal Island Railway Company.-(Mr. Curran.)

## THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron) moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 74) to amend the Civil Service Act. He said: This Bill is to legalize the employment of temporary clerks. They have been employed heretofore under the Civil Service Act, and the Auditor General has raised the point that temporary clerks should not be continuously employed, and this Bill is to permit their employment temporarily.

Mr. LAURIER. Is it increasing the number of clerks:

Mr. Patternon (Huron). No.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. When the Civil Service Act of 1882 was passed, there were some officers temporarily employed. That Act allowed them to be continued, although they did not pass the examination under that Act; but in au amending Act passed a year or two ago-I think by inadvertence, although I may le wrong about thatthe section was dropped and the clause re-enacted without it. This clause is simply to continue the temporary clerks who were eniployed before that Act was passed, in accordance with the general principle embodied in the Act, not to interfere with persons employed before the Act was passed.

Mr. LAURJER. In other words, to allow clerks to be kept in office permanently, under the name of temporary clerks, without passing examination?

Sir JOHN TKOMPSON. Yes, those who were there when the Act was passed.

Mr. CURRAN. This question was raised when the Bill was first introduced and we went into it fully, the understanding arrived at being that the temporary clerks employed in any particular de-
partment before 1882 should be capable of appointment without examination. In the amended Act the clause was omitted. Some very grave acts of injustice have been committed against competent men who have been in the service a large number of years.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) But who were unable to pass the examination.

Mr. CURRAN. A certificate of competency from the clerk's superior officer is required.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The principal difficulty was as to age.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

## REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I find that the Bill respecting representation in the House of Commons will not be ready till Thursday.

Order allowed to stand.

## sUPERANNUATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. FOSTER. I promised yesterday to answer the question of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen), which is as follows :-
"Whether any of the vacancies caused by the superannuation of civil servants. a return of which had been laid on the Table of the House since Parliament met. have been filled? If so, the name of the appointee and the salary to be paid."
The answer is as follows :-Yost Ottice Department : Name of superannuated officer-F. Denechaud, racancy filled by transfer; name of appointee, J. O. Pagneau, salary, 8800 ; P. E. Bucke, promotion ; new appointee, W. J. Johnston, salary, $\$ 1,400$. Customs lepartment-P. Collins, superannuated; appointee, Samuel Platt, salary, $\$ 150$. Inland Revenue Department- $F$. L. DesRivieres, superannuated ; J. A. P. Hébert, appointee, salary, sin0 0 . The other vacancies given in the return as not filled have not yet been filled.

## VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I should like to ask the Secretary of State when the remainder of the voters' lists will be presented? We have not yet received the statement respecting South Grey. The return was made last year ; four months have elapsed, and the list is not yet printed. What is the cause of the delay, and when may we expect to receive it?

Mr. PATTERSON (Huron). I have not the information with me, but I will give the hon. gentleman full information to-morrow.

## RETURNS.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. On 14th March I moved for two returns, one in connection with the engraving contract, and one respecting the admission of live cattle. I have mentioned the matter twice, and the Minister has stated they would be brought down immediately.

Mr. CARLING. The information with respect to cattle has been prepared, and it will be brought down.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. When may we expect the papers in comnection with the engraving contract?
Mr. FOSTER. The papers are all ready, and I have signed them. They will probably be brought down to day.

## TENANT FARMERS' REPORTS.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Have the Tenants Farmers' Reports yet been placed in hand, and are they ready for distribution? They were promised for the day after the discussion on immigration.

Mr. CARLING. I spoke to the hon. nember for Queen's (Mr. Davies), and told him I had not yet the report of the delegates who had visited the Maritime Provinces, but I had the report of the other farmers' delegates who visited those provinces the previous year. I am not aware of any report from the gentlemen who visited the Maritime Provinces a year ago last spring.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Surely there was a report?
Mr. CARLING. The report has been made, I suppose, to the High Commissioner. Their visit was arranged by him, and the reports would be made to him.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. But surely they would be transmitted here.

Mr. CARLING. I suppose they will be trans. mitted, but I have not yet received them.

## CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I want to invite the attention of the Government to a statement made in an Ottawa morning paper respecting the complicated arrangements between the Dominion and the colony of Newfoundland. I see it is stated in the paper that the reply of the Newfoundland Government has lieen received, that is, the reply to the proposal of this Government to a conference looking to the establishment of the statu* quo between the two countries, and that answer indicates certain reasons why Newfoundland would not agree to a renewal of the statux quo. The proposal nade by the Government, and the reply of the Newfoundland Government affect the obligations between the two Governments, and are therefore important, and it is very desirable those papers should be laid on the Table at an early date. This newspaper appears to have full information on the subject, and Parliament should also be advised as quickly as a newepaper should be. We should be placed in possession of this information at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. TUPPER. That will be done.

## MAPS.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). When may we expect the maps that were promised?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am under the impression that they are prepared. They are being done under the direction of the Minister of Railways, and it is on account of his illness that $I$ am not able to state definitely when they will be brought down. I hope they will be to-morrow; at all events, I will have information respecting them.

## UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 11) respecting fishing vessels of the United States.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. LAURIER. I would suggest to the hon. gentleman that he would reach the same object, and perhaps improve the Bill, by striking out section 2 .
Mr. TUPPER. That suggestion is acceptable, and perhaps it is better to do it in that way.
Bill reported.

## WRIT FOR NORTH PERTH.

Mr. LAURIER. I understood from the Minister of Justice yesterday that the writ for North Perth had been issued.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I said it was being issued then ; I find it was not issued until to-day.

Mr. LAURIER. It is issued now?
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.

## ORDNANCE LANDS IN TORUNTO.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bill(No. i8) to authorize the conveyance to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of certain Ordnance lands in that city.-(Mr. Dewdney.)

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. MULOCK. Who has valued this property?

Mr. InFWINNEY. Mr. Whitney was one of the valuators, and the other gentleman was the assessment commissioner, Mr. Maughan.

Mr. MULOCK. Is the amount that was named in the Bill the market value of the fee simple of the land?

Mr. DEW DNEY. I believe that the valuation was made alout nine months ago. I understand it is the fair valuation of the property and if valued to-day that it would have been valued at less than the price agreed upon.

Mr. MULOCK. Is the city to qet the fee simple of the land?

Mr. JEWUDNEY. Yes.
Mr. MULOCK. Then what is the meaning of the section of the Bill which says that the grant is to be made subject to such provisions and condi$t^{\text {ions }}$ as the Governor in Council may deem proper?

Mr. DEWDNEY. I think that part refers to the terms of payment.

Mr. MULOCK. It appears to me that we should know what these conditions are before legislating.

Mr. DEWDNEY. $\$ 52,000$, and my impression is it is to be paid in five years, with interest in the meantime at 5 per cent or 6 per cent.

Mr. MULOCK. We ought to see the valuations before assenting to the sale.

Mr. DENISON. I may say that the demand on the part of the city for laud has increased on account of the enormous increase in the cattle trade. The ground they have is altogether too small, and the price I am satisfied is a good one, a larger price
than could be obtained to-day, because when this arrangement was made valuation of property was high. If valued to-day, I doubt whether it would bring quite so much because land is more stagnant now in Toronto.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I must object to the hon. gentleman decrying the credit of the city.
Mr. DENINON. I am not decrying it, but I say I doubt whether the land would bring so much now as it would have brought nine months or a year ago; and I know, as I have said before, that the character of the man who made the valuations stands very high. Mr. Maughan is well known as a man whose character is of the highest, and any valuation hegave would be received with confidence by every citizen in Toronto. I may say the same of Mr. Whitney, the other valuator, and I am quite sure that the hon. member for North York, if he wanted a valuation himself, would not wish for better valuators than those two gentlemen.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). What is the area of this property?

Mr. DEWDNEY. Six acres and a fraction.
Mr. COATSWORTH. It is a little over Sl,0m an acre, and the value was certainly high, as land stands at this time.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.
Mr. COATSWORTH. But that is merely owing to local causes, as the hon. member for Bothwell knows well. Land is notso saleable in Toronto to-day, purely from local causes.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Blue-ruin.
Mr. COATSWORTH. I would like to say with regarl to the second clause, that there are no special restrictions. It is a sale in fee simple, and the terms have been arranged by contract between the Government and the city, and the money is to be paid in tive years with interest at 5 per cent.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). What is the meaning of this clause :
"Subject, however, to such conditions as the Governor in Council deems proper."

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It is only superabundant caution and nothing else.

Mr. D.AVIES (P.E.I.) The reason special attention is called to this is that the preamble recites:
" And whereas the said market is largely used in connection with the cattle trade between the Dominion of Canada and England, and the said corporation have expended large sums of money, and have used other means to foster and increase the said trade, which is a matter of interest and benefit to the whole of Canada; and, whereas, it is expedient that the said grant be made upon payment of the srid sum of $\$ 52,000$, subject, however, to such conditions as the Governer in Council deems proper."
That would imply there are special conditions not attached to the usual grant.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That would naturally be implied, but the fact is that in other Bills, from time to time, enabling us to sell Ordnance lands, or part with them by free grant, those words are used, and they have been copied in drawing this Bill, but inasmuch as this is a sale at full value, there are really no special terms and conditions.

Mr. MULOCK. The hou. Minister has been good enough to send me the valuation of Mr. Whitney, but not that of Mr. Maughan.

Sir John Thompson.

Mr. DEWDNEY. There was a mistake made in mentioning this gentleman's name as one of the valuators. I did not remember it at the moment, but I find it is Mr. Crosbie.
Mr. MULOCK. What is the property assessed for?
Mr. NEWDNET. I really cannot say.
Mr. MULOCK. I think we should have that information.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). In the preamble it is said that large sums of money have been expended by the city in promotion of the cattle trade. Are we to understand that any portion of the money so expended is to be considered as part payment of the value of the property?
Mr. DEWDNEY. No ; there is nothing paidat all.
Mr. MULOCK. If we are engaged in an ordinary business transaction and selling the public domain for the full value, I can see no object in introducing this argument about the cattle trade which is in the preamble. We are all deeply interested in the cattle trade, and if I were to consider the local interests of the neighbourhood from which I come, I should be doubly anxious that Toronto should make the hest bargain it can, but we are here representing the whole people, and we ought to understand whether the sale is made solely for commercial reasons or whether it involves certain concessions made to the city of Toronto. If $\$ \mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0}$ be the present value of the property, why insert this argument in the recital?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Strictlyspeaking, there should be no sale of ordnance property otherwise than by public auction, and we want to have it appear on the face of the Bill why we sell, even for the full value, otherwise than in the usual way.
Mr. MULOCK. That being the case, I will not quarrel with the recital, but it would have been better if this explanation hal been stated on the face of the Bill, that inasmuch as this property is acquired by the city for this special purpose, it was thought advisable to have it valued and sold at what was, in the opinion of the Government, the full market value andas much as would be obtained at an auctionsale. I quite agree with my hon. friend from West Toronto (Mr. Denison) that Mr. Whitney is a very capable man and a thorough expert in this class of business. I do not know whether this caluatien is made by Mr. Whitney himself or by some nember of his firm, because this is not signed by Mr. Whitney but by the firm of Whitney \& Son. If the valuation was made by Mr. Whitney, I should have perfect confidence in his judginent. I ask the Minister if this is the opinion of Mr. Whitney hiniself, or of some employé of his firn?

Mr. DEWDNEY. I understood the valuation was made by Mr. Whitney himself. At any rate, he would be responsible for it.
Mr. MULOCK. The Minister must not cone down to us in that way. We are now proposing to sell property, and there is no question of having a remedy against Mr. Whitney. We ought to know whether it was he who made the valuation.

Mr. COATSWORTH. Does not the hon. gentleman know that there are only two members in
that firm, and that Mr. Whitney's son does not make valuations?
Mr. MULOCK. If I knew that I would have said so.

Mr. COATSWORTH. The hon. gentleman lived in Toronto long enongh to know.
Mr. MULOCK. The hon. member has no right to say that I knew that.
Mr. COATSWORTH. I only said that the hon. gentleman had lived in Toronto long enough to know that Mr. Whituey is the valuator of the firm, and all valuations are made by Mr. Whitney personally.

Mr. MULOCK. I am speaking to the responsible Minister of the Crown. I desire to know if this was made by Mr. Whitney, personally, or by some other member of his firm or some employe? Was it made by Mr. Whitney himself?
Mr. DEWDNEY. That is my impression.
Mr. MULOCK. It is the Minister's duty to know and not give us his impression.

Mr. DEWDNEY. This is on the ofticial paper of Whituey \& Son, and I suppose it is not made without Mr. Whitney's knowledge.
Mr. COATSWORTH. And it is Mr. Whitney's signature.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. I do not think this land is worth as much as the city is allowing for it now. The value of property has decreased lately, and I am sorry to see the city buying that at present, because a few years ago we could have had a larger area of land a mile and a half out on the railway for $\$ 40,000$. The reason why the city is anxious to redeem that land is that it may not go outside the corporation. They have a net revenue of $\$ 20,010$ a year from that property, and, therefore, it is to their interest to give a large amount for it, but I think it will not be very long lefore the city will have to remove that market as a nuisance to that part of the city.
Section 2 struck out.
Bill, as amended, repurted, and read the third time and passed.

## STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

House again resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 13) further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act.
(In the Committee.)
Mr. TUPPER. I would like to move a clause which has been suggested by the Board of Inspection for the better administration of the Act; it is similar to a provision that obtains in the United States on the same subject. I move that this clause be added :
Sestion 41 of the said Act is hereby further amended bysadding the following sub-section thereto:-

- Every engineer holding a certificate of competency. whethor granted under this Act or under the Act of the Unitod Kingdom relating to Merchant Shipping, who is employed on any steamboat, shall keep his certificate of competency posted up, framed, and protected by glass in some conspicuous place in the engine room of such steamboat, and any engineer neglecting so to do shall incur a penalty of $\$ 20$."
The penalty in the States is $\$ 100$, but I think $\$ 20$ is sufficient in this country. The hon. member for North York brought up the propriety of making
an amendment so that there should be consistency in connection with a promulgation of the rules, and several hon. gentlemen in the committee who differed with me on the main question, thought that position a correct one from my own standpoint. My attention was not called to the other portion of the Act at the time, or I certainly would have proposed that to the committee, for it is the principle I advocated in the first instance. In order, then, to take the regulations concerning lifepreservers and life-appliances under the control of the board and the Governor in Council, just as has been done in connection with the boats, I propose this clause :
Section 30 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :-
"The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed adrisable with respect to life-preservers or other life-gaving appliances to be carried, by steamboats or by other vessels mentioned in this Act."
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Perhaps the hon. gentleman could tell us why it is necessary, instead of amending the Bill and leaving it part of the Act, to confer this power on the Governor in Council! When the Bill was in committee before I called the attention of the House to the fact that the principle upon which they proceed in England is that the Crown in Council deal with matters upon which they have not sufficient data to deal with by legislative enactment. Now, here is a provision that has been on the Statute-book for several years. The hon. gentleman does not pretend to say that he does not know what ought to he done, what Parliament ought to be advised to do. The measure is not one of ia nature that requires to be altered every few months; and a permanent provision ought to he made by Act of Parliament and not by Covemor in Council.
Mr. TUPPER. I see nothing to change the lefence I made of the Bill when before the committee. Let me remind the hon. gentleman that what I adrocate in this comection does not involve anything unusual respecting the supervision over steamers. I think the Onited States and the mother country afford us very good examples to follow. These rules and regulations concerning the engines, boilers, life-preservers and life-boats, requiring frequent alteration by reason of the improvements that are constantly being made in those appliances as well as in the construrtion of ships, it is thought well not to make a drastic provision by Act of Parliament that cannot be changed to suit changing circumstances except by the formal method of an Act of Parliament, and great inconvenience may occur in the meanwhile. The custom is for the board of trade in the one country that I mentioned, and the board of steamboat inspectors in the other country, to frame rules which have the force of law. We hegan this in 1868, when I find we took these prowers under a former Act. Even in the Inland Revenue Act enormous powers are taken of necessity, and for the convenience of the public, under similar provisions and regulations by Order in Council. I can assure the hon. gentleman, having looked into the lawe of the countries referred to, that there is no new departure. The departure was when this Act was framed and these statutory rules were adopted at that time. I may say that having discussed the subject with the officers concerned, I find they came under an Act of Parliament practically in
this way : The chairman having been asked to frame these rules, these rules were submitted and placed in the statute, instead of the Minister at the time asking Parliament to put him in a position to make these regulations effective. We discussed pretty thoroughly this question in committee the other day, and I very reluctantly have repeated the substance of my argument then.
On section 13,
Mr. TUPPER. As we repeal all the rules by this Bill, and as it is proposed that the Rill should go into effect as soon as it is assented to, we shall find ourselves in a position where we will be unable to enforce the necessary safeguards in comection with the shipping interests. It is, therefore, proposed that the Act shall come into force on a future day to he named by proclamation issued by (iovemor in Council.
Mr. STAIRS. A little matter had been brought to my attention which I desire to submit to the Minister. The difficulty has arisen in the case of certificates granted to vessels inspected under this Act. Inspectors have been in the habit of giving certificates, allowing passengers to be carried on those steamships to certain ports. For example, take the case of a steamer inspected and licensed to carry passengers from Halifas to Charlottetown. Such a vessel cannot call in, on an emergency, at any other port and land passengers. At the same time, it might be considered desirable to change the vessel's route from Halifax to Charlottetown to Halifax to Boston. It has been reported to me by owners of some of the steamers that difficulty has arisen in this connection. I should like to ask the Minister to look into the matter and see how the difficulty may be removed.
Mr. TUPPER. This subject has been brought to my attention by the same parties who have, no doulb, discussed it with the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. stairs). I think the difficulty arises from a misumderstanding on the part of the steamboat owners. It is necessary when a vessel obtains a certificate that it should have the right to ply in certain waters. In the case mentioned there would be no difficulty in the owner obtaining a different certificate for a different route solong as, in the opinion of the inspector, the vessel was qualified to ply on that route. It is a inatter of administration, and a question submitted by one of the owners in question was answered, I think, to his satisfaction.
Mr. MULOCK. The Minister promised to deal with the point raised by the hon. member for st. John (Mr. Hazen) with respect to buckets.
Mr. TUPPER. The rules will deal with that matter. In that connection I may state to the House that, in the opinion of the officers of the Marine Department, it would be very unwise to do away with the provision requiring metal or leather buckets. In Fugland there is no provision as to the material of which the buckets shall be constructed, but on every steamer there must be a supply of hose sufficient to reach every part of the vessel. That is a very heavy expense to the owner, and the owners of steamers in Canada are not obliged to follow a rule of that kind. There are certain dangers in connection with wooden buckets. Part of the difficulty arises from neglect to maintain the condition of the buckets. They get out of
order in a shorter period than buckets of other material. It is absolutely necessary, in order to keep them iu good condition, that water should le kept in them in order to prevent the hoops from coming off. Experience has shown that when an accident occurs not one-half of those buckets are found in a condition to be used. It was in order to save the expense of putting in a supply of hose that these buckets are required to be of metal or leather. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) mentioned that Mr. Coker had spoken to him on the subject. I have made enquiries, and I find that no representations have been made against that provision to the department by the steamboat owners or any of the inspertors. So I think the provision should not be changed, or, at all events, that a change should only be made after very careful enquiry.
Mr. MULOCK. I understood the Minister to say that the rules which would be passed would enable him to decide what the material should be.
Mr. TUPPER. Yes.
Mi. MULOCK. The Minister also told us that, according to the best advice he has at present, buckets of wood are very objectionable. That is a very objectionable power to confer on the Governor in Council. Parlianent should have some say in the matter. Now we are told that we have nothing to do with this important life-saving part of the Bill, but it is to be left to the all-wise Governor in Comncil to decide what steps should be taken. When the Bill was before the committee the memher for St. John (Mr. Hazen) passed eulogies on it because it proposed to deal with this very yuestion of buckets. We could not get him to look at any other feature of the Bill or see anything wrong about it, because we were going to amend the law on the bucket question. Now the Minister has kicked the bucket, and we do not hear anything athout it. Does the hon. gentleman think now it is at grool Bill?
Mr. TUPPER. The case of the hon. gentleman in regard to the luckets, if he puts it seriously, is a fair statement as to what Parliament is doing in regard to the whole sulject, not only as regards the buckets but also as regaris boats. It does not make the case weaker or stronger to mention the extracrilinary powers vested in the Governor in Council respecting buckets, and all the urguments that I used on the one question applied equally to the other, The hon. gentleman admits there is some alvantage in comnection with the changes in these rules and regulations in treating then as I propose to treat them. They would be adopted on the advice of the otficers who are paid by this Parliament to look very carefully into these questions. I take it that the hon. gentleman himself if he were dealing with a grave question of this kind, and had some idea of his own as to what a proper appliance would le, he would be the first man to seek expert advice. I do not say that these experts are always right, but their views will be shown in the regulations of the department, and if they do not meet with public approval it is open for the House at any time to rectify or chauge the whole policy.
Mr. HAZEN. When the hon. gentleman from North York (Mr. Mulock) attempts to be witty at my expense in the House, he reminds me very much of the elephant I once saw in a circus which
attempted to dance. The attempt of the hon. gentleman at heing witty is equally ponderous. However, when he does attempt to be witty he should state the facts and he should not try to be witty on evidence that is not correct. The hon. gentleman must remember that when this question was before the House the other day I distinctly pointed out the principal grievance our steamboat owners on the St. John River had was that this law was to be enforced which had not been enforced for eight years previously, and that it was inpossible for them to supply themselves with metallic lifeboats. It is true 1 also spoke on the question of buckets, and if the hon. gentleman will refer to Hansard he will find that I made that a secondary question, but that the question I laid most stress on was the question of metallic life-boats, which I took pains to point out to the Honse were not necessiury for the safety of passengers, at all events so far as the st. Johin River is concerned. This House has confirmed the principle that the Governor in Council shall deal with this question of life-hoats, and if it is safe to intrust to the Government the regulations regarding life-boats, it is even more safe to intrust to them the question of buckets, which is a much less important matter. The Minister of Marine has, however, male a statement that I question. He said that the amendment to the Act passed to-day gives the Government sufficient power to deal with the question of buckets just as they have sufficient power to deal with life-hoats; I doubt that very much. The amendment now adopted is as follows :--
"Section 31 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the fullowing substituted therefor: The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed advisable with respect to life-preservers or other life-saving appliances to be carried on steamboats or other ressels mentioned in this Act."
That only gives the Giovernor in Council power to make regulations concerning life-saving appliances, but I do not think the wording of the section is broad enough to deal with this question of buckets. Section 34 of the old Act stys:
" Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers whether by sea, bay, lake or river navigation, shall be provided with and have on board, in some convenient place, not less than 25 sufficient fire-buckets of metal or leather, five axes, and six good and sufficient lanterns, approved of by the inspector: Provided always, that passenger steamboats of more than seventy-five and less than one hundred and fifty tons gross shall not be required to be provided with and have on bonrd a greater number of fire-buckets than twelve, and that passenger steambosts of seventy-five tons gross and under, and steam tugs under one hundred and fifty tons gross, shall not be required to be provided with and have on board a greater number of firc-buckets than six."
That section refers entirely to the precantions against fire, while the amendment refers only to life-preservers or other life-saving appliances. It would be a very strained construction to put on the amendment if it were taken to mean precautions against fire, and I, therefore, would ask the Minister of Marine to alter this section in such a way, or to add another section, giving the Governor in Council power to deal with this matter.

Mr. TUPPER. I think the hon. gentleman's construction is a little strained, but still I see no objection to making it clear beyond dispute by adding the word "fire-buckets."
Mr. McGREGOR. There is now manufactured a pulp bucket which is the best life-preserver and life-protector we have. I have seen it tried and it
acts well and answers both purposes. It is light, it is substantial, and it can be used as a lifepreserver, and is a good fire-bucket. As to the metallic boats, I think that the Minister will see that on the inland waters it would he almost imposssible for us to allow vessels carrying passengers out without them. The worden boats have been found very troublesome. I think if we had metallic boats on the fresh waters and pulp buckets to act as lifepreservers and fire-buckets, it would meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. TUPPER. I think that is a very excellent suggestion, and it will be considered. At the time these rules were made, of course these pulp buckets to which the hon. gentleman refers, were not known.

Mr. MULOCK. I agree with the hon. member for st. John (Mr. Hazen) that if we delegate to the Governor in Council power to say of what material life-hoats should be constructed, we might very consistently delegate to them the regulations regarding buckets. I pressed that opinion at the last meeting of the committee in consequence of the member for St. John (Mr. Hazen) insisting upon having a clause inserted in the Bill making special provision for the use of wooden buckets. He was not content at the last meeting to delegate that power to the Governor in Council.

Mr. HAZEN. That is not so.
Mr. MULOCK. At the last meeting, if I heard the hom. gentleman correctly, and I think I did; before we arrived at the proper stage of the Bill he noved an amendment to allow that women buckets should be used.

## Mr. Hazen. That is true.

Mr. MULOCK. Then I may congratulate the member for St. John on his conversion, because at the last meeting he was not willing to delegate the question of buckets to the Governor in Council.

Mr. HAZEN. Mr. Chairman, that is not the case; the hon. gentleman might state facts.

## Mr. MULOCK. What are the facts?

Mr. HAZEN. The fact is simply this : that I wanter that question of the wooden buckets dealt with, and in order that it might be dealt with I moved an amendment to the Act as it was then. The question as to whether we should deal with it in that way, or refer it to the Governor in. Council to deal with, never arose on the last occasion.

Mr. MULOCK. The hon. gentleman must remember that the Bill introluced by the Minister repeals section 27 of the Revised Statutes, the general Steamboat Inspection Act, and substitutes for the details set forth in the Act such details as may be fixed by Governor in Council.

## Mr. HAZEN. As regards life-loats?

Mr. MULOCK. Yes, and delegated all that to the Governor in Council. That was demanded by the Government of the House, and the hou. gentleman conceded the wisdon of delegating that branch of legislation to the Governor in Council, and when, notwithstanding that delegation, he insisted upon the House specifying that woolen buckets might be used, I asked the Minister whether he could not very well deal with the whole subject. It was not consistent to delegate one branch of the life-saving apparatus to the Governor in Council and have the House retain the other, and the Minister said it
Mi. McGreior.
was a very proper suggestion, and that he would consider it.
Mr. HAZEN. I would not object to that.
Bill reported.

## INLANI) REVENUE ACT.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I want to call the attention of the House to item 2 , before having it formally called. The Bill is not printed in French, and I can only go on with it by the unanimous consent of the House ; but my reason for asking the House to take it up in advance is this : By a North-West Ordinance passed after the Act of last session, the system of permits in the North-West Territories goes out of operation and in its stead a license system comes into operation. It is necessary to have the Inland Revenue Act extended to the North-West Territories, if possible lefore the lst of May. There are some other provisions in the Bill, but that is the only one calling for urgency.
Mr. LAURIER. As this is a very wide departure from the legislation which has hitherto obtained in the North-West, I cannot consent to the second reading of the Bill at present, as I wish to give the matter fürther consideration.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVET.

Mr. DELVDNEY moved second reading of Bill (No. 43) to amend an Act respecting the $D$ :partment of the (ieological Survey (from the Senate). He said: The object of the Bill is only to give power to attach the Geological Survey branch, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, to another department, just. as several other branches have been transferred to other departments. It gives the power to the Governor in Council to transfer the survey from one department to another.
Mr. LAURIER. Objection has beein made luring this session, time and again, to the system, now more and more prevailing, of divesting the House of its proper functions in order to, convey them to the Ginvernor in Council. At present the lepartment of Geological Survey is attached by law to the Department of the Interior. Now it is askel to vest in the Governor in Council the power to transfer this department to any other branch of the Executive. If there is auy. reason to make this alteration, let it be made by law. The Minister himself should give some reapon why we should divest ourselves of this power und transfer it to the Governor in Council.
Mr. DEWDNEY. I think that in all the Acts for the different departments to which branches are attached, that clause obtains. Under the Act relating to the Department of Agriculture, the immigration branch may be transferred to any other department by Order in Council, and it has been, under that power, transferred within the last week or two to the Department of the Interior. The Geological Survey branch has always been attached to the Department of the Interior. As the work may be heary, and I fancy it will be from the experience I have had in the last week or two, it is thought that the Interior Department might be relieved of that work. It has not been detinitely decided to which department it should
be transferred, and it is only for the sake of con venience this provision is asked for.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). One of the novel consequences that will flow from the adoption of the principle which the hon. gentleman proposes to extend to this lranch of the public service, is that, while we have names given to various departments, the duties devolving upon the Minister in charge may hare no relevancy to the office he holds. We may by Order in Council transfer the Department of Justice, so called, to the Minister of the Interior, and we might transfer the Department of Public Works to the Minister of Justice, and so the functions of the Minister would not be at all indicated by the name of the office he holds. In the neighbouring republic, which is a very large country, and the executive officers of which have duties to discharge not unlike those devolving upon the various departments of the Crown here, there is no changing about from one department of the public service to another. The name which the Minister holds should be appropriate to the functions which the department is called upon to discharge. If this Bill were alopted-and in this respect it does not differ, I admit, from the Bill relating to the Indian Department, and many others-theso-called Minister of Interior might be anything else than the Minister of Interior. You could not tell by the name of the oftice which he held what the duties were which he would be cailed upon to discharge. Iou may transfer to him the Department of Immigration, you may take away from him the management of Dominion lands and Indian lands, you may make him perform the sluties of President of the Council, and yet he is the Minister of Interior still. That is absurd. What we should do is to organize the public service with certain permanent departments and give to the Minister having control of a department a name appropriate to the service he is called upon to perform. I am sure the Minister of Justice would think it absurd if he were given the lmmigration Department and the functions of the Iepartment of Justice were taken away from him, and it is the same thing with regard to every other department in the public service. I am convinced that the present prac. tice is not a satisfactory one. I know that manyparties communicating with various public departments do not know with what department to communicate, because they do not know where the functions of the department as organized by statute are placed, they do not know under what Minister that department may be, because what may be under the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics to-day, may be under another Minister tomorrow:. That is not a satisfactory condition of things. The Geological Department has, no douht, from the heginning usurped duties which were not placed under its control by the British North America Act. There is nothing in the British North America Act to warrant the geological surveys which are being carried on in the various provinces, except in the case of British Columbia ander the terms under which it was admitted ; and I very much doubt whether by Order in Council you could attach to that department duties which are iuconsistent with the British North America Act itself. No doubt we have the control of the geological surveys in the territories, and there has been hn acquiescence in this usur-
pation of authority, and I am not going to say in that particular the practice ought to be changed, but 1 do say that the departments ought to be permanent, that they should be properly organized, that they ought to be under a head with an appropriate designation, and that there ought not to exist a policy of transferring these departments from one Minister of the Crown to another. In fact, this was called originally, not a department, but the Geological branch.

Mr. DEWDNEY. It was made a department two years ago.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Then it ought not to have been made a department. It ought to le a branch of the Department of the Interior, and so with regard to the Indian branch and the Public Lands branch. They ought to be nothing more than branches of different departments. This means a deputy head for each of these departments, and there may be some manipulation going on, there may be jealousies and disputes in the Cabinet, there may be a disposition on the part of some Minister to grasp more authority than he is now given, and so branches are taken from the department to whieh they properly belong, and are given to another Minister. I do not think that is satisfactory. They ought to be properly organized, appropriately designated, and they should be ander the Minister of the Crown whose name will indicate the duties he is called upon to perform. We ought not to have to look up OrdersinCouncil to see whether a branch is under the control of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Necretary of State, or the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. There would be a good deal in the olijection of the hon. member if it referred to the Bill. There is very good reason why the main department should le under the control of the Minister while he remains in otfice, and that the public should know who has control over it. But that is not the question now before us. The Minister of Interior has control of the Department of the Interior. That department cannot be transferred to another while he holds the title, and the extent and scope of its powers are defined by statute. It is the same thing with the Department of Justice, the Department of Inland Revenue, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the other departments; but there are certain subordinate lranches-and I agree with the hon. gentleman that they would be more properly designated as branches--which have been created by this Parliament, and which are not necessarily attached to any department but may be attached to one or another. The llepartment of the Geological Survey is one of these. It was erectel into a department a year or two ago with a deputy head, but no Minister, and the duties can be as well attached to the Department of Agriculture, for example, as to the Department of the Interior. There is no misconception on the part of the public with regard to that, because there is nothing in the title of the Minister of Interior to indicate that he has control over the Geological Survey. A person who does not look at the enactments or at the Orders in Council has no reason to believe that this belongs to the Department of the Interior more than the Department of Agriculture. The reason for the present Bill is principally, however,
that these subordinate branches have been created from time to time and that Parliament has already adopted the principle of making them transferable. The Indian Department, the Mounted Police Department, and the Immigration Department are transferable. These being transferable, they have been transferred from time to time. The late First Minister chose to hold for a time the direction of the Department of Indian Affairs, and also of the Mounted Police Department. When he took the Department of Railways, he ceased to hold these departments, and they were handed over to the present Minister of the Interior. I think it is desirable to make this Geological Survey Department transferable. Otherwise, all these departments might be grouped under one Minister and might so overloail his department. The same authority was taken to transfer the patent branch, though it has never been taken advantage of, but it is on the Statute-book still. The policy remains, and, if these branches can be transferred to different clepartments, that policy should be made uniform in order to allow the work to be equalizerl and to prevent all these departments being placed under one Minister and overloading lim with work.

Mr. MULOCK. I understand the Minister of Interior to say that whilst it was thought advisable to transfer this service from the Department of Interior, it had not yet been determined where to place it; in other words, the fiovermment have not yet decided how they will use this power. Now, the branch in' guestion has been attached to the Department of Interior for a great many years.

## Mr. MILLs (Pothwell). Always.

Mr. MULOCK. It seems singular, then, that it should be necessary, towards the close of a session, suddenly to legislate to enable the Government to pass it round from Minister to Minister. If they are not ready this session to say where it should le placed, I think the proper course for them to adopt is to let it remain where it always has been mutil they can confer with the House and take the advice of the House. Now, these branches, accord ing to the fitness of things, must belong to one department more than to another. For example, I would think that this branch, the Geological Survey, most naturally lelongs to the Department of Interior. It has to do with land, with property, with mineral interests, with our mineral development, topographical surveys, and so on. That being the case, it is more in the line of the head of that department. It may be that at times an economical use of his staff will save money to the country, because this survey might be able to make use, to some extent, of the staff of the department, whereas if you attach it to a department that has not any staff that can be of service to this branch, it means the duplication of the service, so that as a matter of economy alone, the House ought to have a voice in saying where the branches are to be attached. I am sure, this is one of those questions that the House ought to be allowed to puss an opinion upon, so far as to say to what department it should belong. At present the law allows Ministers to be shifted about from department to department, and now weare going to add to that byallowing the various branches to be shifted around; a shuffle may, perhaps, take place at every Cabinet
meeting, and we will not know who is responsible for the proper discharge of the public service. The geneal principle of the law is against this course. The general principle of the law enumerates certain departments, it creates responsibilities and powers, and all those responsibilities and powers, going with the department, go to a responsible head. It had been wholly contrary to the genius of our system to allow the duties to be changed from individual to individual, and it is now proposed in this important case to do so, and I think that it will result not only in confusion in the public mind which the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) referred to, but also to an unnecessary expenditure of public money. That being the case, I think that the proper course for the (iovernment to pursue would be to wait until their arrangements on this question are matured. There can be no urgency. This condition of affiairs has lasted from the establishment of the Geological Survey until now. Surely the public interest will not suffer by the matter leing prostponed until another session, and then the House may be asked to give an opinion upon the subject in the only way it ought to give it as a legislative boily. I can only emphasize what has fallen from the lips of others, that there is an aggressive spirit: perhaps not intended but still none the less real; the aggressiveness of the Adninistration to-day is rapiflly doing away, almost, with the necessity of Parliament, it is rohbing Parliament of its powers. We finl the highest power of Parliament leing invarled, we find liberty being taken with the public exchequer, the abuse of power to use the Governor (ieneral's warrant. Now, we have that same spirit breaking out in this aggrandizement of the Council, in a claim that the Executive shall be the legislative power. Parliament cannot too soon awaken to the danger of the situation. I know that the fiovernment have enormons power, and I think they are making an unwise use of it when they are practically setting the people's representatives at naught by the very legislation they are now proposing to Parliament. This is but a developinent of what began a year or two ago, but it has now proceeded at a rate of speed that would certainly have alarmed the oll man who for so many years presided over the destinies of Canada. I ani sure that the right hon. gentleman who was formerly Premier of Canada, would have hesitated a long time before endeavouring to centralize in the fovernor in Council the powers which this present Admininistration seek. I cannot better prove that than by saying that so far as I am aware his Govermment never abused the power to use the Governor General's warrants, or made such an unlimited use of it as was made by the present Administration. It would be wise, therefore, I think, for them to halt in this case before they have created a feeling, as they will, of want of confidence in Parliament itself. This centralizing of power is uholly contrary to the representative system that we are supposed to enjoy, and for my part I deem it my duty, as long as I am supposed to represent the people of my constituency, to protest against this system, and I. therefore, do protest against this proposition. In this particular instance I think there can be no question that the legislation is not warranter, hecause the Government do notknow to-day whether it will be required or not, and there is certainly no urgency, so far as experience goes.

Sir Johi Thompson.

Mr. CASEY. I agree with the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and thehon. memberfor North York (Mr. Mulock) in most of what they have said about this Bill, both on the general principle and in rexard to the exigencies of this particular department. On the general principle, I think it is wrong that departments of this-importance should be capable of being shifted from one political head to another at the will of the Cabinet themselves. As has been pointed out alreally, it gives an aggressive Minister the chance of obtaining more patronage for his own department. I understand that one of the arguments is that the Department of the Interior is overleaded with work on account of including this Geological Survey. Now, there have been times within all our memories when the Department of the Interior was much more husy than it is now. The hon. Minister of that department shakes his hearl, but I think he will admit that during the period of the hoom in the North. West there was more doing in lands in the Department of the Interior, at all events, than there has been since, and we had nocomplaint then that the department was overworked. Now, when there is comparatively little doing in that line, the Minister complains that he is overworked, and he takes the liberty of shifting this department on to some other shoulders. I say, on the general principle, this mutability of speciad departments is most objectionable, but in this particular case, as the hon. member for North York has pointed out, there is a special affinity leetween the Geologicial Survey and the Department of the Interior. That department deals with all the real estate and landed estate of the Crown, as represented by the Dominion fovernment. That department makes the ordinary surveys of those lands, and it should also he in possession of information respecting the mineral wealth in and under those lands. The two branches of the Survey should go hand in hand; the Dominion Landssurvey and the (reological Survey should he under the same political head, and the work should proceed in harmony, so that between the two the Dominion might know as scientifically as possible the value of the land to le disposed of. The conduct of the Geological Survey hitherto has not been too much in the general interests of the Iominion. The moneys voted to that depart ment have been spent largely in developing private property. At the present time surveys in Nova scotia and other provinces are going on over lands not only the property of the provinces luat of private individuals and corporations engaged in mining. These lands are being inspected and mapped out by the Geological Survey, no benefit resulting to the Dominion in its position as land owner. We are exploring and advertising lands from which the Dominion gets no revenue and which do not belong to the Dominion itself; we are developing private property at the Goverument expense. How it is arrangel as to what properties shail be mapped out, I do not know ; I suppose it must be done with the consent of the Minister, or by arrangement of the Minister with certain parties. I do not know how far investigations in Nova Scotia ure systematically carried out year by year, but I am satisfied that they are conducted in respect to lands which do not lelong to the Dominion, and which we should not be taxed to explore and advertise. These surveys are very much analagous to that performed in England by the ordnance service. They are making careful and accurate maps of the
district, noting not only the minerals but also the natural features in detail. In that reapect they are fulfilling the duties that pertain rather to the surveyors' branch of the department as distinct from the Geological branch, unless it were understood that the two branches of the service were run in common. This might be done to a great extent. Officers should be appointed under the I)ominion LandsSurvey who were capable of reporting on the inineral character of the various districts, so that it would not be necessary to go over the ground twice, once to map out the township boundaries and the quarter sections, and again to explore the geological features. If the two services were combined in that sense a large amount might be saved. While this diversion of public money is taking place even under the present management of the department which is responsible for the care of the Dominion lands, I fear that if it were placed under another department, one not directly concemed with the lands of the comntry, there would he even less care taken to limit the operations of this survey to lands the property of ihe fiovernment, which alone should lenefit by these explorations. All the sub-departments of the fioverument should be attached to the political department for which they have the nearest political affinity, and should not be sulbject to continuous changes. I do not attach much importance tos the difficulty encountered by the public of finding out the department to which a sub-department belongs, because sul,-departments cian be reached umder their ow'n names. My hon. friend from North Fork has referred to the aggregate number of Governo General's warrants, lut I think his memory had failed him in regard to the abuse of the divernor General's warrants in the Cabinet which was led by the late Premier. During his management of public affairs some of the most glaring abuses of that power occurred, two years ago and even last year. I believe the majority of the House would agree with me, if the matter were called to their attention, that the executive branch of the fovernment has at present too much power over larliament. The House, without regard to political party, is itself to blame if too much power is placed in the hands of Ministers. Hon. members supporting the Government should pay attention to this matter, and impress their views on Ministers, and insist on their keeping within the old constitutional safeguards.
Motion agreed to, Bill read the second time, and House resolved itself ints committee.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I would ask to what department it is proposed to change the Genlogical branch? I understood from the Minister of Justice that if the Department of Immigration is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior, it. would involve too great a proportion of the executive work of Government on that one department ; and that it is proposed to take this branch from the Department of the Interior und transfer it to some other. I suppose the Ministers know to what department it is to be attached, whether there shall be any legislation in regard to mines, and whether mining is to go along with geological survey or whether it is to be retained as part of the administration of public lands.

Mr. DEWDNEY. The mines administered under the Dominion Lands Act will continue to be administered as at present. With the exception of publishing statistics with regard to mines, the Geological Department has nothing to do with that.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There has been no decision arrived at as regards the department, but it is in contemplation to transfer it to Agriculture, from which Immigration is taken.

Mr. CHARLTON. I should imagine that before the Government asks the House to consent to an important change of this kind they would at least have arrived at a decision as to what department they will transfer the duties referred to in the Bill. It strikes me that the legislation is immature if the Government have not arrived at a decision.

Bill reported.

## THE FISHERIES ACT.

Mr. TUPPFR moved second reading of Bill (No. 9) to further amend the Fisheries Act. He said: There are several gentlemen who take an interest in the chief sections of this Bill who are not at present in the House, and as I anticipate a lengthy discussion on the measure, I propose to take a stage on the Bill now, so as to refer the resolutions which relate to one of its clauses to the committee together with the Bill, and so avoid a repetition of discussion. If that proposition is accepted, I would move the second reading of this Bill, and 1 will afterwards also move the resolutions and refer them to the committee. We can then take up the whole question and discuss it at length.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) So far as I am concerned, I see no objection to that.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time.
Mr. TUPPER moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the following resolutions:-

1. That it is expedient to impose a fee of five dollara for each license granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to can, preserye, or cure lobsters, or keep them alive out of close season in ponds or other places.
2. That it is expedient to impose a fee, at the rate of two cents for each case containing four dozen one-pound cans of lobsters, and one cent for each case containing two dozen one-pound cans of lobster, to be paid by the packer to the person directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to mark, label or stamp such case.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would ask whether the hon. gentleman is in a position to furnish the House with the information he may have obtained on this subject before he introduced his Bill? It has heen stated to me that the hon. gentleman has had reports from experts in his department, as well as from outside the department, affecting this matter. In a matter which involves such important interests as this measure does, it is very necessary that we should be furnished with all the information possible to enable us to have an intelligent debate and to arrive at some conclusion which will le in the interests of the Government on one side, so far as their interests are distinct from the lobster fisheries, and on the other hand in the interest of those who have their money invested in this industry.

Mr. TUPPER. It is my desire, as shown already, that this matter shall be fully and carefully considered, and in no sense in a party spirit. It
was for that reason that I departed from the principle for which I have been contending lately, and sought from the House direct, the authority that I perhaps could have oltained from the Governor in Council. I would be very happy to do as the hon. gentleman has suggested, and to lay before the House some interesting information I have received from Mr. Neilson, who is employed by the Government of Newfoundland, and who has been exceedingly courteous in giving my department a great deal of valuable information on the subject. I have also another report, and I will lay them before the House previous to the matter being considered.

Motion agreed to, and Hunse resolved itself into Committee on the resolutions.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. TUPPER. My object is to save unnecessary repetition of the long arguments that will be advanced in considering this subject. I asked the House to take the second reading of the Bill and then adopt these resolntions, which will, after being adopted by this committee, be referred with the Bill to the committee of the Whole House again. No hon. gentleman will be prejudiced in the slightest degree, because those clauses will have to be adopted and considered again in committee with the Bill.

Mr. FLINT. I presume there will be no assumption that there is any assent on our part to the resolution.

Mr. TUPPER. Not in the slightest. It is simply to save time.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) They will he adopted on that distinct understanding.

Resolutions read the first and second times and reported.

Mr. TUPPER moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 9).

Motimn agreed to.

## SUPPLY-DUTY ON BINDING TWINE.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the House again realve itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. WATsON moved :
That it is computed that fourteen millions of pounds ( 14.000, , M 0 l lbs.) of binding twine are annuslly consumed by the farmers of Canada in harvesting their crops.
Whereas they are subjected under the present tariff to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorent, having thereby inflicted upon them a tax of $\$ 400,000$ and upwards per annum, while at the same time fishermen are allowed to import twine for use in their business free of duty, under which exemption twine to the value of $\$ 424,023$ is imported free of duty, and it further appeara that the revenue derived from the duty on binding twine for the year 1891 amounts to $\$ 6,192$, and, convequently, a tax of over $\$ 400,000$ is imposed upon the farmers of Canads without any appreciable adyantage to the revenue : such taxation being doubly unjustifiable in view of the exemption allowed the fishermen of Carada in respect of twine used by them:

That it is therefore expedient that binding twine should be placed on the Free List.
He said : For the last six weeks, I have had a resolution on the Paper providing that binder twine should be placed on the free list. I allowed that motion to drop last night for the sake of arriving at other notices of motion on the Paper, and I now take the opportunity to move in the direction $I$ have indicated. It is hardly

Mr. Milds (Bothwell).
necessary for me to take up the time of the House in discussing this question, as it has already been considerably delated this session, and also during previous sessions, but I find new evidence of the necessity of placing this article on the free list almost every day, and we have had an enormous amount of petitions presented to this House during this session from the Patrons of Industry and other associations, asking that the duty be taken off. I hold in my hand a copy of a petition presented to this House from the Graud Association of the Patrons of Industry in the Province of Manitola, signed by Charles Braithuhite, Girand President, and other ofticers of the Grand Loolge :
" We. your petitioners, members of the Proviucial Association of the Patrons of Industry in the Province of Manitoba, represented by the undersigned members of the Executive Board of the Grand Association for the said province, bumbly showeth :
"1. That the duty now existing on binding twine operates materially to the disadyantage of the consumer:
"2. Your petitioners desire to show that the existing duty has the effect of preventing the increase of the cultivated area;

- 3. That the cost of binding twine, owing to the duty, bears beavily on the farmers in this province.
"Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable body will pass the uecessary legislation, at this session of your Parliament, that will have the efiect of removing the said duty on binding twine, and that the said legislation asked for by your'petitioners may take effect without delay.
- And your petitioners will ever pray.
"Signed for ex-Board.
CHAS. BRAITHWAITE, Grand Prex. TAMES BURLAND, Grand Vire Prey. W. C. ©RABAM, Grand Nec.-Treas.

I also tind from the Province of Ontario, from the Ihominion Crange, a petition presented to this Parliament, which was circulated largely throughout the country. This petition goes on to state :
"That the self-binder is one of the most expensive as well as the most useful of agricultural machines, but in its use binder twine is indispensable:
"That from two to four pounds of twine is required to bind the crop grown upon an acre, according to the weight of the crop;
"That the retail price of binder twine during the harvest of 1891 was from 10 to 14 cents per pound, according to the brand :
ing That in the great grain-producing provinces of the North-West and Ontario, the cost of binder twine is an important and ever recurring item each year in the expense of the farm which must be provided for. Unlike the twine in a fizherman's net, which can be used over and over again, and when broken can be repaired, binder twine when once used is done, and each sheaf requires new twine;
"That the operations of trusts and combines are conducted with great secrecy, and much difficulty is experienced in procuring any information respecting them, but there seems to be scarcely room for a doubt, that the supply of binder twine is controlled by an A merican combine, called the 'National Cordage Company, having its head office in the United States, with a branch office in Montreal to supply the Canadian trade, or this same combine operating under some other name;
-We therefore pray, that the duty upon binder twine, imported into Capada, be abolished, and that it be placed upon the free list, as little, if any, revenue is derived from itsimportation, and such an Act would destroy the power of a body of foreign monopolists to levy and collect a tax from the Canadian farmer for their own aggrandizement."
Now, I think the evidence in such petitions we should carefully consider. No oue can doubt that the farmers are entitled to some slight consideration in this matter. There is little or no revenue collected on binding twine, and, that being the case, there can be no objection on the score of
revenue to striking off the duty, Objection was raised in years gone by that the binding twine industry was one which had grown up in Canada, and that it should be protected; but we find, and I think beyond doubt it can he stated here, that, so far as Canadians are concerned, all their interest in the cordage company has ceased. There can be no doubt that the facts show that the National Cordage Company of the United States control the cordage interest in Canada. This matter is not only agitating the consumers, but the men who deal in binding twiue. I received a letter yesterday from Mr. Charles Braithwaite, the Grand Presilent of the Grand Association of Patrons of Industry of Manitoha, in which he says:
"We cannot get quotations on binding twine at present,
as the dealers are waiting to see what the Government is going to do with regard to removing the duty."
Nhowing that the duty does affect the price of binding twine, that the dealers have not placed their orders yet for binding twine because of the duty. Last year I know a firm in Portage la Prairie that handles both American and Canadian binding twine told me that it was a toss up whether they shoulh purchase American linding twine and pay the duty or should buy Canadian twine. There was little or no difference between the price of Canadian binding twine, showing that they had to pay every cent of this 2.7 per cent cluty on binding twine. This Mr. Braithwaite has been in communication with the manufacturers of binding twine, and he says:
"I bave a guarantee from Belfast, Ireland, with a firstclass rample of twine measuring $; 50$ feet per pound ; breaking strain 70 lb ."
It must be remembered, in considering this binding twine question, that it is not only the price that is to lee considered but the number of feet per pound in the twine, because that affects the value. This Mr. Braithwaite is a practical farmer, and occupies the distinguished position of president of the Patrons of Industry in the Province of Manitola, who number up in the thousinds. I find by comparison that the Red Cap brand, which is a brand which has been sold very largely throughout the Dominion, measures only inis feet per pound while this sample from Relfast gave 500 feet per pound. The Crown brand, which is also sold very largely, measures 400 feet per pound. So this Belfast sample of 500 feet per pound, with a breaking strain of 7o lbs., can be delivered at Halifax for $9 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pouml and delivered at central parts of Manitoba for 10.2 cents per pound, if the duty were removed, but with the duty it would cost over 13 cents per pound. Now, after the motion which was made in this House last night, we believe we should do all we can to foster and encourage the trade with Great Britain as far as wecan, without making any sacrifice of ourselves, and now we are practically deriving no revenue from binding twine, and if the duty is taken off that article and it can be sold to the farmiers in Manitobs for 104 cents instead of the 13 or 14 cents a pound they have to pay to-day, the Government is in duty bound to remove that duty. Last session, while this matter was under discussion, even the member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly), who voted against the resolution proposed by the member for North York (Mr. Mulock), admitted that the people of Manitoba suffered from this duty on binding twine, but he said he believed in supporting the National Policy all through, but if the National

Cordage Company of the United States was proved to control the sale of binding twine in Canada, then he would hope the Government would remove the duty, and every one else hoped the same. This tax on binding twine bears heavily on the farmers in Canala, but more especially on the farmers in the North-West, because we cultivate per capita a much larger portion of land than is cultivated in any other part of Canada. This is not like a tax on agricultural implements, which may last for years, but it is an annual tax, and if you take 3 pounds an acre, which was the average last year, it runs up to very large figures, because last year in Manitols alone we had $1,300,000$ acres in crop, which, at 3 pounds per acre, gave a total of $3,900,000$ pounds, which, at an extra cost of 3 cents a pound to the farmer, amounts to $\$ 17,000$ more than it should have cost the farmers of Manitoba for the privilege of using Canadian binding twine. In the North-West Territories 300,000 arres were under cultivation, requiring about 900,000 pounds of twine, or paying an extra cost of $\$ 27,000$. The total extra cost in Manitoba and the North. West last year was $\$ 144,000$. Take the small population of Manitoba and the North-West, and you will see that they are, without reason, taxed that enormous sum, not for the benefit of any industry in Canada, but to assist in making millionaires of the members of the National Cordage Company of the United States, who control the sale of binding twine in Canada. There may be some here who may have some interest in that cordage company. I believe the hon. member for Halifax had some interest in it, hut it is well known that the Natioual Cordage Company of the United States control the binding twine in this country. I find that reference is made to this in the Boston Iraily Adrertixer', which, in the course of a favourable notice of the National Cordage Company's affairs, says:
"The company actually has purchased all the condage mills in Canada, and the cordage business of the Dominion of Canada is protected by a tariff wall which enables the business to work at a profit."
They fully realize the benefit which the National Cordage Company have in owning the cordage mills in Cunada, in having this protection, hecause, by having this little preserve of $5,000,000$ people divided off, they can charge 3 cents a pound extra on binding twine. I have carefully prepared, last year and this year, a statement showing the difference of the cost of binding twine in Canada and the United States. I have the figures from the consumers and from the sellers of binding twine, and, in almost every case, the difference in cost is about the difference in the duty, from $2 \geqslant \frac{i}{2}$ cents to 3 cents a pound. Last year we imported 196,358 pounds, of the value of $\$ 24,595$, on which a duty was collected of $\$ 6,190.00$ Divide the value, and that amounts to $3_{1}^{2}$ cents per pound. The one-tenth of a cent per pound is sufficient to keep out the Anerican article, and that gives the branch of the cordage company's institution in Canada the advantage of charging 3 cents extra per pound on binding twine to the furmers of Canada. Taking the statistics of all the provinces last year and allowing 25 per cent of the crop in Canada to be lound otherwise than by binding twine, it would take 14,000,000 pounds of binding twine to bind the sheaves on our farms, so that it means an extra tax paid on account of the duty of 3 cents a pound, or about $\$ \$ 20,000$, and all we received in the way of duty
on binding twine last year was $\%, 192$. There appears to be no possible justification for the Government retaining that duty on binding twine. We might hope from expressinns made in this House by the late Minister of Customs, now Minister of Militia, that. whenever the Government were shown that there was any increased price placed on an article on account of a combine or trust or any foreign corporation attempting to control any industry in Canada, then the Government should step in and relieve the people. I find that on the 6th July, 1891, the Minister of Militia, who was then Minister of Customs, spoke as follows:-

[^61]Now, Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that it would not be necessary for any member of this House to rise in his place and offer a resolution asking these duties to be removed, because the Minister of Militia admitted in that speech that so soon as what has taken place, had taken place, the Government would then find it their duty to step in and interfere with the protection on twine, but so far the Govermment have not come doun with a measure to relieve the far:ners of this burden. I hoped, in allowing my motion to stand from day to day and week to week, that the (iovernment would see their way to come down and make a statement to this House of their intention to remove the duty on binding twine and place that article on the free list. Now, after we have heard that in the Province of Manitoba dealers in binding twine will not give quotations to the farmers until they find whether the Government are going to remove the duty, I think it is time to move in the matter. In the session of 1888 there was a committee known as the Combines Committee, which sat in a room adjoining this Chamber for weeks, attempting to drafta Bill to be placed on the Statutebook that would prevent these combinations. That committee never amounted to much, in fact I do not know that it has ever been of any benefit to the people at all. I find on the Journals of the House, page 403, session of 1888, the evidence of Alexander W. Morris, a manufacturer of Montreal. Being examined by Mr. Gillmor, a member of that committee, he gave this testimony :

[^62]Now, Mr. Speaker, that clearly shows that a com-
Mr. Witson.
bination was formed even before the National Cordage Company bought up the cordage companies of Canada, and now that they have all been absorbed by this great National Cordage Company of the United States, I think it is certainly time the Government should move to relieve cur farmers of this burden. To my mind there is no justification for retaining the duty any longer. Now, Sir, as this matter has been discussed at some length on a previous notice of motion asking for a return, and as this House are probably possessed of all the facts that can be produced, and must be convinced by this time that this duty should be remoyed, I do not propose to take up any further the time of the House, and will simply leave the motion in your hands.
Mr. MULOCK. As this matter was pretty thoroughly discussed last session and has been ventilated to some extent this session, I shall only speak for a moment. I may say that I recently received a communication from the Secretary of the Dominion Grange of Canada, and it contains an iteni which I will read to the House, inasmuch as some hon. gentlemen are in the habit of contending that this tax in no way adds to the cost of the material. I remember last session that a number of hon. gentlemen took that ground. They sail that the duty added nothing to the cost, that the farmers were supplied with a better article, and in proof that it did not auld anything to the cost, they turned to the blue-book and showed that none of the manufactured articles ever came in through the custom house, and so they argued that because no money was dropped into the corernment slot at the custom house, none came out of the pockets of the people. Well, unfortunately for this theory, the farmers have come to a very different conclusion, and this House has been flowied with petitions, I understand, from the farming conmunity upon this subject. I think we might allow them to know something about their own business. My hon. friend has cited the evilence of the Girand Loige of the Patrons of In. dustry of Manitoba; my communication, as I said before, is from the Dominion Grange. My correspondent is the Secretary of the Dominion Grange of Canada, Mr. Robert UFilkie, and the paragraph to which I wish to call attention is as follows:-
"I may just say that while the duts on binder twine here is 25 per cent, the American duty is only 7.10 of a cent per pound; that standard twine cost American farmers last harrest 8 cents per pound and the Canadian farmers all up to 12 cents, or say about 3 cents per pound more, which just about makes the amount of the duty."
My correspondent is writing from Ontario, and is giving the cost of standard twine in that province as compared with the cost of the similar article in the United States. It will be observed from the above that the evidence of the Dominion Grange harmouized with that of the Patrons of Industry of Manitolu in the statement they both nyake that the cost is 3 cents per pound higher than in the United States. There is no controversy about this point, that the duty in the United States is only $\frac{7}{8}$ of a cent per pound.

## Mr. FOSTER. $\frac{\dot{\text { Ij }}}{}$ of a cent.

Mr. MULOCK. Yes if in the States, while in Canada it is 25 per cent. In other words, the opportunity given to the manufacturer to increase his price by the force of combines by virtue of this
tariff is over 400 per cent greater than in the United States. Whereas ;in of a cent is all the tax the American manufacturer can impose on this necessary article, the Canadian manufacturer under our tariff can impose 3 cents a pound, or over 400 per cent more than the American. We talk about protecting native industries. Here is how we are protecting Canadian farmers, who have to meet the American wheat exporters in England and in the markets of Europe. The Canadian farmer is handicapped as against his rival to the south, to say mothing of the English farmer who gets his namufactured articles free of this duty. I wonder that hon. gentlemen opposite who are so solicitous for the welfare of the Canadian people, especially when that welfare is at all in competition with that of the people to the south of the line, do not on this occasion relieve them of this unfair burden, one not only onerous, but doubly so as against the position of our rivals to the south. Last session the Government had all these facts before them, as they have them to day. It is true there were differences of opinion expressed in the House, but I am not aware that there has been any change in the situation. The cordage combine in the United States had last session, prior to our dealing with this matter, acquired the whole manufacturing trade of Canada. That is the condition of things today ; and I fail to understand, with this information, why the Government have not before this solved this problem, and placed binding twine on the free list. Of course, if their contention is sound, that the duty does not enhance the cost to the farmer, we can understand their not taking off the tax. The arguments advanced by their supporters last year must on that loasis be correct, and then I can understand their doing what they did last session, voting down this resolution. But with the evidence supplied to the country last year, how that the removal of the duty on sugar was immediately followed by a reduction in price in Canada, remembering that the Minister of Finance had taken pains to point out that he had taken off $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ of taxes from the shoulders of the people by remoring those duties, I should like to know by what process of reasoning he can prove that the removal of the duty on binding twine would not be followed by similar results. If there was any possible argument in favour of sugar, it is infinitely greater in the other case. For whereas of sugar there were several manufacturers who were to some extent independent corporations, and competed for customers, no one will contend that there is any competition with respect to binding twine in Canada. If, therefore, the prices of sugar fell by the amount of duty removed, which the Minister of Finance asserted last session, much more will a similar reduction of price follow the removal of the protection given to manufacturers in Canada-I will not say to the Canadian manufacturer, but to the American-by an American binding twine combine, which has acquired control of the Canadian market. I cannot conceive of anything more unpatriotic on the part of the representatives of the people than their allowing a foreign institution, citizens of a foreign country, to come here and take advantage of our system to tax our people. We welcome them and their capital, of course, and I suppose we cannot blame them if our institutions permit them to become tax collectors; but the time has arrived when
legislation should not allow either Canadians or foreigners through the means of a protective system, to tax the people and put the taxes in the pockets of the American manufacturers.
It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. sutherland. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend taking up the time of the House discussing this question at length, because it has often been discussed before, and the details connected with it are well known to hon. gentlemen. I hold in my hand the report of the Cordage Company of the Cuited states, and it occurred to me that the report of that company was such that if it were brought to the notice of the (iovernment and of the House, it might have some influence on any action which they may take with regard to the removal of the duty on binding twine. I will avail myself of this opportunity to real a few short clauses from the report of the president of that cordage combination, referring to the groperties controlled by the company:
"The properties now owned and controlled by the company are situated in many states of the Union, and the provinces in Canada, and are 49 in number. Among those owned and controlled by the company including all the milled in Canada and several of the largest mills in Boston and in the west and south-west."
Now, Sir, in the financial report of the company, submitted at the same meeting, I find that the profits on the operations for the last year are $\$ 1,406,313.45$; that the dividends paid to th.e stockholders of that combine were $\$ 1,3(0), 000$, and I find that another paragraph of that financial report says :
"It is very difficult at this time to give a correct estimate of the profits of the business for the quarter ending 31 mit January 1 feel safe in stating, however, that, after deducting expenses, rentalys and all fixed charzes; these profits will be found sufficient to pay the entire annual dividend of $\$ 400,000$ on the preferred stock, and the quarterly dividend of $\$ 250,000$ on the com mon stock, besides loaving a large surplas."
Thus the estimated profits of this cordage combine for one quarter of a year, ending the 31 st December, 1891, are said to be sufficient to pay the dividends on the preferential stock as well as todivide $\$ 20 \mathrm{in}$ ), (100 among the other stockholders. Now, Sir, while it is the policy of those who favour protection in this country to protect our own home inlustries and to build up manufacturing institutions in Canada, I ann satisfied from the statement which I have now submitted to the House that no argument can be based in favour of continuing this duty for the purpose of protecting our own home industries, pecause it will be plainly seen that all the cordage companies in Canada are under the control of this Yankee combine, and that by maintaining the duty and taxing the farmers and the people in this matter, it is only putting money into the pockets of the American stockholders and controllers of this combination. I do not think that is the idea of the National Policy. I do not think that the Government, or the members supporting this system are desirous of taking the money from the people of this country to enrich these Yankee manipulators. If this is actually thestate of affairs, and there canbe no doubt but it is, it is very desirable that this reso. lution should prevail anil that the Government should consider the desirability of removing the
duty from binding twine and thereby reducing its cost to the farmers of the country. It may be argued, and I heard the argument used, that as the Anerican combination controls all the mills in Canada, that therefore the price would not be reduced to the farmers if the duty were taken off. In answer to this I would point out that there are only a certain number of mills controlled by the combine in the United States, that the price at the present time there is lower than in Canada, and that if the duty were removed the Canadian farmers would have the benefit of the competition of the American mills not in the combine. Twine is also manufactured in (ireat Britain and we conld import it from there. It is, therefore, useless to argue that because the combination controls all the Canadian mills that the price would not be reduced to our farmers. I think I have clearly shown to this House and to the Government that this combination having got control of all the factories in this country, and in view of the immense profits they are making out of this institution, that it is desirable from every stanlpoint in the interests of the agriculturists of this country that some action should be taken. A leading supporter of the Government and a protectionist has remarked that a (iovernment pledged to protection is bound to act against combines. I an satisfied that never in the past, nor, I suppose, never in the future will we be able to so plainly show that this is a combination which has full control of the manufacture of the articlewhich we are discussing, and in such a manner as toincrease the price without conferring any lenefit on the country. I hope that it will be considered by the Government that while we may maintain the protective policy here the object was to build up the industries of our own country, but that through some manipulation and comline on the part of those who have control of a certain industry, all the extra taxation on the people of this country goes to the lenefit of capitalists in a foreign country. When this state of affairs exists I think it is time that action should be taken to relieve our people from the hurden. I hope, sir, that this resolution uill carry. I hope that the Government will take this into consideration, and that they will renore from the shoulders of the agriculturists of this country the taxation which they complain of so bitterly. We have hal petitions sent to us from representative institutions of agriculturists, and we have had members supporting the (iovernment in this House state that their constituents are desirous of having this duty remover. I lelieve that the arguments which have been offered in favour of the removal of this duty have been such that it is impossible to resist them, and I hope that the resolution of my hon. friend from Marquette (Mr. Watson) will carry.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the mover of this resolution has apparently designedly framed it in such a form as to make it as objectionable as possible to hon. gentlemen on this side of the House; even to those who may be inclined to take part with him in his desire to see a change made in regard to this particular article. He prefaces his resolution with a preamble which is based upon an assumption, which, if not capable of disproof, is certainly not capable of proof and has not been proved. He hases his preamble upon the assumption that the price of binding twine in this country has been in-
creased exactly by the amount of the duty levied upon that article. That, Sir, is an argument which has been brought forward upon that side of the House whenever we have discussed anything in reference to the National Policy. I entirely dissent from that proposition. If it were a well-founded proposition, why then there would be very little to be said in favour of a protective tariff, because we have always contended-those of us, at any rate, who are not interested in manufactures, and who believe that a certain degree of protection was, under certain circumstances, and will be under certain circumstances necessary to the protection of our own in-dustries-that the competition which prevails in the country has always been sufficient to keep the prices down to a reasonable figure, and I believe that such has been the case, as has been shown in a viariety of instances.

## Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). As in sugar.

Mr. OBRIEN. The hon. geitleman talks about sugar. I am a little antonished that the hon. mem. ber for North York (Mr. Mulock), in endeavouring to support the argument of the hon. member for Marguette (Mr. Watson), spoke alout the duty on sugar, and said that because the duty was taken off sugar and that the price of that article was reduced, that therefore the same thing must occur in the case of hinding twine. The hon. gentleman surely does not require to be taught at this time of day the first principles of the doctrine as to who pays the duty. Surely there is a distinction to he drawu between an article of raw material brought into this country, which this country does not produce, and an article which is manufactured in this country; and until hon. gentlemen opposite learn that distinction, their discussions on the subject of a protective tariff will certainly be attended with very little benefit to themselves or to anyborly else. Now, Sir, the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), who movel this resolution, assumes in the preamble that the price of the article is necessarily increased by the amount of. the duty, and he goes on to base on that assumption the conclusion that farmers pay a tax of $\$ 400,000$ a year on binding twine. Now, his premises, if not disproved, have not been proved, and I do not think they are capable of proof, hecause I believe it has not been and cannot be established that the farmers in the United States get their binding twine at any less rate, the qualities of the various articles being taken into account, than the farmers of this country. There are certain yuulities of binding twine that have been sold in this country at lower rates than any of the rates quoted as prevailing in the United States; but I will not take them as an example. This long document, which has been laid before us in the interests of the cordage company, and which I have no doult states its case as fully and strongly as it can be stated, points out that the price in the Euited states of binding twine in 1890 fell to an unprecedently low figure, a figure below the actual cost of production because there was such competition anong the producers of the article, that the duty levied on it made no difference in the pricewhich effectually disposes of the argument which the hon. memler for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) based upon the sugar duty. Now, Nir, the premises of the resolution being, I say, unproved and unprovable, we can place very little reliance on its conclusion,
and, therefore, the whole preamble may fairly be struck out, if we desire to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion on this question. With regard to the duty itself, I think we may safely lay down this proposition, and I lay it down as a supporter of the National Policy: in the tirst place, as I have said before in this House, the National Policy or a protective tariff is not a thing to be desired for its own sake. It is not like a question in morality with regard to a thing which is to be esteemed or disregarded on account of some intrinsic merit of its own. It is simply a means to an end, and as long as it attains that end it should be maintained, and when it ceases to do so, it may be dealt with as something desirable of reformation. With regard te this particular duty I think it is in accordance with the principles of the National Policy to lay down this rule: That the moment an article ceases to be the proluct of an independent Canadian industry, we are justified in dealing with it as being no longer entitled to the benefit of any protection whatever. We so dealt with the article of salt, and I think the evidence is conclusive that this article has passed out of the category of those articles the production of which are indepsendent Canarlian industries; and therefore if we find, or even without waiting to find, that an undue adrantage has leen taken ly the combination which now controls the production of the article, we have a right to deal with it as though it were a foreign prodaction. We should take that course in accordance with the principles of the National Policy, and not in opposition to them. It is not necessary to consider the question whether or not a productive duty should any longer be maintained. It is not necessary at this time to go into the merits of the general guestion of a protective or a free trade tariff. We have to deal with things as we find them. It would be useless to take up the time of the House in the discussion of the effect of the duty on every article mentioned in the tariff : lout in regard to this particular article, I think the (iovermment may well consider whether the time has not now come to deal with the duty on limling twine, which is an exceedingly high one, amonnting to $2!3$ cents per pound. Such a duty may have been justified at the beginning as necessary to give our mannfacturers the coutrol of our own market. I have always understood and contended that one of the objects of the National Policy is to secure for our own industries the control of our own markets, and to prevent them being occupied by foreigners. That has leen sutficiently maintainell, I think, in regard to this industry, and the article having now passed into the category of those which are not entitled to protection, I think the Goverument is not only justified but in duty bound, I would not say to take the duty off altogether, but to make such a reluction as to prevent this combination ohtaining the alvantages they now seek to obtain. As further proof of this, I am told that one factory in the Province of New Brunswick was closed altogether by this company, the owners of the factory having been paid a very considerable sum of money to shut it up. That is enough to stamp the whole combination as one leserving of no consideration at the hands of this House.

Mr. CHARLTON. Quite consistent with protection all around, though.

Mr. O'RRIEN. Well, I am not going to enter into a general discussion of protection. I am dealing with this particular article of binding twine, and I sity that upon the principles of the National Policy the Government are justified in taking into account the circumstances and dealing with it as they dealt with salt. The resolution, as it stands, could not, I think, be accepted by this side of the House even if we were inclined to accept the principle of the resolution, lecause in the preamble propositions are laid down to which we could not give our assent. Therefore, I for one could never support such a resolution. But while I say that, I am perfectly justified and consistent in saying to the Government that I think the time has come when they may deal with this article in the manner suggested, either by a total remission of the duty or ly such a reduction as will at any rate place it on the same basis as the American article.

Mr. CHRISTIE. It is not my intention to oocupy the time of the House except for a moment or two. I simply desire to say a few words in support of the amendment now lefore the Honse, and to raise my voice against that iniquitous system of taxation which has built up and fostered so many of the combines and monopolies which are now preying on our people. If this combine were the only one, it might be tolerated; but the combines are so many that our people, the farmers especially, are being bled at every pore; and the result has been disastrous. Just in proportion as these combines and monopolies have flourished and prospered, the country has become impoverished, the value of property has decreased, and the exodus of our people to the United States has increased. Now, as an illustration of the working of this protective system, I may mention that in the town where I live there was a rope factory. That factory was in existence for several years, the proprietor was prospering, and it u:as a great public benefit to the town. About eighteen or twenty months ago, that factory was leased, I suppose, by this combine, not for the purpose of being run, but for the purpose of being closed. I am informed that the proprietor received $\$ 7,500$ per annum for 21 years, and, besides that, a guardian is paid for the purpose of taking care of this closed factory. In accordance with the agreement, the factory was closed, the hands were all dismissed and compelled to seek employinent elsewhere. Not one of the operatives are to be found to-day except the solitary one who is left to guard the closed building, and the closed building remains a standing monument of the disastrous results of protection. Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask who it is that pays the $\$ 150,000$ or $\$ 200$,000 paid for the closing of that factory, if it is not paid by the farmers and every man who requires to purchase a piece of rope or cordage? That is not all. The farmers are left conipletely at the tender mercy of a combine. There is no competition, and the combines can charge just such prices as they think proper to demand. Now, as I said before, it is not my intention to say anything further on this question, but, as this case came under my own observation, I felt it was a duty I owed my constituents to bring the matter before the House, and I think the time has come when this duty should be removed. I believé free trade is the only remedy.

If we had free trade that would wipe out the whole legions of combines and monopolies that are now preying upon our people.
Mr. McMULLEN. I was rather amused listening to the hon. menker for Muskoka (Mr. O:Brien) endeavouring, in a very flimsy way, to get out of the position he fancies he occupies before the House and the country on this important question. He certainly is quite aware that a notice of the resolution has been before the House since early this session, intimating in clear and distinct terms to the Government that it was the intention of my hon. friend from Marquette (Mr. Watson) to bring this subject before the House. The Government have had ample time and opportunity to remove the duty from linding twine, and they have declined positively to do it both last year and this session. Last night the question came before the House, and the Govermment declined to allow it to stand over, thereby forcing the hon. member for Marquette to take this means of bringing it before the House. The hon. member for Muskoka fancies that because this is an amendment to the motion to go into Supply, it will give him the opportunity of explaining to his people that owing to his being a Government supporter, he will be compelled to vote against the amendment, however much he might beotherwise in favour of it. I doubt very much whether the fimsy excuse that, being a supporter of the Gorermment, in sympathy with their general policy, be was bound to vote against this resolution, brought up in the way my hon. friend from Marquette has been forced to bring it up, will go down with his constituents. I doubt very much whether they will consider this as any justitication for his voting against the very best interests of the farmers, and sacrificing these interests to his party feeling. My hon. friend has referrel to this matter of binding twine in such a way that you would fancy there is no other portion of the world in which that article is made outside of the United States and Canada. If he is under that impression, he is quite mistaken. You would fancy from his remarks that we must come to the conclusion that if the duty were taken off binding twine, our farmers would not get it any cheaper because the American farmers pay just as high prices. I have no doubt they do, and the reason is that a combine exists in the United States as well as in Canada. As my hon. friend from Oxford (Mr. Sutherland) has said, they control no less than forty-nine factories in the United States and Canada. Their report has been read to the House to-night, and it clearly shows that they control every tactory in the United States and Canada. Well, if you remove the duty as far as Canada is concerned, we must. either get the twine from the United States at reduced prices or we will import it from France, Germany, England, or any place where it is to be.got; snd the result will be that the Americans will either have to sell at very much reduced rates or be cut out of our market by the European article. It was rather a striking commentary on the super-loyalist professions of my hon. friend from Muskoka, and a glaring evidence of the inconsistency of his professions when compared with his practice, when we find him averse to taking an opportunity, in this small way, of granting an advantage to England in this matter. He is prepared to say that the Americaus shall continue to enjoy all the privileges Mr. O'Bhien.
they do in Canada of selling twine at the highest figures they choose to fix, and to sink both the interests of the farmer and his loyalty to the mother country in his blind devotion to party. I want him to carry his loyalty only so far as to say that he is willing in this small matter to give the English people a fair show in our own markets, and the hon. gentleman refuses. The hon. gentleman referred to the duty on sugar, and tried to show the House that it could not possibly be argued that berause the reduction of duty on sugar had the effect of lowering the price of that article, the sane result would not follow the taking off the duty on twine. I do not see why the same effect wrould not follow thesame cause. I would like my hon. frienl to go down to the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I would like my hon. frient from Halifax, whe has an interest in the cordage factory the:e, to go down to the fishermen of the Maritime Proviaces, and ask them, in view of the strong agitation to take the duty off himling twine, to consent to forego their privilege, which they enjoy at present, of receiving cordage free of duty, on the plea that the reimposition of the duty would not affect the price. I am afraid they would hardly succeed in inducing these hardy, intellis, ent fishermen to memorialize this House to again put the duty on fishing twine. These men know better. Well, I would ask, if the reimposition of duty on fishing twine would iacrease the prite to the fishermen, why would not the taking ofti of the duty on binding twine lower the price to the farmers? The one thing is just as reasonable as the other. While our friends opposite are very glad to aid the fisherman by giving him his twine free of duty, at the same time they try to persuade the farmer that the price of his twine is not at all increased by the duty, and that he would pay just as muen for it if that duty were taken off. I do not think you will tind many farmers, Sir, prepared to accept thatstatement. On the contrary, about $20,0,1 \times 10$ of thempetitioned this House last yearin favour of a reduction of the duty, and you may depend upon it they were sincere in that memorial. You may depend upon it there is not a man who signed it who did not distinctly understand that he was asking something which would be a benefit to him. However much you may try to pursuade him that the duty does not increase the price, he has so long experienced the taxation to which he was subjected in the article of sugar, and is so well aware of the relief he has gained by the removal of the duty on that irticle, that, as a sensible.man, he has come to the conclusion that if the duty should be taken off binding twine he will get it considerably cheaper than he does now. With regard to this cordage company, I think it is well that the House and the country should realize fully the huge proportions financially that this company has assumed. My hon. friend from North Oxford (Mr. Sutherland) went over some of the items connected with the operation of this institution. Their report is to hand up to the 31st of October, 1891 , which was submitted to the annual meeting of the company on the 3rd of February, 1892. According to that report, their machinery is valued at $\$ 3,143,793$. They had macounts outstanding due them and bills receivable at that date amounting to $\$ 2,65 \overline{2}, 576$. They had cash on hand to the amount of $\$ 540,251$. This made a total asset of $\$ 6,341,620$. They paid a dividend upon the preferred stock of $\$ 5,000,000$
and the common stock of $\$ 10,000,000$. I do not know what the common stock of $\$ 10,000,000$ is, but probably it is what is called in the United States watered stock. The $\$ 5,000,000$ probably covered the whole cost of the institution, and the $\$ 10,000$, 000 is, no doubt, watered stock, by means of which they hold that the whole value is $\$ 15,0(0), 000 \%, \$ 5$,000,000 of actual stock and $\$ 10,000,000$ of watered stock. On the common stock they paid a dividend of 9 per cent. They have real estate, buildings, machinery and leaseholds, amounting to $\$ 17,0 \overline{7}$, . $\quad 300$, making a total asset of $\$ 23,410,190$. The liabilities were : accounts and bills payable, $\$ 4,712,806$; preferred stock, $\$ 3,(000,000$; common stock, $\$ 10$,O 00,000 , making a total of $\$ 19,712, \$ 06$, and leaving a surplus of $\$ 3,706,313$, and, after paying the interest on the $\$ 5,000,(\mathbb{O N}$ of capital stock, they have this surplus. I think that the (foverument should at least place the farmersof Cenadaon the same basis as the farmers of the United states. The duty on binding twine has been rellucel there, and there hasbeen a great agitation in the Enited States on this question. They have reduced that duty to , in of a cent, while the duty in Canada of 25 per cent amounts to from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents a pound. If the action of the United States forced the Government there to come down to io of a cent per pound on binding twine, I say that the (iovernment of this country should to that extent meet the demands of the farmers of Canada. If they did that, our farmers might get their twine for $\dot{2}$ cents or $2 \downarrow$ cents per pound less than they are paying now. That would he a great advantage to them, because the amount of twine which is used is so large that it must be a very considerable saving. In Ontario we have about four million acres of cultivated land, as it is estimated. Taking $2 \frac{2}{2}$ pounds to the acre, at $2 \frac{2}{2}$ cents per pound, that woull amount to $\$ 225,000$, or about a quarter of a million of money that the farmers are losing in this tax. There is another thing. If the farmer hard to pay the duty only once in a few years, it would be a different thing. A fisherman can use his twine for some years, but the farmer, when once he uses his twine in binding a sheaf, loses the twine and he has to repeat the operation every year, and pay the duty again. I contend that binding twine is just as much a raw material for the farmers as the twine used in fishing is a raw material for the fisherman. If you adunit one for the purpose of the fisherman, you ought to admit the other free for the purpose of binding the sheaves, and the farmers are the most important class in the Dominion and have the greatest difficulties to contend with now. This would be a little sop to those who suffer from all the combinations, the implement combines, the plough combines, the harness conbines, the sugar combines, the coal oil combinea, the cotton combines and many others, and, if the Government would commence to release the farmers by taking off the duty on binding twine, it would give them a little encouragement and lead them to believe that the day would come when things would be better than they have been in the past. I have shown that this would result in a saving of a quarter of million of dollars to the farmers if the Government would accept the proposition now before the House. There is another question to which I would call the attention of hon. gentlemen opposite and that is the duty on salt. The fishermen are allowed to bring in their salt free of duty.

Why: Becuuse it is looked upon as a raw material for the purpose of curing tish. Then, is not twine a raw material for the purpose of bringing in the grain, getting it bound and putting it on the market? If you shy it is right and good and expedient to grant the fishermen the free use of sult for the curing of fish, why should you not give the farmers the use of twine irree of duty? Why, when you allow the raw material to he free in the Province of Nova Scotia, should you not also allow it to be free in the Province of Ontario? I would like to hear from my hon. frieud from Halifax on this subject. He is evidently taking notes, and I should like to know if it is any more important to the people of this country to cutch fish than it is to grow wheat. I say we could live longer in this Dominion without fish than without flour, and it is more important to encourage the growth of wheat than to encourage catching of fish. Fish are very nice, and we have some fish that we like very much to eat. The Atlantic salmon are very nice and sweet, but the bread produced from Ontario wheat is also sweet and nice, and we want to produce all we can of that wheat, and to give the farmers all the twine they require to hind up their sheaves free of duty. It is a poor encouragement to the prairie farmers of the North-West to compel them to pay this duty on their binding twine. I think this is one of the most important questions which have been brought before the House this session. We are all well aware of the organizations we have in this country know as Farmers' Institutes and Patrons of Industry, and there is not one of these organizations, composed of both Reformers and Conservatives, that has not unanimously demanded that the duty should be taken off binding twine. It is my impression that hon. gentlemen opposite will not be able to persuade those farmers that it would not be to their advantage to take off this duty. My hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) will, of course, tell the farmers, as he has told the House to-night, that on account of this motion being made as an amendment to going into Committee of Supply, he had to vote against it in order to show his loyalty to his party, but if the hom. member for Maryuette had made his motion ander other circumstances, he would have voted for it. I will read another paragraph that the hon. member for Oxford onitted to read; I find it in a Chicago paper called the Farm Implement Ner:under date of 2 sth February, 1892. This paper is to be found in the Library, and I would respectfully recommend the Finance Minister to peruse the contents of the 12th page with regard to this combine on twine. Here is the clause I refer to :

[^63]hon. friend. It is not too late in the day for them to accept it. It is better to repent at the eleventh hour than not to repentat all. And they have not yet made any move in the direction of aiding those who are suffering under the operation of this combine. We shall hail with delight any evidence of repentance on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite with regard to the combinations and the restrictions to which the farmers have been subjected. I earnestly hope that this favour, if granted, will le the forerumer of others that will be granted in aid of the farmers of this country who are struggling against combines of twine, combinesof cotton, combines of sugar, combines of implemeits, combines in hats, comlinesineverything. You can hardly put your tinger upon anything producell in this country that is not the subject of a combine. Even the very coftins in which we have to commit our relations to their last resting place, are now manufactured in Canada under the operations of a combine: the very corl with which you lower the remains to their last resting place, is manufactured under a combine. Now, sir, I say that it is time we should put a stop to this abomination, kill the combines, shake them off, release the people from their operations, and restrictions and extortions. There is not a undertaker in the Dominion of Canada to-day who can start business unless he becomes a member of the association that has been formed; he cannot get the necessary supplies to enable him to pursue that calling unless he first associates himself with that particular combination, paying a sum of $\$ 30$ or $\$ 40$ to get a certificate, after which he is allowed to engage in the business of undertaking. This is another form of the combine that we should strike at as well as the other forms. I am quite sure that if the Government accepts the resolution of my hon. friend, the farmers will appreciate it and be duly grateful therefor.
Mr. FAIRBAIRN. As a farmer and one who knows what he is talking about, I desire to make a few remarks on this subject. Last session I made a short speech on this subject, and when I went to my constituency for re-election, the Reform papers said that I had come to the rescue of the Government, to save the monopolists and the great rings that surrounde? the farmers of this country. I want to say to the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) that until he can prove on the floor of this House that the Canadian farmer is paying more for his twine than the American farmer has done tor the last ten years, he has no case. Now, if I went into his dry goorls store and attempted to teach him about his business, he would tell me to mind my own business; and so I can assure you that I am talking as a farmer now about something that I know. I know nothing of what stand the ciovernment intends to take on this matter. Although I speak as a farmer, and not with the polished tongue of some hon. gentlemen who have been born with silver spoons in their mouths, still I think I know what benefits the farmer as well as any other member in this House. I would also say to my learned friend from North York (Mr. Mulock), who has been down in my riding talking binding twine, that if 1 went into his oftice and told him that he did not know anything about getting up a brief, then he might reasonably say to me: You do not know anything about my business, but I do myself. I want to
say also to the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), that if I went into his machine shop and told him that he knew nothing about machinery-
Mr. Watson. Or on my farm.
Mr. FAIRBAIRN. I do not know whether you are on a farm or not; I understand you are a machinist. The hon member could tell me the same thing if I undertook to instruct him in machinery. I may say that I have given this subject a good deal of study ; it was my duty to give it a perfect study before I gave my last vote and made my last short speech in this House ; and I am able to say that the American farmer has paid as much for his binding twine during the last twelve years as the Canadian farmer. I have affidavits in my possession from six different states of the Union, made tinder oath, and giving the prices of binding twine. These were sent to me last year when I was assaulted by the binding twine ring, and they proved conclusively that we are not paying more for binding twine than the American farmer, consequently the hon. gentlemen opposite have no case. This is a broad question, and as a farmer I have a right to express my views upon it. Perhaps in the last fourteen months I have had more election contests on my hands than most men in this House, and I ought to have a fair idea of what the view/s of the people of the country are on this and other questions. My hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) pointed across the floor of this House the other evening to the Ministers of the Crown, and he said that they were driven from pillar to post to seek a policy. Let me give hon. gentlemen an idea of the policy announced by hon. gentlemen on the other side during the three electoral campaigns in the south riding of Victoria. I can see on the Opposition benches six or seven hon. gentlemen who were in my constituency propounding various policies as the policy of the Liberal party. In my first bye-election on the 18th December, the first bill-head announced that the policy of the party opposite was commercial union, the next that it was tariff reform, and the next that it was commercial union and tariff reform. But the people accepted none of these policies, and I was elected by a handsome majority. The general elections came around, and then they amounced their policy as continental free trade, commercial union or free trade, and finally, at the end of the campaign, it came down to free trade and straight goods. Well, 1 was elected again. I can see three hon. gentlemen across the floor who opposed me in my next electoral campaign, and the placards distributed by their party through the country were headed, " Reciprocal trade and free binder twine." One gentleman spoke for continental free trade and tariff reform, and the other gentleman went for reciprocity and tariff reform, and if that is not evidence of their hunting for a policy on the Opposition benches, I do not know what hunting is. We as Conservatives have but one plank in our platform, and the platform is as broad as this fair Dominion of ours. It is : Canada for Canadians and the National Policy. That is our policy, and that is the policy which the people of Canada have decided upon. If I were a member of the Opposition, and if I got such rebuffs from the people as they have received time and again, I would be ashamed to say I belonged to the party at all. I have come to the conclusion that
nothing but fault-finding is the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) came to my riding last election to oppose me, and he spoke for five hours in that constituency, addressing two meetings for two and a half hours each. I will do him the justice to say that he was different from some of the other Liberal speakers, and he did not call me out of my name. However, he said I was a farmer and a very poor one, but I do not complain very much at that. I may remind the hon. gentleman that in the two places he addressed in my riding for five hours I got 198 majority, and I am thankful to him in part for that. If that is not a fair rebuff to reciprocity and free binding twine, I do not know what is. The hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Paterson), a gentleman whom I know every member in this House respects for his manhood and ability, did my constituency the honour of visiting it, and he so addressed an audience on free binding twine that in that locality where there were seven votes against me at the previous elections I had 64 majority after his speech. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), who was once Finance Minister of this country, went into a Reform hive in my constituency the night before the election. I wish he had come sooner and stayed longer, because in the place where he addressed an audience on continental free trade and free binding twine and all his other policies, I got 18 more of a majority than the most sanguine of my friends ever expected. I have only one complaint to make of that hon. gentleman; I sent him a letter of thanks and congratulation for the benefit he had done me, but he never answered my letter. The hon. member for Huron (Mr. Macdonald) surprised me the other night, and I felt sorry for him, when he stated that the farmers of his country had been boodled and bought and voted against their own interests. I repudiate that charge, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my brother farmers, the hard working and honest citizens of Canada. The farmers of this country if they are let alone can paddle their own canoe as well as professional men, and if they have a grievance to be removed they will not go to the doctors for advice, but will appeal to the Ministers of the Crown, in whom they have confidence, to remedy any burden they may labour under. The hon. gentleman also said that the farmers of this country were driven out of their natural market--the United States. Does he not know that the English and European market is the market for the surplus Canadian products as it is the market for the surplus of the United States? The farmer can send all his products to the markets of the great consuming emporium of the old world, and 1 cannot see how it can be argued with reason that the farmers of Canada could get a market in the United States when the farmers of the United States have ten times more surplusproducts to export than we have. When that Chinese tariff wall was put around the United States, intended for the benefit of the American farmer I have no doubt, our Government sent their commissioner abroad to seek for other. markets. We had no more to do with the McKinley Bill than the man in the moon. That was the husiness of the American people and they had a perfect right to do what they thought best in the interests of their country. But when the McKinley tariff was framed our Government did not fold their arms
and say that they could do nothing for the farmer, but they sought and obtained other foreign markets which are proving more beneficial to our farmersthan ever did the markets of the United States. I wish to make just one remark to the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen). He said the other night that two-rowed barley was not worth sowing. He said all he could to discourage the farmers of this country from sowing it, instea ${ }^{2}$ of giving the Government the credit of doing the best they could under the circumstances. He asked for names, because he said he had tried it, and it was a failure. Well, I hope he is a better dry goods man than he is a farmer, for $I$ can give him names to-night. I know a farmer who sowed 12 bushels of two-rowed duck-bill barley-I saw the bills and I know the fields, and he had bills for 504 bushels from 10 acres with 12 bushels of seed. If the hon. gentleman can make a better showing than that, hy giving six-rowed barley, I would like to know it. and I think I have grown as much barley as any other gentleman in this House. Now, I am going to give the policy-seekers a few figures, and if it is desired I will give affidavit after affidavit from men who have come from the other side of the line, proving that the American farmer pays more for his binding twine than the Canadian farmer. I am also going to repeat a statement made by the President of the Reform Association of South Victoria. I met him on my way to Ottawa the other day. He had a large farm in Dakota, and he was over here buying horses. I asked him : "What are you at Peterborough for "" "Well," he said, "Fairbairn, I am going to be a loyal man like the rest of you Canadians; I am abandoning my Dakota farm, and I am going to Manitoba where I will meet my two sons, and we are going to break up a large farm and settle down as loyal Canadians." I will give hon. gentlemen his name if they desire it ; he told me I could use it here.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Name.
Mr. FAIRBAIRN. William Ayers, Esq. I sat with him in the county council for many years.

Mr. Landerkin. He was a Tory then.
Mr. FAIRBAIRN. No, he was not a Tory, but he is a Tory now. Now let me say that the quantity of twine manufactured in Canada is overestimated by over $4,000,000$ pounds. I desire to give you some letters from American manufacturers, and some from Canarlian manufacturers, which will show the prices of binding twine in the two countries :
"Faribault, Minn., 4th April, 1892
"Dear Sir,-Your letter of 2nd April received. Our prices for twine to farmers were as follows:-

|  | Sisal. | Manila |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887. | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. | 16 cts. |
|  | 14 | 15 \% |
| 1890 | 14 | 16 " |
| 1891 | - | 12 " |

## ' Respectfully,

(Sgd.) "T. H. LOYHOD \& SON."
"Webster City, Iowa, 2nd April, 1892.
"Dear Sir,-Answering your request of this date, 1 find that retail dealerz have charged farmers the following prices for sisal and manila twine in the five years last past:-

|  | Sissl. | Manila. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1887 .$ | 14 to 15 ctg. | 18 lf to 18 cts |
|  | 15 to 18 " | 17 to 18 ، |
| 1890 | 11 to 12t" | 15 to 19 " |
| 1891 | 9 to 10 " | 14 to 16 |

"The variation in price being determined by quantity bought and terms of sale.
" Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) "C. E. FISHER."
" La Fatette, Ind., 4th April, 1892.
"Dear Sir,-The price of pure manila and gisal binder twine for the five years from 1887 to date, according to our books, are about as follows:-

"These prices varied one-half cent according to terms, customers, \&c.
" Yours truly,
(Sgd.) "JAMIESON BROS."
" Iofa City, 2nd April, 1892.
"Dear Sir,-Replying to your favour of 1st, we take pleasure in yiving you the prices at. Which we have retailed pure sissa and pure manila binder twine, from the year 1886 to 1891 , inclusive :

| Pure Manila. | Pure Sizal. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15 cents. | 12 cents. |
| 1.5 | 13 " |
| 13 " | 16 |
| 15 | 13 |
| 12 | 09 |

"If you have any 'inside' on twine please quote us prices, we have not yet bought.
" Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) "THOS. C. CARSON \& SONS."

## " Aberdifin, 9th April, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,-In answer to your enquiry as to the prices of binder twine in this territory, I beg to submit the enclosed list of prices, and being in the binder trade I have taken the prioes from the retail sales books for the year named. Our prices aro mostly for time sales, as a majority of our farmers are compelled to buy that way, currency being scarce until after threshing in the fall.
(Sgd.) "S. HAWKINS."
(copy.)
" Retail prices to farmers at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

" Janesville, Wis., 10th April, 1892.
" John F. Stairs,
"Ottawa, Can.
" Dear Sir,--I enclose a list giving prices at which binding twine has been sold to farmers in this country for the last seven years. Hoping it will be of ase to you.
" I am, yours respectfully.
(Sgd.) " W. T. KING."

|  | (COPY.) |  | Sisal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1885. |  | ents. |  | ents. |
| 1886 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1887. | 15 |  | 13 |  |
| 1888. | 17 | ${ }^{6}$ | 14 |  |
| 1889. | 17 | ، | 15 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1890. | 14 | $\cdots$ | 12 \& 121 |  |
| 1891. | 12 \& 14 | ، | $8 \& 10$ |  |

## Now we come to Canada :

" Brampton, ONt., 7th April, 1892.
" Drar Sir,-Your favour of the 6th nltimo to hand, eontents duly noted; in reply to your request re binder twine, we have much pleasure in handing you memo. of prices, gay from 1887 up to 1891 :

First year of 1887... No. 1 Manila.......132 ets. per pound. 2nd 3rd

4th

5ih

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1888 \therefore \text { : Manla.. ...........14t } \\
& \text { 1889.... Red Star Mianila..... } 15 \\
& \text {...Blue Ribbon....... } 16 \\
& \text {. Red Cap } \\
& \text { 1390 ....White Ribbon ..... } 15 \\
& \text {...Blue Ribbon. ..... } 15 \\
& \text {....Cromn Brand from } 12 \text { to } 13 \\
& 1891 \text {... Crown Brand from } 10 \text { to } 11 \\
& \cdots \text { Red Cap from } 10 \text { to } 111 \text { cts. } \\
& \text {....Blue Ribbon from } 13 \text { to } 14 \text { cts }
\end{aligned}
$$

"The above memo. of prices have been taken from our books and orders in the years named as above and are correct.
"Yours truly.
(Sgd.) "PEAKER \& RUNIANS."

## " Port Hope, 6th April, 1892

" Dear Sir,-In reply to your letter and telegram re twine, would say that I called on the twine dealers here and obtained the prices that twine was sold to the farmers, in $87,88,89,90,91$ : and now enclose you a list of same. In some cases twine was sold at a cut price to farmers where the dealers were running each other ; at Cobourg last year Red Cap was sold to farmers at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cash. $13 \frac{1}{2}$ credit, and silver composite at $9 \dagger$ cash, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ credit. Trusting that list enclosed will be of gervice to you, I remain


| " Port Hope, 6th April, 1892. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | Credit. |  |
| 1887. Mixed Twine, yourmake 12 |  | ents. |
| 1888. Blue Ribbon, Pure .... 13 |  |  |
| 1889. Red Cap, Pure. . . . . . $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |  |
| 1890. Red Cap, Fure. ...... 15 | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| 1890. Red Cap, Mired ... . 14 | $14 \%$ | " |
| 1890. Silver Composite....... 10 | 10 | " |
| 1890. Common Sense......... 10 | 10\% | " |
| 1890. Crown Brand.... . . . . . . $12 \frac{12}{2}$ | 13 | " |
| 1891. Red Cap................ 13 | 13. | " |
| 1891. Crown Brand........... 12 | 12. | " |
| 1891. Silver composite....... 10 | 10. | " |
| 1891. Picture Tag, Pare...... 15 | 15. | " |
| 1891. Comnion Sense ........ 10 | $1{ }_{11}$ | " |
| 1891. " " ......... 10, 1 | 11 |  |

" Prices at which binder twine was sold to the farmers of the United States under the undermentioned years, compiled from letters extracts of which are attached :

| Sisal. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Place. 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| La Favette, Ind.... 13 | 13 | 122 | 10 | 9 |
| Iowa City.......... 12 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Wisconsin.......... 13 | 14 | 15 | $12+$ | 10 |
| South Dakota...... 15 | 15 | 13 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 |
| Faribuult, Minn..... 12t | 14 | 16 | 14 | 9 |
| Webster City, Iowa 14 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| Manila. |  |  |  |  |
| Place. 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| La Fagette, Ind.... 15 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 13 |
| Iowa City ........ 15 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 12 |
| Wisconsin . ...... 15 | 17 | 17 | 14 | $13{ }^{1}$ |
| South Dakota...... 18 | 15 | 17 | 16 16 | 12 |
| Webster City, Iowa 16 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 14 |

"The average price of binder twine to the farmers of the United States from the foregoing tables is about as follows:-

" In Canada the prices to the farmers as nearly as can be ascertained were as follows:-

|  | Sisal. | Manil |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887. | . . 12 cents. | 12-18 | cents. |
|  | 13 | ${ }_{151}{ }^{13}-142$ | ، |
| 1890 | 12. | 12 f-15 | * |
| 1891 | 102 | 102-15 |  |

Now, I feel that the position of hon. gentlemen oppogite with reference to binding twine is not a logical one. We have proved conclusively by their own figures that the Canadian farmer pays less for his twine than does the American farmer. It is not to-night that I have learned that, because the necessity was imposed on me of defending inyself in this matter, as the cry raised about my vote in this connection last session was the strongest cry raised against me during the bye-election. I wrote to all the dealers and had all the facts and figures before me, which siatisfied me that my vote last session and my speech was not against the interests of the farmer, and that vote and that speech I have never since regretted. I wish to say that I have no knowlelge what stand the Government intend to take in this matter, but as an individual, if I stood completely alone in the House of Commons, unless hon. gentlemen opposite could prove to me that the American farmer is getting his twine cheaper than the Canadian farmer, I would stand by the position I have taken against all odds. The whole opposition against me at the bye-election simmered itself down to the agitation on the binding twine question. At the first audience I addressed I told my constituents that if they sent me back to Parliament I was prepared to take again the very same stand that I took the previons session. I am contident that I understand this question as well as any professional man in this country, because, I have seen more of it, and I am surprised that hon. gentlemen who never sat on a binder in their life should presume to dictate to the farmers of this country. This binding twine question was a thing I had to contend with, it was that with which the Reformers were going to tie me hand and foot, it was that which was going to prevent me, as a public man, ever holding up my head again; but I am happy to say that my opponent, who is the highest calibre of a man, a man weighing 250 pounds, I tied up so tight with the binding twine, that he and his friends have been scarcely able to shake him loose since. I tell you, if you saw that demonstration in the town of Lindsay with 80 Union Jacks waving in the breeze and every lady and every gentleman with "rosettes" of binding twine in their button holes, you would have come to a clear conclusion that there could not be very much in the policy of the Opposition when it had whittled down to a hall of binding twine. I came here as a supporter of the Government, and it would le a pretty queer vote I would not give in favour of that Government, especially when now I am pretty well acquainted with the Opposition. It is a sad thing to find that the policy of those gentlemen opposite has come down to a ball of binding. twine. I do not wonder at hon. gentlemen getting a little discouraged when all their schemes are brought so low, and I hope that, until they change their policy, they will remain where they are, in Opposition, as they will, unless I mistake the farmers of this country, if their policy is limited to a ball of binder twine. I am here to support a Canadian Government, I am here to support a Government that is not looking for a policy, I am here to support a Government that has an established policy that the people have fallen in line with, and the longer they know that Government and its policy, the hetter they appreciate it, and the late vote shows that to he true. When the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr.

Mills) tells the Ministers of the Crown that they are running from pilla: to post, running to Washington and elsewhere looking for a policy, I think it comes with a very bad grace from him. I now resume my seat.
Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I am always very happy to meet a brother farmer who knows his own business hetter than any other person. I do not pretend to know so much about my business. I never pinned my faith to the coat tails of an individual or a party. I heard a speech of the hon. gentleman in 1890, and his policy was nothing but to endorse the private and public acts of Sir John Macdonald, and to say ditto to every word. He says that, if we could show that the Americans got their binding twine cheaper than the Canadians, we would gain a point. The hon. member for Nuskoka said about the sime thing. You will rememler the committee that sat in 1888 when Mr. Massey, the implement manufacturer, was brought before the committee, and he stated that he could buy binding twine in the United States, pay the duty, and have it as cheap as he could buy it in Canada. He also said:
"We had to import a large quantity for the North-West last year. We could not get it in Canada. We laid it down in Manitoba at about the price we had to pay in Nora Scotia, and duty added."
That shows conclusively that the duty on binding twine is alded to the cost of the article here. The American farmers are being imposed upon by the combines there, and the combines that bleed the American farmers will bleed the Canadian farmers, if they get the opportunity. Here is an extract in regard to the great cordage trust in the United States:
"The greedy binding twine trust is not satisfied with the enormous profit accruing from last yeer's operations. One million four handred thousand dollars was cleared in 1891 by the trust. That sum, considering its opportuni. ties in the field of legalized robbery, is now regarded as
being short of tatual reairements. It is to be being short of atual reanirements. It is to be
greatly exceeded this year, and to that end the price of twine for the coming season has been advanced from 3 to 4 cents. Competition has been shut out by the duty. and this is the secret of the trast's unholy raid on the pockets of the wheat growers of the west. But what are the farmera oing to do about it? Knowing that the pro$t$ ection afforded the trust by the Government makes the robbery complained of possible, do they intend to vote for a continuance of the fiscal folicy, that bears so heavily upon them? That is the question."
That is the question with us in Canada as well as with the farmers in the United States, and now that this large trust in the United States has got hold of the cordage companies in Canada, we may expect to suffer more in the future than we have in the past, and, if it is true that they are raising the price of cordage from 3 to 4 cents a pound for the next season, we may expect that they will not give us the binding twine any cheaper. It is one of the most grievous burdens on the farmers of this country. There may be some reason for a dity when the money goes into the treasury of the country, but, when it goes simply into the pockets of a compuny, particularly when it is a combination of foreigners who have bought up all the cordage manufactories in Canada, it is a different thing. I should like to hear if the Government and their supporters are willing, in view of their policy, to allow this binding twine to come in from unother country. We had a letter read by the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) from a gentleman in Belfast who stated that he Mr. Faikbates.
could send binding twine in here for 9. cents a pound. I saw a statement that it could be manufactured for 8 cents a pound, which would bear out the statement of the hon. gentleman that it could be brought from the old country and laid down here at $9 \frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. During the last year we imported 196,000 pounds on which we paid something over $\$ 6,000$ in duty, which makes about $3_{1} 1_{1}$ cents per pound on binding twine imported in Canada. That shows what the price of the trine was here because the cordage companies were not going to sell their twine to any extent lower than the price of the twine inported into the country, especially as they had purchased from the cordage company. That is proof that we do not get twine any cheaper than its price in the United States with the duty added. Now, how much money has it cost in the Province of Ontario to lind our crops? In 1891 there were 849,956 acres of fall wheat harvested; of spring wheat, 510,634 acres; of barley, 553,166 acres; of oats, 1,840,636 acres; of rye, 67,867 acres, makinga total of $3,822,257$ acres. But there is a considerable quantity of barley that is not tied, that is cut and put loose into the barn, so that would reduce the quantity of twine to be used. If we estimate that one-half the burley acreage is so cut, that would leave $3,545,674$ acres of grain, which at two pounds of twine per acre would give $7,081,348$ pounds, which at $3{ }^{\frac{1}{5}}$ cents per pound, would give us $\$ 212,740$ that the Province of Ontario had to pay for binding twine. Now, if we deduct the duty paid on imported twine $\$ 1,612$, we find that the Province of Ontario alone, which requires nearly as much binding twine as all the other provinces in the Dominion of Canada, paid $\$ 211,128.44$, which went exclusively into the pockets of the manufacturers. We find that the total quautity of land in the Province of Ontario that is occupied at the present time is something like $21,000,000$ acres, of which something letween 10 and $11,000,000$ acres are cleared land; so that for every 50 acres cleared there is a tax of $\$ 1$ and for every 100 acres of cleared land there is a tax of $\$ 2$ on account of binding twine. Take the County of Huron, one riding of which I have the honour to represent. We find that in 1890 there were. of fall wheat, 44,978 acres; of spring wheat, 9,379 ; of barley 32,386 ; of oats, 94,630 ; of rye, 306, making a total of 181,679 acres, which would employ 363,358 pounds of twine, which at 3 亿多 cents per pound, would make $\$ 12,717$ for the County of Huron alone. But as we cut about one-half the barley and put it into the barn lonse, that would reduce the anount to about $\$ 11,590$ which the County of Huron has to pay for binding twine. Now, 1 hold that is something that ought not to exist. The Government might have some plea for retaining the tax if the money went into the treasury, unless they consider that every article that pays a tax, whether into the combines or into the treusury, has a right to the protection of the National Policy, as was hinted at by the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien). If that is the case, we cannot expect to get much relief from the Government. But I had understood from what has passed in this House, that the Goverument was about to submit some change in the tariff, be it little or be it great. Now, i would have stuck closely to this question of binding twine, had it not been for the chalienge that was hurled across the House by the hon. member for

South Victoria (Mr. Fairbairn) whosaid that Britain was the market where the Canadian farmer gets the best returns for his produce. Does he know, as a practical farmer, that barley is the crop to-day that pays the farmer in the Province of Ontario better than any other crop we have raised for a large number of years? In 1891, 4,056,848 bushels of barley went into the United States, upon which we paid 10 cents a bushel. Then there was 922,752 bushels that paid 30 cents duty, so that \$682,536 was paid to get our barley into the United States. Now, they may tell us that the United States export a large quantity of barley. True, they do export a certain quantity, something like 900,000 bushels during 1891. But if they did export that amount, that is an adrantage to us if the purchasers for the United States market will come into Canada and give us a better price to-day than we canget from the British market, although it displaces a certain amount of their own grains? That is our profit and it is theirs also, otherwise they would not come and buy it from us. Now, about horses. We have been told time and time again that England is our best market for horses. I state without fear of successful contra. diction that the English market reyuire very few of our horses. I find that in 1888 there were imported into England 11,505 horses; in 1889, 13.832; in 1890, 19,286, or 44,643 during those three years. Now how many horses did they export during those same years? In 1888 they exported 11,281 ; in 1889 , 13,668 ; in $1890,18,981$, or altogether 43,930 , so that the exports and the imports were very nearly equal, with a difference of only 1,024 in favour of the imports during those three years. These figures are taken from the last British agricultural returns, showing conclusively that Britain is not a market where we can expect to sell our horses with profit. We find that the continental countries of Europe cansupply the British market much more readily and with far lessrisk of loss than, we can. Forinstance, Denmark supplied the British market in 1890 with 2,489 horses, Germany with 12,600 , Holland with 1,575 , Norway with 294 , Spain with 156 , the United States with 364 and Causda with 225, that was the total import of horses from continental countries and from the United States and Canada into England during the year. Now, we find that in 1890 the United States imported 37,675 horses: that was the year before the McKinley Bill came into effect. In 1891 they imported 7,631 horses at $\$ 30$ per head, 7,965 at 20 per cent and 368 at 30 per cent. In all, the United States imported during that year the McKinley Bill came into force, 15,964 horses, showing that there was a falling off in that year of 21,711 horses on account of the change in the duty. The United States exported only 3,110 horses in 1891, which left a market for 12,854 horses in the United States against a market of 1,026 in Great Britain, showing conclusively that the United States is a better market for us than Great Britain can be for our surplus horses. I state from practical experience that we cannot establish with Great Britain a trade so successful and profitable as we can with the United States. The long sea voyage causes great loss, and then we have to pay heavy insurance in transporting our products and animals across the water. Let me say that the United States, instead of increasing their imports of horses during the last year, decreased the number by 157,000 , showing
again that that is the market upon which we must rely to a greater extent than any other, for horses. We have been told that Great Britain is our best market for all sorts of grain. I gave a statement to the House this year in reference to this and I challenge its contradiction. In the Empire of the 23 rd of April I find the following prices quoted for fall wheat, spring wheat, and barley, in the cities of Buffalo and Toronto. Fall wheat, Buffalo, 94 cents ; Toronto, 84 or 85 cents ; or a difference of 9 cents in favour of Buffalo. Spring wheat, Buffalo, 9? cents; spring wheat, Toronto, 82 to 86, or a difference in favour of Buffalo of 7 cents. This was a special despatch to the Empire, in which it was said that $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 0}$ bushels of barley were sold in Buffalo at 86 cents as compared with 50 cents in Canada, or a difference of $\mathbf{3 6}$ cents in favour of Buffalo.

Mr. TAYLOR. What has tinat to do with binder twine?

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). It has got to do with an answer to the gentleman who spoke on that side of the House. Why do you allow license to one when you attempt to circumscribe another; that is the policy of the Conservative party. I hold that the markets of the United States are the most profitable markets we can have, provided we had unrestricted reciprocity, and I believe the day is not distant when the people of this country, Conseriative and Reformer alike, will arise in their might and demand unrestricted reciprocity. There is no country so cursed with party politics as Canada is. Many a Conservative has stated to me within the last three months that he was in favour of unrestricted reciprocity with the States, and that, he would ten times rather have it than allow the Grits to come into power. They are afraid on the other side of the House that if Reformers come into power we will get unrestricted reciprocity, and some hon. gentlemen opposite have a feeling that the Government have not behaved honestly with the people of this country in their late trip to Washington with respect to the question. This binding twine is a grievous matter for the farmers, and it is one that has to be repeated every year. During last year I bought 175 lbs. of binding twine and it took $2 \bar{z}$ lbs. to each acre, or in other words it cost me 9 cents per acre of a duty within a mere fraction, so that I paid \$5.42 duty on that 175 pounds of twine. Erery farmer in Canada who has got improved machinery, and who carries on his farm in a proper manner, has to pay this tax, and it is a burden that comes around every year, and when the twine is used once it cannot be used again. Will the Government take this into consideration, and see that justice is done to the farmer of Canada. Why should the fishermen of the Lower Provinces get free cordage and free salt, and why should the farmers of Ontario be asseseed to contribute to a bounty of $\$ 150,000$ annually, when they are denied the sane privilege as the fishermen have of getting their twine free? I hold that this is a gross injustice. I believe myself, that if the Government do not give us some relief in this matter, that next year'we will be worse pinched on binding twine than in the past, on account of this large cordage company having the whole supply of the States and Canada under their control. I trust that the Government will see their way to remove the duty on twine, so that we
can get our supplies from the old country. That would encourage trade with Great Britain, and it would be acting loyally, and gentlemen opposite would not be going against their principles of loyalty or waving the old flag. They would be assistiug trade between the old country and Canada, and that is the only way in which I see that we are likely to get relief. I hope that every farmer in the country will take this into his serious consideration, because I know that the time has come when Conservatives and Reformers alike belipve that the ciovernment should give some relief to the farmers in this matter.

Mr. SMITH (Ontario). I do not intend to detain the House at any length in discussing this question, and I do not know that I would ask that indulgence were it not for the fact that the riding I have the honour to represent is deeply interested in this matter. The National Policy has been for thirteen years under trial, and it has been fairly and fully tested. It was tested with a series of bad crops, and it has been tested by the severest opposition of our friends of the Liberal party. The hon. gentleman who has just sjoken, has on all occasions since I have had the honour of a seat in this House, opposed the National Policy. In fact, Sir, he reminds me somewhat of the minister who settled in his riding a short time ago, and who had not long been stationed there before one of his people died. When the funeral service was over, he thought, as he was somewhat new to the section of the country, that he could say nothing about the deceased, and he believed that it wonld be well, perhaps, to ask some of the neighbourstosay a wordor two about him. After a pause, the hon. member for south Huron (Mr. McMillan) rose, as the hon. member for South Huron can rise upon an occasion of that kind, and he satid: Well, as no one seems to care to say anything about the deceased, I will take this opportunity of discussing unrestricted receprocity and free binder twine. I say, Sir, that the National Policy has been severely tested. The gentlemen in Opposition to-day are attacking it piecemeal as they have leen doing for the last four or five years. They single out one particular article and in that way they try to bring influence to bear, especially upon the farmers of this country, against it. Today they have singled out binder twine, as an object of attack. There can be no doubt that, if the position taken by hon. gentlemen of the Reform party were correct, if it were true that the farmers of Canada were actually losing by the duty on binder twine, then there would be some semblance of force in their contention, and if it were true, the contention of these hon. gentlemen would soon make the farmers rich if they were once in power. But from first to last, during all the days that this matter has been under discussion, they have failed, and failed in every particular, to prove in any way that binder twine is at present, or has been iv years gone by, dearer in Conada than in the United States. That being the case, their whole argument falls to the ground. If we had the duty taken off binder twine, the result would undoubtedly be that this twine, instead of being manufactured in Canada, would be manu. factured in the United States. Controlled as this article is by a large company in the United States, there is no question at all that the whole of the binder twine consumed in Canada would be
manufactured in the large concerns in the United States if the duty were removed. I may also point out that this cordage combination, which we heard the member for South Huron (Mr. McMillan) speak about, has an interest in England as well as on the other side of the line. Well, if this is the case, it appears to me that it is in the interest of Canada and in the interest of the farmers, so long as we cannot get the twine any cheaper, that it shall be manufactured in the country. If the duty were taken off, there can be no doubt that on account of the earlier harvest on the other side we would have great dificulty in getting our supplies. We would simply have to depend on their surplus, and our Canadian dealers would he afraid to invest in the article. To day we are manufacturing twine from flax, and I understand that a manufactory of some considerable importance in the western part of Canadu is employing in the neighbourhood of 100 hands, and that it will manufacture this year $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ tons of this twine. This flax is grown by our farmers, and they are to a certain extent engaged in the manufacture. These hands are employed in Canada, and the whole of the money remains in the country. The mover of the amendment has in the North-West the finest land under the sun for growing flax, and if the duty is continued hundreds and hundreds of tons of twine necessary to bind the grain of the North-West would be manufactured there from the flax grownin that country. If that is the case, it would be much better all round that the duty should continue as it is. Hon. gentlemen tell us that we can buy our twine from the mother country, and that it can be laid down here for 9 cents a pound. They know better when they make that statement. It is laid down in New Yors for 12 cents a pound. If we in Canada were paying a so much higher price than we should pay, there can be no question that the twine would come from the mother country, even with the duty left on. Now, allusion was made by the hon. member for South Huron (Mr. McMillan) to the cordage combine of 1888, and he stated that it was conclusively shown by Mr. Massey that the farmers of Canada were paying more for twine than the farmers of the United States. That may have been Mr. Massey's contention, but the difference is so small, amounting to something uider $2 \overline{5}$ cents a ton, that I think the bon. member for South Huron was not justified in making that statement. These are my views on the amendment of the hon. member for Marquette. I have stated them because I did not want to give a silent vote on this question, and believe it is better to retain the duty and to stand by our country when we are not injuring ourselves.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is not my intention to detain the House at any length. I do not think it is necessary to go around the world to gather up something to throw in the face of the House and call it argument in a matter of ihis kind. It seems to me that this question may resolve itself into a very small compass indeed. My reason for making a statement at all at this time is that during my election on the 28 th of January last, I was very much interested in the question of the duty on binder twine, which was a very prominent question in that election. I told the Patrons of Industry, who opposed me on that occasion, that if at

Mr. McMillan (Huron).
any time they would furnish me with any evidence to satisfy me or any reasonable man that by reason of the duty on binder twine it was enhanced in price to the farmers of this country, I should demand of the Government the removal of that duty. Since that time I have not heard from the Patrons of Industry in the County of Halton. In fact, I have not heard that there are any of those so-called Patrons of Industry left. I have not had any petition from them to present to this House asking for the removal of the duty, or any suggestion whateverfrom them in that direction. Thearguments advanced on that occasion evidently so thoroughly convinced them that they did not pay the duty on binder twine and that they obtained it as cheaply as the farmers of the United States, that they are contented that such is the case. Now, I make this statement because I wish to say why I give the vote I am about to give on this occasion. The resolution xhich has been introduced by the hon. member for Marquette was certainly introluced very briefly. I was surprised indeed that he did not advance any stronger argument than he did in support of his contention. In fact, I think he totally failed to support his resolution in auy intelligible way at all. He read a petition from the Patrons of Industry in Manitoba, which set forth, first, that the duty operated to the disadvantage of the consumer, and secondly, that the cost of binder twine, owing to the duty, was higher to the consunser; but he did not advance $a$ single argument in support of these two contentions. He seems to take it for granted that because there is a duty on binder twine coming into this country, the article manufactured in this couutry must be necessarily higher in price. Now, that is certainly not true. If that were the case with binder twine, it would be the case with other things, and I am sure that this House is satistied that that rule does not prevail. For instance, take the case of sugar, which has been mentioned to-night. One of the arguments allcanced, and I think very unfairly advanced, is that by reason of our having a higher duty on refined sugar in this country than the United States have, our people pay a higher price for sugar. My contention is that notwithstanding the fact that our duty on refined sugar in this country is three-tenths of a cent higher than the duty in the United States, we have cheaper granulated sugar, and a better article, than the people of the United States. Now, I do not simply make that statement, because a buldstatement without proof should go for nothing in au intelligent House like this. I remember on the 26 th of September last, when the sugar question was under discussion in this House, quotations were given, I think by the senior member for Halifax, which were not disputed. He stated that on that very day he had received a quotation from New York that granulated sugar was being sold there at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, while on the same day at Halifax it was being sold at $4 \frac{1}{1}$ cents a pound, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent a pound less. Now, I was curions to follow that up and to see whether it was a single isolated case or not, and I made enquiries from the very best a vailable market report to be obtained in the city of Toronto. They are the most reliable men who are engaged in dealing in the article of sugar. On the 3rd October I find the quotation in New York was 4id cents, and in Canada 4-27: On the 10th of October it was the same in New Yort and $4-27$ in Canada; on 14th October it was the same in New

York, and 4.27 in Canada; on 17th October the quotation continued the same in New York and in Canada ; and on the 21 st November it was $4 \frac{1}{4}$ against 4 . I find that up to the end of the year, at varions times, and at the end of the year, the quotations of granulated sugar in our Canadian refineries in Halifax and Montreal were in favour of Canadian as against American sugar. Therefore I say that the fact that there is a higher duty on binding twine coming into this country than there is on binding twine going into the United States is no evidence whatever that we pay higher for our linding twine than the people of the United States. Why, if the duty woula make the article higher in price, the same argument would hold in the United States. If 25 per cent duty on binding twine makes it higher to the farmers of-this country than it is in the United States, then seven-tenths duty in the United States would make it higher to the people there than it is in Cantada, and I do not see that we can place any dependence on the argument in either case. so much then for the argument advanced by the hon. member for Marquette who has introduced this resolution. He spoke of a Mr. Braithwaite, and gave quotations from Belfast, but I think you could not rely on binder twine being brought from Great Britain and Ireland when our harvest is going on, lecause we know this article must be put upon the market and sales made in the short space of about three months of the year, and it would not be safe for the people of this country to rely upon getting an article, which is wanted on a few days notice, three thousand miles from home. I do not think, therefore, we can depend on Great Britain for an article of that kind. With regard to the large profits referred to by the hon. member for Marquette, I do not pretend to follow him on that question. But as he introduced the name of A. W. Morris, as an evidence of the profits made in the manufacture of binding twine, I propose also to introduce the name of $A$. W. Morris as proving in the same combine report that we really have our biuding twine at lower rates than the American people pay for it. Mr. Morris's opinion is given in the Combines Committee's report. When the question was asked him: "How do prices of Canadian binding twine compare with the prices in the United States, say for the year 1887 ?" He answered: "I think for the greater portion of the year Canadian prices were very much lower. At the close of the season in the United States there was an arrangement among all the manufacturers and the prices were reduced considerably, but for the average of the year I think the Canadian prices were considerably lower; I mean the prices to the farmer." There, I think, is an evidence from a gentleman whose uame the hon. member ior Marquette gave in testimony, that even if the manufacturers of cordage have made money, the price of twine is cheaper in Canada than in the United States. I trust they do make money, for it would be an unfortunate thing for this country if people who engaged in such industries, which, I understand, are of a very risky character, did not profit by them. They are risky because the raw material they use fluctuates in price very much, I understand, from f25 aterling per ton to $£ 60$ sterling, and it is quite uncertain when a man buys the raw material, whether he will be abie to sell at a profit or at a
very great loss. I think, however, if we accept the testimony of Mr. Morris with regard to profits, the hon. gentleman who introduced the resolution must at the same time accept the evidence of Mr. Morris as to the value of binding twine in this country as compared with the United States. He told us, however, that the difficulty in this country is that there are no quotations? This season he says there are no quotations. I am very much surprised at that. I find no difficulty in getting quotations both in this country and the United States as to what binding twine is likely to be sold at during the current year. He tells us that one of the reasons he introduced this resolution so hurriedly was in order that quotations might be given to the farmers in the North-West, as the dealers there would not consent to do so until the action of the Government was known. My impression is that the dealers wut there do not think at all about the action of the Government but are waiting rather for the action of the hon. member for Marquette, because his speech delivered to-day and the speech delivered a shart time ago and the other speeches of the hon. gentleman on inis guhiect, which have been printed and circulated throughout Manitoba to show that by reason of the duty on binding twine the farmers have to pay so much more for it, have the effect of enabling every one of his friends engaged in the business to get one to three cents a pound more for it. I am convinced that is the effect of the hon. gentleman's speeches, though I do not attribute any desire in that sense to him. I believe the farmers of this country are paying more for their binding twine perhaps than they ought to do, just because they are educated by such speeches to believe that the price is really higher than it ought to be ; and the dealers take advantage of this to extract from the farmers of the country a price which they are not entitled to pay at all. The hon. gentleman seconding this resolution put his statement very briefly. He said he had very little to say. I do not suppose he had, and I dare say he said all that coull be said in support of his contention. He seemed to rely chiefly upon some letter which he obtained from Mr. Wilkie, the secretary of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Wilkie had told him that binder twine in the United States was sold at $8 \neq$ cents. Now, I assume, from what the hon. member for North York said, that that was the price to the Grange for very large lots, possibly 100 tons, very large lots at any rate. But $\}$ would like to look at the matter in this way: Standard twine, as I understand the brand, is a brand in which, if it contains anything at all of manila, the quantity is so light that it is scarcely discernible. The Standard brand in the United States to-day is almost pure sisal, containing nothing of the better quality of raw material that enters into the composition of binding twine. At $8 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, we are told by the hon. gentleman -this article is supplied the Grange. Well, I just like to look at it in this way. We are told by Mr. Wilkie also that this is a quality of twine that was sold last year under the name of Red Cap in this country. There is the unfairness of the whole letter. Red cap twine, I believe, consists of about two-third of manila and one-third sisal. Crown twine has about one-half of each. And I say it is unfair to compure a twine which is almost pore sisal with a twine two-thirds manila, and that is what Mr. Wilkie is doing when he informs
the hon. member for North York of the price. A short time ago I also received a communication from Mr. Wilkie. I was desirous of getting all the information 1 possibly could, because I was anxions to learn from the farmers what their views are and what arguments they had in support of the contention of the hon. member for Marquette. I wrote Mr. Wilkie, and told him I would be very much obliged to him indeed if he would kindly send me dowin such statements and arguments as he had in support of his contention, as he desired my support in favour of the removal of the duty from binder twine. Now, Mr. Wilkie says this in reply :
" All the evidence I had has been sent to Cttawa."
I listened to the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) and all the argument he used was that duty was imposed : and he said something in regard to the sugar question :
"All the evidence I had has been sent to Ottawa." I presume it was sent to the member for North York. He says:
"It might not be considered legal evidence, but it was circumstantial or corroborative at least."

It may be circumstantial. but I do not think it corroborates very much the contention of hon. gentlemen. It is contented that twine at $8 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, equal to our Crown brand or Red Cap, can be manufactured by the people of the United States. I call attention to the fact that the manila which we use more than sisul, which is generally used in the United States, is sold for prices from $\mathbf{f} 2 \boldsymbol{5}$ up to $\mathbf{t i s}^{5}$ sterling. If we refer to the combines which have been spoken of by the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), we will find evidence that the manila has been sold for prices ranging from $\mathfrak{t}^{2} 25$ to $\mathfrak{f 4 0}$. Take the mellium price at $\mathfrak{t} 32$ a ton, and you will find that it would amount to about 8 cents a pound. The raw material is admitted free of duty into this country and into the United States. The manufacturers start on an even hasis. It is unreasonable to believe that any manufacturer, Canadian or American, is going to take the raw material, allow for the waste, the doing of the work, and all the rest, for a simple advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent a pound on the cost of the raw material. That is so unreasonable that I do not think any one will accept the statement of the member for North York (Mr. Mulock) or of Mr. Wilkie as to that lueing a fair priceat which binding twine can be sold. Now, as another evidence that binding twine is sold as cheaply in this country by Canadian manufacturers as it is sold to the people of the United States, I will quote again the same article which was read by my hon. friend from South Huron (Mr. McMillan), but I will not read it as he read it. I will read it as it is. I will not change Nova Scotia to New York in order to make an argument, but I will give it as it is in the Combines Report which every one can get, and can see from that whether I am correct or not. I hope the hon. gentleman who introduced this resolution this afternoon, and who made a similar mistake in reading the evidence of Mr. Massey, will not again make the same blunder. Mr. Massey was asked by Mr. Bain :
"What is the actual cost, including the duty, of the American article?-We had to import a large quantity for the North-West laet year. We could not get it in Canada. We laid it down in Manitobas at about the price we had to pay in Nova 8cotia, and duty added. It cost us about the duty extra."

Mr. Henderson.

I believe that now this country is capable of turning out twice as much twine as is required by the people of Canada. Had Mr. Maesey bought this in Nova Scotia, he would have got it cheaper by the amount of the daty, but it cost him the duty extra. But the hon. gentleman reads it in this way :
"We laid it down in Manitoba at about the price we had to pay in New York."
Putting New York instead of Nova Scotia. I hope this is the last time we will have that mistake made. I think we should not go to the United states for names or terms. These evidences are very satisfactory. They are sworn testimonies. They are honourable men. They must be honourable men, because the hon. gentleman on the other side introduced their names as honourable men who should be trusted, and whose word should be accepted as a matter of evidence. Why should we not accept the testimony of such men and give to Canala the manufacture of its binding twine as long as that article is supplied as cheaply as the people of the United States supply it. I am not going to quarrel with my hon. friends on the other side as to the quantity of binding twine consumed, but I think they are a little wide of the mark. think a fair estimate would be about $10,000,000$ lls., but it does not depend upon the question whether the farmers of Canada pay $\$ 4100,000$, $\$ 300,(000, \$ 200,000$ or even $\$ 100,000$. If I believed that the cost would be dearer by $\$ 10$ in a year to the farmers of Canada than it would be if there were no duty on this article, I would support the resolution which has been moved. But I believe that the duty has not enchanced the cost to the people of this country, but that they are getting their twine as cheaply as the people of the United States, and for that reason I shall vote against the motion in order to give to the Canadians the manufacture of their own binding twine as long as they are prepared to supply it as cheaply as the manufacturers of the United States. I have already said that the raw material is free to the manufacturers of each country. We can manufacture this twine as cheaply as they can, we have as good machinery as they have, we have as good workmen, and we have as good brains to manage the cordage factories, and the manufacturers themselves say they make that article as cheap as the people of the United States do. If that is the case, why should we remove the luty and give up the market of this country to a foreign country? The duty was never put ou binding twine for the purpose of raising a revenue. It is altogether different from the article of sugar. We have been told over and over again that when the duty was taken off sugar, the price immediately went down. Well, was it to be wondered at? Who in this House or out of it ever thought that anything else would occur? When the duty was put on sugar long ago for the purpose of raising a revenue, it was done because it was considered that sugar wasa fit subject for duty, and soa duty was put on raw sugar. But when the Government of the day found, after years of economical administration, that they were able to do without the three million and a half dollars obtained from sugar duties, they removed that duty and sugar went down in price. Now, the raw material of binding twine is free of duty just as well as the raw material for the manufacture of sugur. We have always contended that if the Canadian manufacturers can produce as good
an article and as cheaply as the manufacturers of the United States, we are bound to protect them in their own market, and so a duty was put on that article for the purpose of giving the Canadian manufacturers their own market, giving them an opportunity of supplying our owin workingmen, who, in turn will consume the products of our Canadian farms. Now, we want to continue that policy, we want to provide markets for the products of Ontario farmers by those men down east who manufactured binding twine, we want to continue that policy rather than give an open market in binding twine, or in any other coinmorlity, to the foreign manufacturers, so long as that commodity can be supplied as cheaply by Canadian manufacturers as it can be bought elsewhere. I think the Canadian manufacturers this scason will make every effort to supply the articl. of binding twine as cheaply to the Canadian farmers as it could be obtainel if the duty were removed. There are reasons why we should preserve that manufacture in our own country. Our Canadian makers understand the requirements of this country ; they ascertain by a fair estimate what quantity will be necessary, and they make provi. sions for that quantity. Now, on the other side of the line it is not known what quantity will be required from year to year because the extent of the crops is uncertain and variable. If they should have a very large crop their whole supply of binding twine might be consumed, and our own Canadian farmers if we relied on the United States market, might possibly not have enough to bind 25 per ceut of their crops. What a nice condition our farmers would then find themselves in were we to rely entirely upon makers in a foreign country. I understand. besides, that Canadian manufacturers of this article, take all the reponsibilities themselves, they take all the risks; even when they sell at this season of the year, or earlier, they do not fix the price, but they agree that any drop in price will be allowed to the dealer. That dealer sends in his order, and if he fails to sell the whole quantity on account of a shorter crop, the manifacturer takes back the unbroken packages. Now, we could not expect any such consideration from foreign manufacturers. You will readily see the advantage this is to the farmers of this country, because when a dealer is able to buy from the manufacturer on such favourable terms he can sell that article at the very closest profits and not sulject himself to loss by carrying the articles over to another season. Therefore, I say that we hal better remain as we are, unless hon. gentle:men opposite, before this debate closes, are able to show us bow we could do better. It has been contended, I think, by the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) and the hon. nember for South Huron (Mr. McMillan), that the fishermen have certain privileges in the lower provinces that are not afforded to the farmers of Ontario. Now, I really think this little privilege that is granted to the fishermen is almost too trifling for the wealthy Province of Ontario to take notice of. I understand that there is a certain kind of twine used by the fishermen in making nets, that is not manufactured in this country, and which I am told cannot readily be manufactured in this country. A limited quantity of very fine twine is allowed to come in free for those fishermen, and there never has been a duty on it, I am told, from
the beginning of the world to this day. These fishermen had this twine free to start with, and the Government did not feel disposed to ask them to pay a duty on an article which was not manufactured in this country. That is according to the principle of the National Policy. If an article cannot be made in this country why then let us admit it free, so that our people can get it at the lowest price. But on the rope and cordage used by these fishemnen which can be manufactured in this country, they pay a duty just the same as other people; therefore there is nothing in the argument of the hon. gentlemen opposite. Now, I desire to draw attention to a few figures which I have obtained with reference to the great question before us; because the real question is: Have we our binding twine as cheap as the farmers of the United States have it? Now, in my own province there is a firm known by the name of Peaker \& Runians, a firm that the hon. nember for Peel knows very well, and every statement they make I am quite sure the hon. member for Peel will accept as thoroughly reliable. They live within a short distance of the county I have the honour to represent, and they sell a very large quantity of binding twine in that county. I have had occasion to make enquiries there as to the prices which this firm obtained for their binding twine. I will mention a few figures which have been obtained from their own books; they are no fictitious prices, they are the prices at which the article was actually sold by this reliable firm :


Now, ther is a statement going over five years. I have other statements from various parts of the country and from various parts of the United States. I obtained the services of a gentleman last winter to communicate with a number of persons in the United States whose names I gave him, for the purpose of getting information with respect to this binding twine, and I am glad to place before you quotations which I believe are reliable, and they all go to show this fact, that binding twine in this country is as cheap to our farmers as it is to the farmers of the United States. Now, I want to give a comparison of prices with Minnesota between the years 1887 and 1891. In 1887, sisal sold at 12t ; in 1888, at 14 ; in 1889, at 16, and in 1890 , at 14 cents. Manila sold in 1887 at 16 ; in 1888, at 15 ; in 1889 , at 17 , and in 1890 , at 16 cents. In 1891, sisal sold at 9 cenis and manila at 12 cents. The average price of binder twine to the farmers of the United States from the reliable tables is about as follows :-

|  | Sisal. | Manila. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887. | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. | 16 cents. |
|  | 14. ${ }^{14}$ | 16 |
| 1890. | 12 ، | 15 |
| 1891. | 92 | 13 " |

Now, these are the average quotations of five different states where this article is sold.

Mr. CASEY. What was the Canadian price of manila in 1891?

Mr. HENDERSON. I will give you for the same five years the price to the Canadian farmer as nearly as has been ascertained.

Mr. CASEY. I asked for that last year.
Mr. HENDERSON. Well, you will get it now. In Canada the prices to the farmers, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows:-


## Mr. CASEY. Not for manila?

Mr. HENDERSON. Manila would be the highest price and Crown brand is the lowest. I understand there are very few quotations indeed of 15 cents and the bulk of the sales last year were $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents : that is 102 for a mixture such as Crown brand, although in some cases pure manila used only in linsited quantities was sold as high as 15 cents. We, therefore, see that the prices were lower in Canada than in the United States, as the lulk of the sales for twine used in this country was at $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. The Crown brand was one of the most saleable articles in the country last year. It was a good twine, about half and half manila and sisal, and answers the purpose well. With such a comparison of prices as I have given I fail to see that any man can come to the conclusion that by reason of the duty on binder twine the farmers of the country are suffering to the extent of one cent. After looking at the matter fairly and without being carried away by prejudices or feelings of any kind, I think we can only arrive at the one conclusion and that is, that Canada can produce as good and as cheap an article for the farmers of this country as the manufacturers of the United States can furnish for their people. We are told by hon. gentlemen on the other side that no quotations could be obtained this year. I can quite understand that. The hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) had not yet delivered his speech in the House of Commons and conse: quently the quotations were not forthcoming, but I haye no doubt that now they will be forthcoming very soon. Just as soon as the speeches of hon. gentlemen on the other side, telling the farmers that by reason of the duty they will have to pay two or three cents more per pound for their twine; just sosoon as these speeches are scattered broadcast over Manitoba and Ontario, I have no doulst that the friends of hon. gentlemen engaged in the linding twine business will issue their price list, and it may be a high one ton, because these speeches will be quoted as an evidence of why these high prices should le paicl, and the farmers may be made to pay a price for the article which they ought not to pay. I do not pretend to be a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I have been making some enquiries about the probable price of binding twine this year and I will leave the future to verify whether my figures are correct or not. I understand that there will be four brands made in the United States this year. One of them, the standard brind of my friend from North York, will be sold at 11 cents a pound. He quoted it at
$8 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, but that is not the price at which it will be sold to the farmers. The price at which the standard brand will be sold to the farmers is 11 cents. A man taking ten or twenty car loads may be able to buy at $8 \frac{1}{2}$ or 9 cents, I do not know anything about that ; but at any rate when it gets to the hands of the farmers it will necessarily cost a little more than it would in large quantities. No man is going to take a 100 -ton lot and sell it at the same price by the 50 lbs. or the 100 lbs . He will sell it first to the man who will buy iot tons and he will make a cent; that man will sell it by 10 tons and he will make one half cent more, and then the man who deals in small quantities of $\overline{0} 0$ or 100 lbs . will reyuire another half cent, so that 11 cents is absout the price it will be placed on the market to the American farmers. They will make standarl mixed containing a small quantity of manila which will be put before the farmers of the United States at 12 cents per pound. That will spin out alout 525 to 550 feet to the pound. They will manufacture what is called manila twine which is made to spin about 600 feet to the pound, and though it may not contain very much manila, it will sell for 13 cents. They have what they call pure manila, although I fear it is not very pure, and it will sell for 14 cents. These are the American yuotations at the present time aud any lion. gentleman can get them the same as I did. Now let us see what our Canadian farmers will pay for twine during the year 1892. The prices and qualities I will indicate to hon. members who are farmers and they can take note of them because, I have no doubt that my statements will be quite verified when the season comes to buy binding twine. At any rate I give you the advantage of these quotations, so that when the dealers cone to you and tell you that by reason of the duty binder twine is going to be dear, you can tell them that you are not afraid, you are not going to buy to-day you are going to wait a little and get the proper prices. In Canada these qualities will be sold to the farmers as follows:-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Red Cap........ } \\ & \text { Blue Cap....... } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

We have, therefore, the prices in Canada of 11, 12 and 13 cents, as against 11, 12, 13 and 14 cents in the United States. Now, Mr. Speaker, with such evidence as this before hon. gentlemen, what could induce them to vote that the duty should be removed from binding twine, that the manufactures of twine in this country should be closed up, and that the whole manufacture of twine should be transferred to a foreign country, and leave us dependent upon a foreign country for the supply of an article which, when we require, we want to get it in such quantities as we need, and at just such times as it is necessary we should use it.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, all the hon. gentlemen who have spoken on the Government side in support of the tax ou binder twine have been giving us the old story. They have not been dealing in argument, but they have been dealing in what seems to be considered as a sort of magic formula on that side of the House to ease their consciences and to quiet the feelings of their constituents who have thought that their interests were injured by this duty on binder twine. It has been used with reference to every article on which a protective duty falls, and it may be applied in the same words to
each, merely changing the name of the article. They say: This article is made cheaper and better in Cunada and sold at a lower price here than the United States, therefore we could not endure the competition of the United States manufacturers in this article. You cannot call it an argument, Sir, it has not even the form of an argument. They said thatabout refined sugar; they asserted that we made better refined sugar here than we could import, that it was sold cheaper, and yet they were not willing to have competition with foreign manufacturers. Well, Sir, when the duty on refined sugar came to be reduced, it appeared that the Canadian article did fall in price in accordance with the reduction of the duty. The magic formula was broken in regard to sugar, and these hon. gentlemen do not seem to see that that breaks it in regard to every other article. The great and sacred National Policy, venerated by the Government like the great temple of Diana of the Ephesians, has hall one of its columns broken ; the people find that the consumers have to pay the taxes, and every farmer who buys a pound of binding twine knows that he pays the duty on it just as he had paid the duty on every pound of sugar he bought before that duty was removed. Now, Sir, if it were not that these hon. gentlensen believed the electors of Canada to be utterly devoid of reason, they certainly could not lay before them such a formula as this, that because Canadian binder twine is cheaper than American binder twine, we are afraid to allow competition. The hon. member for Halton said: Why should we give our market to the Yankees by removing the protection from Canadian manufacturers who give so much better and cheaper twine? Why, Sir, if the home manufacturers are giving us better and cheaper twine, how could they fear that competition with the Yankees would give our market to them? Does he suppose that the better and cheaper article of the Canalian manufacturer, is going to le driven out by the dearer and inferior twine of the United States? It is an insult to the intelligence of this House to lay such a preteuse of an argument before us. Now, Sir, The hon. member for Halton displayed a great deal of knowledge of this subject-a knowledge which he did not possess at the time he ran his bye-election-a knowledge which I see him now locking in his desk. He held in his hand the brief which enabled him to tell us exactly, what binder twine was going to cost in the coming seavon. He said: "I have no doubt my statements will be verified." I have no doubt his statements will be verified, hecause, he evidently got them from headquarters. Whether he got then by the back "stairs" or by the front "stairs" we can only guess; but we know that there is a "stairs" which leads to information on that subject, and which undoubt.edly furnished the hon. gentleman with his brief. These stairs are reported to take their origin. in Halifax ; how high they may lead, we may find out later on. The hon. gentleman who used the brief, laughs at the joke; but the brief does not appear to have been in his hands long enough, because, when he referred to the different kinds of twine, speaking of sisal, red cap, and green cap, standard and other kinds of twine, he floundered most hopelessly, and could not stand the slightest cross examination. He got the figures into such a muddle that I doubt if the author of
them will recognize them when they appear in Hatusard to-morrow. I think the hon. gentleman to whom I have been referring under several aliases would have done better had he followed his own example of last year, and plead his case in his own words. Now, let us look at the prices set down in the brief. The hon. gentleman gave us the prices of certain kinds of binder twine : standard, mixed manila and pure manila. He has not told us that these are the only kinds to be hat. The prices he gave are evidently the prices tixed by the combine, to which my hon. friend from North Oxford (Mr. Sutherland) called attention in the earlier part of this debate, and to which the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Stairs) belongs. They are the combine prices for binder twine, and they appear to have been made uniform for three of these grales, both in the United States and Canuda. The hon. member for Halton spent fifteen minutes proving to us that binder twine is cheaper in Canada then in the United States. The figures he gave us at the wind-up of his speech were identical with the prices in the United States, disposing of the argument that our prices are lower. But the hon. gentleman wishes us to forget that the combine, of which the hon. member for Halifax, who instructed him, is a member, does not include all the manufacturers of linder twine in the United Ntates: That combine does control all the mills of Canada, but it does not control or pretend to control all the mills of the United States. What does its annual report say :

[^64]Now, Sir, supposing that this combine, to which all our Canadian mills belong, did charge uniform prices, booth in the United States and Canada, it is anlmitted by them that they do not control all the mills in the United States. Therefore, if you take away the duty on binder twine, you will have competition with those United States mills which are outside of the combine, and that fact alone would materially reduce the price of binder twine in this country. In another line of figures which the hon. gentleman gave, he quoted what he called the average price of twine in the United States with the average price of twine in Canada. Now, an average price means nothing unless you know the proportion of the higher-priced articles used compared with the lower-priced articles. You cannot know whether a farmer buys more of the higher or more of the lower-priced twine. The averuge price is one part of the confusion into which the hon. gentleman has managed to throw the whole subject. Every one who buys twine knows that the figures he gave are not the prices we have to pay. The price last year ran up to 18 cents a pound for the ordinary twine, and insiead of the manufacturers being so obliging as the hon. member says they were, I was told by dealers that at that time of the year when the use of twine was reaching its maximum, they could not get it when they needed it, but the manufacturers stinted the supply, waiting for an advanced price. Now, the hon. member for Haiton says that my hon. friend from North Welling.
ton was astray in saying that binder twine could be manufactured at $8 \frac{1}{2}$ or 9 cents a pound. Let me quote from the Farm Implement Neus, which is apparently the official organ of the manufacturers of binder twine, under the head of "A Few Twine Figures." After giving the quantities of twine used in the United States at $100,000,000$ pounds the article states:
"If sold by the makers to the jobbers at 8 cents a pound 1 cent of which was profit, by the jobbers to the retailersat 9 centsand by them to the farmers at 13 cents, as it should, the gross sales of the three would be $\$ 30$,$5(10,000$, the gross profits $\$ 6,010,0(0)$. Of this latter amount the railroads would have received $\$ 500$, 000 for freight."
This newspaper says that the manufacturer can make a profit by selling his twine at anything over 7 cents, and as this is a manufacturer's paper, probably it is putting the price as high as it can be reasonably be put. I have seen during one of the late campaigns a letter which was put in my hand purporting to be signed by a gentleman in the State of Michigan, the head of the organization of the Patrons of Industry in that state, stating that they hal made an arrangement with a large firm of twine makers in the United States, evidently not belonging to the combine, and they had agreed to supply the Patrons of Inlustry with binding twine at $\overline{5}$ cents a pound, and this gentleman offered to lay it down in car lots at $\overline{\mathrm{j}}$ cents a pound, freight paid, in St. Thomas, leaving the consumer to pay the duty. It could be laid down at that price in the County of Elgin, if there were no duty. Hon. gentlemen can compare at their leisure that price with the prices the farmers could olotain it at now. Of course, it would not be so low at retail, nor anything like it, but, if it were introduced in car lots the retailers would not handle it but the farmers would buy in cal lots and divide it. The hon. member for Halton (Mr. Henderson) had his fling at the Patrons of Industry, some of whom opposed him by running a candidate against him at the last election. He sneers at them about their having said something in regard to binder twine during the election and having said nothing since. Of course, he knows his own patrons best. If he thinks they were humbugging when they talked about binder twine during his election, it is for him to settle with them and not for us. I rather fear that a number of Conservative Patrons of Industry preferrel the interests of the great Conservative party and the National Policy to the interests of their pockets in reference to binder twine, however much their pockets might have been affected in any othe: way. I notice that the hon. gentleman is one of the noble band who promised their electors that, if they saw that this tax cost the farmer anything extra, they would vote for its removal. The hon. the Minister of Finance was one of those and the hon. member for East Elgin (Mr. Ingram) was another. I remember, when the Minister of Finance was in St. Thomas supporting the member for East Elgin, he said that, if he found the binder twine interest was controlled by a combine, he would see that the duty should be reinoved and the combine broken up. That took place in the drill shed in St. Thomas, and it was largely on these promises and others similar to those that those hon. gentlemen obtained the support of the farmers and the Patrons of Industry in East Elgin. It is since we last voted on this question that the

Canadian mills have gone into this combine, viz., in November, 1891, as shown by the report of the twine combine, and I now call upon these gentlemen to vote upon this question according to the promises they made. I call upon the Finance Minister, now that it is placed under his nose that this is not simply a combine but a Yankee combine at that, to do what he pledged himself to do. I call upon the hon. member for East Elgin (Mr. Ingram) also to carry out his promise on the strength of which he received the farmers votes, and to give value for the votes he did receive. Let them carry out their pledges or let it lee held in future that their Fromises are to be considered as mere pie-crust pledges to be broken whenever they have secured seats in this House. I think this treatment of the farmer which taxes his raw materials, or the implements of his handicraft, while it admits free the raw material and many of the implements and tools used in other callings, is an injustice to the farmer and a proof that his interests are not considered alongside of those of the manufacturers. who can put their hands in their pockets and contribute to election funds. The farners do not form combines, and subscrike for election funds. Let us see how far the Government have carried out the plan of admitting the raw material usel in different trades. We find that, in regard to pottery, China clay is admitted free, crude gypsum and plaster of paris are admitted free, although they enter into competition with our own prolucts. Nickel is admitted free. Ores of all kinds for manufacturing purposes are admitted free. Precions stones in the rough are admitted free. Diamonds unset, diamonds uncut or in the rough are admittel free. That is some consolation for the farmer who has to pay a duty on his linding twine. Salt imported from the United Kinglom for use in the fisheries is free. Salt for the fisherman is free, but nothing is free for the farmer. Hemlock wood is admitted free, oak and tamers' bark is admitted free. There are many farmers who would derive very considerable revenue from the sale of these articles if they were not subjected to foreign competition. Several articles of hickory wood worked so as to be used in the manufacture of carriages, carts and sleighs, are imported by the manufacturers free when used in the manufacture of these vehicles, but the farmer cannot import the parts of a velicle which he may desire to put together himself without paying duty. The manufacturer can import them free, but the farmer has to pay the duty. So with regard to hickory billets and other articles of lumber, our farmers are run out of the market by the cheaper wood imported from the United States. Hides are admitted free, while leather is taxed heavily for the benefit of the tanner who imports foreign hides, so that he may get them cheaper and deprive the Canadian farmer of the profits he would otherwise derive. Wool not specified is admitted free. I would call attention to the inequality of the tariff in this respect, because here is a point at which the farmer could be protected. If a duty were put on all kinds of wool imported into Canada, the farmer would get exactly so much more a pound for wool than he does now, but of course the dear, sweet, kind woollen manufacturers who are so good to the Government about election time must be considered before the
farmer, who is merely a clod who raises sheep and goes to the trouble of cutting the wool off their hacks and bringing it to market. It does not matter what price he getz for his wool, so long as the poor dear manufacturer gets his dose of soothing syrup. Therefore, the manufacturer. can receive free all the kinds of wool which enter into his manufactured article while the farmer has to compete against a foreign product. Broom corn, a very valuable article grown largely in my county and the counties west of that, is admitted free in competition with the Canadian article. Esparto grass, and articles the pulp of which is used in the manufacture of paper, are almitted free. Mexican fibre for manufacturing purposes is admitted free. Of course, the raw material for the manufacture of binder twine comes in free, and the hon. member for Halton says our manufacturers make a cheaper twine out of it than is made in the States, yet he is not willing to enter into competition with the United States market. I might go on with a number of other articles, such as cotton yarms of different kinds, and manila grass, and jute and other raw materials; and nets and seines and tishing twine for the use of fisheries-all sorts of raw material, all sorts of special articles designed for the use of special manufactures are almitted free to encourage the home manufactures. But what is admitted free to encourage the farmer: I challenge the Minister of Finance or anyhody on that side to show me an article which is admitted free for the benefit of the farmer. He is not taken into question at all, but is taxed on his wearing apparel from th th 75 per cent : he is taxed $3 \overline{5}$ per cent on binders, and on axes, hay knives, rakes, forks and so on, he is aftlicted with a compound tax, both specific and arl. ralorem, which amounts in many cases to considerably over 100 per cent. It is shown by importers that large quantities of shovels, rakes and axes are imported for the use of farmers, on which this compound tax amounted to 100 per cent or 110 per cent duty, the whole of which is paid by the farmers. I siy this continued disregard to the farmers' interests, this continued hocussing by election promises, which are falsified as soon as a chance occurs to fulfil them, must lead to some action on the part of the farmers calenlated to withstand the combine, I might call it the conspiracy, which is organized against them. I had hoped, when the Patrons of Industry came to the front in western Ontario, that it would be an effective society, that it would put the interests of the farmers as a class lefore the interests of party, that it would make its organized weight felt in this House at the bye-elections and at the next general elections. I regret to see, however, that the Patrons of Industry do not seem to have been as faithful to their class as they were to their party feelings. I regret to see that they have sent from the magnificent County of Halton a gentleman to represent that county nominally on the floor of this House and who has to-night represented, with the aid of official documents, a Yankee combine which has got control of the Canadian twine industry and which is laying its plans to rob the farmers further in the future than they have been in the past.

Mr. LISTER. Representing an agricultural constituency, I feel that upon this question I would not be properly giving expression to the opinions
of my constituents, did I give a silent vote. Sir, I have waited until this late hour, twenty minutes after eleven, mainly for the purpose to see whether the hon. member for Halifax, who, I understand, is the owner of one of the most extensive twine manufactories in this comntry, and which, I believe to-lay is one of the great combines which are taxing and oppressing the farming population of this comtry. would speak on this question. We had a right to hear from that hon. gentleman. I molerstand that all afternoon he and the other hon. member for Halifax have been in consultation with the Minister of Finance here, no doubt discussing this very important , fuestion, and I think this House and the country had the right to hear from that hon. gentleman at the very opening of this delate. I think it was an impropriety on his part, to put it in the mildest form, to place those figures in the l:ands of the hon. member for Halton who knows nothing about this question, who, I understand, is merely a merchant in a small town up there, and has no practical experience or knowledge of the question he discussed with such apparent learning. This is an important question to the farmer. That the farmers look upon the tax as a real grievance, there can be no doubt, because for the last two or three sessions we hase had petitions from every section of the comntry against it. Hon, membershere representing constituencies in the Province of Ontario and the North-West, as well ats the Prorince of Quebec, have received petitions from their comstituents, which they presented, as was their Irmaden duty, to this House, asking the Coweroment to take off thi burdensome duty from the famers of this comentry. But the fact is we are paying in this cometry greatly more than they are paying in the United sitates, and it is for that reason that the combine of the United States, controlling the institution of the hon. gentleman from Halifax, and contoolling him in this Honse, opposes the removal of the duty which the farmers of this comatry want removed. I venture to say that there is not a farmer in Canda, if he gave expression to his honest opinion. Who wouh not say that this tax is a burdensome tax and that it whigt to be remover. It is nonsense for hom. gentlemen to argue here that this tax does not incranse the price of the article to the consmum, becallise if it did not ifo so. athd if we prolluced an article equal in fuality to that profluced in the Cinited States, then there could be no oljection whaterer to the removal of the duty. Last year the hom. the Finance Minister travelled through this country trying to get his Govermment supported, and promising to the farmers that if was shown that the mamuacturers of twine had entered into a combination, that moment would the Gorersment remove the duties upon the prodnctions of these :manufacturers. Those were the promises they sade. They have stated in this House, looth with reference to this article and others, that if it ccald lee shown that the result of the tariff was to creute comblinations, the (iovernment would consider it their bounden duty to remove the tax from those articles in order that they might break up and destroy those combinations. Sir, it has been shown here to-night, beyond all controversy, that all the manufacturers of twine in the Dominion of Canada are members of the North American Cordage Company, that the factories here are under the control of a great foreign corporation having twenty
ord million dollars at its back, that the concern of the hon. member for Halifax is in that combination, that it has bought out the manufacturer in the city of St. John and closed down the factory, for the purpose of limiting the proluction in this country. That state of things is the legitimate offspring of the infamous system of taxation this country has to day ; and I, in the name of the farmers of the comety of Lambton, call upon the Government to redeem the pledges they made during the last election, as it has been proved by incontrovertible evidence, namely, the reports of those great combinations thenselves, and by hon. gentlemen who sit in this House, that the manufacturers of binding twine in Canadia are members of this combination. It must be a wonder to this House, and it will be a matter of remark in the country, that the hon. member for Halifax was not the first to speak upon this all absorbing question. It is of no conseguence at the present moment to ask whether the price of hinding twine is higher or whether it is lower; the result of the tariff has been to create a great monopoly, that monopoly is controlled by American capital, by American citizens, and it is the duty of the Government to redeenn the promises they made by taking off the duties so as to destroy the monopoly which the farmers of Canala believe to he burdensomeand oppressive.

Mr. KENNY. The hom. genteman who has just taken his seat in the course of his remarks. undertook to lecture another member of this House and to attribute to lim what he was pleased to term an impropriety. The hon. gentlemau said that he considered it was an impropiety that the member for Halifax-I I assume he meant the junior member- had not addressed the House during the course of this debate. When an hom. member unlertakes to lecture another member of this House on an impropriety, he should at least be satisfied that the statement which he himself was making, was strictly accurate. The hom. gentleman has lieen guilty of a greater impropriet y than any other memher of this House during this ilebate, when he stated that the members for Halifax had a conference this afternoon with the Finance Minister for the purpose of discussing the duty on himler twine.

Mr. LIsTER. I asked the hon. gentleman if the junior member for Halifax had not had an interview with the Minister of Finance this afternom.
Mr. KENNY. The hon. gentleman must adhere strictly to what he stated before the House. He stated distinctly that the members for Halifax had a conference this afternoon with the Finance Minister for the purpose of discussing binder twine. Sir, I may not be as competent a judge of an intpropriety as the hon. gentleman, but [ say tiast there is not the slightest foundation in fact for his statement. Neither to-lay, nor on any other day during the last four or five years that I have hal the honour of a seat in this House, have I discussed the duty on binder twine with the Finance Minister, or with any other member of the Government.
Mr. LISTER. How about your colleague?
Mr. KENNY. My colleague will be able to speak for himself when it is necessary. Some of those very gentlemen-I do not know whether the gentlenan who spoke last was one of them-con-
demned my colleague last year, and accused him of impropriety lecause he spoke on this question in which he was said to be interested. These hon. gentlemen are exceedingly difficult to please. I regret to have to refer in this mamer to the statement of any hon. member of this House, but I think that the courtesy of debate might be observen, and that in referring to each other we should be more accurate than the hon. gentleman has been. Now, Mr. Speaker, to deal more immediately with the question which is before the House, one hon. gentleman opposite, I think it was the hon. memher for Argentenil (Mr. Christie), during the course of his rema, $\underset{i}{ }$, , stated that there was in his county a factory in which binder twine or rope " hal heen manufactured, and that factory was a great public lenefit to the county." I hold to the opinion that every factory in the Dominion of Canala which employs Canadian labour, is a benefit, not only to the community in which it is placed, but to the whole country. Hon. gentlemen opposite have laid down the extraordinary doctrine this afternoon that the duty on binder twine should be removed immediately for the reason that a large amome of American capital has been invested in this comotry in the manufacture of that twine.

## Mr. LIster. Oh, no.

Mr. KENXY. That is exactly what hon. gentlemen have contender, that because this American capital has come in here for investinent, in manufacture, therefore we should take the duty off the article they make. They are pleased to term it a Yankee speculation, a Yankee invest ment, as if that was a good reason why this Par liament of Canada, in solemn conclave assembled, should take the duty off binder twine. Hon. gentle men in this House know very well, that, before there was a pound of binder twine made in the bominion of Canada, the Parliament of Canada haul imposed a duty on binder twine. I forget the exact percentage of that duty $I$ think it was very nearly the percentage which exists to-day. I have no doult that that very duty which was put on binder twine, was an incentive to men of capital to invest their money in it, and the result has heen adrantageons to Canada, inasmuch as a large number of people have found employment in that industry. Now that it has largely passed ont of the hands of Canadians, these gentlemen lay down the extraordinary doctrine--they must permit me to call it the immoral doctrine-that healuse this foreign capital has come into Canada for investment anl to give employment, that this is a reasou why this Parliament should remove the duty on binder twine. Not one of these gentlemen has dared to make the statement that there is one Cunarlian less employed in the manufacture of this bincler twine since this change of ownership has takeu place.

Mr. LISTER. The St. John mill is closed altogether.

Mr. KENNY. Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that there is less binder twine made in Canada than before?

Mr. LISTER. That is another matter altogether.

Mr. KENNY. The hon. gentleman cannot show that there is one pound less of twine made,
and consequently there are just as many people employed as before, and there is the same amount of money expended in labour. One gentleman has stated, and in fact the resolution cites it as an argument in favour of the abolition of this duty, and the surrender of our National Policy, because that is really what it means: that the revenue which we derive from binder twine only amounts to the insignificant sum of $\$ 6,000$ a year. Mr. Speaker, if that argument is to have any weight in this Parliament of Canada, we might for the same reason take the duty off bleached and unbleached cottons which are manufactured now so extensively in this Dominion that the Castoms revenue from these articles is very insignificant. You might also for the same reason take the duty off plain woollen goods, because the ordinary tweeds which are used in this country are nearly all made in the Dominion of Cunda. These gentlemen might contend with as good reason that we should take the duty off these articles, and that we should make an onslaught on the National Policy to please them, because we derive no Customs revenue from such articles. In the same way take the trade in ready-made clothing. There is comparatively little duty paid on ready. made clothing imported into Cunada, and for that reason these gentlemen may argue as logically that we should remove the duty from that article. It is evident then, Sir, that this duty which has been placed upon binder twine was placed there largely to encourage its manufacture within our own territory. The figures which have been submitted to Parliament by my hon. friend from South Victoria (Mr. Fairbairn) and my hon. friend from Halton (Mr. Henderson), giving the prices of binder twine, have not leen refuted by hou. gentlemen opposite. I find that the tigures which have been submitted to the House are actual prices, with the names of the firms which sold the binder twine at these particular prices given as a guarantee that they are correct When we have such accurate and definite testimony as that, it is of infinitely more value to us than any mere wild assertions which hon. gentlemen opposite may make. These figures prove incontestably that during the last five years the farmers in Canada have on an average bought their binder twine cheaper than the farmers of the United States.

## Mr. LISTER. That is not so.

Mr. KENNY. I hold that if these figures are accurate, and there can hardly be any doubt that they are, that such is undoubtedly the case. After all, Mr. Speaker, it is very easy to make mistakes in figures and quotations, and these mistakes may occur very unintentionally. Every business nain knows that in the sale of many articles there are what are called trade discounts allowed by manufacturers to the trade, but what hon. gentlemen on both sides of this House desire is, that we shall endeavour to satisfy ourselves that our farmers are paying no more for this important article than are the farmers across the border. To show how easy it is for hon. gentlemen to make mistakes of this kind, I will refer to the debate on this question which took place on 6th July of last year, when a motion was made by the hon. member for North York, on the same line as that which is now under consideration. The hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) then stated as follows:
"I am informed on what I consider reliable authority that the prevailing price of binding twine in the States to-day, in car lotds of ten tons is (and he quotes the prices). In Canada in similar quantities (that is in tenton loads) the prices are as follows: Pure manila 14 cents, and pure sisal from 11 to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents."
Now, as a matter of fact, I am sure the hon. gentleman did not desire to mislead the House when he made that statement, but as a matter of fact the member for Halton (Mr. Henderson) has given us the prices at which that twine was sold last year to the farmers in Ontario. In the town of Brampton the firm of Peaker \& Runians, which is stated to be a highly respectable firin, state that they sold their manila at 14 cents, and that they sold the Crownbrand at $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cents per pound. In other words that they sold this twine in Canada last year as cheap to the farmers in small quantities as the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) last year toll us it could be bought in ten-ton lots. Again, the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) told us in the same debate last year, that "Red (ap, which is twothirds manila and one-third sisal"-I notice there is a disparity between the views of the hon. memleer for Marquette (Mr. Watson) and the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) as to the fuality of these twines, because the hon. member for North York talks about pure sisal, while the member for Marquette, whom I will accept as an equally good authority, but they can settle that between themselves, toll us that there was no pure sisal and that the price of Red Cap in Toronto was 12 cents. Now this firm in Brampton tells us distinctly that they were selling that twine to the farmers at from $11 \frac{1}{5}$ to 12 cents, and that the Crown brand was sold to the farmers from $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cents. I merely mention this to show how easy it is for hon. gentlemen to make mistakes as to prices. Then again, the Blue Ribbon, pure manila, the hon. member for Marquette told us was selling in To-ronto-I imagine he meant hy the jobbers, because he went on immediately afterwards to quote the prices from the joblers in Chicago-at 14 cents a pound. Now, this firm in Brantford told us that in the same season they sold the farmers pure manila at from 13 to 14 cents.

Mr. Watson. What is the American price?
Mr. KENNY. The American price of pure manila was $12 \ddagger$ cents. I do not desire to question the accuracy of the hon. gentleman's figures, but I have shown that he was mistaken as regards the prices at which these twines were sold last year to the farmers of Ontario. It is just possible--I do not mention it is a fact, because I do not know it as a fact-that he may have been equally mistaken as regards the prices of twine sold in the United States. I have always been in favour of a full and fair measure of protection to our Canadian industries. In the community in which I reside, I have always taken the stand that it was to our advantage, as a people, that we should encourage in every way the development of industries in our own country, and in many cases the result has been that whilst our people have found employment in these various industries, the rest of the community have not been over-taxed. My attention has been directed specially to cotton goods and woollen goods, with which I am more familiar, being my own line of business. The Canadian consumer is buying these goods on as favourable terms as he did at any previous date, and the same is
true, I think, of binder twine. I am glad to hear from hon. gentlemen who have evidently taken pains to make themselves familiar with the question, that our farmers whom it is our duty to protect in every way, are paying no more for their binder twine than their competitors, the farmers of the United States. When this question wis brought up last year, it was known to both sides of the House that there were a number of bye-elections pending, and it was imagined, perhaps uncharitally, that the resolution may have been introduced to influence the farmers in the approaching bye-elections. Well, judging from what has taken place in Ontario, 1 am forced to the conclusion that the appeal had not very much influence on the farmers of that province, and to that fact I may prohably ascribe the appearance in this resolution of it reference to the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who, it says, pay no duty on the twine which is imported and used by the fishemen. It would seem as if these hon. gentlemen wished to antagonize the farmer and the fisherman -as if their idea was to raise a little sectional cry and set the east against the west-another slight attack on the shreds and patches of the Maritime Provinces, which never receive much favour at the hands of hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for Halton has explained to the House that the twine which the fishermen use is entirely different from binder twine, being made from hemp, flax and sometimes cotton. It has never been manufactured in Canada, for the simple reason that the quantity consumed is so comparatively small that it would not pay to start the manufacture of it in the Dominion. But it is different with binder twine. We import the raw material free of duty, and we have a measure of protection on the manufactured article which has encouraged people to invest their capital in its manufacture : and we have the satisfaction of knowing, on positive assurance, that our farmers are paying no more for the binder twine which they use than their competitors across the border. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no desire at this late hour to take up the time of the House. The question has been very thoroughly threshed out; but as one who has always been in favour of the National Policy, I desire to record my vote against this onslaught on that policy. The general attack on the National Policy which has been made by hon. gentlemen opposite has signally failed, and it would seem as if they had changed their tactics and had now decided to moke the attack in detail on each outpost of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion ; and to that motive I think we may attribute the resolution which has been under the consideration of the House to-day.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman who has just sat down seems to think that it is very important that the tax should be kept on binder twine, and that it is equally important that the tax should be kept off the twine used by the fishermen.

Mr. KENNY. It is not manufactured in Canada.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). And the hon. gentleman I suppose would be equally ready to tell us that if there was no tax on binder twine, that would not be manufactured in Canada either.

Mr. KENNY. Drring the course of my few remarks, I reminded the House that a duty had been imposed upon binder twine before one pound of it

Mr. Kenny.
had been manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that the consequence of the existence of that duty has been that binder twine has been manufactured within our country. I do not know enough about the business to go into the details, but I believe that is a fact.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Well, the facts are precisely as I have stated them. The hon. gentleman says there was no binder twine manufactured in Canada until the duty was imposed.

Mr. KENNY. I said there was a duty on bincler twine before there was a pound manufactured.

Mr. MILLi' (Bothwell). That is precisely what I have said, that until there was a duty imposed upon hinder twine, there was none manufactured in Canada, and the hon. gentleman says that the linder twine used by the fishermen is not manufactured in Canala. There is no tax upon it, and I suppose, that according to the theory of the hon. gentleman, that as long as there is no tax upon it, there will be no fishermen's twine manufactured in Canala. That would be the inference from the argument put before the House by the hon. gentleman? Well, the hon. gentleman and his friends have told us more than that. The hon. gentleman siys that the duty does not increase the price. There is some one pays a daty. There is a duty imposed, and it falls on some person or other, but the hon. gentleman said it does not fail upon the consumer. Well, if that be true, I do not see why the hon. gentleman and his friends do not propose a duty upon the fishermen's twine also, for, of course, if there was a tax upon the fishermen's twine, it would not be paid by the fishermen. The Govermment would get the tax, but not out of its own people. It would le compelling the foreigners who produce this twine, to contribute a considerable stum to the public treasury. That is the argument which has been addressed to the House. We have heard for several years from the Minister of Finance and his predecessors that the imposition of a duty upon sugar did not increase the price of sugar, that it was just as cheap in Canada as it was anywhere else, in New Fork at all events, and that as long as the duty was kept on, the consumer in Canada got sugar as cheaply as he did before. Well, we were told by these hon. gentlemen last year, when it was proposed to take the cluty off sugar, that they were remitting to the people of Canada $\$ 3,000,000$ of taxes which they had before paid. If the Government propose to put it iluty on, it never. falls upon the population of the country, and when they take the duty off, they have relieved the people of a portion of the burden they had to bear before, and so every year we hear from hon. gentlemen opposite the same theory. The senior member for Halifax tells the House that the farmers of Canada get their twine just as cheaply as do the farmers in the United States. I would like to know to what extent the duty may be increased without adding anything to the burdens of the farmer. You have 25 per cent nòw. Can you make it: 50 or 100 per cent? Can you increase it to 200 per cent and leare the price just as it is now? At what point is it that the tax or a portion of the tax will begin to fall on the man who consumes the article. Let us learn something of this system of political economy which is preached daily to the Honse and the country by hon. gentlemen on
the other side. Let us know just how much taxes they may feel imposed upon a particular article before the price of that article will be affected to the party who requires it. It would he important to us to know. In some instances they have imposed 50 per cent and they argue that that does not increase the price. They have 2 per cent on the binder twine, and they tell us it does not increase the price. If that be so, why not make it in per cent? If the burdens donot fall upon the farmers, to stimulate the article the Government should impose someting more. It is true they do not get much taxes, because in a large degree they cut out the foreign article, but they get something, and according to their theory they would get still more if the rate of taxation was increased. Hon. gentlemen may address a preposterous argument of that sort to this House and they may get hon. gentleman on that side to prepare figures in order to establish their proposition, but nobody outside the House is so far divested of his rational faculties as to suppose that the imposition of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent on a foreign article will not affect the price of articles which enter into competition with it and are produced in the country. It is true if you add free production, the imposition of duties might not enable the party who produces the article to keep up the price, but great care is taken to prevent over-production. You have a combine. You have gentlemen coming from the other side of the line and investing their money, not in creating establishments, lut in purchasing those already existing. The hon. gentleman asked us if we are opposed to the introduction of American capital here? Well, I say this, that the introduction of American capital, if it is for the purpose of introducing new enterprises, cannot do us any harm and will do us good, if the enterprises rest upon their own merits and are conducted upon business principles, but the investment of American capital in establishments already existing leaves matters as they were before. In this case matters were not left as they were before. The hon. member for Argenteuil (Mr. Christie) has pointed out to-night that the cordage manufactory in his constituency has been bought by these combines and is closed up, and the former proprietors are puid over $\$ 7,(0)()$ a year while the establishment is kept closed. Now, where does that $\$ 7,000$ per year come from? And what are the circumstances which warrant foreigners in coming here and investing their money in these establishments and paying over $\$, 000$ a year to the former proprietors for keeping their establishments closed? There was an establishment in the city of St. John which had been bought by Americans and closel, and I understand the former proprietors are receiving $\$ 1: 5,000$ a year to keep it closed. Who is paying this? Where is the money coming from? Are these men coming to Canada and investing their money in an enterprise where they are making but a reasonable profit and another going to these establishments and closing them and paying the parties from whom they have purchased large sums of money, as a mere gratuity, without any advantage to themselves? Where does the advantage come in ! Certainly there is an advantage somewhere. How is it that these gentlemen who have made these purchases are enabled to close up these establishments and pay the parties large dividends upon the capital which was represented
there, unless indeed they are compelling the agricultural population to purchase the products of their enterprise at a higher rate than the actual value. It is not simply the cost of production with a fair profit. It is the cost of production with very much more than a fair profit. There is the cost of proluction and a fair profit on the capital employed and on the capital unemployed. If you undertake to pay out for a manufacturing establishment several times more than it is worth, how are you to get interests upon the capital you have invested? How are you to get a dividend on that capital, unless you are charging for the products of that portion of the business you keep in operation a larger sum than should be paid? That is what is done. We know what combines have done on the other side. We know that the great salt manufacturing establishments in various parts of the United States were closed up by a similar combine and that large sums of money were paid ammually to the parties who had formerly owned them-closed to the public detriment, and the public seriously injured. The price of what is produced shows an enormons increase in consequence, and the hon. gentleman knows that is the case with regard to this particular article. I do not care what the price may be in the United States. I have before me evidence taken last year, which shows that the price in Canada for binder twine is very much higher than it is the United States, but I do not care how that may be. I am looking at this fact, that the capital invested in manufacturing establishments is rendered idle. You have the establishments closed, you have a few of them kept in operation, and on those that are kept in operition you are paying a dividend. Fou are paying a profit not only upon the capital of the business now in operation but also upon the capital of establislments that were bought out and closed, and I say that camot be done unless you are extracting from the population who consume these products a very much larger sum than you ought to obtain from them. That is what you are doing with regard to this article. It may be shown that, apart from this duty, it could be laid down in Can. ada at a rery much lower price. I want to know what advantage there is in the maintenance of industries of this sort by high protective duties when you are imposing upon the community, the vast inajority of the agricultural population of this country, a far larger burden than they would be called upon, apart from your legislation, to bear. I say it is clear that the rule laid down by the hon. gentleman that the imposition of duties has not affectel the price is an absurd one in this case. The closing of the establishments at Argenteuil, at St. John and elsewhere, and the payment of a large dividend on the capital of the establishments so closed, contradicts the statement of the hon. gentleman. It shows that that statement cannot be true. It shows that the statistics read to us as to the comparative prices are altogether erroneous, but, if the United States imposed at one time duties on certain raw materials that were free in this country, if the United States have combinations and trusts which put up the prices far beyond what the market prices ought to be, the hon. gentleman may institute a comparison in favour of the prices in Canaida, but that only shows there is a wrong done elsewhere as well as a wrong done here, and the wrong done elsewhere is no justification

Mr. Mills (Bothwell).
whatever for the wrong which is done by the legislation of which complaint is made, and the tax which my hon. friend by his resolution seeks toremove. Now, what makes up the price of an article? We know that, unless a profit can bemarle, continued production cannot exist. You have the cost of the original material, the amount of capital invested, the cost of labour, the profit on the capital, you have repair and waste to provide for, and, if you impose a tax upon the article, you increase the price by that tax until there is such in production in the country that competition will cut it down. Where can you have competition if you have a combination, when all the factories pass into the handsof that one combination? Theonly competition must be foreign competition, and you put a barrier in the way of that foreign competition by imposing a duty of 25 per cent. The hon. gentleman has not proposed that there shall be a tax on the twine used in the fisheries. He says this is a sectional argument to employ in this House, but I say the sectional argument is created by the action of the hon. gentleman and his friends. How is it possible, if you were to treat the two classes of the population in the same way, that an argument of this kind could arise? It can only arise because you place the article consumed by one class on the free list and tax the sume article consumed by the other class. Why not put them both on the same footing? If the price is not affectell by the tax, there can be no objection to this being done, and the hon. gentleman ought to be the first to propose it. If he has confidence in his own theory, he ought to give it effect not only in regard to the article consumed by the agricultural population, but he should apply his rule to the article consumed by the fishermen. I notice a statement made by the hon. nember for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) early in the evening, that he might feel inclined to support the proposition if the motion were not made on going into Committee of Supply. The hon. gentleman is altogether mistaken in regard to the rule of Parliament as to amendments or motions in amendment togoing intoConumittee of Supply. That is the proper occasion upon which to move an amendment or propose a redress for every grievance that can be appropriately corrected in that way. That is the English parliamentary rule, and I venture to say that a few cases will be fouml in the English practice where a Government have treated an amendment to going into Supply as a vote of want of confidence in the Administration. It is the right of Parliament, when the Crown is asking for taxes, to propose the redress of every grievance, the correction of every w rong that may present itself, and which may require the attention of Parliament, so that, when the Finance Minister proposed to go into Committee of Supply, it was the proper oceasion to ask for the removal of any grievance borne by any section of the population. It is only two years ago when I proposed an amendment to the proposal to go into Committee of Supply, and the late Prime Minister accepted it and it was carried by the House. That is the English rule, this is the proper occusion when redress should be submitted to the House, and it ought never to be treated as a motion of want of conficlence by the Administration. The hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) gave that as a reason for opposing the motion. He admitted that the duty ought to be removed, that the article ought to be placed
on the free list, and suid, were it proposed otherwise than on going into Supply, he would be prepared to give it his support. I am pointing out that that statement is founded on a wholly erroneous idea of what are the rights of Parliament on the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman should do the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) justice. That is not the only reason he gave.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman is always so perfectly fair in the arguments he addresses to the House that he is beyond all others the hon. gentleman who ought to correct an observation made by me. I will say that the hon. genman objecten to the preamble of the resolution, as he calleel it. But that is not a matter that I am called upon to consider. The member for Muskoka approved of the principle of the resoultion, that this tax ought to be removed, and he gave as his chief reason for not supporting that proposition, that it was moved as an amendment to going into Committee of supply. I am pointing out that it is on going into Committee of supply that such a motion ought to be made.

Mr. BOW ELL. I am extremely sorry that I camnot return the compliment of the hon. gentleman as to fairness in his arguments.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). I always admire the frank and open defence that our friends opposite, like the senior member for Halifix (Mr. Kenny), present to this House in defence of the National Policy. I respect a man who comes straight out and says he is prepared to stand by that policy when it is applied to a particular case like this. He sitys that the existence of these duties on hinder twine has created the manufacture of that article in our midst. he attacks the hon. member for Marguette (Mr. Watson) hecanse he points to a large vacancy in the completeness of the National Policy, where $542 \pi, 000$ worth of twine and cordage cones free into Canada, because it happens to be wanted for the use of the fishermen. If the National Policy is so great a benefit to the people of this country, if it is no burden to the consumer of those articles upon which the duty is imposed, why make this gap for the benefit of the fishermen? Why cry sectionalism when we ask that another part of the community be treated in exactly the same way as the fishermen! I would like to ask the hon. member for Halifix how he justifies his position when he says that binder twine is not increased in price ly the 2.7 per cent duty, yet he tells us that it wonld not do to put ia duty upon fishermen's twine, lecause it might not be leneficial to the fishermen. Now, we have learned to-night that there are two very large sections of the farming community who rightly or wrongly believe that the imposition of a 25 per cent duty on twine increases the cost to them. We have the fact that both from the Patrons of Hushandry and from the Grangers, both farmers' associations, petitions have come in large numbers asking that the duty be removed. Side by side with that fact I want to place before you this other fact, that it is admitted by gentlemen opposite that there is now no competition in the production of cordage in the Dominion of Canada, that it is not even a Canadian arraugement. Our friends are very loyal when they are talking before country audiences and waving
the grand old flag, but they do not have any compunctions of conscience in becoming a joint in the tail of a great American combination, if they think by that means they can add to their profits. We have the fact which is not denied here that several of these establishments which were formerly running, are now closed up. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) asked if the owner of the cordage works at Lachute is paid for doing nothing and is drawing to day $\$ 6,000$ or $\$ 7,000$ a year, where does it come from when their machinery is standing idle and their factories have ceased to produce? And the operatives that used to be employed in these establishments-where are they ? The operatives are scattered somewhere else, while the burdens on the community are still retained. I sympathize with the position taken by the hon. member for Muskoka, because I think there are other gentlemen besides him on that side of the House who realized that this cordage combination is rapidly getting to the position in which the salt operations were within the last year or two. The hon. member for Halton (Mr. Henderson) has quoted to us a long array of tigures. 'I can only say to my hon. friend that when he quotes so glibly from the brief presented to him by these parties interested in the combine, perhaps he is not covering all the facts in the case. It is only a week ago when I was at home that I talked with the only remaining dealer in binding twine that the National Policy has left in that town. I said to him: "W hat sort of prices are you going to yuote for binding owine this year"? Well, he sail: "I have got no prices at all yet. The fact is I have received several circulars from the business firms I usually deal with and they ask me to wait, we are not prepared to give you quotations now, but by no means place your orders with anylooly else; just wait, and we will do as well by you as anylxoly else." That was only one week ago. My hon. friem talks to you to-night with calm assurance as if the market had been open and these gools could have been bought and prices quoted all along. Such are not the facts in my experience in my own county. Now, with respect to the quotations in these extracts that he read from the evidence taken before the Combines Committee in 1888, I must siy that I regret very much the tone in which he presented those olservations. Heretofore we have leen in the habit of accepting each other's statements in gool faith when presented in contradiction to each other's position. But it has been reserved to my hou. friend to get up and tell this House that the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) and the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Mc.Millan) deliberately misstated the facts in comnection with that investigation. I was myself a member of that committee, and I think my hon. friend has misapprehended the drift of Mr. Massey's evidence. I shall not accuse him of wilful misrepresentation, I do not deal in these lines; but I think that after due examination of Mr. Massey's evidence my hon. friend will come to the conclusion that he ought to retract his statement. Now, I will read from Mr. Massey's evidence a little more in extenso. It was given before that committee when he came, as he said himself, to give evidence in connection with other branches of his business. He was asked to make some statement before the committee by the chairman. I think it was Mr. Wallace. This is what he said:
"What did you pay for twine four years ago before this combine was formed? - I cannot tell back as far as four years ago. This of course is sprung upon me, although I had some figures in coming down on some business with the Government, because we considered it mas a grie rance and an injury to the public in this combination putting prices on the twine, by which the farmer has to pay so much more in proportion to the raw material than he had two or three years ago : and also so much greater than whit we can buy it for in the American market. We can buy the same material that is sold here, the same finished twine, from the Americans, paying a duts of $\$ 1.793$ per 100 pounds cheaper than we can buy it incanada. On that we pay the duty.

Are you buying in Canada?- Yes: because we prefer patronizing the home market if we can. But we Say it is an injustice to the public when a combination is formed that will put up the price beyond what they are war ranted in doing in view of the cost of the raw material. Combinations are an injury when they exact extortionate prices from the consumer."
These are Mr. Massey's own words recorded by the stenographer on that occision and they distinctly prove that Mr. Massey objected to the combination that was formed then : a combination not quite so solid as it is now, because there were some establishments ontside of it then, while at present I understand that the American Cordage Company has included all the binder twine mannfacturers in Canadia. Again he gives the figures:
> "But if you can buy elsewhere ontside of this combination at a cheaper rate, what would be your complaint? I say that they have that advantuge: that they get the raw material free and we have to pay the duty on the cord, which they get the benefit of on the cord.
> "If you can buy elsewhere and get a better bargain what is your complaint? - If you are obliged from the combination that would be a different thing. I say we can buy it and lay it down cheaper than we can get it from the Canadians after paying the duts; but then the difference is so small. I will gire you the figures. The Canadian price for pure manila delivered in not less than 50 ton lots is $\$ 12.50$, and then there is a 5 per cent discuunt in 15 days off that which brings, it net $\$ 11.83 \frac{1}{2}$. I do not see any advantage in the rebate because the twine is not used until July and August. The American quotation is $\$ 11.50$, less one and a half discount. That is El1. $30_{i}^{2}$ net. Freight 25 cents total $\$ 11.573$ as against $\$ 11.8_{1}^{-i}$. Take the duty from this, the duty of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the raw material paid by the American manufacturer, which is not paid by the Cianadian, and it brings it down to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,"

That was Mr. Massey's distinct statement. Then comes the question that my friend from Halton (Mr. Henderson) quoted a portion of to-night to establish that Mr. Massey said just the reverse :

[^65]actions and who spoke whereof he knew, and although he said he was a protectionist hinself, he complained that this combination had unfairly and unduly increased the price of binder twine to the Caudian consumer: To-day we find ourselves in a worse position. At that time Mr. Morris who was at member of the combine gave his evidence to show that one manufacturer, Mr. Conners, drew from $\$ 5,000$ to 87,000 per annum out of the combine, and only made two tons of binder twine the whole of that year. I'hat is one of the results of the prociuction of any line of industry being in the hands of one concern, and I venture to say that those gentlemen who talk to us so glibly and so fluently about binder twine being cheaper to the Canadian farmer, are the very men who will take care that the Canadian farmer does not get an even start with them or anyboly else in the consumption of this article. If they produce so cheaply why are they anxious to keep a $2 \overline{2}$ per cent duty on? At the time Mr. Massey speaks of the American producer was handicapped with a duty of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on his raw material, while the Canadian manufacturer got his free, and at that time we find one man drawing from $\$ 3,(00)$ to $\$ 7,000$ a year for allowing his machinery to stand practically idle. Today we have hal the evidence from the hon. member for Argenteuil (Mr. Christie) that one of the establishments in his constituency is closed up and the operatives turned adrift to find their living as best they could, for these men care nothing for the operatives when it is a question of making money for themselves. They are paid for allowing their machinery to stand idle, and where does the money come from to pay for keeping it inlle if not out of the pockets of the consumers of this twine. It is just such cuses as this that will discredit the National Policy, and I sympathize with an honest supporter of that measure such as my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) when he feels that when the manuficture of this article is gathered into one combine, that the farmers are at the mercy of a combination that will have no mercy on them. While these gentlemen argue so fluently that the prices are low, they take particularly good care to retain the duty so that they are not exposed to the competition. If the American combine finds seven-tenths of a cent per pound suffcient to protect them, why doesourCanadian combine demand a $2 \overline{5}$ per cent duty to keep it standing upon its legs? These gentlemen may talk until doomsday, but the farmers feel the difference and they realize it, and socmer or later they will realize that they are leing taken aulvantage of for the purpose of leuefiting one huge monopoly. If that is the line that the National Policy is going to develop in Canada, I say farewell to the prospect of building up the industries of this country, becanse it will inevitably result that production will be simply limited to meeting the particular wants of the community, and when we come to touch the field of export, we will find ourselves handicapped right and left, and the result is that, failing to compete on the foreign markets with other manufacturers, we will simply confine ourselves to find the home demand. I do sympathize with the farmers of the North-West on being taxed to the extent of 25 per cent duty, for the purpose of keeping up this monopoly in binding twine. Notwithstanding the fallacious arguments that my friend
from Halton (Mr. Henderson) with his ready. made brief presented to this House to-night, I say that he will fail to convince the farmers at home whether they be Patrons of Industry or Crangers, or farmers outside of any organization, that this sort of thing is in their interest. It is fashionable with certain men to sneer at organizations of farmers, and I admit that in a yood many respects the farmers' organizations have leen clumsy and ineffective, but I point you to the fact that while these organizations may fail, that they are immediately revived in some other form, and that it is an indication when they fail, that there is a difficulty in existence, and that they are not getting fair-play under this National Policy. Sir, I would have leen pleased to have heard from the (iovernment that they would place our farmers on at least an equal basis with the American farmers with respect to protection, and not handicap them to the extent of 25 per cent on this binder twine. If seven-tenths of a cent per pound is sufficient for the American manufacturer against outside competition, it ought to be sufficient protection for the other end of the great big American concern that has reached to Canma, and controls all the cordage manufactures in this country. For that reason, if for no other, I shall have great pleasure in supporting the resolution presented lyy my hon. friend from Marguette.

House divided on amendment of Mr. Watson:
Yeas:
Messicurs

Allan,
Armstrong,
Gain (Wentworth),
Béchard,
Beith,
Bernier,
Bourassa,
Bowers,
Bowmsn,
Brodeur,
Bruneall.
Campheli,
Carroll,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),
Casey,
Charlton.
Choquette,
Christie,
Colter,
Davies,
Dawson,
Delisle,
Edgar,
Featherston,
Forbes.
Grauthier.
Geoffrion,
Gibson,
Gillmer,
Godbout,
Guas:
Innes,

> Landerkin,
> Langelier,
> Laurier,
> Lavergne,
> Ledue,
> Legris,
> Lister,
> Livingston,
> Macdonald (Huron),
> McGregor,
> McMillan'(Huron),
> McMullen,
> Mignaule,
> Mills (Bothwell),
> Monet.
> Mulook
> Murray,
> Paterson (Brant),
> Perry,
> Proulx,
> Rider.
> Rinfret,
> Rowand,
> Sanborn,
> Semple,
> Somerville,
> Satherland,
> Vaillarcourt,
> Watson,
> Welsh, and
> Yeo.-63.

Nays:
Messieurs
Adams,
Amyot,
Bain (Soulanges),
Balin,
Barnard,
Bennett,
Bergeron,
Bowell,
Boyle,
Cameron,
Carignan,
Carling,
Carpenter,

Amyot,
Bain (Soulanges),
Baner,
Bennett.
Bergeron,
Bowell,
Cameron,
caripnan
Carpenter,

Caron (Sir Alolphe).
Chapleau.
Cleveland
Coatsworth,
Corbould,
Corby,
Craig.
Curran,
Daly,
Denison,
Desaulniers.
Desjardins (Hochelaga), Desjardins (L'Islet),
Dewdney,
Dugas,
Dupont,
Dyer.
Earle.
Eairnbairn,
Ferguson (leeds \& Gren.),
Foster,
Fréchette,
Gillies,
Girouard (Two Mountain)
Girouard (Two Mountains),
Gordon.
Sinith
Sior
Grandbois,
Guillet,
Hazen,
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hutehins,
Ives.
Joncas,
Kaulbach,
Kenny.
Kirkpatrick.
Langevin (Sir Hector). Lepine, Lippé,
Macdonald (King's),

Maris.
Marshall,
Masson,
Miller,
Mills (Annapolis),
Moncrieff,
Northrup,
O'brien,
Ouimet,
Patterson (Colchester),
Patterson (Huron),
Pelletier,
Pope,
Pridham,
Putnam,
Reid,
Roome,
Rosamond.
Ross (Dundas),
Ross (Lisgar).
Ryckman,
Savard,
Simith (Ontario),
Stairs,
Tayn,
Temple,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdale,
Tupper:
Turcotie,
Tyrwhitt,
Wallace.
White (C.ardwell),
White (Shelburne),
Wilmot,
Wilson.
Wood (Brockville), and
Wood (Westmorland). -107 .

Mr. BORDEN. My name is recorded as having voted in favour of the amendment. I did not vote, did not intend to vote, and could not vote, hecause I am pairel with Mr. Mckeen of Cape Breton, and I would like my name to be struck off.

Mr. TAYLOR. The hon. member for Cape Breton has not voted.

Mr. MetoOUGALL. I am paired with Mr. Brown of Chateauguay.

Amendment negatived, motion agreed to, and House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Committee rose and reported resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the adjourmment of the House.

Motion agreed to ; and House adjumned at 1 a.m. (Wednestay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wrimsenday, 207th April, 1892.
The spenter took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayeks.

## FIRST READIN(:

Bill (No. i.) to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Carl Auer Von Welshach.--(Mr. Stairs.)

## WORK ON YAMASKA RIVER.

Mr. MONET (for Mr. Mignault) (Tranoiation) asked, 1. What is the total cost of work done at the Yamaska River, near its mouth ; for the building o
the lock and dam and for the dredging of the said river? 2. What has been the cost of the work of maintenance and repair of the said lock and dam? 3. How many lock-keepers are there, and what is their yearly pay? 4. How many steamers and other vessels passed through the said lock during the course of last year? D. Did the Government receive tolls at the said lock, and if so, what is the yearly anount?

Mr. OULNET. (Translation.) The cost of the lock, the dam and the dreiging of the river was, on the 31 st of March last, $8130,318.06$. The cost of maintenance and repair of the same works was s $14,504.07$. Two lock-keepers are employed there, and their salary is $\$ 40$ per month during the season. As to yuestions 4 and $\overline{5}$, answers to them may he oltatined from the Minister of Inland Revenue.

## C. E. W. DOIWELL

Mr. LANDERKIN (for Mr. Bordes) asked, Whether C. E. W. Dodwell was an employe of the Department of Public Works in February last? Anl, if so, in what capacity? Did said Dodwell examine the works at Hall's Harbour, N. s., on or about the 10th day of February last, under instructions from, by direction of, or with the knowledge of the department? If so, were the instructions in writing, and what was the nature of the examination? Has a report been sent in to the department?

Mr. OUIMET. Mr. Dodwell was employed as district engineer. He was at Hall's Harbour on the 10th of February, acting under instructions from my department. The instructions were in writing, and the object of the examination was to determine the possibility of getting rid of the samd bar in the harbour by means of a dam and sluice-way at the head of the harlour. A report has been sent in.

## DUTY ON SAW LOGS.

## Mr. RIDER moved for;

Copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders and Orders in Council, respecting or in any way relating to the removal of the export duty from saw-logs and other unmanufactured lumber exported from Canada to the United States.
He said: Mr. Speaker, in explanation of this motion I desire to say that although this subject was quite thoroughly discussed following the introduction of the resolution of tine hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Ives), asking for re-imposing an export duty upon saw-logs and spruce pulpwood exported to the United States, yet no information was given ly the Government during that discussion why the export duty had been removed from spruce stw-logs exported from Canada to the United States without securing in return a corresponding reduction in the United States import duties upon Canadian spruce stwnlumber. I hope the papers when brought down will give the information desired, and that they will he fortheoming as soon as possible.

Motion agreed to.

## EXTRA PAYMENTS TO PERMANENT CLERKS.

## Mr. TISDALE moved for :

Return showing all payments made to permanent clerke
for extra work done by them in their owu department and
in other departmente, during the years $1874,1875,1876,1877$ and $1878:-1$. The name of each such clerk; 2 . The page of the Auditor Genern's Report on Public Accounte upon which each of such payments may be found ; 3. Department in which said clerk was parmanently employed; \& Department for which extrit work was done: 5. Nature of suoh work; 6 . Amount of each such payment : 7 . The fund from which each such payment was made.
He said: In making this motion, I wish to state shortly some of the reasons why I trouble the House with it. During the somewhat lengthy debate which took place in this House some days ago, in reference to the irregularities in the Civil Service, I was somewhat surprised, on reuding the speeches, to discover that hou. gentlemen opposite gave the House and the country to understanu, that there had been no illegalities during the time they were in power : further, that there hal been very few, if my, irregularities : and lastly, that no permanent clerks-at all events none who ought not, under the terms of the Civil Service Act, to have been paid for extra work during the time they were administering the affairs of the country-had received any considerable amount. I was still further surprised to see in the speeches of some bon. gentlemen, that it was doultful if there had leem any Civil service Act at all in force at that time. Now, to set that question at rest, I shall read to the House the clause of the Civil Service Act in ferve during the time of the administration of the hon. gentlemen opposite. It was passed in 1868, and it reads as follows :-
" No allowance or compensation slall be made for any extria service whatsoever which any officer or clerk may be required to perform in the department to which he belongs."
That was not changen until 1882, when it was made to real as follows :-
"No extra salary or additional remuneration of auy kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy hend, or officer or servant in the Civil Service of the Dominion, unless such sum shall have been placed for that special purpose in the estimates submitted to and voted by Parliament."
It will be noticed, therefore, that, so far as permanent clerks were concerned, it was illegal for them to be paid for extra services performed in the department to which they belonged; and that was recognized ly the House, and no votes were taken in the House for such payments. Well, Nir, I find, by a cursory examination of the Public Accounts, that permanent clerks were paid for extra services in the departments to which they belongen, not only during one year, but daring every year of the allininistration of hon. gentlemen opposite. I find that in 1875, $\$ 2,136.29$ was paid; in 1876, 82,374 ; in $1877, \$ 2,124,30$; and in 1878 , $\$ 2,685.51$ : or a total of $89,524.23$. These amomats are what I obtained from the contingent fund ; I io not know how many others may have been made. The departments in which these illegal payments were made were the Interior, the Finance, the Customs, the Post Office, the Receiver (ieneral's, the Public Works, the Governor General's Secretary's, the Secretary of State's, and the Inland Revenue; and the grossest and largest irregularities took place in the Finance Department which was under the charge of the hon. member for South Oxford ${ }^{\circ}$ (Sir Richard Cartwright). I have taken the names of just four clerks ly way of illustration: W. L. Orde received $\$ 1,668.40$; J. Barry, \$922.50; T. F. Watters, $\mathbf{2} 516$; and H. J. Morgan, $\mathbf{\Sigma 6 8 5 - - a}$ total of $\$ 3,791.90$ paid to thene four clerks for extra services in their own departments. Last but not least, I find in the Public Accounts of 1874-75 these items:

The hon. Receiver-General, amount prid sundry persons employed in counting and lestroying notes, $\$ 6,278.70$; umount pail sundry persons for extra services in savings bank branch, $\$ 629$. In 1875 , 1876, 1877 and 1878 there was paid uniler these headings a totul of $\$ 21,626.80$; and I find enough to satisfy me that the great bulk of that sum was paid to permanent clerks for extra services in the departments to which they belonged. There is no further explanation-noentriesas to the details, and no names mentionel. I presume that the Government will in some manner be able to trace those payments, and see whether I am correct or not. I am satistied that these are not nearly all the payments which have been male, and I hope the return will disclose them. As so much was said in the discussion the other day with regard to the irregularities in the Civil Service during the administra. tion of this Government and its predecessors, I thought the statement I am moving for would be an interesting appemlix to put in the Hansarol, so that the whole record of the alministrations of both parties in this respect wouhl go to the come try.

Mr. MILLN(Bothwell). The hom: gentleman has asked for a return relating to the years in which another Govermment were in office. Now, I do not know precisely in what year the Act relating to the Civil service came into operation, but I suppose the hon. gentleman does not want a return as to the employment of permanent clerks at a period of time when there was no legal objection to the employment of these clerks. I suppose the hon. gentlenan wishes to ascertain how far the law was violated. I have not the statute before me, but it would be important to look at the year in which the statute came into operation, and make the return legin with that particular period, and extend down to the present time. If we are to have a report, it ought to be a report which would enable the House to see how these irregularitiesgrew up, how they grew up, and when steps were taken toprevent them. It would be important to see who was responsible for them and the extent to which they exist, and the return asked for by the hon. gentleman will give the House no such information. I apprehend the House is not particularly interested as to whether a former Administration did as badly as their predecessors or worse than their successors, but in orler that a comparison may be instituted, in order that information may le had of some practical value to the House, the return for which the hon. gentleman calls shoull begin with the beginniag of the impropriety and extend down to the present time, and I ask the House that the retum asked for by the hon. gentleman should be corrected in that particular ; I ask that it should give us the opportunity of knowing the whole truth, and in order that it may be of value, it should serve that purpose.

Mr. TISDALE. My object is to commence with the time covered by the discussions before the Public Accounts Committee, and that was from the commencement of the Mackenzie administration. That is the reason I fix that time. Last year and this session, in the House and before the Public Accounts Committee, the impression was certainly given that these irregularities and illegal payments, puyments in contravention of the Civil service Act, did not exist during the Mackenzie adminis-
tration, and for this reason it will be extremely interesting to have a return covering the two periods. Whether or not such a return would justify the action of the Govermment is in matter for people to judge.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). There are foarteen years since 1878 which the hon. gentleman is leaving out, and concerning which it would be equally important to have information as during the few years he has mentioned. It would also be important to have information concerning the few years before those he has mentioned, when the Act was also in operation.

Mr. BOWFLLL. These illegal payments, or what are termed illegal payments, were investigated by the Public Accounts Connmittee from the time this (iovernment took office.

Mr. LAURIER. No.
Mr. BOWELLL. Yes, in a great measure. At the Public Accounts Committee, last session, it was stated boldly that these irregular payments harl heen made by the late fiovernment alone. I read at one of the meetings of the committee the clause of the Act which has leeer in existence since 1868. My hon. friend to my right read that clause, and pointel out to the House, when making his remarks, that such illegal puyments were just as much a contravention of the Civil Service Act prior to 1879 as after that period, and yet the hon. member for Bothwell rose and asked that a return should be made and the law should be guoted in order to ascertain whether, during the period he was himself in office, the same irregularities had existed, thongh my hon. friend had read the clanse to the Honse, which I have no doubt he heard, becanse he usually pays very close attention to what is going on. For his edification I will real it again. It is in the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 34, passed in 1878 :
"No allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever which any officer or clerk may be required, to perform in the department to which he belongs."
Nuch was the law until the amending Act was passerl. Of course it will beseen, by the reading of thisclause, that it might he held legal to employ a clerk in any other department than that to which he was attached. But the amended Act was passed, in order to prevent what Parliament consiclered a wrong and an abuse of the Act, providing that they should not be employerl in any department.

Mr. MII.Li (Bothwell). What year was that?
Mr. BOWELL. In 188: , 4: Victoria, chapter 4, section 149.

Mr. LAURIEIR. The object of the hon. gentleman, as he has frankly avowed, is to show that these irregularities, which were discusse l last year, have prevailed during the previous Administration. The Minister of Militia stated a moment ago that the whole subject had been investigated, in so far as the present Administration is concerned. I take issue with the statement, which is far too broad. It is not accurate to say that the whole subject has been investigated, in so far as the whole period covered by the Administration is concerned. On the contrary, the investigation last year only referred to a part of the period covered by the present Administration, and to the Department of the Interior almost exclusively. My hon. friend points out that if you want to establish a comparison of guilt, if
you want to show that the late (iovernment has been as remiss as the present, let us have a full areturn, and certainly if any seuse of justice is to prevail, if the hon. gentleman's motion is not simply it catch motion, the suggestion of my hon. friend is one that ought to commend itself to his sense of fair play. Therefore he should anend his motion so as to include the whole period since the law has been in existence, that is from the year 1868, and then we will see where the guilt lies and what portion is attributable to one party or the other.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not understand from the explanation of my hon. friend from South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) that he is seeking to establish a comparison of guilt. I do not understand it is a question of guilt at all. It was alleged that certain irregularities have grown up gradually in connection with the Civil Service by infringement of the provisions of the Act, and it is not a question of guilt in regard either to the previous Government or to this fiovernment. The other night, when the Estimates were being discussed, a particular point was in controversy as to whether such irregularities existerl under any previous Administration, and a number of members of the House, including some who were members of the previous Administration, were under the impression that no such irregularities did exist at that time. The hon. member's information is different from that, and he asks for more light upon it. If any other hon. member desires to have more information on the subject, let him more an amemdment or a substantive resolution, and it will be carried.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I think, if we are $t$, have a return of any value to the House, one which will enable the House to see how the question stands, it will he necessary for this motion to be annended so that we may have an opportunity of seeing whether a departure has been made in any period and in what period. I, therefore, move in amendment that the return shall include every year from 1864 to 1891 inclusive.

Mr. TISDALE. I have no objection to that.
Motion agreed to.

## RETURN ORDERED.

Copies of all correspondence, docnments, memorials and petitions in reference to the proposed construction of a system of canals known as the Ottawa Ship Canal.-(Mr. Derlin.)

## THE LONDON ELECTION.

## Mr. LISTER moved :

That a copr of the petition laid upon the Table of this House from Thonas Hobbs and others, complaining of the conduct of William Elliott, Esquire, County Judge of Middlesex, in relation to the revision of the voterg list for the Electoral District of the City of London, be forthwith furmished him for his information and to enable him to make such statement or answer to the charges therein contained as he may deem proper, and that the said petition and sny such answer as the said jadee may make be referred to a special committee of this House, to enquire into the trath of the several allegations therein, with a view of finding, whether such charges should be investigated by a commission.
He said : Before submitting the resolution which stands in my name to the judgment of the House, I shall take this opportunity of simply narrating the facts involved in that resolution. I would call the attention of hon. gentlemen to the fact that on the lat April instant, there was printed in the

Votes and Proceerlings of this House a petition signed by a number of the electors of the city of London, and I have no doubt that that petition has been real by every hon. member of this House. I will say furthermore, that if the statements contained in that petition are true, about which I do not pretend at the present moment to express an opinion, that gentleman who is attacked and complained of in that petition has degraded the high otfice of a juilge and by his action he has deprived a citizen of this country of the right which he possesses, of the right which the electors of the constituency have declared he should have, and in his place an hon. gentleman sits who has no more right to a seat than a messenger it the door. Hon. gentlemen are of course aware that the conduct of William Elliott, Fsquire, the judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, is involved in this motion. That learned judge has been for many years the judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, and his son-in-law, Mr. Fraser, was appointed by the Government as the revising officer for the electoral district of the city of London: Not being a judge under the Franchise Act, an appeal lay from the final decision of the revising officer to the judge of the County Court in matters pertaining to the revision of the voters' lists. On the 10 th November last that court was convened, Mr. Fraser presiding as the revising officer for the purpose of revising the voters lists for the electoral district of the city of London, and the purpose, or one of the purposes for which the court was sitting was to hear and investigate and try the complaint of one $F$. W. Lilley, who had objected to and petitioned against 600 names which had been placed upon that list whicin he contended had no right to be upon the list. Objection was taken by the legal gentleman who was there to support the right of the names of these people to be upon the list, that the notice of objection which had been served in the interests of Mr. Lilley upon the people whose names he claimed had no right to be upon that list, was not sufficient, inasmuch as the words "not qualified" were the words used in the notice. That is to say, the people whose names appeared upon the list, appeared there as having a certain and particular qualification under the statute, and the natice that they were not qualified simply contained the words "not qualified," traversing and contradicting, and putting in issue, the qualification upon which they sought to have their names so put upon that list. Now, the revising officer, as he had a right to do, decided that the notices were not invalid, that the notices were not void, but that they were simply defective; and under the powers which the statute gives him, he had a right to adjourn the court and direct that new notices should be given to the people complained against. Acting within the statute, actingashe had a clear legal right to do, acting as a person a -ishing to decide fairly and honestly between the two parties, would have done, the revising officer declared, as I said before, that the notices were defective, but not void or invalid, and he adjourned the court for two weeks, or until the 27th day of November, and directed that new notices should be given to all the parties complained against. Although I do not think that the revising officer ought to have so ordered, as the court has since said that the notices were sufficient, that they

Mr. Lauriek.
were legal, I think he ought to have proceeded with the hearing of the complaints, lut in the exercise of the discretion which the statute gives him, he adjourned the court for the purpose which I have stated. These notices were all served, 600 new notices were served upon the persons whose names appeared upon the list, and whose yualification was objected to. Immediately after the revising officer had so orderell, those who were acting for the people whose names were complainel against, appealed to Judge Elliott against the decision of the revising officer, holding that the notices were defective, but not invalid and void; they appealed to Judge Elliott against that decision of the revising officer, with the hope, no roubt, that Judge Elliott would decide that the notices were utterly invalid and roil. Now, I may state here that the Court of Queen's Bench in Ontario has unanimously held that there was no appeal to Judge Elliott against that decision of the revising otticer, that it was a matter over which the revising officer had exclusive and final jurisdiction, and that having decided that these notices were defective only, and not void and invalid, there was no appeal, and the cases should have been gone on with and should have been tried by the revising officer without the intervention of Judge Elliott at all. However, an appeal was taken to Julge Elliott against that decision of the revising officer, and of all the decisions that a learned judge has placel on record, I challenge the production of one equal to this. In the tirst place he decides as follows:-
"I am of opinior that under the 33rd section my power is confined to the action of the revisising officer in dealing with the list ; that is to say, as topproper admigsion of names or the exolusion of them being as to something which is or should be in the list or which ought not to be in it. It is not said that there is an appeal to the county judge as to the proceedings of the revising offcer, which would be a comprehensive term, such as is used in section 26 . I consider that I have no anthority to interfere with the action of the revising officer in amending or adjourning the court to a future time."
Then he goes on to say :
"Whatever may be the importance of my raling as to the question whether the notice in question is insufficient or invalid and nall and void, as I am pressed to decide I do so, and rule as I have said, that it is invalid under the Act and so far the appeal is sustained, but in regnect to my authority to interfere with the revising officer's power to order amendment or to adjourn the court, I do not entertain the appeal."
He holds that he had no authority to interfere with the revising officer. He again expresses a doubt, as to his right to interfere with the revising officer's power to order an amendment or to adjourn the court ; but he expresses the opinion that the notices served by Mr. Lilley upon these people were invalid. Now, Sir, if that decision had stood, if there had iveen no further investigation of the matter by way of appeal, the result of that decision of Judge Eliiott would have been to leave 600 names upon the voters' list thatit was contended had no right to be upon that list. But as soon as Judge Elliott gave that decision, the revising officerat once refused to proceed with the hearing of the appeals which he had ordered might be heard upon a new notice being given to the people complainedagainst. He notified the parties who were proceeding, Mr. Lilley and of hisfriends, that in viewof the judgnentof Judge Eiliott hefelt that he could not proceed with theinvestigationunder and in pursuance of the order which he made, directing that new notices should be given, and that further consideration of these
appeals should take place on the 2 th day of November. Then Judge Elliott havingso held, anapplication was made to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Toronto, and the whole matter was there fully argued, the application being made for a mandatory order compelling the revising officer to hear the appeals under the general notice served, namely, the notice given as a reason for the appeal, that the parties whose names were upon the list were not qualified. Sir, the matter came before the Queen's Bench Division on that application, and I will read from the judgment :
"A notice under gec. 19 of the Electoral Franchise Act, R.S.C., chap. 5 , as amended by 52 Vic.. chap. 9 , sec. 4 , to a person whose name was objected to. for the purpose of having the name taken off the veters' list at the final revision, simply gave ' not qualified' as the ground of objec-tion:-

## " Meld, sufficieut.

"The revising officer (who was nota judge) baving ruled that the notice was yalid, the person whose name was objected to appealed from that ruling to the county judge, who held that the notice was invalid, and the revising officer thereupon refused to go ou and hear the complaint. ${ }^{\circ}$ 'Held, that no appeal was given by section 33 of the Act from the revising officer's ruling; and therefore, the proceedings before the county judge were coram non judice.
"A mandamus mas granted."
The julgment of the court is a short one, and I will read it :
"The court held :-
" ${ }^{1}$. That the notice was sufficient.
" 2 That no appeal is given by the Act to the county judge from the revising officer's decision that the notice was valid : and therefore, that the proceedings before the county judge were coram non judice.

An order was issued by the court, in pursuance of that judgment, to the revising otticer commanding him to go on and hear the sppeals of Mr. Lilley and to dispose of them, and the trial of these appeals was proceeded with and 340 names appealel against were, by order of the returning officer, stricken from that list. The respondent, or the persons who were appealed against, then appealed from the deeision of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to the Court of Appeall. After the revising officer had heard the appeals, after he had stricken 340 names off the voters' list, they appealed against the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to the Court of Appeal of the Province of Ontario. The matter came on for argument and the court therein declined to give a formal judgment, for the reason that the mandatory order directed to be issued by the Court of Appeal had been obeyed and there was nothing for that court to do in the premises. But, Mr. Speaker, I will call the attention of the House and yourself to the fact, that upon that argument, and after the court had expressed its opinion that as the mandamus had been obeyed, there could be no object in giving a judgnent upon the question in dispute; yet at the request, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Hellmuth, who was acting for the respondent, concurred in by the counsel who was acting for the appellant, at the joint solicitation of these two learned gentlemen, the court was urged in the strongest terms to give an expression of opinion for the guidance of Judge Elliott, before whom another appeal had been taken. I should mention that after the revising officer had stricken off these names, they again appealed to Judge Elliott; that appeal was pending, and for the guidance of Judge

Elliott, on the solicitation of the counsel for all parties stating expressly that that was their object, the court consented, after some hesitation, to give an expression of opinion. I may say that, before this appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal, Judge Elliott had given a judgment upon the second appeal to him from the revising officer, and his language was as follows:-
" An appeal was taken before me on the 20th November last, the question being whether certain notices of the 20th October, 1891, which had been given by one Frank Lilley objecting to certain names being allowcd to remain on the voters' list for the city of London were valid and sufficient to authorize the removal of these names. I then decided that in my opinion these notices were invalid for the reason that no grounds of objection were stated therein as required by the statute. The result of this decision, if carried into effect, would be to retain on the list these persous in respect of whom the alleged defective notices had been given. But this decision was nevercarried into effect, because by a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench the said notices were held to be sufficient, and under a mindate of the said court the revising officer proceeded to deal with these notices on that footing. This decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is now, it appears, appealed against, and the appeal is now pending before the proper appellate court. In this situation of matters, I reserve judgment on the question which is now brought before me as to the retention or remoral of their names until the result of this appeal shall be known. (Signed), W. Elliot, Judge, County Middlesex, 318t December, 1891.'

Tudge Elliott han given this statement upon the second appeal to him after the court had issued its, mandatory order and while there was an appeal pending against the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division to the Court of A ppeal. This judgment, Mr. Speaker, or rather these utterances of Judge Flliott showed that at the time they were penned by him, his intention was manifest that he intended to gire effect to the opinion, or to the judgment it may be, of the Court of Appeal, whatever that opimion or judgment might be. He held the judgment back. he reserved it, he retained it for the purpose of knowing what the opinion of the Court of Appeal was upon the question that had been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Queens Bench having decided that the notices were ralid and that the revising officer should proceed with them. As I said a few moments ago, when the matter came before the Court of Appeal that court expressed the opinion that there was nothing to deal with becanse the order issued by the Court of Queen's Bench had been obeyed by the returning otticer. Now, Sir, on the 25th of January last, an appeal came before the Court of Appeal of the Province of Ontario, and the court dismissed the appeal on the ground that the mandamus lad been obeyed, but, as I have also stated, the court was strongly urged by counsel on both sides to give an opinion as to the sufficiency of the notices for the guidance of the learned judge, who was holding back his judgment until the opinion of the court should be known. This, Sir, is the language of the court :
" Both parties united in requesting the opinion of this court as to the disputed sufficiency of the notices served on the parties whose qualification was challenged, and with some hesitation we have thought that it is better that we should comply with such request."
Chief Justice Hagarty, after discussing the question and pointing out the difference between the English Act and ours, concluded as follows:-

[^66]I think it sufficient to state ' not owner within the Act' or ' not tenant within the Act.'
"The distinction seems made in the Imperial Act as to objection to the nature of the interest, and to the value, as discussed in Simey ars. Dixon. Our Act does not draw this distinction, and I do not think we can hold these amended notices insufficient. They specifically attack the voter's interest, that is, his position as owner or tenant, and his right to that character as defined in the Franchise Act. Under such a notice he would not I conceive be liable to attaok on a merely personal ground, as a post offlce or customs official, etc., etc. The unamended notice appears to me to be more open to argument. It amounts to this: 'You are on this list as resessed on income.' 'I object that you are not qualified.' It may be argued that this is substantially the same as if amended like the other cases. It is in effect: 'you are assessed for income and your income (if any) does not meet the requirements of the Act,' or that you cannot fill the character of one qualified to vote on income. It seems rather difficult to point out a reliable distinction and I feel a difficulty in attempting so to distinguish. I think on the whole that the unamended notice should be beld sufficient."

## Mr. Justice Burton said :

" Although it is not usual or desirable for a court to give a mere opinion upon questions not before them in a manner to be enforced by a judgment, I think that, under the circumstances,we may, without impropriety, make this an exception to the rule and yield to the urgent request made to us by the counsel on both sides to express our opinion as to the sufficiency of the original notice of objection which was alone before the Queen's Bench. I abstain from offering any opinion upon the new or amended notice.
"Speaking for myself, I cannot say that I feel any doubt as to the sufficiency of the notice of objection read as a whole.
"The list contains:
$"$ 1st. The name and address of the voter.
"2nd. His occupation.
"3rd. His qualification, whether as landlord or tenant.
"4th. The description of the property.
"To this the complainant in his notice, after setting forth the same particularly, objects that the party so referred to is not qualified.
"If he had added 'as alleged' I cannot conceive how a more precise and definite issue could be framed.
"But surely it cannot be expected that these notices should be framed with all the niceties and formalities of a plea in the old days of pleading where such an issue without the words 'as alleged' could only have been objected to by special demurrer.
"As to the suggestion that the revising officer could under it enter upon the consideration of mother and distinct ground of disqualification, my inclination is against it, although it is unnecessary to venture a final opinion ; but to call in aid again the old system of pleading and the reasoning by analogy upon it, I think it would have assumed the shape of a plea in confession and avoidance -thus: we admit that you are apparently qualified as a landlord, but we set up that you are disqualified as an alien or as one of the parties disqualified under the Act, and posssbly without such an affirmative statement the objection would not be open, but there is much force in the view entertained by some'that looking at the unlimited powers of adjournment and the fact that if qualified the party whose vote is objected to must know it and cannot be taken by surprise, the whole question may be open on the general denial of qualification, the intention of the Act being to afford the greatest facility to purge the list of those not entitled to be upon it."

## Mr. Justice Maclennan said :

"We are requested to give our opinion upon the validity of the notices in question, and in deference to that request, I have considered them, and I have no hesitation in saying that $I$ consider the notices sufficient. The notice must be read with the list to which it refers just as a statement of defence is to be read with reference to the statement of claim, and that being so the objection 'not qualified' olearly and distinctly traverses the qualification specified in the list. It is not necessary to go so far as to uphold the present notices, but I am unable to see why such a specification of objections as we have here should not be sufficient to negative not merely the property or other qualifications mentioned in the list, but all the qualifications mentioned in sention 3 of the Act, entitled 'Qualificstion of Voters,' for the voter can never be taker py surprise by any of these objections, seeing that the knowledge in respect of them, sll must be within his own breast. The object of the prongedings
of the revising officer is to purge the roll of persons not entitled by law to exercise the franchise, and the attainment of that object should not be bridled or degraded by technical objections or by a narrow construction of the legislation, but should be promoted as far as possible, without doing violence to the language of the enactments. It would be an intolerable scandal if, in an ordinary action in the High Court, such an objection as we have here under consideration could be allowed to defeat the rights of any of the parties, and $I$ diu not see why it should not be legally so in a proceeding concerning the franchise. The very large powers conferred on the officers by sections 24 and 26 of the Act, show that Parliament intended that the administration of the Act should not be frustrated by objections of form."
Now, Mr. Speaker, the extracts which I have read are from the judgments of three of the four judges of the Con't of Appeal in the Province of Ontario. I have shown that it was Julge Flliott's intention to await the judgment of the Court of Appeal leefore he undertook to decide the important matter which had been submitted to him liy way of appeal : and the judgments of these three gentlemen show heyond any guestion whatever that in their opinion it all events the notices which had been siven by Mr. Lilley, complaining of the six hundred names which were on the list and which he contemed should not be there, were sufficient under the Act for all purposes, concurring in the judgments of the three judges of the High Court of Justice. One would have thought, under the circumstances, that the learned julge of the County Court would have had no hesitation in following the dicta of the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. Although I do not contend that he was bound to for so, hecause I recognize that the judgment of the County Court would le, in a proper matter of appeal, it final judgment; yet, sir, in accordance with the invariable practice in this country and in England. I do not hesitate to aver that it was the phin and manifest duty of Judge Flliott to have followed the decision of three judges of a superior court and the expressed opinion of three juiges of a still higher court. But, Sir, he thought proper not to do so, although his own paper, penned with his own hand, shows that before the matterwent to the Court of Appeal it was his intention to follow the opinion of the julges of that court. When their julgment turned out to be against the contention of the respondent, we timd yulge Elliott suddenly determining in his own mind that he will not follow the fudgment of the higher tribunals of the comtry, but that he will give a judgment of his own: he male up his mind not to le governed by those judgments. Sir, for the purpose of delaying proceedings, because events subsequent to that date show that what took place afterwards was merely done for the purpose of delay, Mr. Hellmuth, acting for the respondents, appealeil from the judgment of the court in review to the supreme Court. He gave notice of the appeal, hut nothing further was ever done. No steps were ever taken to perfect it, and I state here that I believe his object was simply to postpone judgment in the case untilafter the election. Whether that object was known to Judge Elliott or not, I will not say ; but, at all events, he took advantage of the delay, and said that while there was an appeal pending before the courts he would not give judgment in the matter. And so the matter stool until after the election had taken place. Sir, two days before the election, Judge Elliott was asked to give judgment, and I state here, on my responsibility as a member of Parliament and for
the purpose of showing the intention of the judge, that it can be establishel that he said he would be governed by the decision of his colleagues. Yet he postponed giving judgment until after the election, although he had been asked to give it two days before the election. He was askell by Mr. Lilley's counsel to give judgment, and the request was opposed by the counsel on the other side on the ground that the matter was before the Supreme Court by way of appeal. He was asked to postpone his judgnient, and he did so. The appeal to the supreme Court was never completed, it was never perfected ; there never was, as it matter of fact, anything in it: and on the 2 (th of February the election took place in the city of London. These names were upon the revised list still. Although they had been struck off by the revising otficer, they still remainel upon the list as hond fide votes, and out of those votes that were stricken of by the revising ofticer, numbering 131, 128 voted for Mr. Carling and 3 woted for Mr. Hyman. Striking off those 131 mames, Mr. Hyman had a majority of $\mathbf{1 6}$, previous to the recount before the junior julge of the city, and after that recount he had a majority of ix of the legal votes of the electors of the city of London. He is, therefore, to-day entitled to the seat usurped, I say, by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. He is entitled to it by a majority of 2 L of the legal and qualified voters of the city of London. Sir, hy the grossest act of usurpation that has ever been perpetrated in this or any other free country, he is prevented from taking that seat and enjoying the honour which his fellow-citizens thought proper to confer upon him. On the 9 th of March, after the election hand taken place, after the High Court of Justice hat decided that those notices of appeal were sulficient, and ordered the revising officer to hear them, after three out of the four judges of the Court of Appeal hal declared, at the request of all parties to the proceedings, that these notices were sufficient, after Judge Ellintt had declared that he would be governell by the decision of the Court of Appeal after he knew that without those bat rotes Mr. Carling could not take his seat, he decided, in the face of all this, that those bad votes should be counted, and it is by virtue of those bad rotes, and by virtue of the decision of Judge Elliott, the hon. gentleman holds his seat in this House. Sir, I say furthermore that it can be shown that the friends of the Conservative party in the city of London knew, the day hefore the judgment was given, holding that these votes should remain upon the list, what the judgment of Judge Elliott was groing to be. I state here again that, during the time these appeals were pending before the judge, within in few days of the day in which he gave that judgment, he was taking an active part in the political contest then going on in the city of London. I can prove, and I state it here on my responsibility as a member of this House, and if it is not true I am willing to take the conseqences of my statement, that he was a contributor in the London Free Press, the Conservative organ in that city, of leading articles, letters and correspondence. under an assumed name, favouring the candidature of the gentleman who now sits here as a representative of that city and opposing the gentleman who was then contesting the seat. I say that if these facts are true, Julge Elliott has degraded the high position he fills. He has subordinated his duty as
a judge to his feelings ans a partisan, and he has forever destroyed his usefulness as a judge in this country. It is charged that his whole conduct showel that he used the machinery of the law for the purpose of putting his political friend into a place which the people of London declared he should not occupy. He has defied the will of the people of London in a matter of the gravest importance to the state. The dangers which we feared when this infamous act was first placed upon the statute-book are being verified. They are being given substance, if the charges contained in that petition are true. Sir, that gentleman has defiel, as I say, the voice of the electors of Londonly phacing in the seat of the gentleman elected by the majorit $y$ of coters of that city one who receivel the minority of votes. He has done the greatest and gravest wrong that can be done to the citizens of a free country in lefying their opinion and keeping the candidate of the minority in the seat he has no right to occupy. If these charges le true-and their truth can be proved-I Indge Elliott has impaired his' usefulness, nay more, he hats destroyed his usefulness as a julge, aud it hecomes of paramount importance to the people that matters of this kind should be thoroughly ventilated and investigated. I need not here call the attention of hon. gentlemen to the utterances of the independent press of this comentry. Go where you will throughout Canada, and wherever there is an independent newspaper, with leanings to the Govermment. that paper has come out openly and bohlly in denunciation of this act of Julge Elliott as it is possilhe by words. I need only call the attention of the hon. gentleman to an article which appeared in the Eremin! Jourual a short time ago. The first few lines of the article place the matter in a light as strong is it is possible to place it from the standpoint of the independent journals of this country. The article says:
"It is rarely, indeed, that the bench is impeached in Parliament. Judge Elliott, of London, attaing a very unusual notoriets. Intrusted with the dispensation of justcan be placed in the hands of a human being, Judge Elliott is accused of wilfully, deliberately, and for low and mean onds, violating his sacred trust. This which he is accused of doing is a far graver crime than any ordinary felony. If the accusation is proven in Parliament to be well-founded, the petition which a Liberal member, Mr. Lister, offfrs calling for a declaration of Judge Elliott's unfitness to remin on the bench, should neither be disregarded nor dodged ly the Conservative majority."
Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat that, if the charges contained in that petition are true, if the representations made by 30 or 40 of the leading citizens of the city of London and contained in the petition presented to this House, are true, there is no man, 1 believe, on either side of this House hut must admit that that gentleman is unfit and unworthy to enrole himself with the ermine, that he is unfit to be a julge of any court in this land. The charges made are specific. They are that he has disregarded the judgments of a higher court, that he has shown himself to be a politicalpartisan and that he has subordinated his duties as judge to his feelings as a partisan. I do not know what position the hon. gentleman leading the Goverument intends to take on this question. It may be that they will say that this House has nothing to do with investigating the charges which have been made against this judge. If that is their contention, I at once take issue with them on that statement of the case. We have

Mr. Lister.
here the fact that under an old statute he might have heen impeached before the fiovernor in Council. We have the Consolidated Statutes creating a Court of Impeachment which was afterwards abolished by the Revised Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, and that provides that the Governor in Council may issue a Commission for the purpose of investigating charges made against a County Court julge. I say that, as far as these charges are concerned, this House, being the high court of this country, has a right to investigate these charges for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are sufficient grounds for asking the Covermment to refer them to a Commission under the statute, and that is the course I am pursuing to-lay. Although Mr. Bourinot, in his work on Constitutional History, lays it down that it is competent for this House to deal with County Court jallyes the same as Superior Court judges may le dealt with, still the argument may be used, that a peculiar tribunal having been createl to investigate cases of this kind, these charges should be relegated to that tribunal. I repeat that we have a right to ask that these charges contained in a petition which has been laid on the Table of the House should be investigated by the House, and, if these charges are proven, then we can invoke the power the statute gives, we can invoke the action of the court the statute creates, to investigate the charges contained in that provision. I leg. therefore, to move the resolution of which I have given notice.

Mr. MON: RIEFF. I think that the importance of this resolution reeguires that it should have at the hands of this Honse a careful consideration. To deal with a charge affecting one of the judiciary of this country is a subject most delicate in its nature indeed, and I think, as Mr. Bourinot in his work says, in all such matters the House cannot proceed with too great a caution and deliberation, and I hope that both sides of this House are prepared to deal with this question and to investigate it according to the language I lave nsed, with great caution and great deliberation. Ithink, if there is any class of people whom in this country we have a right to be proud of, it is the bench. I presume that at present it is more proper to speak of the bench of Ontario, whose unsullied reputation, the integrity of its judges, the ability they have displayed, are all, I think, matters of congratulation for us, and, if there is anything we have a right to feel proud of, it is the long list of names of the judges of this country who honour and adorn the bench. We have a petition hefore us today the first four or five pages of which set out a history of the facts of the different dates of the judgments and the different applications that were made to Judge Elliott and to the different courts in this province. I presume there is nopersonin this House who dreams for one moment of asserting that an error of judgment is to be a cause of inppeachment in this country. We are to be congratulated that such is not a cause for impeachment, because, if it were, the time of our courts would be constantly taken up in reviewing, in impeachment trials, the judgments of judges which they were revising. Such a course would be absolutely absurd, and every person in this House, I am sure, would repudiate it. There have been, in this House, two or three occasions where matters of this kind have come before it. I will read to you an extract from the remarks
of Mr. Blake, when a member of this House, on an application for the impeachonent of a judge, I think the juilge of the County of Kent. In explaining what was an impeachable offence and what action of a julge could be impeached, Mr. Blake said:

[^67]I think this House will agree with me that that is a fair statement of what should justify the bringing of a judge before us for impeachment. Now, the hon. gentleman who has preceded me (Mr. Lister), has taken upon himself ia certain amount of responsibility, and at the same time not a great deal, either. That gentleman, for the purpose of lacking up, I presume, his opinions and this petition, has said that the independent press of this country have assumed to act judicially and have assumed to try Julge Elliott, and have found him guilty and condemmed him in their columns. Sir, I do not think the idea will commend itself to this House for one minute, that because a few newspapers have condemned Judge Elliott, therefore the Honse is bound to condemul him also. Sir, if there is anything disgraceful connected with this London election, it is the partisan and violent articles that have filled the columns of the Reform newspapers since and before the decision complained of was given. The Reform press, prior to judgment being given, attempted, I may say, to burke justice, and by threats to influence the judiciary of the County of Middlesex to give a decision in accordance with the desire of the Reform party. The result of the London election was to place the Hon. Mr. Carling at the head of the poll; I say this without fear of contradiction, notwithstanding the assertions of the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Lister). Nevertheless, the Reform press, and the London Adrertiser, the press of the gentleman whom Mr. Cariing defeated, have used expressions against Judge Elliott that no man can possibly approve of at the present stage of matters. On the Ist April that paper, in speaking of Judge Elliott's action, said:
"Every slay the press of the country is becoming fully seized of the methods pursued by Judge Elliott and his co-conspirators to secure as seat for Mr. Carling to which he can lay no legal claim."
Stating on their own authority that Judge Elliott was a co-conspirator to defraud the citizens of the city of London of their due representation. Sir, that is a very bold statement to make, and it is one that no person, even on the floor of this House, would dare to make. On the 22nd March, the same paper, in speaking of this matter, describes the Hon. Mr. Carling as the member for Judge Elliott. Perhaps that, may be taken as a joke, but it is not a class of writing that ought to find acceptance in this country. He has also been compared with Judge Jeffries, in 1685. Prior to any investigation having taken place that paper, and others in the country holding the same political opinions, have chosen to speak of Judge Elliott in that way. My hon. friend took a great deal of pleasure a few moments ago in quoting the judg. ment of the Court of Appeal in this case. He must know that the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal is the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty, a man with unsullied reputation and a credit to the bench of this country. The hon. gentleman forgot that the same Chief Justice Hagarty, whose
judgment he is to-day quoting against that of Judge Elliott, but a few years ago came under the lash of the same paper from which I have read these extracts. Now, let me remind the House that a few years ago an election took place in the city of London lretween the Hon. Mr. Carling and Mr. Walker, and Mr. Walker defeated Mr. Carling by means that I need not waste a moment's time in attempting to describe to this House. Every member knows it who has read the record. Sir, what did the London Adeertiver say at that time, when Chief Justice Hagarty pronomnced julgment against Col. Walker, disqualifying him? The Adlcertiser of Jannary, 18it, said:
"By special telegram we learn from Toronto that Major Walker has been disqualified by the bench of judges. This prevents him from being a candidate for election to the Honse of Commons during the present Parliament. There were several reasons which led to the expectation that this result would be arrived at. Tweuty years of Tory power have had the effect of packing the bench with violent political partisans, some of whom can ill conceal their leanings in favour of their own colleagues and allies. ". By the assistance of Justices Hagarty, Gwyune and Galt, the Tories have managed to have the most severe penalty inficted upon Major Walker. Let then revel in their short-lived triumph, it will do them little good."
Sir, I think the hon. gentleman who moved this motion might very well have left the comments of his own press alone. Now let us consider this petition. The petition, as the mover statel, sets out the circumstances in detail. For a moment let me call your attention to what the hon. gentleman at the time said : it was as follows:--"I do not at the present moment attempt to express any opinion as to the truth of the petition." The hon. gentleman presented his petition here as it had been presented to him, but in his opening remarks he said that he wished it to be understool that he did not attempt to express any opinion as to its truth. Now, Sir, what is this petition: The first few pages of it'are a detail of the different applications that were made to the different judges. It is true an application was made on the loth of November to Judge Elliott, in reference to the validity of certain notices that had been served by one Lilley. 1 will call the attention of the House to the fact that at this time the trial of the Hyman protest had not come off, and Judge Elliott was not evell aware that the London election would have been upset and a new election ordered, hut at that time, and at the earliest moment when the question was brought before him, he declared that the notice was invalid, that it was not a defective notice, but that it was one that was invalid and thus incapable of being amended. These proceedings took place as you are aware, and after the election the question came back to that same judge to decide upon the validity of this very same notice. What did he do? He maintained his former opinion, he never changed it, he gave the question his careful consideration and pronounced a judgment that is aboundingin authority and in law, and a judgment that is approved of by many a revising barrister, and by a number of the judges of the different County Courts of this country to-day. Before going into the petition any further there are one or two things which I think we have a right to look into. The hon. gentleman who introduced the petition will not, vouch for its truth, therefore let us see what class of persons have signed the petition aeking this House to take the extraordinary step of impeaching Judge Elliott. I look at the list of
names on the petition and I find it commences with the name of one Thomas s. Hohbs, and it ends $w$ ith the name of one ( ieorge M. Reid. I certainly am not going to take up the time of this House by referring to all the different names, but I think it would be rery interesting for the Honse to know what part Thomas S . Hoblos took in the election, and I think Judge Flliott has a right to know who his aceusers ate. He has a right to know, seripturally spaaking, whether they are in a position to throw the first stone, and so I will occupy the time of the House for a few moments in quoting from the evidence at the Lomion election trial, which I think will show that this Mr. Hobbs, the purist who leats off this petition, is a man who was nomm when there was a good deal of lager beer and cheese groing. It was such evidence which guided the judges who tried the election petition in declaring that Mr. Hyman had not been unduly elected. I will call your attention now to the evilence of Albion Jones, and I take this from the J/ail as being probably an independent paper :
"Was at two meetings in band room. John Stevenson notified me to attend. He first said I was needed there with the band, and they were engaged. and Hobbs would be responsible. I got there at the first meeting about nine oclock on the 20th of February, the night Sir John spoke in the drill shed. Brown and Hobbs were there. Hobbs had a list of names: called them out and asked how each was going to vote. Hyman was not there then but came in afterwards. Hyman made a speech and said if he was elected it would be for the benefit of the country. Just after he closed refreshments were brought in by Halpin in a clothes basket about the size of the reporter's desk. One basket had bottled ale and the other had glasses. There were somewhere between two and three dozen bottles in the basket. The basket was open and passed close to Mr. Hyman. The basket was shoved under the bench. Frank Halpin and Durkin opeued the keg and it was then passed round. There was a box of cigars brought there to : it was on the desk ; they were passed round. A subscription list was passed round. It was while Mr. Hyman was there. Men simply signed their names. Mr. Hyman did not sign. Thomas Hobbs has it. Mr. Hyman said he could not have anything to do with it now but he might afterwards. I was at another meeting on the 24th or 25th. Hobles was there. I went at eight o'clock. There were speeches made. Hobbs spoke. There were tro quarters of lager drunk that night. It was drunk by all that were there. Crackers and eheese were given with the beer. It was going on when I left about 10.30 . There were 25 or 30 present."

At which Mr. Justice Ferguson remarkel :
"Is, it possible so much liquor was drank in so short a time."
No, Sir, the person who heads the list of names on this petition was the moving spirit at the lager beer meeting in the city of London. The gentleman whose name closes the list, George M. Reid, was the treasurer of the election fund during that election, and he had charge of the books, and when the election came on these books were all out of the road, so that his Lordship remarked at the trial, that this manner of destroying books which was so frequent at the different elections was something that harl to be stigmatized very severely when the opportunity arose. This same Mr. Reid, in giving his evidence, said:
" Now. do you know who took that box away?-I don't know, it was taken away while I was absent from the city.
. Now, you took up the subscriptions?-Yes.
"Where is the book?-I destroyed it. It was on that condition that the subscriptions were entered in it.
"- When did you destroy it?-Not later than Mayperhaps April.
"Will you swear that you destroyed it before the election petition was filed?-No.
"، Will you swar it was after the filing in April?-No.
" You were trustee of that fund?-Yes.
Mr. Moserifff.
"، How much did you collect?-About $\$ 2,000$.
"And what did you do with the money?-I kept no account.
"Now, was there only one subseription book?-Yes.
" How did you destroy it?-I sent it to the paper mill."
There is the evidence of this Mr. Reid who is the last named on the list. Now, Sir, it will be als interesting to look for a monent at the character of a few of the groups on this list. There are four names here-Williams, Macpherson, Ferguson and Sabine-to which I wish to call attention. I ca? very well understand how those who carried around the petition got the signatures. They went into Mr. Pavey's store andasked him to sign it, and he said: Idecline to sign this petition against Judge Elliott but there are plenty of clerks upstairs, and you can go up and get it signed by as many as you want. So they got all the clerks in Mr. Pavey's store to sign it, but not Mr. Pavey himself. Then they went to Mr. Struthers, who is one of the leading merchants of London, and asked him to sign it. He said: I do not want to sign any petition against Judge Elliott, I know what kind of a man he is, but you can get my clerks to sign it. So they went upstairs, and got six of his clerks to sign it : but Mr. Struthers's name is not on the list. Yon can very well see the class of people whose mames have heen brought forward and placed upon the list. Now, immediately prior to the election, a meeting in Mr. Hyman's interest was held of what are called the coloured folks in a certain part of London, at which in or 7.5 people were present. A number were there who hal come from a tea mecting to attend it. The chairman of that meeting was examined at the trial, and here are a few quotations from his evidence :

## " The Chairman.

"They began to leave the tea mecting for the beer": When did you think you had enough to start your neet-ing?-A bout $100^{\circ}$ clock.
$\because$ How many?-About 50.
"OYu had speeches and the band played?-Yes.
"What time did Mr. Hyman come in?-About halfpast 11.
"Did he make a speech ?-Yes.
"Who served the beer?-I don't know.
"‘Were the burrels empty?-No.
"When was the word given to attack the beer?-A quarter after 12 was the first $I$ aw any beer.
"Do you mean to say the beer stood in the corner all that time, and that you kept the coloured voters there till quarter past twelve without a drink?-I saw no beer drank before that.

Why was it not tapped sooner?-There were a good many people in the room who were not expected there.
" In fact, the less people the more beer; 24 gallons would not go very far. And you waited till the crowd reduced before the order 'to the taps' was given?-I don't know.
"Where was the beer kept? - In the comer of the platform, near the teacher's deak. I saw it when I took the chair.
"' You didn't sit on the barrel ?-No.
" Were there any other form of refreshments there?A man came in with a basket of pigs' feet pickled.
" Fou did not get anything, to eat at the social?-No. What time were the pigs' feet served ?- They were passed around about eleven.
"What were the order of proceedings? - We had pigs' feet, the band played, and there were speeches ass told you
"Did it [the beer] stand there openly in front of the congregation?-There were overcoats on the barrel."
Now, Sir, turning to the petition itself, I find that it purports to make three charges, neither of which is specific, and neither of which, in fact, amounts to a charge. One sets out in detail the proceedings referred to by the hon. member who mored the motion, giving Juilge Ellintt's judgment and the
judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. Well, I may tell you that the Court of Queen's Bench gave no written juilgment, but merely decided on the spot that the notices were sufficient. The petition also sets out the views of the judges of the Court of Appeal. I admit that the opinion expressed by the judges of the Court of Appeal is not in accoriance with the views entertained by Judge Flliott prior to the election trial, or his subsequent decision, both of which, by the hy, were the same. Now, this House should hear in mind that the views expressed by the Court of Appeal wats no judgment whatever. It was merely an expression of opinion, given, not at the refuest of Julge Elliott, but at the request of the comsel whom the mover of this resolution named, and I defy any hon. gentleman here, who examines the whole record of Judge Elliott's decision, as well as all the arguments and statements in this whole transaction from first to last, to say that he ever professed or undertook to be guided by or to follow the opinion of the judges of the Court of Appeal. as stated by the mover of this resolution. In no place will you find anything of the kind. Judge Elliott tills it responsille position ; he had considered this matter when it came before him at the first; he leciled that the notices were invalid, but out of leference to the request of the different lawyers engaged in the case, he withheld his decision until the Court of Appeal had expressed its opinion. That court gave uo judgment, and one of the judges, Mr. Justice Osler, said that he would express no opiniou on the question, because it would only be an obite, dictum at any rate. There is another peculiarity of this petition. Though it states that Julge Elliott's opinion is one way, and the opinion of the Court of Appeal another way, there is not a word in it to indicate whether Judge Elliott's lecision was right, or the opinion of the Court of Appeal was right. I suppose that the person who framed this petition, a lawyer in the city of London, must have done it carefully, and must have had all the facts before him ; and yet he could not frame a charge-which would be the foundation of an impeachment-to the effect that Judge Elliott was knowingly and wrongfuily perverse in giving the decision he did. If you will read the petition from beginning to end, you will not find a single expression in it indicating that Judge Elliott's judg. ment is wrong, it nay be perfectly right. It is not for this House to say, and it is not part of my argument to say, whether his judgment is right or not. The question is whether it was given conscientiously or not, and whether or not it comes within the class of cases described by Mr. Blake in the remarks he made which I have quoted. Now, the second charge in this petition is that Judge Elliott has written newspaper articles of a violent and partisan character ; but before passing to that I think it would be only proper that we should for a few monents consider some of the reasons that Judge Elliott himself has given for coming to the decision he did. Now, I must tell you that the Court of Queen's Bench itself is the court that directed the revising barrister to proceed with a hearing of the appeal. They decided that the original notice of appeal was good, and they issued a mandamus directing this revising officer to go on and hear the appeals. Now, only a few weeks after that a similar application was made to the Chancery livision
of the High Court of this province, some of the judges of which court had previously directed the issue of a mandamus to other revising barristers in just such cases as this; but when the three judges of the Chancery Division came together, Chancellor Boyd and his associate judges, in the case of the North Perth voters lists, in re Hesson and Lloyd, they held that they had no authority whatever to control the action of a revising barrister by mandamus. To quote a few words from the judgment :
"To assert the jurisdiction now invoked would savour, to my mind, of unwarrantable judicial usurpation, both becruse the revising barristers sittings are not subordinate judicial courts quoad the province, and because these functionaries are officers of Canada engaged in the public work of the Dominion, over whom the High Court of Justice for Ontario has not inherent or statuable jurisdiction.'
Now, you will see that in our own High Courts we find three judges of the Queen's Bench issuing a mandamus to a revising barrister, and we find in the Chancery Division, within at month of this decision, that division refusing to issue a mandamus against the revising officer for North Perth. Under such circumstances, it is almost a wonder that the newspapers have not teemed with abuse against one or other of those courts because they have taken each an entirely different position, three judges holding that there is jurisdiction and the other three holding that there is no jurisdiction whatever in the High Court to make such an order. I would like to refer for a few moments to the Act itself and show the cause of all this trouble. Now, the notice of appeal that was given in the city of London and which is the leginning of all this trouble, was an appeal notice against a number of people who were on the voters' list. The notice did not give any reason of appeal. It sirr.ply, in the column under which a reason for the appeal should have been given, used the words " not qualified." Now, the judge of the County of Middlesex has held throughout that that was no ground or reason whatever, that it might have been just, as well to leave out the words " not qualified" and simply say: "I object to your name being on the voters list." That is the contention. It might be fair to look at a few of his reasons and see whether this contention is not a very reasonable one indeed. If you will refer to the section of the Act, you will see that any person desiring to appeal against another whose name is upon the voters' list, shall give a certain notice in a certain manner to the person whose name he desires to have struck off the list. A form of notice is given in the schedule, marked D. Let me read it:
"I. of the electoral district of under the Flectoral Franchise Act. give notice that I will apply to have the list of voters for polling district number of the said electoral district, for the year liminarily revised, amended to add to orethe case may be.)'
Then follows: "State the name or names objecterl to, with the grounds therefor." It says distinctly you are to give "the grounds therefor." Now, Judge Elliott held that unless some grounds were given the notice would be invalid from the beginning and not even amendable; and in support of that opinion, he quoted an authority which is well worth looking at. He quoted, among several others, the case of Bridges $r \times$. Miller. That was a case under the English Act. which is not exactly the same as ours, but which has very large powers of amend-
ment. The power of amendment in that det reads as follows:-"The revising barrister may correct any mistake which is proverl to be made in any claim or notice of objection." So that in England the revising harrister has power to correct any mistake which is known to have taken place in the notice. By our statute, there is also a very large power of amemdment. The question as stated by Judge Elliott is this: This notice is invalid, it cannot he amended, and he quotes the case of Bridges against Miller, Law Reports, 20 Queen's Bench, page 287. That was a case similar to our own, in which the reasons of appeal had to be given, and the reasons given in that particular case to have the voter's name struck out were that he had not resided at id Clifton Street, Norwich. Well, a person would naturally think that when that notice came before the revising officer, he would allow the party objecting to amend his notice by specifying the particiular qualification wanting. The fact of a person not residing at 12 Clifton Place wouldenot be ground for striking his name off, but if it were stated that he hal not resided there for six calendar months, that would have been a sufficient reason. The revising officer allowed the amendment, and the other side protested. The other party contended, as the Conservative party in London contended, that the notice was bal ali, initio, and they took the case before the Court of Queen's Bench in Englani, which is piesided over by Lord Coleridge. They contended that the revising barrister ought not to have amemled the notice, which was wrong from the begimming. It was argued liy the opposite side that the notice was amendable. What does Lord Coleridge say" He saill:
" I am of opinion that the notice of obiection was bad. In order to be registered as a parliamentary voter, a freeman of Norwich must have resided within seven miles of the city polling booths for six months."
The only insufficiency in that case was the omission of the words: You had not resided at No. 12 Clifton Street, for six calendar months; and Lord Coleridge held that that omission vitiated the notice from the leginning :
"This objection, which is dated August 12 , simply says: - You do not reside at 12 Clifton Street, Norwich.' Take it that Clifton Street is in Norwich, and that the nonresidence imputed is proved, there is still nothing to show that the freeman either has or has not resided for the six months required by law. The objection, therefore, is no objection at all. It has been amended by the revising barrister; but there are limits to his statatory power of amendment. He can ' correct ' $R$ ' mistake, but the defect in this objection is in no sense a' mistake.' The objection is accurate enough in point of expression. Its fanlt is that it is bad, and the revising barrister, in making it good, has excceded his power of amendment. The appeal must be allowed."
In that Justices Pollock and Hawkins concurred, and the notice was held to be bad from the beginning, and the amendment made by the revising barrister was struck out and the names were allowed to remain on the voters' list as if they had never been appealed against. Such is one of the decisions referred to by the judge who has given this question his most careful consideration, and it must be remembered that his decision was formed, not after the seat was vacant, but weeks and months before the election trial came off and before it was known that there would be another election for the city of london. Let us think over this matter for a moment. If no reasons for appeal were to be given, see what a hardship you would infict upon the voter. There are different classes of
franchise voters. There are income-franchise voters, there are tenants, there are property holders, all sabject to certain rules under the statute entitled to be cin the franchise list. Take the case of an income voter. The first requisite is that he shall be of age, the next is that he shall be a British subject, the next that he shall be a resident of Canada, the next that he shall have an income of $\mathbf{5} 300$, the next that he has derived that income for 12 months preceding, and that he has leen a resident of Canada for 12 months and is a resident of the polling district. If the words " not qualified" are to be considered a ground or a reason to be given to that man for his name being struck off, see the position in which you put him. He would not know which of all these groumds his rote would be challenged on. It would be just as well to omit the words" not yualified "and simply to give him notice that he isappealedagainst. Can it be supposed possible that Parliament intended that. instead of giving a reason for the objection, the appellants should throw at rate Mawche notice at the roter and simply say he is not qualified. That is the prosition which the judge took, and I think it is very reasonable. A man might be illand unable to come to court. What witnesses has he to semd there: He woid have to send a witness to prove that he was of age. He would have to send another witness to prove that he was a British subject, another witness to show what his income was, and also another witness who could trace him twelve months back and show that he hat received that income all that time. Would it be reasonable to suppose that that would be a proper construction of the statute? Even if you think that this contention of the hon. juige of the County of Middlesex is wrong, and that the notice is quite sufficient, that by no means makes him liable to impeachment, it is sufficient to consider, whether he came to it conscientious conclusion, or whether he was perverse and gave a judgment which was knowingly improper for the purpose of keeping Mr. Carling in his seat. Let me call your attention to section 33 of the Act which provides for an appeal from the decision of a revising barrister to the judge, anl about the midille of the section you will see that it is provided that, when any person desires to appeal from the decision of the revising larrister, it is not enough for him to say he appeals, but he must give at least one reason for appealing against that decision. There is no stronger language in one section than in the other. The one section says he must give his grounds. What are grounds but reasons: This section says he must give at least one reason. Now, when this Franchise Act was being discussed somse remarks to which I will refer were mate on that very question which we are now discussing, as to the meaning of the words that a reason or a ground must be given for the objection. I quote from the Hansard of 188i, page 2361. Let us see what the House said on the subject then. Sir John Macdonald says :
"At least one reason-we cas put it in that way."
"Mr. MILLS. If I nnderstand the First Minister rightly, he proposes to leave it discretionary with the judge to say that if the party proposes to proceed upon any other reason than that expressly assigned, he peed not investigate the matter, and may throw the whole thing out.
"Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No ; I did not say that at all. That is not my intention.
"Mr. DAVIIFS. I suppose the hon. gentleman means by this that there must be a substantial reason for appealing stated ins the notice. Suppose while a man is ont of court for a moment the revising officer strikes his name

Mr. Moncrieff.
off. The man wants to appeal ; he may give us a reason for being on the list, I nwn a property; but what reason would he give for appealing ragainst the decision? He must state that the decision is wrong for some reason.
" Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No man would appeal without haring some reason.
"Mr. BOWELL. Suppose the reason he gives is: I am qualified, Suppose the revising officer says, you are not of age; he says, I am.
" Mr. DAVIES. Fven a Minister of the Crown can be ast ray on this matter. No County Court judge would receive the appeal."
That is what the member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) sitys. Further on, in discussing the sinne section, Mr. lavies says:
" There is a distinction which, perhaps, the hon. gentleman did nut see. The reason for appealing must be part of the notice, and without your reason for appealing your whole notice fitils.:
so that the crime of the county juige of the County of Middlesex is that he has given a decision in actcordance with the common-sense views expressed hy the member for Queen's (Mr. Daties). Now, hating shown, I think, very clearly that the julge has not only not acted in a perverse or wrong mamer, but that he las the weight of authority to hear out the decision which he gave, let me remind you at the same time that there is no allegation whatever made that he has come to a wrong conclusion, so that, perhaps, in arguing as I have done. I may have been taking up the time of the House, because no one will find in the whole of this petition iny charge or allegation of wrong-doing in the decision which the julge has given. Now, the next charge in the petition is that he has leen guilty of writing articles in the public press in the city of London. Every person knows that when a charge of impropriety is made against any one. it ought to be clearly and distinctly made. 1 find it staterl in Bourinot's work that if it is intended to proceed by a petition against a judge all the allegations should be specifically stated so that the julge may have a full upportunity of answering the indictment as presented against him. Now, I would ask any hon. member if there is any indictment here against the julge in respect to the second part of the petition: The secoull part of the petition says that he wrote articles in the newspapers of a political character. Well, Sir. I never knew yet that a julge was prevented from having political opinions upon public questions. I do not think that that is either law or right. I fancy if you polled the whole judiciary in this country, you would hardly find a julge who would hesitate to give you his views upon the trade question of this comutry. Have you ever found a julge yet who considered that his mouth was closed in respect to political matters? Does any man iin this House consider that because a man oceupies a seat on the bench, he ceases to hold any view's on political questions, that he never reads the news. papers, that he never discusses political trade yuestions ? I can see no ground whatever for impeachment in that. Now, the petition goes on to say that he wrote newspaper articles of a violent and partisan character, bearing upon she revision of tine voters listsand upon the political questions of the day. Such an assertion is male in the petition, although the hon. member who moves this motion would not vouch for the truth of it. If the hon. grntleman knew Judge Elliott had heen guilty of writing violent and partisan articles that would be condemned by people of common sense, why does
not the hon. gentleman prownee them. when he has only to step but a litte way from this Chamber to tind them?
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) That is not the clarge.
Mr. MONCRIEFF. I will read the charge:
"The said William Elliott, during the said election and while the said appeals were pending before him, contributed editorially and also under an assumed name to the London Free Press newspaper, urticles of a violent and partisan character learing upon the shid revision of the voters' list and political questions of the day, and particularly upon the said election for the said electoral district and in support of the candidature of the said Carling and against the said Hyman."
That is exactly what I said lefore, he is charged with writing violent partisan articles concerning this election. I repeat that we are the tribual who ought to have an opportunity of judging whether the articles are of a violent or partisan chatacter; and if the writings are to be found within a few steps of where we stand now, they ought to be produced, and the gentleman who moved the resolution ought to take upon himself the responsibility of saying: I pledge my position here, as member of this House, that Judge Elliott wrote those articles. Or, at any rate, he ought to produce the atfidavit of some person of veracity who would say to this House that there was ground for helieving that he did write these articles. The hon. gentleman, at the legimning of his remarks, said he would not vouch for the truth of what is contained in the petition, but when he comes to that part of the petition conceruing articles in the Free Pres., and the files of that paper are at hand, he should at least bring them forward and point out the articles, and let us judge whether the articles were proper to be written by a judge or not. Now, if the judge came here to respond to charges in that petition, he would have a right to know what the articles were that he was charged with writing, so that he might be asked whether he wrote them. The very object of bringing the charge here is, first, that it may be brought to our knowledge, and that we may ourselves judge whether the article alleged to have been written by this man is one that, in our opinion, a julge ought not to have written. But such is not the position. The article is not producel, we have unthing whatever upon which to base an indictment. Charges like this are too vague upon which to base an indictment of the meanest criminal that was ever brought before a court. Now. can you fancy an indictment like this which would stand for a moment? The only conclusion I can come to is this: I have a right to assume that there was no article in the Free Press ever written by Judge Elliott that would not stand the light of day before this House of Commons. I have a right to assume that, because this petition has been carefully drawn, and the best showing that could be made has doubtless leen male by the lawyer for the Reform interest in the city of London who drew up this petition. The next part of the charge is :

[^68]be sent to the julge for the purpose of answering it? It lloes not state the person to whom the language is used, and, above all, it does not state the language itself by which we can judge if it wias improper to be used by a judge. I would call at. tention $t$, the different cases of a similar character that have crome before us. There was a case in reference to Justice Wood, of Manitola ; there was another, I think. in reference to one of the County Court judges. 1 fail to find a petition in any one of these cases that does not specifically and clearly set out the allegation. Even in the case of Chief Iustice Wood, of Manitoba, the very josition that he was in when he made the statement charged against him as improper was set forth, he is alleged to have been sitting in a barber's chair at the time. It was not merely said that he made an improper statement, but the actual statement itself wats given in the petition. No person in this Honse can for a moment undertake to say that the charge made in this case, which is simply that he userd certain expressions, would be sufficient to entitle us to call upon Julge Elliott to come here to give all answer to nothing. lecause that is what the petition really is. I therefore believe. Mr. Speaker, that it would le proper for this House to come to the conclusion that no inpropriety whatever is embraced in the first part of this petition, and that neither the first charge. nor the secoml charge, nor the third charge in the petition is of such a character that we should call upon any person to answer. Unable, as I said, and as we must assume that the framer of the petition was, to specitically allege any charges of improper comduct against the juige, it certainly was an unkind cut indeed to make these general charges without ang specitic allegation against one of the purest anil most conscientinus judges who sits on the bench in Ontario. The parties to this petition, unable to make any suecitic charge that would hold water against Julge Elliott, have cast their imputation in a general way so that it may cut as deep as it likes. Sir, it would not be out of place for me to say, that any person oconpying the position which Judge Elliott does, must feel deeply hurt at the vile charges that are made against his decision in this case. He must feel that he has been stableed in the dark, and wounded by the motion which has been marle to-day against him. I ams sure if Judge Elliott hall an opportmity to speak on the Hoor of this House, he would demand : What charge is male against me : have I done any wrong in loing what 1 did? Neither the petition nor the morer of the petition have charged him with. writing anything improper, and there is not a man in the House who can point to an article which Judge Elliott ever wrote that it was improper for him to have written. If that charge could have been male it is quite certain that it would have been stated in the peti. tion. There is no person in this House who can state what language Judge Elliott used that was improper for him to have used, or upon what occasion he used it, or else it would have been stated in the petition. I say, therefore, that it was an unkind cut to make this general charge to go broadcast to the country, without making any specific allegation against him. I most sincerely hope for the credit of the city of London itself that the action of the political promoters of this petition has neither, as I may say, been born in defeat nor
nursed in rindictiveness; but it does seem to me, Sir, that this defeat and the vindictiveness shown is the cause of this judge leing persecuted in the way he is. Mr. Speaker, when this House has deliberated over this matter for some time longer, which it is only proper that it should do with the greatest care and the greatest of cantion, I do hope that in the discussion which follows that party feeling will not at any rate go so far as to seek to comdemn a judge on a petition of this kinel. If such should take place in this House, it would show the wisdom of the Act of Parliament which has been passed removing impeachment trials from the political arena, and from the range of party feelings. I feel that if I shonk come to any other eonclusion but that. I shoulal vote against this resolution.' I should do myself wrong, and I shonld do my conscience wrong. I camot, Sir, in the face of the petition and in the face of the arowal that the nover of it has miatie in this House, farour for one moment the calling of Julge Elliott before the bar to answer charges that are mythically made in this petition, and which I do not believe can be substantiated. I lo not believe that any charge coull he substantiated against the judge which would watrant the general aspersions which have leen mate here. If such specific charges conhl be made. I have no hesitation in saying that I helieve they would have been more particularly set forth in this petition and that we would all hate had an opportunity of julging of the articles that it is alleged were written, and of the remarks he made. Inelieve. Nir, that the good sense of hon. members will canse them to see the injustice dome to Judge Elliot, by this motion.

It being six oclock, the speaker left the (hair.

## After Recess.

## IN (OMMITTEE-THIRD READING:

Bill (No. in3) respecting the Qu'Appelle, Lomg Lake and Naskatchewan Railroal and Steambrat Company.--(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Bill (No. ©6) respecting the st. John and Maine Railway Compray and the New Brunswick Railway Company.-(Mr. Hazen.)

Bill (No. 18) respecting certain Railway Works in the City of Toronto.--(Mr. Coitsworth.)

Bill (No. 33) respecting the Woorl Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Conpany.-(Mr. Macelonald, Wimipeg.)

Bill (No. 3i) iespecting the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company. - (Mr. Ross, Lisgar.)

Bill (No. 49) respecting the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacitic Railway Compiny.-(Mr. (iuillet.)

Bill (No. $\mathbf{\text { Dl }}$ ) to incorporate the Canso and Louisburg Pailway Company.-(Mr. (iillies.)

## SECOND READINGS.

Bill (No. 72 ) to incorporate the Winnipeg and Atlantic Railway Company. -(Mr. Masson.)

Bill (No. 73) to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Island Railway Company.-(Mr. Desjardins, Hochelaga.)

Mr. Moncrisff.

## CHARIES AGAINST NIR AIOLPHE CARON.

House resumed consideration of the preposed motion of Mr. Eilgar, that certain charges of corruption against sir Adolphe P. Caron le referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Nir RICHARI)CARTWRI(iHT. Mr. Speaker, it is, perhaps, just as well that a considerable interval of time has been allowed to elapse between the initiation of this delsate and its present stage. Looking at the great importance of the question suhmitted for the consideration of the House, it is certainly desirable that every member of this House on either side should le in a position to feel that he had considered fully and completely all the issues that are involved in the proper decision of this question, that no man should be allowed to pleal hereafter that he was taken by surprise or that he gave his vote, whatever it may lee hurriedly or under a misconception of the true issues involved in this question : and I camot bat hope that the opportunity for reflection which nas been given to the members of this House will elicit from hoth sides some condemnation of the suhterfuges ly which it has been attempted to diminish the rights and dignities of Parliament and to screen the alleged offender from the investigation which, under the: circumstances, ought moss assuredly to be made into the charges preferred. As I have said, the 'Iuestion is one of the most grave possible character. and surely those of as who recollect the events of the last session, surely those of us who know how gravely the fair fame of ranada has suffered from the revelations which were male of corruption in the various departments of Government, should hesitate before committing this comentry to the still further degradation which I regret to say was prefigured in the speech delivered to the Honse on this question hy the hom. Minister of Instice. Uip to this time, it has heen possible, though with some reserves. for members on the other side to say that at any rate they had not wilfully and deliberately impeded the process of investigation into charges male against members of this Honse. I sily with some reserves, because I cammot at all admit that everything that was dome last session warranted the assertion that the present ioverument have always abstained from wilfully putting olstacles in the way of the investigation of charges against members of the Cabinet. In the first place, I want to call attention to the nature of the charge preferred by my hol!. friend from Ontario (Mr. Elgar) against the Postmaster (ieneral. That charge, which has now leen for more than three weeks on our Journals, sets forth in terms that the hon. the Postmaster (ieneral was instrumental during the periol of time from 1882 to 1891 in procuring large sums of money to he expended for the benefit of two railways, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and the Temisconata Railway. That during the whole of that time, if I understand the charge aright, that hon. gentleman was actively engaged in, and profiting more or less from, the receipt of these large subsidies which he, a Minister of the Crown, hal advised to be granted to these railways; that besides, he had corruptly used a large proportion of the subsidies granted by Parliainent for the purpose of dehauch. ing the electors in a large number of counties.

Now, I want the Holise to molerstand that if these charges le proved, that the Minister beyond all question stands gnilty of conspiracy and embezulement, he stanils guilty of more, he stands guilty of having committel this emberalement for political purposes, that leing one of the gravest offences that can prossibly le committed against parliamentary govermment. The charge that is made against the Postmaster (ieneral is, in terms, the charge of treason against this conmonwealth. He, at Minister of the crown, doubly bound, first, as a me:mber of this Honse, and next, as a Minister of State, to see to it that every farthing of the people's money is applied to the object for which it was granted by this House--he stands accused of having conspired to steal the property of the whole people of Canala, and of having used it for the purpose of delathching a large section of the electors. Nir, he stamls guilty, it these charges are proved, of a lereach of trust of the worst possible kincl. Let me ask this House: For what end were these sulsidies granted: They were granted on the solemm assurance of the fiovernment that these railroals which it was desired to assist, were works calculated to adrantaug the whole of this Dominion. Whose cluty was it to see that that money so granted was expenderl as this House had ordered it to he expended: Whose duty hut that of the Minister of the Cown in the first place, and of this P'arliament in the second? On whose allice, I ask again, were
 granted to these railways: On the direct advice and rexponsihility of the Ministers of the Crown, of whom the Postmaster (ieneral then and now was one. Vow, sir, the allegation is that the Minister, if these charges he provel true. has violated his oath of ottice, amblie is charged clearly and distinctly with emberoling the public funds, and doubling his crime hy the use to which the stolen money has lnen put. That is the charge specifically marle, with full aml ample notice, placed several days lefore it was advancen, in the hands of the fovernment and in the hands of every memler of this House: and, Sir, the Minister of Justice rises in his place to tell us that he sees no hartu in chatges like this : the Minister of Justice of this Dominion catn see no gromm for investigattion, if the facts stated hy my hon. friend are proved hy him to be true, he dares to tell us that in all this he sees mothing which calls for the attention of Parliament. He presumes to talk to us of other courts being open in which actions of this kimd may be more fittingly brought than in the high court of Parliament : he presumes to talk of the vagueness and indistinctness of the charges preferred hy my hon. friend. Nir, it is not the vagueness that troubles this hom. gentleman, it is the fact that these charges are clear, distinct and specitic, involving, as they do. the right of a great many members in this House to cecopy the seats they now hold. That is the reason, and none other, why the hon. gentleman objects to these charges being investigated. Mr. Speaker, for my part, I find it very hard indeed to say which the plea of the Minister of Justice lacks most, whether it is most deficient in logic, or whether it is most deficient in morality. But what it lacks in logic and what it lacks in morality, at least it makes up in downright effrontery. Sir, I hold in my hand two very remarkable declarations, one made a very short
time ago by the hon. gentleman himself : another made on a somewhat different occasion by the present lealer of this liovernment. which I will, with your permission, read to the House. Here is what the hon. Premier said in another place, directing his language to the Opposition in that place :

This. Nir. was the declaration of the Premier of this iowermment mo longer than the $\overline{\mathrm{T}}$ th August last, as I find it reported in the Debates of the Senate on the subject of the Paie des (haleurs Railway scandal. That was the virtuous resolution come to and solemmly announced by the present l'remier. And not to be behindhand, a very few months after, we find the present Dinister of Instice unhmriening himself in the following fashion:-
". He (Sir John Thompson) repeated the invitation made elsewhere, that if any one has any evidence of wrong-doing against any official or member of Parlianent, he pledged his honour that the fullest in restigation thould be made and the information used in the prosecuion and punishment of the guilty party. Mr. Abbott's Government was fully deternined and pledged to investigate. root out and punish wrong-doing wherever they found it."
Brave words. Mr. Speaker, most excellent l, rave words. And now that the charge is made. now that the accusation is hrought forward with all possible slue formality liy my hom. friend, this Howse had the exhibition. hut a few weeks ago, of how the Minister of Justice is prepared to retleem his solemm plenge, what interpretation he puts upon the declarations of himself and of his leader. Sir, I am not in the slightest legree disposed to ex. temate the offence alleged to have lreen committed hy the Postmaster dieneral, if he lee found guilty of what my hon. friend has charged against him; but I will say that the Postmaster (ieneral is, in my opinion, the honester man of the two. There are certain cases, and thisis one of them, in which such a defence as was sulmitted to us the other day, is a worse erime, is calculated to do more injury to public morality, is calculated to alegrale the comntry, of which such men are Ninisters, more, even, than the acts which we condemn. Now, Sir, although, to jutge from the silence with which these remarks were received hy his own followers on that occasion, they did not agree with him and I might therefore piss then over more lightly. I will proceed to analyse the Himsy sophistries which the Minister of Iustice was goon enough to entertain the House with on this momentons occasion. He told us that charges such as I have described, charges of that gravity and weight, did not really call for the attention of Parlianent. Let me ask this House, let me ask this country, for what purpose does Parliament exist? Sir, Parliament exists, as I understand it, for these three chief ends : Parliament exists, first, to vote supplies from the people of Canada for the purpose of carrying on the Government of this country. Next, Sir, Parliament sits here at great cost to the people of this country, for the purpose of seeing that these moneys are honestly and properly ex-
pended. and for the purpose of punishing any delinquents, be they high or low, whoabuse the trust that Parliament has reposed in them. I would like to know whether the Minister of Justice, or whether any of his friends opposite, will dare to rise in their places and tell us that they consider, that if it be true large sums of money have been taken from these subsidies voted for the construction of these railways and have been expended for the purpose of delauching a large looly of the electorate, that they consider that that money was properly spent, that they consider that a rightful use of these railway sul,sidies is for the purpose of corrupting and lehauching the electorate of Canada. I would rather, for my part, reverse the position, and I would rather ask these gentlemen to explain if they can, what fault can by possibility le greater than the fault which is charged against the inon. Postmaster (ieneral. It strikes not merely at the root of parliamentary government, it strikes at the very foundation of our liberty, and I cannot help hut regretting that a gentleman like the Minister of Justice of whom we once hoped letter things, should have lowered himself and lowered the dignity of his high office hy lecoming, or appearing to become, the apologist forsuch conluct. Sir. I had hoperl, and so had otherson thisside of the House a year ago, that although the hon. gentleman was in exceedingly had connpany, yet that possibly he might have shaken himself free to some extent from the trammels of his evil associations: but in his case as in many others we have to repeat the old adage. facilisest iltwirnsins A ermi. I likened him some time ago to a grey sheep among a lot of black ones, but 1 am sorry to say that his fleece is become of guite as inky a blackness as theirs. I an sorry to say that these evil associations, or it may possibly le the imperative political exigencies of his position have infien him to assume an attiturle before this House, of which I wrould fain hope he and his followers alike are ashamed in their hearts. I tell the Dinister of Justice that the very chiefest end and object of Parliament is to form a court wherein these powerful offenders who cannot be dealt with by ordinary means and ly ordinary courts of law, may le lrought to justice, and where their offences may le exposed. I tell him, further, that the man who denies that that is one of the main functions of Parliament does all that in him lies to bring Parliament and parliamentary government into contempt. Sir, the Minister of Justice talks to us of other courts being open for the purpose of impeaching the Postmaster General for such icts. Where are these courts? He did not name them, nor have I heard any one of those who followed him on the other side of the House undertake to name them. Let him state the tribunal, if he can, which is capalbe of taking cognivance of such acts as those of which my hon. friend (Mr. Edgar) has impeached the Postmaster General. Let him tell us in whose name the action should le brought. Are we to bring it in the name of the Minister of Justice, who sees no harm in these things, so that he may at his convenience and for his colleagues' advantage, enter, I suppose, a nolle pionequi and put an end to the proceedings. Mr. Speaker, it is trifling with this House, it is trifling with this country, to find a gentleman in his position talking to us of being able to try these matters in the election courts. Surely his own experience, surely the experience of
the Minister of Finance. surely the experience of the Minister of Marine would have leen enough to teach us what sort of tribumal these election courts are when yon want to indict Ministers of the Crown of inilery and corruption. Three of these hon. gentlemen, if my memory serves, have been imbicted of brikery and corruption: not one of them has heen brought to trial yet, and apparently, julging from what we see. there is the extremest difficulty in bringing any of them to trial at all. Nore than that, siif. no man knows letter than the Minister of Instice that these facts have only come into our prosession within a very short perionl. and that it is the merest mockery to talk now of invoking the dection courts : election courts which have dis. charged their functions for years and vears, and election courts which unler no possible circmastances could le utilized for the purpose of proving these acts which my hom. friend from ©ntario (Mr. Ehyar) hats chargeal. Is the Minister of Instice going to repeat here to us the monstrons incetrine that if these hon. gentlemen are able to cover up their tracks. if these hom. gentlemen are able to conceal from the House and from the conntry the very pretty primks they appear to have been phaying during the late elections, and the precening elections. that therefore, lecause with all the aid and resources of the fiocermment to back them, they can conceal their tracks for a certain time, they are consequently entitled to absolute immmity" Was a more monstrous alsurity ever propounded by either clerk or layman? The Minister of Justice knows well, and we are all of us. I fancy, sutficiently acepacinted with legal proceedings to know that if there is one doctrine leetter known to English justice than another it is: That men who occupy the position of trustees. as the Postmaster Cieneral and his colleagues do in a double sense, cannot under any circumstances plead limitation of time ats a bar to action against a breach of their trust. Monstrous ats the allegation is, that because, as I have said, they have succeeded for a time in concealing their iniquity, they should, therefore, escape punishment and exposiure, it is at least equally absuril to bring the charge of vagueness against the accusation of my hon. friend from Ontario (Mr. Edgar). If ever transactions were phanly and distinctly stated they are stated in this set of charges which I now hold in my hand. fon have the dates giren, yon have the places cisen, you have the modins opuramli fully entered into in every shape, and my hon. friend over and aloreve all that professes to be prepared and ready t". give annple and minute proof of all that he has anserted. I repeat that what these hom. gentlemen -pposite really do fear is uot the indefiniteness, hut the exceeding detiniteness and precision of the evilence which my hom. friend is prepared to submit. Then, sir, to turn to another aspect of this case. I am amazed, $I$ am astonished at the intolerable cowardice which this Gorernment with their huge majority display on an cecasion like this. I condd understand the action which the Government are taking if they were being dealt with as the Premier of one of our provinces was lately dealt with by the Lieutenant Governor thereof. If they had been called upon to plearl their case before a Commission, a hostile Commission, mainly composed of men known to be hostile to them and appointed by a political enemy, then I could have understoon, per-
haps, their hesitation at committing their fate to such a tribunal. But what does my hon. friend from Ontario (Mr. E.lear) propose" He proposes to bring his charge lefore a loxdy composel. two-thirds at least, of this gentleman's own most staunch supporters: two-thirls of whom they themselves selected and chose. aceording to the rules of our House. Why. Sir. heforesurh at tribunaldoes any man doubt that the accused party would get the benefit of every possible doult that could be raised in his fatour? Dhes any man doubt that lefore such a tribunal every legal pleat. or every legal (quilb) might sity. which could le urged in his hehalf. on for the purpose of arerting amb balking the investigation. would, to say the least of it, receive its full weight: And jet the dovernment dare not face such a tribunal as that. Mr. Speaker, the evidence is irresistible, the evidence is clear, the evilence is plain : the fiovernment must know that my hom. friemls proofs are of a character that camnot be gainsial or denied. or otherwise it would he their clear interest to court investigation lefore sulh a lowly as that, knowing that if they cond find a Haw in my hon. friends indictment, he could not possibly escape from such a trihual without severe censure and rehuke. Sir. the very climax of absurdity appeared to me to be reached in that part of the speech of the Minister of Justice in which he declareel that he, forsooth. oljected to going lefore the Committee on Privileges and Elections hecause it was a partial tribumal. Consider, sir. his nice seuse of honour - the Minister of Justice had rather go hefore no trilhunal at all than lefore a tribunal which he thinks might. he too partial to himself. That is his reason as given in the speech in Hansarl for objecting to a reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Well. Sir. again I have recourse to the old maxim, rolent; "o", fit iujuria. My hon. friend takes the risk; his is the loss. his the clanger, nobody else's; and the nice seruples of the Minister of Justice surely camot lead him any further, when my hon. friend who prefers the charge and takes the risk is willing to sulmit his case to stich-a tribumal as I have described. Sir, there is a reasm, and I suspect an exceedingly good reason, why the present Govermment object, and object very strongly, to deal with the offence alleged to have been committed by the hom. Postmaster General. We have not sat in this House so long without understanding thoronghly that the hon. Postmaster Gieneral has been for many years one of the inner ring, and thoroughly familiar with all the machinery by which fields were fought and won in electoral campaigis. We have not leen here for so many years. Sir, without knowing enough of the character of that hon. gentleman to know that leing thus thoroughly familiar with all the inner letails of thosecampaigns, he isnot, and I donot hime him for it, disposed to be made the scapegoat and to pay the whole cost of any little delinquencies that may come to light. Mr. Speaker, what my hon. friend has brought to light, and what I know well he will prove if the opportunity is given him, is after all only part and parcel of that colossal scheme of corruption by which and under which Canada has been governed for the last fourteen years. I know well, Sir, and the Ministers of the Crown know well, how the elections of 1882 were won, how the elections of 1887 were won, how the elections of 1891 were won, and how the recent bye-elections, if they will
have it, were bought and sold likewise. Sir, we know that the merest comer of the veil was liftel by the disclosures of last session : and I say to this House that if this investigation and the others demamded by the Opposition, he had, we shall see, and all Canala will see, with regard to the monle in which Canada has been governed for these many years perst. that not on this continent, Tammany Hall itself not excepted, has there ever been such ia system of organized corruption as that investigation and others like it would expose. There are many oher forms of corruption and abuse to which this system of railway subsidies has been put. İ do not mean to say that among the humbred or more subsidies granted of late years there may not have been some half dozen, more or less, which lid to some extent redeem the pledges on which they were given, and which may have been for works for the real lenefit of the country at laye. But I do say that, taking the railway sullaidies as a whole, they have heen one of those sources of organized corruption loy which the (iovermment have held and kept their power: and I for my part do not wonder in the least at fin?ling many men objecting to this investigation, knowing as I do how these same railway subsilies have been used for the corruption of members of Parliament, how they have been tolled for the private advantage of members of Parliament, how stock formerly worthless has been made valuable by means of subsidies got ly political intaence, how in many ways they have been usedindebauching representatives and constituencies alike; and it will he well for hon. gentlemen opposite to remember that if they oljeet to these broad statements, as they call them, their refusal to investigate charges like these justities and proves them in the eyes of the public, and in the eyes of every honest man. More than that, sir, there are other and grave consequences which may flow to the people of this country if the ill-advised declaration of the Minister of Justice is sustained ly his supporters. Sir, I warnhon. gentlemen on the other side of the House that although they may tote this motion slown, although they may abuse this majority of theirs got by the means I have indicated, for the purpose of preventing this investigation, most assuredly -and I pledge my honour to the Minister of Justice to that effect--most assuredly the matter shall not end there. Let them refuse, Sir, if they dare. I want to see if there are enough among the 120 or 130 members who support the hon. gentleman to save Sodom from destruction. The number is not great, and I hope to see them staml forward. But, Sir, whether they do or not, I pledge these hon. gentlemen that whether or not they vote us down, they shall not rote this matter down in the public eye. I tell them that these things shall have publicity, and that if they refuse an investigation, all Canada, all Fugland, the whole of the United States, every English-speaking community, shall ring with the tidings of their shame; and Sir, I leave it to them to consider, each and all of them, how they will like it when under these circumstances they find themselves forced to bring actions in courts of law or sit down convicted and dishonoured for ever. Sir, it is easy to see how one evil precedent-brings another. I could harilly have believed that the hon. gentlemen would have ventured this length but for the political exigencies which compelled them, in spite of their own repeated declara-

Sir Richard Cartwhight.
tions, to refuse last year the investigation asked for by my hon. friend from Lambton (Mr. Lister) into the doings in connection with Section B, and I can easily understand what a lever that refusal has been in the hands of the hon. Postmaster Geutral, and how justly, for the matter of that, from his woint of view, he can plead that if you do, not investigate the misdoings of other members of the Ciovernment, you have no right to investigate mine. Then there is a third consileration which most assurelly ought to have weight with hom. gentlenen opposite. Those hon. gentlemen are continnally talking to us of the superior loyalty of their policy and the superior loyalty of their principles. Well, I have often expressed here and elsewhere my own private opinion of the commercial value of their loyalty, and not many hours have elapsed sinee we had the opportunity of seeing how ill-disposed, when called upom, they were to give effect to their loyalty to the mother country ly touching the pockets of their own supporters. But I would ask the Honse and these gentlemen, and more especially I would ask the adrisers of the Crown, to consider well the sorry position in which they are placing the Crown by the advice they are apparently now giving the Crown to refuse all investigation into charges brought against one of its Ministers. I said a little while ago that the Postmaster General had a double responsibility. He is, in the first place, a member of this House, and in that capacity a trustee of the people of Canada, but he is likewise a member of the executive committee of the Privy Comeil and a swom adviser of the Crown. Now, unfortunately, perhaps, for Canada and for the Crown, the Ministers of the Crown have, to a certain extent, the homour of the Crown in their keeping: and I tell them they have given most evil advice to His Excellency if, is I must presume, liefore they came down here the: other day to make the statement they did, they had advisel His Excellency that it was expedient to refuse an investigation into the conduct of one of his Ministers. I say that they conld do no one thing more likely to bring the honour and dignity of the Crown into disrespect than to give such advice. If they har plotted to destroy the dignity of the Crown, they could do it in no better way. And when we compare what took place under our own eyes in another province, when we compare the action teksen by a deputy of the Crown, unler circumstances not calling in half so extreme a degree for the action of the Crown as those enumerated in the charges brought forward ly my hon. frient, all I can tell them is this, that they are doing their very best to provoke men to make comparisons in no way to the credit of the responsille advisers of the (iovernor rieneral here. I make no comparison. It is not my place on the present occasion to do so, but I can tell hon. gentlemen that in every part of Canada those comparisons are being drawn, and if the dignity of the Crown suffers, it is owing to the evil advice given by these evil advisers. It is to their disloyal and treacherous advice that any injury which may accrue to our present form of government must fairly be traced. But it is not enough that these hon. gentlemen should dishonour the Crown. They must likewise strike at the very root of parliamentary government, they must likewise strike at all public morality besides by this refusal of theirs to have the charges investigatel. If this refusal be
persisted in, if, when charges like these are preferred, Ministers of the Crown continue to deny the right of Parliament to investigate them and ascertain on what evidence they have been made, and to inflict a fitting punishment if they are sustained, then we can come to no other conclusion but that the Ministers of the Crown in Canada are prepared to proclaim that it is the duty of Ministers to steal funds wherever the; can get them, to betray their oaths of office, and to use those stolen funds for the purpose of debauching the electorate. For that and nothing else is implied by their refusal to investigate the charges preferred by the hon. member for Ontario. I repeat, and it camot be too often or too clearly stated, that in a case like this, refusal to investigate is of necessity tantamount to a confession of guilt. All men so interpret it, all men must of necessity so interpret it, and all men, I may say, apart from the pledged supporters of the Government in this House, are even now prepared to so interpret it. It is not a question for casuists, but it is lecoming a very practical question whether, if the liovermment of Canada confess, as hy refusal to investigate they do confess, that such are the doctrines they teach and preach, whether io a diovernment like that any allegiance is due. If those charges be true, their parliamentary majority for loug years has been maintained by means which can lee characterized as nothing else than the proceeds of delikerate theft; and I again add that if that investigation he still refused their parliamentary majority is used as an instrument for the comdoning and perpetration of robbery. It may well he said that in Canala, at any rate, parliamentary government is on its trial, and it may be alded that by such a refusal as this the very existence of camadia is gravely imperilled. Men are asking in many parts of Canala why they should sulmit to bear the tremendouslosses they are daily obliged toencounter, when they find such doctrines as this alound, when they find the most ordinary justice is clenied to the members of the Opposition when they bring forward charges of this gravity. Do they suppose that such a course is going to reconcile men to learing quietly these losses? Do they suppose that such a course is going to intensify the feelings of loyalty of the people to the Crown, and make them bear patiently losses which have drivenso many of them to seek a refuge in another land? They may very well ask what useful end such a fiovernment ats this can profess to serve. If Goverument is goom for anything, it is for the purpose of promoting the moral and material welfare of the people. I would ask what moral end such a Government as this can subserve? How they have advanced our material welfare, the records of the last census tell but too well. Last year the revelations then made went a very long way, I am sorry to say, to destroy the respect all men would like to feel for the Government of the country in which they live, and for the Parliament with whose aid that Government administers the affairs of the country. But if this last degradation be inflicted, I tell hon. gentlemen opposite they go extremely far towards destroying the last vestige of national self-respect. If they wish that Canada shall henceforth be known as a country, not merely in which shameful frauds have leen brought to light, but as the one country, perhaps, among all Englishspeaking nations enjoying representative institu-
tious, where such frauds, when exposed, escape punishment and are rewarded with immunity, they have merely to persist refusing this incestigation. They uill not even go through the mere form of justice. They will not even allow my hro. friend to state in detail the reasons and give the proofs on which his charges are based, and finally, we have of all men in the country, the Minister of Justice, the man who is bound by his rath of office to see that no evil-doers can escape punishment, if the prowf only le lorought forward, the man who has pledged his honour again and again that any charge preferreal in Parliament or out of it against any supporter of the liovernment, much more against any colleague, shall receive full and complete investigation: we find him, with these words scarcely ceasin: to vibrate on his lips, rising in his place, leecoming the chief apologist of criminals amd deciding to use his high position and great parliamentary majority for the purpose of thwarting and ilfeating the ants of justice.

Mr. DIChEY. Mr. Speaker. I do not propose to follow the hom. member for south Oxford (Nir Richard (artwright) in the line of argument he has adopted, hut I am sure that he must feel gratified that this motion has heen mate, if for no other reason than because he has had an opportunity afforded him of scattering some of that store of parliamentary vitriol with which he is su lirgely supplied. The hon. gentleman lregan with an attack upon the Minister of Justice. he followed that ly attacking the Conservative party generally, he then male some insinuations which would seem tole intended to intimidate the representative of the Queen in this country, and he wome up with a general denumeiation of our country. Canala, itself. 1 am only glad that his remarks did not seem to excite very much enthusiasn among the gentlemen who sit behind him. I will proceed as shortly ats I can to discuss, I hope in a some what different temper from the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, the serions guestion now hefore the House, and 1 hope ifeel the importance of the question, one which is fraught with importance to the Honse itself and to this comitry. There can he mo matter of greater importance on thiscomentry than the purity andintegrity of this Parliamentand its members, and alongside of that we have to consider some other interests which are also involved. We have to consider the rights of the members of this House as indiviluals. and we have to consider the rights of minorities in this House. I propose to discuss shortly the matters involved in this ruestion, and in so doing I would like to state briefly my view of the law in regart to charges of this nature. This is a pure matter of law. It does not seem to me to be a matter for such declamation as we have been treatel to from the other side of the House. It is a purely legal question. A propesition is made to the House, charges are made against an hon. gentleman similar in character to an indictment in a court, anl it is a guestion of law whether this Parliament should enter into the investigation of that charge or not. Now, in the first place, I wish to say a few worls with reference to what charges have in the past been investigated by Parliament when made against its members, and I wish to say that the Minister of Justice, though perhaps not fully stating the law on that subject, was more correct than the leader of the Opposition seemed to think he was.

I understood the Minister of Justice to say that this Parliament was not a court of justice to enguire into the private conduct of its members. I believe that statement is correct, and I would like to read to the House a statement of Mr. Morley, in his Life of Edmund Burke, dealing with the question of privilege as it existed in the time of Furke, and he, a philosophic statesman of great repute in Englamd and a profound thinker, gives his opinion on page 97 of the Life as follows:-
"The bulk of the members in those bad times, as on many previous occasions and some since, could not divest themselves of the idea thut the House is a court of law. The mischief flowing from such a doctrine is sufficiently whvious. The public liberties were as much in peril trom i iese arbitrary assumptions of an oligarchic chamber, as they had ever been from the arbitrary assumptions of an unconstitutional sovereign."
And that doctrine is borne out also by Hallams (onstitutional History, a work which, for absolute fairness and profound thonght, I think any gentleman in this House will admit to be an authority. The hon. the leader of the Opposition was extremely unfortunate in the two cases he selected as instances against the rule laill down by the leader of this Honse. The cases of De Cobain and Sadleir were not cases supporting the leader of the Opposition. As was pointed out hy the Minister of Matine, these gentlemen were expelled from the Honse of Commons for altogether different reasons. The House did not investigate the offences. Mr. Salleir's case was investigated by a commission, and he was found guilty of the offence, but the Hrase hele no investigation into it, nor did it into the case of Mr. De Cobain. As far as I have been able to arrive at a conclusion on this matter, the House has no power to expel a member except for an offence committed in his capacity as a member of the Hruse, or when he is convicted by some outside trihunal of some serious offence such as a felony, or when he is an outlaw and has fled from justice, as in the case of Louis Riel in this Parliament. There is another case, and that is the misapplication of public money: These, as far as 1 have been able to learn, are the only cases in which the Honse of Commons in England has ever exercised its jurisdiction. There is one case to which I will call attention, and that is the case of Mr. (awthorne. In Bourinot's Parliamentary Practice it wats stated that he was expelled from Parliament for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. If that were a correct statement, it would be going a very long distance, because any one having a seat in Parliament would be compelled to square his conduct day and night with the views of the u;ajority as to what constituted conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman, but investigation shows that that was not the case in regard to Mr. Cawthorne. He was found guilty by a court-martial of disgraceful conduct, and the House based its action on that finding of the court-martial hut made no investigation itself, and he was expelled because he had been found guilty by the court-martial. It is necessary that this House should proceed carefully with these matters. This Parliament of Canada has had occasion more than once to regret action it has taken on matters of privilege. The English House of Commons has also had reason to regret it. We are all familiar with the case of Mr. John Wilkes, who was expelled and in regard to whom the House of Commons was obliged a few years aftewards hy
the force of reason to expunge all the minutes in regard to him from their recorls because they were found to be unconstitutional. The same thing took place here in regard to Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, and in Fngland the case of Mr. Bradlaugh was somewhat similar. No that it must be quite clear to the House that in proceedings of such a serious nature as the investigation into the character of one of its members, the House should proceed deliberately. temperately and calmly. I would like to direct the attention of the House to the procedure given in May's Constitutional History, which is quoted by Bourinot with regard to these matters. May says:
" Both Houses of Parliament must act within the limits of their jurisdiction. and in strict conformity with the law."
He is now speaking of expelling members of larliament:
"An abuse of privilege is even more dangerous than an abuse of prerogative. In the one case the wrong is done by in irresponsible body : in the other the Ministers who adrised it are open to censure and punishment."
I want to draw particular attention to the next paragraph where May says:
"The judgment of offences should be guided by the severest principles of law.
No I say that in approaching this question we are not to assume that hecause an hom. gentleman gets up on the other side of the House, or upon this side, and makes a charge, therefore the House is bound to enter into an investigation of that charge. The House has another and a higher duty to perform : it has to regard the precedents that have been established, and it has id duty to the House that will follow it to estahlish, in its turn, good precedents : and this charge of the hon. member for West Ontario must now be investigated in the light of the precedents and in the light of the principles laid down by May and Bourinot. Now, coming to the charge itself, there is, I may say, a legal presumption that it has been made as strong as it could well be made. I am quite sure that the hon. member for West Ontario had the assistance of the many able legal lights that sit close around him. I am quite sure they burned the mid-night oil over this charge: I am sure that every word was carefully weigined and put in its proper place, and the piece of mosaic made as highly coloured as it could possibly be made. The same rule applies in criminal matters in courts of law. Indictments are to be very strictly construed : and a charge of this sort by one nember of this House against another, must be constmed strictly, the language must be taken in the natural sense in which it is written, especially in a case like the present, where it is drawn by a legal gentleman of great experience, assisted no doult by others of equal talent. Therefore, I think the House can, at any rate, congratulate itself that these ciarges are made as strong as possible. There are omissions in this charge which I think tell in favour of the Postmaster General. In the first place, it is only fair that the attention of the House should lie drawn to the fact that there is no charge that the Postmaster General profited personally in this matter: there is no charge that he used any of this money for his personal benefit. Whatever there may be in this distinction, the Postmaster Cieneral is entitled to the benefit of it. The Postmaster General is charged with political corruption, if corruption it be, but not for his own

Mr. Dickey.
personal benefit. It is also clear from the charge that these subsidies were properly granter to these companies. There is not a word in the charge hinting that the Government was wrong in granting sulosidies to these railways. It is clear these subsidies were regularly paid over to these railways; it is clear that the Quebec and LakeN't. John Railway Company paid the subsidy money over to their contractors; and the wrong-doing, if any, was between the contractors and the Postmaster General. So that as far as that is concerned, we obtain some important admissions from the form in which the charges are drawn. Now, I wish to direct attention particularly to the ninth and tenth charges, and I desire to pointont what is, of course, evident, that in a resolution of thissort which weare invited to adopt in its entirety, the charge is like a rope, it must he judged loy its weakest part. If there is one section containing a serious charge in this indictment which this House should not entertain, then that paragraph must be struck out, or the resolution must be voted down. Certainly it is fair that a man who is put upon bis trial should have some definite information of what he is charged with; he must hare some notice as to what the particular items dharged against him are. Now, we find that this charge covers the period from the year 188:5 to 1892 . It is important to notice that in sections $9 \mathrm{im} / 10$ there is no allegation that the Postmaster General received any of the subsidies; there is simply an allegation that he received money from men who were interested in the sulasidies. Now, it must be perfectly clear thatany stockholder in these companies would be interested in these subsidies. He is also charged here with receiving money from other public contractors; that is to say, if this charge were allowed to go to a committee, evidence could le given of political subscriptions by any public contractor in the Dominion. It would cover all the numerous contracts with regard to post offices, the number of which we heard the ocher day; it would cover every public contractor in the Dominion. Sir; it must be evident to any hom. gentleman that it would be giossly unjust to ask a man to meet a charge of that general character, covering the names of thousands of persons who would possibly be implicated; it would be grossly unjust to ask him to face a charge of that description, covering the general election of 1887 and of 1891 , and all the bye-elections since 1885 up to the present time. It certainly must strike this House to be contrary to conscience to ask a man to stand his trial for everything he has done during all these elections. I wonder how many hon. gentlemen opposite would like to he put upon their trial for everything they had done since 188 up to the present time, without any more notice than has been given in this matter. I think that point alone is quite sufticient to establish the absolute unfairness of charges of this sort. Supposing this were a question of larceny, supposing a charge of larceny was made against some one, committed within the last seven years, and in 21 counties of the Province of Quebec. No court would try a charge of that nature, because, the experience of the criminal lawfrom theearliest days up to the present time, has shown that it is only fairplay to give the accused party ample notice, not only ample notice, but specific notice of the charges made against him, that. lie may not be taken by surprise, but may be able to make his defence. If
a resolution of this sort were adopted you might go back, not only six, or seven or ten years, but you might go back 20 or 30 years and make a general charge, that something had been done during that time in election campaigns which caused a member to be guilty of personal corruption, and you might therefore ask that he be expelled from the House. These grounds may, perhaps, be held to be technical, but if technical, they are ouly nominally so, hecause they are founded upon the experience of criminal lawyers the world over. Although that ground would be quite sufficient to show that these charges should not he entertained, I propose to deal with the actual charges that are made, apart from the question of their not being explicit. If $I$ understand sections 9 and 10 of the motion. the substantial charge that is made there, is, that the Postmaster General received money from public contractors of the Government and that he spent that money illegally in elections. In my humble judgment that is not ia charge that this Parliament should investigate, and I will shortly give the House my reasons for so saying. In the first place, is it an offence which Parliament should investigate to accept election- subscriptions from public contractors, independent of how it is spent, and in the next place is it an offence which Parliament should investigate to spend money corruptly in elections: It does not make the matter one whitstronger to say that themoney came from public contractors and was spent in elections. If a wrong is done either in receiving money from public contractors at all, or expending money corruptly in elections at all. Now, Sir, to receive money from public contractors whether it be an act which one should condemn or not, is not now the question. The receiving of money for election purposes from public contractors, is not a charge that this House should investigate. Any gentleman who will look over the precedents carefully will come to the conclusion that this is a charge which should not be investigated in this House.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.

Mr. DICKEX. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) says "hear, hear." The hon. gentleman assumes that the public contractors paid the money that they obtained from the Govermment, and that by a scheme hetween a public contractor and the Postmaster General the public money actually went to the Postmaster General. That, Sir, is a thing which Parliament shouki investigate. But we mist remember that is inot the charge that is made here, and the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) best knows himself why he did not make the charge. The fairest way to test the matter is this. What evidence would prove this charge if it were before the committee? That charge would be proved by showing that a man who had a contract did subscribe money to the Postmaster General's election fund, and I ask any hon. gentleman in this Fouse, even assuming it to be true, if that is a matter which we should investigate here? No, Sir, it does not come within any of the cases which I have referred to before as having been investigated by the English Parliament. I may remind the hon. member from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) that some of his political friends have lately pronounced their opinion with regard to receiving money from public contractors. I believe that in the Ontario Assembly,
led by a gentleman who stands pretty high in the morality of the Liberal pirty, and I believe also of the country, he and his supporters in that Assembly declared that it was not wrong for members of that House to receive money from contractors of the Government. Perhaps the hon. memher from bothwell (Mr. Mills) will accept the authority of the Hon. Mr. Mowat as pretty good on the question of political morality. It would be a very serinus thing if this resolution were adopted on that ground, because some person might find out that the hon. member for South Oxford (Siir Richard Carturight) had had an election fund. I suppose I am assuming a very improbable case, lout somelooly might discover that a gentleman who held a contract for a post office in the hon. gentleman's constituency, had contributed to this fumb, and he might charge the hon. member with corruption and ask that he be expelled from the House. hecause he had received money for his election fund from a Government contractor. I ann sure that although the hon. gentleman himself may he perfectly innocent he will have enough regard for those who sit behind him not to introduce any such dangerous doctrine as that. The next pinint is whether the illegal spending of money in elections is a matter which we should investigate in this House. It is charged here, and charged definitely enough in one respect, although very indefinite in regard to time, that the Postmaster General had spent money illegally in elections. That also is a question, Nii, which it is not for us to investigate in this Parliament. For many years the House of Commons in England and the House of Commons here, investigated what was done by members during their elections, and Parliament racated their seats if corruption was found to have 'reen committed during the contest. By the deliberate judgment of this House that power was relegated to the election courts, and the fundamental reason for our relinguishing that power was that the rights of minorities were not safe if Parliament could enquire into election matters and turn men out of the House for alleged corruption in their contests. The hon. member for Bothwell (AIr. Mills) put his case very ingeniously by saying: Oh, if this money goes into an election fund, then enquiry must be stopped, and you must not enter into that sacred precinct. That was a very ingenious way for the hon. gentleman to put his argument, but he camot escape from this dilemma, that if enquiry is allowed into the expenditp: e , either personal or by agents of merneners, at election contests, all that was done by this House formerly in divesting itself of that authority is ineffective, and the House can go back twenty years and invesugate charges of corruption in elections. Does any hon. gentleman suppose that with a strong majority having those instincts, which the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) seems to have injected in his imagination into the majority on this side, that the rights of the minority would be safe? Suppose that a majority was really vicious, it is quite possible that members of the minority might suffer perhaps unjustly. Instead of being tried before an election court or before a judge, to which he has a right now, he could be taken before a partisan committee, and the minority would then be at the mercy of a Mr. Dickey.
vicious majority, just as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, before the election courts were established. The hon. member for Bothwell shakes his head; but if the principle set forth in this branch of the resolution were adopted, it would put the minority at the mercy of a tyrannical majority : anl, Sir, I am rather surprised that the hon. gentlemen opposite wish to put themselves at the mercy of a majority of which they seem to have such a mean opimion as the majority on this side of the House. The only conclusion I can come to is that they think better of us than they say. Now, it may be said to me: Well, if these charges are not specific. why not move an amendment and strike out the part that is not specific? Sir, I camot make the charge against the Postmaster (ieneral. I have no papers, no information in my possession that enables ine to make any statement on which to found a charge against the Pustmaster (ieneral. The information is in the possession, presumably, of the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Eilgar), and upon him lies the responsilility of making this charge specific. He must accept the responsibility, and he camot throw it upon me or upon any gentleman on this side of the House. So much for the legal aspects of these charges. I have another objection to them, which is perhaps in its nature more espe: cially political. I do not wish to impute motives to hom. gentlemen opposite, but I must say that the form in which these charges are drawn gives colour to the statement that they are drawn for fishing purposes. Sir, look at the scope of the charges. They include the elections in twentytwo counties in the Province of Quebec. They are so framed that if a coonmittee were granted upon them, every detail of election expenses and election proceedings in every one of those comnties could be gone into before that committee. That is what I call a fishing charge. Now. Sir, I am not here to say that the Liberal-Conservative party is always correct in all its doings during elections. I am sorry to say that I myself stand here as an example to the contrary, hecause I was unseated by the election court. But while I do not stand here to say that I am free to confess that I have no alisolute confidence in the entire purity of hon. gentlemen opposite. Some investigations have been held with regard to the record of the two parties in elections matters. They have not been held before partisans; they have been held before the sworn judges of this country : and, Sir, when the hon. member for Quebec East who leads the Opposition considers that he came into this Parliament a little over a year ago with about 90 members behind him onethird of whom were elected by corrupt means and have since been unseated, I think he is quite right in coming to the conclusion that it is about time to change the venue from the courts to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Sir, the experience of hon. gentlemen opposite with the courts has been singularly unfortunate. Now, they propose a new procedure. They say : We will investigate you before a commitiee; we will investigate you in batches of 22, and it will be heads we win and tails you lose, because we are not subject to that investigation, we will proceed, because we do not take any risk ourselves, and we will put you to all the trouble we can before that conmittee. Sir, that does not commend itself to my mind as
a fair proposition. I have admitted that, so far as I am concerned, I do not propose to say that the Liberal-Conservative party is immaculate : but I will say this, and say it with full confidence and lelief, that in an investigation held on fair terms, the Liberal-Conservative party has nothing to fear in a comparison with the Liberal party in the matter of purity. Sir, these hom. gentlemen have had some experiance in fighting election protests and in paying costs. They propose to try the Liberal-Conservatives now with public funds. They propose to have an investigation at Ottawa, into the elections in $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ constituencies of the Province of Quehec, in one batch, to summon what witnesses they like, and to pay them with public funds. Sir, that does unt strike me, looking at the two parties as contending for mastery in this country, as an eminently fair proposition ; and I defy hon. gentlemenopposite top produce one precedent in England or in Canada, since the trial of election petitions has been relegatell to the courts, of a proposal ever being made to investigate the expenditure of money in constituencies, hefore a Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Such a case could not arise in England, hecanse no member could be chargel there.

Mr. HCKEI. Sir, the virtue of the hon. gentleman from Queen's has bubbled over ; I thought it would. If there is one recompense that one has for leaving one's home and business, and coming here at a loss of money, it is to observe from time to time the virtue of hon. gentlemen opposite. It is a constant object lesson, and if one could forget the past, if one could forget the records of the election courts, if one could forget the little things that have happened in the Province of Quebec, one would be perfectly happy : but these recollections ohtrude themselves sometimes. Now, Sir, if this charge is bad, as I think I have establishel, if it is a charge which this House should not entertain, if it is a charge which is not sufficiently specific to be fair to the accused, if it is a charge which would occupy an intolerable deal of the time of this Parlianent and an unlimited amount of public money, then, Sir, this resolution as it stands should not be adopted by the House. The charges in reference to the Quehee and Lake St. John Railway are a little different. Is it charged that the Postmaster General received money out of the subsidies themselves? It is charged that he received money out of the said subsidies and from money raised upon the credit of the same and from parties beneficially interested in the same. It is not necessary to pass julgment upon that charge. It is not necessary to say whether that charge be sufficiently specific or not. But I would advise the hon. gentleman, if he is reframing his charges, to make his statement with regard to that one more specific. He has here strung together three alternatives: from the subsidies, from moneys raised on the subsidies, and from parties benefically interested in the subsidies. I think that I have shown that the statement that money was received from parties benefically interested in the sulsidies is not a charge for this House to investigate. If he means that the Postmaster General received money out of the subsidies, let him say so. Let him charge that specifically, and then ask this House for an inves-
tigation. To hear the hon. member for South Oxford, and the leader of the Opposition as well, one would think that the voting down of this resolution would conclude the matter. One would imagine that if this motion were disposed of by voting it down, there never could be an enquiry or investigation into the matter. If the hon. member for West Ontario desires to make these charges specific, there is ample time and copportunity for him to do so; and if he puts the motion before this House in a shape so vague and indefinite as I have shown this to be, he must take the consequences of being set right ly the House and being instructed to make his charge more definite and bring it more within the precedents and rules of the House. But I do not understand that this matter is concluded at all. Speaking for myself, and myself only, I say that if there are definite charges, within the scope of parliamentary enquiry, to be made against the Postmaster General, not only must they he investigated, but they will be. Pecamse this charge is rejected by the House is no reason whatever that this matter should not take another form and he brought to investigation.

## some hon. MEMBERN. Hear, hear.

Mr. DICKFY. I do not exactly understand the meaning of the ircnical cheering of hon. gentlemen opposite. I do not know whether it foreshadows this, that hon. gentlemen opposite are going to shirk investigation and not nake charges. Possibly it may mean that, but time will tell. The members on this side, so far as I know, are willing and rearly and anxious to investigate any legal, proper and definite charge. It matters not to them who falls or what falls as a result of the investigation into those charges, but they do not propose, in order to gratify hon. gentlemen opposite and assist them in their own political schemes, to violate all fair-play and set a bad precedent for all time to come, a precedent which would be capable of being put to bad uses by a vicious majority and made an instrument of oppression to the minority in the future. I may say for myself, and this will be a good opportunity for hon. gentlemen opposite to cheer, that I have confidence in the (iovermment as regards an investigation into these and all similar charges. The Government has established a record with regard to investigations. The country has accepted and endorsed the record of the Government in this matter. The leader of the Opposition admitted that the country had accepted the statement of the leader of the House in the matter of these charges. He ssid that the country had taken him at his worl, and, Sir, a reputation of that sort in this Honse and before the country, endorsed and established by the country, is not to be over lorne by the rejection of a motion each as this, a motion as I have shown which does not deserve the consideration of the House. The hon. member for South Oxford addressed some rather violent observations this evening to the leader of the House, and the leader of the Opposition also favoured the leader of the House with some very strong remarks. I began to think that it was really the leader of the House who was in the box. The hon. gentleman who leads the Opposition said that Mr. Pacaud had done nothing which my hon. friend the Minister of Justice had not justified. I do not know whether on reflection the hon. gentleman is prepared to take back that remark. I regret very much that
he thought fit to make it. I regret very much that he thought fit to connect the name of Mr. Pacand and the Minister of Justice at all. It is not a light matter that the leader of the Opposition should make a charge of that character against the Minister of Justice. From the position of the two gentlemen, it is in my judgment a highly serious matter. It would have been very easy for the leader of the Opposition, if the Minister of Justice had said anything of that chamacter, to quote what the Minister of Justice said, but he did not take that course. His statement was absolutely unfounded. Mr. Pacaud's crime, as I understand it, was a bargain ly which he agreerl to pay over a subsidy provided he got a certain portion. That charge is not made in this case nor anything like it : but in any case I defy the hon. gentlenain who leads the Opposition to find one word in the statement of the Minister of Justice to justify the charge made by the member for West Ontario. He simply addressed a legal argument to the House, and instead of meeting that legal argument, the leader of the Opposition took the ground of abusing the Minister of Justice in the way I have said. I think the leader of the Opposition is the last man who should have used Mr. Pacaul as a stalking-horse. I think as a matter of taste he would have done better to have left Mr. Pacand alone. The leader of the Opposition has said that Mr. Pacaud received his punishment at the hamls of the Province of Quebec. That is perfectly true. Mr. Mercier also received his julgment at the hamds of the electorate of the Province of Quelec. Sir, when that judgment was being held, when the Province of Quebec was considering its judgment on that important question, what position was taken by the hon. the leader of the Opposition himself? Mr. Mercier, when he appealed to the Province of Quebec, tried to draw a herring across the trail by raising a constitutional question. The leader of the Opposition followedhim in that effort. The learler of the Opposition invited the people of the Province of Quebec not to condemn Mr. Mercier and Pacaud. If the riews of the leader of the Opposition had been accepted by the people of the Province of Quebec, the leader of the Opposition would not be able to say to-day that Mr. Pacaud had received his punishment at the hands of the people of the Province of Quebec. I do not wish to discuss the issues that were before the people of Quebec at the last election, but I wish to say that Mr. Mercier and Mr. Pacaul had been tried beiore they went to the people, they had been tried by a tribunal to which Mr. Mercier had consented himself. They were then appealing to the great tribunal in constitutional countries, the people themselves, and this country will not easily forget and the gentlemen who sit behind the leader of the Opposition will not forget, that the great weight of the talents of the leader of the Opposition on that occasion was used to prevent the people of Quebec pronouncing a verdict upon Mr. Vercier.

Mr. McMULLEN. That is not true.
Mr. DICKEY. The hon. gentleman no doubt reads the Toronto Globe, and on the 8th March, the day after the election, that newspaper said:
"Men of all class, parties, races and religions joined in the general denunciation of the late Government."
The Globe forgot for a moment that the leader of the Opposition was not one of these. -
"We cannot regard the result with unmixed feelings either of regret or of gatisfaction. We do not like to see even the name of Liberalism in Canada associated with defent or dishonour. * The best feature of the situation is that the people of Quebec have undoubtedly acted from worthy and honourable motives. They were determined that whatever other result might follow they would make it impossible for these men to govern the province. They were tired of extravagance and corruption. Their verdict was distiuctly a vote for better, more honest, more economical government. It is the most hopeful sign that has been seen in Canda for years."
In that statement, the leader of the Opposition was condemned hy his own chief organ. By that statement the learler of the Opposition was shown to have stood in the way of an effort to get " better: more honest and more economical govermment," and the leader of the Opposition was shown to have endeavoured to prevent the exhibition of " the best sign that has leeen seen in Canada for years.: I suppose the hon. gentleman exercised his franchise on that occasion, and, although it is illegal to ask him how he voted, I have no doult that he voted as he spoke, and supported the Mercierite camdilate. Now, this may be somewhat irrelevant.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Yes, rather.
Mr. DICKEY. The hon. gentleman says " rather:" It is not irrelevant wheu we take into consideration the spirit the hon. gentleman showed the other day. It all depends upon whose ox is gored. When corruption is rampant in his own party in the Province of Quelsec, the hon. gentleman eudeavours to stitle enquiry, he endeavours to prevent the people of the Province of Quebec from visiting that corruption with the punishment it deserves; but, when there is supposel corruption here in the LiberalConservative party, the hon. gentleman treats us to an address such as we had the other clay. I admit that the last part of my remarks has been extremely political. I have endeavoured to sepitrate it from the legal argument I made, and I hope I have induced some gentlemen in this House to agree with me that an investigation into the charges now as they stand would be establishing a bad precedent and would be unfair to be accused. In closing, I wish to reiterate my confidence that the Government will deal justly but firmly with this matter foreshadowed in this resolution, and to pledge myself to assist in any investigation that I believe honestly comes within proper parliamentary lines.
Mr. EDidAR. Mr. Speaker, I stind here tonight to reiterate with all the emphasis of which I am capable that I am prepared to prove by sworn evidence the charges which I have made and the impeachment which I have levelled against a Minister of the Crown. One word as to the arguments which we have heard against this enquiry from the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey). He told us, to start with, that this was a pure matter of law. Perhaps he is satisfied to take that view of it, but I do think that the people in this country believe that there are some very important facts at issue in this case and not a mere quibble of law, as he wishes to make out. He began his speech by treating it as if it were a motion I was making to expel the Postmaster General from the House. His quotations and arguments were with reference to motions which have been made for the expulsion of members. Well, Mr. Speaker, it may come to that later on, but that is not what is before the House to-day. Take the case last year. The charges were made from this side of the House in connec-

Mr. Dickey.
tion with the Tarte-McGreery matter. One expulsion arose out of that, and there might be out of this ; and there was a case which arose out of that which was not an expulsion from the House but was an expulsion from office, and so that I think at least woukl follow the investigation of these charges. The hon. gentleman told us, to my amazement. that I had made no personal charge, no charge of a personal nature against the Postmaster fieneral. Well, I do not understand the English language if section . is not a charge of a personal nature. I say that :
" During this period and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly, received large sums of money out of the said subsidies."
Now, if that is not it personal charge; a specific charge, and a charge of corruptly receiving public money, I to not know how the English language can make it so. He also tells us that this House has no right to investigate a charge of taking money from contractors. Well, that may be so in his view, but I wonder whether the jurisdiction of this House over its own members is any narrower than the jurisdiction of the senate across the way over its members. I wonder whether the leader of the (iovernment did not last session adrocate that that House should investigate the charge of taking money from contractors. They did it, and did it very thoroughly and profoundly. The hon. gentleman also says, just as the Minister of Justice told us the other day, that we must go to the courts to have these charges investigatect. He failell to tell us, I was waiting to hear him tell us, how you could frame a petition before the courts of justice, now or at any time, to attack the expenditure, by a Minister of the Crown, of $\$ 100,000$ in 22 constituencies. Then there is another matter, and if he will consider it calmly for a few moments I do not think he will hear any other argument of that kind brought forward in this debate. Out of these 22 constituencies in which I charge and believe that so much money was corruptly spent on that occasion in 1887, the Government, with all their efforts and all their expenditure, were only able to carry seven seats. Well, now, a petition might have been filed against those seven members so elected, but I wonder how petitions could have been filed by us against any of the 15 cases where we elected members. There is only one way, under the electoral law, of raising a petition against a successful candidate, and that is for the simple and solitary purpose of disqualifying him. Now, in those 15 cases there is nothing in my charge seeking to disqualify any of the successful candidates, therefore, no petition could lie for a charge of this kind, it is only made against the Postmaster General. Therefore, to say that we should now, or at any former time, have been relegated to the courts to investigate this charge, is most unreasonable. Now, the hon. member professed himself horrified at the unfairness of our trying in this way to make a one-sided investigation into election matters in those counties. I am sure if it would please him, and if he will only supplement this charge, or if the other side will agree to it in any other way, we will be delighted to investigate all the expenses on the Liberal side in those counties on that occasion. Sir, I would challenge him or them in any way they choose, before even a tribunal appointed by the majority
of this Honse, t go into an investigation of our election expenditure at any of those elections referred to here. So that we do not want to have it ex parte only, the hom. gentleman must help us a little to carry out the investigition if he wants it in that light. He challenged me to proluce an English precerlent for a comrse of this kind. Well, Sir, I am sorry to say for the sake of Canada, but proud to say for the sake of the mother land, that I could not get any precerlent of this kind in Eachland. If he wants to know the reason why, let him read the English press and their comments upon the investigation that took place hefore the Committee on Privileges and Elections of this House last year, aml he will timd out why I could get no precelent for any such case as this. Just before he sat down he referred to the fact of the Quebec enquiry: I womler he was not ashamed, after the speech he had made, to refer to the enguiries in the Province of Quebec. Why, Sir, they were not resisted there hy his Conservative friemls. The constitution was strained to make these enquiries, as he knows ; and I can tell him that he and his friends are straining the comstitution to-night to resist this empuiry ; so I think he should not have referred to Quebec. When I brought forward these charges I dill not make any remarks in supporting them on the assumption that they would be, at once acceled to by the House, by the Ministers, and especially by the Postmaster (ieneral himself. I thought then, and I think still, that the Postmaster Cieneral should have felt that these charges were certainly of so serious a character as to demand the most prompt and the most thorough investigation on his own account. Can he say that they are not serious: I suppose if he took the views of the hon. gentleman who has just spoken to-night, he might think they were only matters of law and not serions at all. But I would call the attention of the House to what the Minister of Public Works, a colleague of the Postmaster General's, said ahout these charges the other day. He said:
"These are charges by which, I believe, it is intended to take away that gentleman's honour."
That is the way the charges are looked at by one of his colleagues, a charge which would take away the hon. gentleman's honour. I think the Minister of Public Works was quite right in his view of the charges, and surely a charge that would take away a colleague's honour, ought to be investigated. Now, I noticed shortly after making these charges, an article in the Quelec Chronicle, a Conservative newspaper, almost an organ, as I understand it, of the Postmaster General himself :
" Mr. Edgar has brought a fearful accusation against the Postmaster General which, if proved. Would result in his permanent retirement from public life."
That is the view the Chronirle took of it, and that, I think, is the view the public will take of it, and the casuistry of hon. gentlemen opposite will never persuade the public that that is not the true view. What did the hon. memler for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) say? The hon. gentleman very often, in his speeches, gives considerable support to the views on this side of the House, but seliom goes so far as to give us a vote. I suppose he considers his tongue is his own, but that his vote belongs to his party. However, when his tongue got loose the other night, he said, although he is going to vote against this enquiry, I understand:
"If the statements which have been made are true there has been a gross and outrageous violation of trust." " A gross and outrageous violation of trust," and still these charges are too trifling to lee investigated loy a committee of Parliament. Most of us remember, Sir, an investigation which was held here on a comparatively trifling subject. in connection with Mr. Charles Rykert, and which resulted very seriously to him. I do not know that any of us consider that hisopinion of parliamentary homour was too retined, but what did he say about the charge from his place in the House. He said:
"I ask hon. members to give me an opportunity of defending myself before a , committee, where I can have the charges investigated.'
That is what Mr. Rykert said, but a Minister of the Crown to-day in this Parliament thinks otherwise of infinitely more scrious charges. I see the hron. Minister of Militia there, and I remember an:l he remembers, when some years ago in this House, I mate a charge from my place with which his name was commected--the hom. gentleman stood up in his place like a man with the courage which he has, and he demanded prompt investigation aml he grot it, although the repart has never been alopted by the House one way or the other. That showed a sense of honour in another of the colleagues of the Postmaster General. I thought, Nir, that if the Postmaster dieneral himself did not consider this a proper case to investigate, that he would have had colleagnes who would have insisted upon it, but what do we find? I find that the Minister of Justice solemnly stated in his place, on his responsibility as learler of the House, that there was no allegation of any pullic money having been appropriaterl. Why, Sir, what does lie mean ? Were not the subsidies pulbic money; were they not misappropriatel! Oh. I see, Mr. Spraker, what the Minister of Justice means. He knows they are public moneys, but he thinks they were appropriated for their proper purpose when they were placed in the Conservative funl. I see it now, tlrough I never conld see it before. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, from that point of view these public moneys were not misappropriated and the Minister of Justice is probably correct as usual. These cailways which are involved in this charge were aided ly the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and what I complain of is, the appropriation of Dominion subsidies by the Pustmaster General. I remember an occasion not so very long ago, when it was thought that the Parliament of Canada had jurisdiction to follow up and hunt down the expenditure of provincial subsidies of a railway leceause the Dominion also had contributed, or was roing to contribute, something to the same road. What did the leader of the Minister of Justice say in the Senate on the question of an investigation before the Private Bills Committee on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. Ir. Abbott, the Premier, said last session :
"This Dominion is engaged in a sort of joint account With the Province of Quebec in constructing this road. There are $\$ 175,000$ of this public mones which our copartners hare invested with ourselves, which have been diverted from the purpose of the grant, and arewe not interested in finding out what has become of it?"

## He goes on to say :

" This matter is one in which it strikes me we are particularly interested, one that it is particularly the duty of this House to investigate, and 1 think that we should insist upon making this enquiry as far as the law and the practice of the House enables us to do so."
I could not use language more appropriate than
Mr. Edear.
this to the present occasion, if I tried for a long time; but I could go a great deal further and say that these subsidies now in question are our sub. sidies, and that we have a ten-fold greater duty to find out what has become of them. The speech from which I have quoted was the celebrated speech in which the Premier wound up by appealing to the public to assist him in punishing the culprits, be they high or he they low, be they rich or be they poor. I do not know whether the Postmaster General can escape from some of these descriptions of his leader, but I would rather have supposed that he was either high or low or rich or poor, and that he should be reached by the strong arm of Parliament. Now, Mr. Speaker, remember that in that Baie des Chaleurs matter there was no misapplication of Dominion furds chargel as it is here: remember that there was no member of the Senate charged with misapplication of these funds and that there is a member of this House charged here: remember, sir, that there was no Minister or Privy Conncillor implicated there: when there is both a Minister and a Privy Commcillor implicated here. The Minister of Iustice also criticised these charges which I now make, and said that they were vague and indefinite. Well, Nir, I wili not repeat what his colleague the Minister of Public Works said abmot them, or what the Quebec Chomicle sail about them, or what the member for Muskoka (Mr. O’Brien) said alrout them, and I will not further argue that he can possibly consider them vague, when the whole independent press of this country, without exception as far as I have been able to learn, has said that these charges are not vague, but that they are explicit and clear and ought to be investigated. Perhaps I had better allow the Postmaster General to draw up these charges himself and let him have them just as he would like them to le. I do not know how else I can satisfy hon. gentlemen on the other side of the Honse. I dare say if the Postmaster fieneral had the drawing of these charges he would limit them, for instance, to the charge that he received from the Licke St. John Railway Company so much money out of the sulsidies, and another charge, that he received from the Temiscouata Railway Company so much money out of the sulsidies, and then he would valiantly disprove those charges. I imagine that these are the charges he would like to see there, from the fact that although there is not a syllable of allegation in $m y$ charge from leginning to end that he received money from either of these corporations as corporations, still, when he got up he told us with a great flourish of trumpets that he had voluntarily received telegrams or letters from the managers of those two companies saying that he had never received any moneys from those companies. Why, Mr. Speaker, nolsoly said he did. Does he inagine that anyborly would think or believe that a railway corporation like that of the Lake St. John Railway, with a board formed, for instance, of representatives of the city of Quebec, would calmly sit down at their board meeting and pass a formal resolution, or that a meeting of shareholders would pass a resolution to pay so much money out of their subsidy to the hon. Postmaster General for himself or his elections? No, Sir, it is absurd, and the hon. Postmaster General when he made that declaration was simply setting up a man of straw and knocking him down again. I think
one of the most refined and beautiful arguments that I ever listened to in my life, so delicate that it required the greatest possible attention to catch it, was that of the hon. Minister of Justice, when he solemnly contended that. we could not be said to be charging a member of Parliament with these political crimes, lecause he had not the whole time been a member of this House. That was a most refined and delicate argument, but the Minister of Justice forgot for the monent that his colleague, if not always a member, was always a Minister of State and always a Privy Councillor. and that during the whole of that time he was either a member or a candidate. I would like also to draw the hon. gentleman's attention to this fact, that the election law is levelled against candidates rore than against members, and if he was ouly a candidate and not a member he was much more open to accusation. I do not propose, Sir, to go into the proofs that I am prepared to lay before a committee if I get it, but I would like just to say that I shall be able to prove that when the Postnister dieneral wais a canlidate, in $188 \%$. for the County of Quebec, at which election his agent returned his thtal election expenses of every kind, personal and political, at Sown, the hon. Minister personally -uperintended and directed and authorized the expenditure for that election of considerably more than ten times that amount ; and I suppose that would be nothing discreditalle for a Minister of the Crown to do. Perhaps it would not be discredital, le to Minister or a member of this House, but the statute makes it a misdemeanour and a crime in a candidate. Then, the Minister of Justice contended that we must show, as if I had not shown or offerel to show, that the offence was committed by the Postmaster fieneral in his capacity as a member of this House. I do not know what he means exactly by that ; lint, he cannot perhaps have seen the case of Mr. J. W. Hastings, a member of the English House of Commons, whoon the 21 st of March last, wasexpelled from that House unanimonsly for doing something which certainly he did not do as a member of the House. What was it that he did, sir? I find by the report of the occurrence in the London Times, that Mr. Justice A. L. Smith had sent a letter to the Speaker reporting the conviction of Mr. Hastings. The Timex report does not give the nature of that conviction, but a letter which was read in the House, sent to the Speaker by Mr. Hastings himseif, and which was commented upon and not disputed by either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Balfour, stated the nature of the conviction. The letter is to this effect :
" I thought it right to plead guilty to the indictment preferred against me, as I did undoubtedly dispose of trust property withont due regard to the provisions of tho will under which it enme into my hands: nevertheless, it was without any intention of appropriating the money to was withoue any intean of use, or of willy defranding any person."
Now, if the Minister of Justice can show that this was done by Mr. Hastings as a member of the House of Commons, he will be a great deal more clever than I give him the credit of being.

Mr. O'BRIEN. That was the judgment of a court of law.
Mr. EDGAR. That is not the point which I am referring to, although I will tell my hon. friend what I think alout that in a moment. What I said was this : I said that in the Hansard report
of the speech of the hom. Minister of Justice, you will see that he claims that I did not show that the offence was committed by the hon. Postmaster General in his capacity as a member of this House. I say that that has nothing to do with the matter, and this case of Mr. Hastiugs and many other English cases on which it is foumdel, show that a member will lee expelled from the English House of Commons for an offence committerd not at all as a member of the House, and even for the comparatively venial offence of misappropriating trust moneys unter a will. Now, Sir, surely the trust which the hon. Postmaster (ieneral had of the public funds was infinitely more sacred than the trust which this man had under a will; and if he did what I charge him with doing with those public funds, wiil the hon. member for Muskoka deny what he himself said the other day, that this would be a gross breach of public trust ?
Mr. OBRIEN. Undoubtedly the hon. gentleman is correct so far as that goes: but he cammot avoid the distinction that only in the case in which a felony has heen charged and proved against a member of the House of Commons he would be expellerl -

Mr. ED(iAR. That is not a felony.
Mr. OBRIEL. Suppose the hom. Postmaster General had been tried at an election court and there had been proved grilty of conduct unhecoming a member of this House, this Honse would ine justified in expelling him. But that is a totally different thing from this Honse undertaking to investigate charges which should be investigated in a different court.

Mr. EDGAR. I am very glad of the interruption of the hon. gentleman because it will enable me to clear up that point to his satisfaction. His claim is that we cannot investigate a charge of that kind against an hon. member luat that he must lee convicted by some court outside. Very well. The Sadlier case, which has leen quoted lefore in this debate, is a well-known case. It is not in itself on all fours with the present one. It was a motion for expulsion in the first place, but in the arguments of eminent men who spoke on that case, such as the Attorney General for Ireland and Lord Palmerston, we find the principle laid down, as the House will see by my quotation, that ia man may le expelled on conviction by a court, on his oun confession, or on the report of a committee of the House. In the English Ham.ard, No. 143, page 1402, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Attorney General for Ireland, lays this down as his view of the law. He says in 1i013 Mr. Askill was expelled. The resolution stated that the House had examined several witnesses and found that Mr. Askill was the author of a certain lwok and, therefore, ordered him to be expelled. Now, that was not a court of justice and it was not a conviction. It was an investigation by the House of Commons. In the same volume, at page 140.5, Lord Palmerston, in the Sadleir case, says:
"W We should not take proceedings in the nature of ex-
pulsion vithout being abe to found then on soue formal,
indisputable ground, such as conviction or confession or a report, after due examination of a committee."
I hope the hon. gentleman now will be satisfied that we have English precedents for examining into serious matters of this kind. We have always done it. It was never refused until last session, when it was refused in the case of the then Postmaster
(ieneral, now the Minister of Railways, and that. he will tind, started them, and the dovernment propose to continue and make precerlents in this comatry which he will not find in Enigland, and which were never found in Canada lefore. In another volume of Hansard, the Sadleir case comes up again. remember that was a case of expulsion, that was a stage beyond this; and the arguments that were adranced in favour of expulsion are not necessary for an enguiry into the conduct of a Minister and a member. Mr. Roehuck first moved it, and it stood over, aind then at a later day the Attorney Cieneral for Ireland, Mr. Fitzgerall, movel it himself. He said:
"I have looked into the precedents and they show the right of expulsion may be exercised either for (1) positive crime: (2) offence against Hoase ; (3) acts bringing religion into discredit ; (4) or that were discreditable ; (5) members have been guilty of fraudulent practices; or (6) other acts which showed them unfit to exercise the trust which their constituents had reposed in them."
If proving these charges does not show that the Postmaster (ieneral is unfit to exercise the trust which his constituents have reposed in him, what would it show: The Minister of Marine made a nice point when he said I had not, as I should have, charged his colleague with public woblery. Well, I did not put it in those words, lout in words which I certainly intended to mean robling the public. If it is not public robbery for a member to take money ont of public subsidies, I would like to know what is. Then the Minister of Public Works drew another leautiful defence. He silid that I had failed to set out conspiracy, that conspiracy was not shown in terms in my charge : and therefore it should fail. The hon. gentleman is a lawyer. Does he not know the law of conspiracy" Let him read up his Russell on Crimes, ald he will see it is there declared that "an malawful conspiracy is to be inferred from the acts of the parties." And I have tried to make clear what the acts of his hon. colleague were, and does not Russell go on to say that, " not once in a thousand times can it be otherwise proved $!$ " So I think, if I get a chance to go on and prove these charges, there will be what is under the law, unless the Minister of Justice should change it in his new criminal code, a most abominable conspiracy. The Minister of Public Works was perhaps more candid than any of them. He said that I was trying to draw the Conservative party into the mire, and they were not ready to submit the whole party to investigation. We thus really find the reason why the party is to be called upon to vote down this enquiry. The Minister of Public Works has stated it suuarely and frankly. and I have no doubt it is the real reason. They fear should chey consent to an investigation, the system of corruption of the Conservative party will be disclosed. That part of the charge the hon. gentleman thinks does not only involve the Minister or the Government but involves the whole Conservative party. Well, if it does involve one of the great parties in this country, it calls all the more for investigation. I think the country will believe that if the Minister of Public Works is right in saying that we are attempting to drag the whole Conservative party into the mire by proving the truth of these charges the sooner we do so the better. Perhaps the hon. gentleman is right. Twenty-two counties are involved, only one-third of the Province of Quebec,
and one-tenth of the whole Dominion. An:l if that district was attempted to be bought up by S100,OOO, a simple rule of three will show that it woull reguire, what I have no doubt it did, $\$ 1,(000,(1) K)$ for the whole Jominion. Why sir, after all the expenditure of $\$ 100,0(0)$ in 22 constituencies they only carried seven or eight of them, and I wonder how much it cost them to carry the 130) or so seats they carried at that election. That is perhaps again a proof that the Minister of Public Works was quite right when he thought that this investigation would loring the whole Conservative party into the mire. Now, I think, and I thought that the whole Government as it Government ought to insist upon this investigation, because it is not the matter of the Postmaster General alone. Under our constitution, the whole (iovernment collectively are responsible for the act of a colleague, and they are not going to say or to pretend, I fancy, that they are not the same Gios. ermment, that the shuffie of one or two seats which took plate last summer changes the Covernment. Why, they are proud of being the same (iovernment, with the same policy, amd, if they are the same Government, they have a retrospective responsibility for all the acts of each colleague unless they pullicly and specifically repudiate these acts when they are first brought to their notice. That there can be any doubt of that 1 question. It is important enough, however, I think, to make it clear. Lord Derby, on that subject. of collective responsibility of the whole Cabinet for the acts of a colleague, said, as reported in the English Henvarl, No. 150, on the 14th May, 18iss :
"Now with respect to the liability of all the members of a cabinet for the act of a single member, I wish to say that no man can put forth more distinctly or clearly than I do the constitutional doctrine that every member of the Governuent is responsible for the acts of every other member, whether these acts were previously known or not, provided the members of the Government continued to act together as a Government. Remaining in office and acting together all the members of the Government take upon themselves a retrospective responsibility for what their colleague has done which they can in no way attempt to shake off."
Now the Ministers are absolutely and entirely just as responsible as the Postmaster General is hinself for the weight of these charges, unless and until they have repudiated his conduct and disclaimed responsibility for him and expelled him from the Cabinet. The honour of one is in the keeping of all. There is a name they are accustomed to conjure with on the other side of the House, and I anu sure they will not dispute the view Sir John Macdonald took in a very recent case indeed as to what should be the attitude of his government when charges were even indirectly levelled at them. Sir John Macdonald, as reported in the Canadian Hansard of 1890 , page 450 , when the Rykert case was under discussion, said:
"I can onlystate that if that correspondence in any way, in any phrase or sentence, reflects upon the honour of the Ministry, or of any member of it, we are quite ready to defend ourselves, and to ask for the assistance of the hon. gentlemen opposite in the investigation.
Perhaps these charges do not reflect on the honour of the Ministry or any member of it. I rather think they do. I think the country will say so, and Sir John Macdonalil then said that he would ask for the assistance, as he did ask for the assistance, of members on this side of the House in a committee to investigate those charges. Now, I think and I thought that, for the honour, if not of
themselves, for the homour of the Crown that they represent, they would have instantly demanded this investigation. They represent the historic dignity of the Imperial Crown of England, and surely the honour of the representative of that Imperial Crown in this country should have been protected by these Ministers. I am not saying that the representative of the Crown should take this matter into his own hands. I am saying that the Ministers of the Crown should have been the first to protect his honour, and they are his sworn advisers. Then, what is more important, what I feel more strongly about, is that this Ministry represents the honour of the Crown which is the symbol of the dignity and the power and the majesty of the perple of Canala, and it is that which is insulted hy a charge of this kind remaining for a moment uninvestigatell. Why is it that the Postmaster General is defended so strenumsly, so bitterly by his colleagnes? What is the reason? It is a little puarling to us on this side of the House certainly: He is not a man of signal ability. I do not think his friends will say that. He is not a man of vast usefulness to the Cabinet as an administrator or as a debater, but he is a man no doubt of great lwoldness as an operator, and a proof of it is in this transaction contained in these charges. He is not as meek as the hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin), he is not as meek or as timid as that hon. member. I can imagine the hom. the Postmaster (ieneral saying to his colleagues: $*$ Well. gentlemen, what are you going to do alout it " We will hang together or we will hang separately: " and they had determined to hang together: Why, after all, should they not defend their colleague: looking at it from a political point of view-it short-sighted point of view, perhaps. lut one which commends itself to most men on the other side? They have a majority strong enough to vote down anything they like. Arguments are not necessary. The majority is large enough, and very well under control. I am sure also that the Ninisters and their followers feel now, and often shake their heals about it and say, that the TarteNefreevy enguiry of last session was a great mistake and they should never have given it at all, and they are determined that that mistake shall nut be repeated, that they must put their foot down at last and have no more enguiries. I can understand that position as one that commends itself to their juigment. Besides, nearly all those critical bye-elections are passed and the danger is over for about four years, and hon. gentlemen can do just alout as they please, and trust to the shortness of public opinion to forget all about it before they appeal to the country again. Besides, a man who cam raise the wind for election purposes so well as the PostmasterGeneral, is invaluable to that party, he camnot be spareal: they will have more elections, and they will want him again. How insignificant, after all, were the effiorts proved last sessinn of the hon. member for Northumlierland (Mr. Cochrane)-here and there a miserable $\mathbb{S Q 0 0 0}$ picked up from some bridge tender. His intention was praiseworthy, I admit, and he is to be commended for his good intentious, but he did not go alout it with the hand of a master, as the Postmaster General did, sweeping in his tens and hundreds of thousands out of the subsidies granted to these great corporations. Why, over

another case. During that time the hon. gentleman was in the Cabinet and was voting for the subsidies. How simple it would have been for him to leyy a toll of, say, 10 per cent on those subsidics. I am just supposing the case, we have not gone into, the evinlence yet, we will see that nore in detail when we get there. No doult the supporters of the fiovernment will consider. aml eren the Minister of Justice. I suppose, with the casuistry which distinguishes him sometimes, will convince himself, that after all the end justities the means. Aud what is the glorions end that is accomplished by this boodling? Why, sir, it is to maintain the loyalty and unity of Canada to the British Empire, to maintain the old flag and the oll monopolists, and surely that eml justifies a great deal. The means to that end are the votes of public money, and what olject could lee more patriotic than to allow a reasonable and sufficient proportion of those public moneys to filter into the pockets of the Minister aml then be disseminated among the electors for the good of the oll flag " Quite as honest as the Franchise Act, quite as honest as the Gerrymander Act, I do not see much difference myself. But I understand now why they are sticking to it, and going to vote it down; the country will understand it, too. Of course, last session there was an enguiry into the charges made by Mr. Tarte. They were not as direct as these, but there was no yuibbling about them, they were allowed. The present leader of the House was not the leader of the House when that enguiry was begun : but he became leader of the House as the result of that enguiry. The hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin) was allowed by the majority on the other side to escape with a very narrou squeeze. He was just squeezed enough and hackened enough to puthimout of his place in the Cabinet, and as leader of the House, But he was not blackened enough to put him out of his seat as member for Three Rivers, and so he incekly and mililly consented to retire from the Ministry, continuing to support the Government, grateful for having heen let off easicr than his fr:end Mr. Merireery. Now. ['will not continue my remarks any further. So far as I ann concerned I will leave this matter, as I must leave it, in the hands of the representatives of the perple in this House. I hope yet, before they vote this 'own, they will hesitate longer. ant perhaps see new light: but if they do not, all I can siy is this: that my convictions are so strong, and my knowlelge so accurate, as to the truth of these allegations, that I shall, if the opinion of this Honse is against me, appeal to the people and to the press of the country to see what they think about it. I hope it will not be necessary to do so, but I give notice to all my colleagues in this Parliament that I am not geing to let this thing drop, even if there is a hostile vote on this motion to-night.

Mr. CURRAN. The hom. gentleman who has just resumed his seat, following, as he did, an hon. gentleman who had made a very learned and a very appropriate address upon the value of the issues before the House, has certainly disappointed those who expected that he would make some attempt, at all events, to meet the argument put forth $1, y$ the hon. member from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey), instead of contenting himself with speaking upon a variety of subjects having more or less, but generally speaking very much less, reference to the
point at issue, and ocupying the time of this House without any profit or advantage whatsoever. He ended his speech by saying that if this motion was voted down he would appeal to the public of Canada and to the press of Canada. can tell him, speaking for myself, and speaking, I helieve, for a large number of members on this side of the House, that if the charges were brought speritically and in such a manner as that they cond le fairly investigated, an investigation would be granted if those who think as I do have rotes enough in this House to do it. The hon. gentleman has refused to take up the gamelet that was thrown down to him hy the hon. member for Cumberland when he declared that the charges were not specific enongh, that they were subject to very grave ohjections. I supposed that he wonld have endeavoured to show that these charges were sufficient, that they were specific, and were such as an hon. gentleman occupying a seat in this Honse would he expected to meet for his own honour and for his owin dignity. Instead of that. he occupied the time of the House with a dissertation upon the joint responsibility of each and every member of the ciovernment, just as if anylooly had challenged anything of that kind. He spent his time telling us how this House had power to in. vestigate the charges against any one of its mem. hers, just as if anybody had alleged the contrary. Tite only thing that hats heen said in an atverse direction was that the charges should be maide in the same manner that the meanest criminal in this country has a right to demand that charges against him should be made. Sir, we are here in this parliament face to face with what is supposed to le a charge against the honour and the character of one of the public men of this country, and a member of the Arministration of the day. One would suppose naturally that in view of that fact, hon. gentlemen would approach this question with something like a judicial spirit. We are told by the leading members on hoth sides of the House that we are here in our judicial capacity to inve:tigate any such charge as this: but I ask you, Mr. speaker, and I ask those who have been listening to the speeches that have been made, what kind of a judicial spirit has been n!anifested on the other side of the House in this matter. What kinif of a julicial spirit was manifested in the closing remarks of the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Eilgar) when he dragged in everything that could possibly arouse party spirit and party hatred in the breasts of men here. What was the judicial spirit manifesterl by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) to-night, a gentleman who commenced his speech some weeks ago in this House, who contimued it at Ingersoll, and who wound it up here this evening. In each and every sentence that he addressed to the House, was there a jurlicial spirit manifested, or was there not merely an attempt maxle to shatter the proud reputation of the hon. Minister of Justice in this country, i reputation which he envies, a reputation which no man on the opposite side of the House has ever yet achieved, and a reputation that has carriel the Conservative flag to victory all over Canada. The hon, member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) attempted to destroy that reputation when he said to-night that the defence made hy the hon. Minister of Justice was worse than the horrible crimes that
were imputed to his colleague. The Minister of Justice was told by that gentleman that he hail disgraced his high office, and that he had dergraded himself. In every word from beginning to end of that speech, made by one of the oldest parlianentarians in the country, there was an attempt made at lefamation and vilification of the worst kincl. I am satisfied when that speech goes to the country to-morrow, side by side with the speech made liy the leader of the Opposition the other day, the people will find that there is no desire on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite to see justice done to the gentleman accused here, or to insure that justice to him which would be meted out to the meanest criminal in the land lrought before a court of justice. There is not merely an attempt made to destroy his character, but an attempt to impugn the honestry of the Minister of Justice and to degrade him in the eyes of the people who now hold hina in such high esteem. I will refer now to the statement manle by the hon. lealer of the Opposition a few minutes ago. He saicl:
"The language of the Minister of Justice is far different when he speaks on the hustings and when he speaks on the floor of the House. When the hon. gentleman was before the people of this country and when the Government of which he was a member was asiailed for bribery and corruption, for winning elections by vicious practices the honourable gentleman was brave, and he stated that he was willing to give a hearing to every man who made a charge against the Government or any of its members. that he was welcome to make that charge and to have it investigated, that the Government was afraid of nothing. When the hon. gentleman is taken at his word, and charges are made, how does be answer? He answers by the merest quibbling and pettifogging eyer heard in any court of justice to defend a vicious case."
I like to hear the leader of the Opposition talk ahout bravery, especially with recent history leefore our eyes as to his oun conduct in matters that are now notorious throughout the country. I wonld not have lirought this matter into the debate were it not that it was introduced by the last speaker and others on the opposite side of the House. Lanst year when we had an investigation against the exMinister of Public Works, the leader of the Opposition showed his bravery when he danced the war dance, and set up the war whom, and brantished his tomahawk over the prostrate form of his adversary in politics; and when 1 told him on the floor of this Honse of an investigation that was taking place elsewhere, and of his politital friends that were leing proven to be steeperl to the lips in corruption and robbery of the public fumds of the country, he said: Let the proof be mate, let the charges be established and I will renounce those who have leen guilty of these crimes. Well, Mr. Speaker, the charges have been proved, and not only was the proof made of the miseralle $\$ 100,000$ in the Baie des Chaleurs affair, but it was shown that letters of crelit were teeming for fifties and hundreds of thousamels of dollars and that the Province of Quebec was robbed by the band. What was then the position of the brave man who now censures the hon. the Minister of Justice for lack of bravery? Why, in the very opening of the proceedings, he spoke of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, whose action brought to light this rascality by which many hon. gentlemen opposite occupy their seats in this House, and he described that action of the Lieutenant Governor as conduct that would reluce the Province of Quebec beneath the position of the republics of Spanish America.

According to the leader of the Opposition it was the Lieutenant (iovernor of Quebec who was degrading the province and it was not the band of robbers, it was not the rascals, it was not those who say to the present day that all they did and all that they stole was for the leader of the Opposition and his friends. Only last week when the constable was at the dow of some of these men that utterance was made, as it was made on the public hustings during the election. The investigation in Quebec provel that pullic honesty was outraged, that public morality haid heen outragen, that honour had been trampled under foot, and that religion had Ireen degraded, but the honourable and brave man who leads the Opposition in this House, and who attacks the Minister of Justice showed his hravery then and fulfilled his promise made to this House and to this country, by starting off to the Province of Ontario and valiantly telling the people there that he was realy to answer for his own sins, but not for the sins of those with whom he had been associated. That was the grand denunciation, that was the display of bravery. He dare not denomee the man who was guilty, because that man had him in his power and he has him in his power yet. Let me ask what was the value of the tanit cast at the Minister of Justice and what was the basis for it? I will guote the words of the Minister of Justice on this very sulbject. He said:
"I have to repeat again that if these gentlemen have any charges to make against any member of the Government in regard to the propriety of granting these subsidies we are here to meet them and this is the place to meet them.'
There he challenged hon. gentlemen opposite if they haul any charge to make in regard to the granting of these subsidies, if there had been any conspiracy in the matter in regard to the giving of these sub,sidies between the Gevernment and any member of the (iovernment, that th:y were prepared to meet them. In another part of that speech the Minister of Justice says:
" I have already assured the House that if any charges
are framed which do come within that category they will are framed which do come within that category they will be entertained, and there will be no opposition on this side of the Mouse to on investigation. I hare already stated, in so far as the Government is concerned, that they are here to meet any accusations which may be made in that regard.'
Was this language piain? Was this language
 yet, in the face of that, we are told that different language was used here on the floor of this House from that used on the hustings throughont the country, and hon. gentlemen opposite expect that the members of this House and the people of the country are going to take stock in such statements so insolently made in such an insulting language. Now, this matter presents itself to my mind in three different phases. The charges as laid refer, first, to the Postinaster General personally ; in the second place, they may lee treated as to the allegations affecting prineipally the elections of 1887, as I understand the reading of the document, although other gentlemen seem to think that they apply to elections extending from 1882 to 1891 ; and thirdly, we are asked to deal with this question by referring it to a committee of the House. Now, the position we tatre is this: we complain of the vagueness of these charges. We say they should be specific and should present a prima facie case of guilt. against the accused. Well, the hon. Minister of Jnstice,
whose speech seems to form the theme of all that has been said on the other side, made this statement as to how these charges should lie laid before the House :
"Sir, before considering in tetail what these chargez are, or whether they come up to the standarl of making an accusation of misconduct by a member of this House in his capacity as a member of this House I wish particularly to direct the attention of the Houseto the importance of observing that that rule is strictly complied with by any person who desires this House to exercise its judicial functions, and to sit and deliberate upon the conduct of a member. It will not do at all to say that some charge is implied, that some charge is put fortard which may be capable of one construction, and equally capable of another construciion. The House has to see especially, when charges are deliberately framed as these have been, that they bear that plain construction upon their face. and that the nember who makes them shall not afterwards be in a position to sav that he did not intend to make such a charge, but that he intended to charge some personal impropriety, some breach of the election laws upun the member whom he accuses."
1 propose to defend that position, first by the preceilent costablished by the Lileral party in the Province of Ontario in $15 \%$, and secondly, by the statements mate by hom. gentlemen opposite in their speeches since the beginning of this debate. Let me first refer to the motion male by Mr. Cameron in the Ontario Assembly in 18i2, wherein he asked for a select committee on a general charge in the following words:--
"A select committee to enquire whether any and what corrupt imlucement or offer was malle to the IIon. E. B. Wood, a member of this House, to induce him to resign his position as Treasurer of the Province of Gntario, by the Hon. Filward Blake or any other member of the present Alministration while members of the Opposition in the legislative Assembly, said, eommittee to have power to sent for persons and papers."
Now, it would seem to the non-professional reader that this was very straighforwaral and plain language, that what was meant was stated; but let us see how this demand for a committee was met by Mr. Plake, the party aculnen, who was at the heal of the Goverument. and liy members of the Goverment, who withont leing named were also implicated. In a very elabonate argument hased upon what had leen stid by Mr. Blake, during the debate in the House, the ciloly of the following day said:
" It might be supposed that. on muving this resolution the grounds of the charge would be stated clearly and distinctly to the House. This was the more necessary from the extreme ragueness of the resulution itself. It will be observed. first, that no responsibility was assumed therein by the member making it; secondly, that the nature of the alleged inducement is not specified : and thirdly, that the other members of tie Administration gaid to haye been parties to the transaction are not named in the indictment.
The Glote lays down the iloctrine further:
"Certain principles, perfectly well defined, govern the course of the House under such circumstances. The function assumed is judicial, and it is necessary to provide. as absolutely as possible, in the first place, that the charge shall, if true, be brought home ; and, in the next, that the accuser shall have no chance of going back on his words. if he is found to hare charged his fellow member falsely.
"The very basis of the whole proceeding should be the possession by the Assembly of a strong prima facie (case) of Euilt against whoever may be the offender or accessory to the proceedings complained of. Without this no such charges should ever be made. Eren the meanest felon is entitled to this much at the hands of a grand jury before he can be put upon his trial."
The Globe elaborated the same argument as that put forward this evening by my hon. friend from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey), and went. on to show what principles were involved, and here is what he stated :
"A principle. and a most important one too was at stake. In an Assembly whose procecdings are strictly regulatel by precedent, a very grave responsibility rests upon the Government representing the majority to do or allow to be done nothing that will curtail the privileges or jeopardize the rights of those who or now, are may be at a fiture time, in a minority. Here was a vague charge levelled at five gentlemen by a member who would not say to which of them he expected to attach the stigma of of foul an atet as the bribing of an adviser of the executive to forsake his colleagues in the midst of a crisis when the rxistence of : Government was trembling in the balance. lint suppose that the case were reversed: that the accoser wasa Minister with a strong majority at his back and the acensed some too aggressive member of a weak Opmesition. The charge might be as vague as suited the pmopuses of the accuser : the committee struck with lue regarl to the wishes of the Guvernment: the proceedinm: sission 10 session:-the charge still kept hanging over the unfortunate victim, it might be a general election, and the precedent of yesterday quoted in justification of a refusal to make the indictment so clear and specific that there should be no pretense for evading a decision if a satisfactory answer were forthcoming."
Thas we find that the very ablest man in the party of hom. gentlemen opposite. upon an occassion similar to this, when a eharge was bronght which was certainly far more pointerl, intelligible and easily disposser! of hy way of evilence than that now lovelled at the Postmaster lieneral, attacked the ehatrge on atconnt of its vagneness, fall on the gromml that it womld he majust not to take a legal stami, a stathl that would le consistent with the practice of the British Varliament aml omm own Parliament up to that time, and to preserve in the strictest integrity the rights of every member of the Honse, whether he was a member of the dovernnent or not. So we find in the mouth of their strongest exponent of eonstitutional rloctrine, the rery argument that we are now placing before this Honse ann the conntry in meeting the charge which hats been levelled against the hon. Postmaster Gieneral. Now, will it lee contemed that this charge is more specific than the one presented liy Mr. (ameron: Will it he contended that the Postmaster (ieneral is not entitled to the same protection as the meanest felon in the country? Is it not the duty of this fiovemment, not omly to protect the one who is in a majority here. but inso to hesjtate establishing a precerlent which may be most dangerons in the future for the minority and not in accord with the comstitutional law of Parliament. We have, in the woris of the hon. nember for Bothwell, a justitication of the position taken liy the Minister of Instice. I pointed ont, in my opening remarks, whot the Minister of Justice said, ant? will take the liberty of doing songain. He said that the Honse las to see specially, when charges are deliberately framed, as these hive leen, that they bear tant plain construction upon their fite amd shall not lee susceptible of two or more constructions. Well, We find that the hon. member for Bothwell, with these elanges in his hand, answering the Minister of Justice, told us :
"This House is the custodian of the public treasury. The hon. gentlemen who holds the public moness of this country is a mere agent of this House; and we have a right to enquire, eren though the enquiry should extend back to 188\%. If a charge of misappropriation of public moneys is made against a man in publiclife, he is not fit to be there in charge of the public treasury. If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations, and had an understanding with one of the railuray companies participating in them, that these moneys or a portion of them should go to him. we ought to know it; we are entitled to know it : and Sir. we are entitled to know it by an investigation conducted by this House, and conducted solely by this House. That being so, this motion ought to be carried, and it will be an admission that there is some-

Mr. C(TRRAN.
thing wrong, that concealment is necessary, if the proposition is voted down.'
I am prepared to agree with the hom. gentleman that if any Minister or any member had advised the Crown to make certain appropriations, and had an understanding with a railway company to receive a portion of the amounts, we ought to know all the particulars. Into a charge such as that, if brought before the Honse, no fiovermment coulit refuse to grant an enguing. If the charge, oat of which the hon. meniler for Bothwell says he cian wring such an indictment, were properly lain! in unequivocal terms hefore the Honse, there conld le no objection to in investigation. But there is no such charge. With all his legal ability, the hom. gentleman cammot find, from the beginning to the end of this accusation, a single line to the effect that there was an umerstanding between the Post master General and any railway company, whereby he adrined the (rown to make these appropriations on comlition that the company should make lim a participant in the moneys they received. There is no man in this House, including the hon. member for Bothwell, who cin find any such charge in the resolution hefore us. In that respect we have a justification of the statement made hy the Minister of Iustice. But we have more than that. We have not only the fact that two of three hon. members opposite have each given a different construction to these charges, hut we have the hon. member for Bothwell himself saying that he umlerstands these charges to be calpable of two different constructions : and he goes on to say, inspeaking against the approintment of a commision which might possibly le granted in this matter, a sulject to which I shall adilress myself hriefly in it few moments :
"A commission is a creature of the Administration. It is appointed, not to investigate the conduct of the Government, but to investigate the conduct of those who are suh)ordinate to the Government and who are responsible to the Govermment. If une of these hon. gentlemen sitting on the Treasury benches is charged with wrong-doing, can it be for a moment said that they themselves are the proper parties to advise the Crown as to who shall be appointed to investigate their conduct? To whom is the report to be made? Why, to themselves. Who is to advise the Crown upon that report? Why, the very gentlemen who are accused, and nobody else. They are the parties who are to tell the Crown whether they ought to be dismissed or Whether they ought to be retained, upon the evidence that the commission has taken. Is it not clear that if these hon. gentlemen hare the appointment of the commission by whom they are to be tried, that they will make it, so far as they are concerned, a very merciful tribunal, indeed."
So that we have it here, not merely that the Postmaster lieneral stands accused of having conspired with this railway company, but that the whole (iovernment of the Dominion are pointed to ats a band of traitors, to use the words of the loyal knight who aldressed us in the beginning of the evening, and are every one of them upon their trial. We have it from one hon. gentleman that this is a huge conspiracy, a conspiracy in the broalest and worst possible form. But there is no allegation to show that this is a conspiracy. There is nothing to show that the position taken in the first instance liy the hon. memier for Bothwell has any justification, of that the prisition taken by him in the second ease is at all justifiable, and that all the members of the Government are implicated and unable to act in a marter of this kind. It will be satisfactory to all those who have followed this delnate to know that the position taken by the Minister of Justice is
justified, not only hy precelent of this country as well as precedent in the mother land, hat hy the utterances as well of hon. gentlemen opposite. There is another point which has been variously dealt with by different speakers, and that is the statement of the Minister of Justice that the secomd hanch of the subject should have been dealt with hy the ele ition courts. He said:
"We have to consider whether the accusations which are brought forward are accuzations which some better qualified tribunal in this country is not clothed with powers to determine. If the constitution has erected at tribunal in the coantry which has jurisdiction over such matters athl if the laws which govern us all, us as well as our constitucute, give to these tribunals a right and a procedure io carry on investigations, it is most proper that the House shouht, if posible. dectine to exercise any julicial functions on it part, and leare to the tribunal which is gualitied by the constitution and the statutes of this country, the power, the right and the duty to determine and investigate the complaint, whetherit he of a member who desires to make an accusation here, or of any person vutide of this House."
Now this worried the hon. member for Buthwell atereat deal, and he replied:

- Cnless men interested in the trial of election petitions chanse to tile a petition, you have no redress. Parliament is perfecty helples. A wrong may be done in twenty constituencies: half a million of the public money may he stolen from the public treasury and so applied: but if swu cannot find twenty men in those constituencies to file peritions. the gither 195 constituencies have no redres:."
Well, it Was the deliberate policy of this Parliament, ats it has leen of the Parhament of Great Britain, that these matters, which had solong occupied the House of Commons with such very unsatisfactory results, should tre referred to a court of justice. But the gentlemen opposite, upon various oceasions, whenever it suited their purpose, have never tired of iterating and reiterating that this Honse had not abuegated its jurisiliction, that it hal concurrent jurisiliction with election courts in such matters, anm that it was not only our privilege but our daty to drive men from this Honse who have been proved guilty of corruption, although these matters shoukd Pe more properly relegateit to the courts of justice. I like consistency. It is a matter of congratulation that the policy enunciated by the Minister of Tustice is one which on this side of the Honse has always heen followed. lut 1 can hardly say there is math consistency in the conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite. Let me remind the House of a case which Wras very willely spoken of and written about throughout the lengthand breadth of Camadia a few years ago. you will all remember that in $188{ }^{-}$ this sile of the House lost one of its most promising members, one of the most promising voung men in Canalis, Mr. Donald Mc.Master, through an election held in the County of (ilengary, where he was opposed hy the late Mr. Purcell who belonged to the other side of the House. That matter was in the courts. Mr. McMaster went before the judge, and proved not merely that corrupt practices had prevailed in that election, but that sums of money umprecedented in the history of elections in this country had been lavished there, aml that he had been defeated through that lavish expenditure. Moreover, he proved to the satisfaction of the presiding juige that the candidate opposed to him had loeen guilty of personal corruption, and not only was the election roided but Mr. McMaster's opponent was disqualified for sever years. According to the present statement of hon. gentlemen opposite, that gentlemin was anfit and
unworthy to sit in this Honse. lut his case being brought hefore the Supreme Court, not upon its merits, not upon the merits of the julgment which had ammulled the election and deprived him of his franchise for seven years, not hecause the evidence was riscredited of any one out of the host of witnesses who proved that money had flowed like water and that Mr. Purcell had expended it himself, but on a mere technicality that a few hours had elapsedafter a certain notice should have been given was not given in time, the julgment was reversed on that gromm, and that gentleman came into this House and sat hete by the side of theleater of the Opposition. We knew that the matter had been referreal to the conrts, we knew that the policy of the country expressed through larliament hith consigned those matters to the courts either on the merits or on technicalities, as the case might be, and therefore. when he took his seat. not one man on this sinte took any objection or said: This House hat not abnegrated its right, its concurrent jurisdiction with the courts. and hat a right to expel a man who has been provel guilty of those crimes and offences, and we might have urged that this young and reputable politician who had heen dricen out of public life by those nefarious schemes should have been given his seat and natural right prevail. We did not do so: and the hon. gentlemen opposite say that our concurrent jurisdiction shonh he exercised there: Not at all. They allowed the matter to pass becanse the question har been rlecided in the court. They hat the rote of that gentleman from that day to the end of the Parliament. and yet they have the face to stamd up before this House and say they are honest.

Mr. Bowleld. And they applamed the decision.

Mr. OURRAN. Yes. they will applatulamost everything.

Mr. MULOCh. We draw the line at yon.
Mr. CURRAN. Ont of all the comities mentioned in the motion, we fiud that in Champlain, Montmorency. L'Islet, Berthier, Quehec Comity. Gaspé. Montmagny. Quebee West and Three Rivers, election petitions were filed and they went before the courts. where those who were attacked had the right to file counter-petitions. This is a phase of the question that forcibly struck me the other day. We have had these matters before the court, and now we have all this vituperation poured upon the head of the Minister of Justice because he asks that we shall abide ly the law of Parliament which hats been on the Nitatate-book for years, and which any hon. gentleman whofelt himself aggrieved couli have taken advantage of. We have also had from the member for Bothwell (Mr Mills) a warning that it would never do for this House to have these charges, improperly mate aml lexelled against an hon. member, referred to a committee. I donot know what the intention of this Govermment is, but 1 have my own views as to. what shonld be done with any chitrges properly: male which may le laid before this House. In speaking of that, I will refer the hos. gentleman to the remarks made $1 ; y$ mon. frienit the member for Jacques Cartier (Xir. (iirouar:) the chairman of our Committec on $P_{1}$ ivileges : and Elections last year at the close of the investigation which has been so often referred to to-night. Speaking of the majority and minority reports, he said:
" The eonsideration of this division (a strict party one) which took place in the general committee without any debate. leads me at the very beginning to consider whether the Committee on Privileges and Elections is really the best one that can exist for the protection of nembers of Parliament against whom serious charges are made, like the present one, and at the same time to protect the dignity of the House of Commons. A division adopting the report of the majority took place in the committee on a strict party vote. I am not surprised at that result. It has been the history of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in almost every instance since I have presided over that committee from 1882 to the present time."
The hon. memberfor North Simeoe (Mr. Mc(arthy). speaking on the same subject said :
"It is rery unfortunate that on a question so grave as this, the decision is to be left to a popular assembiy of this kind. It may be that under our system of government, it is impossible that any other or better way could be found, but I think that if the same course that wats followed in the Parmell investigation had been pursued here, if the matter had been referred to three independent members of the bench where we know we could find judicial impartiality, while this House and this country would have been saved the enormous expense of this enquirs, a more satisfactory conclusion would have been arived at."
Now, I an: satisfied that these two gentlemen echoed the sentiment and the honest opinion of every member who followed that investigation from begiming to the end. The subject is one well worthy of deepest consideration. When we consider the enormons expense attaching to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the time which is taken up by the members of the House in attending the procedings of that committee, when we consiter that an investigation by that committee may so lengthen the session as that members will demand increased indemnity, when we consider the charges that are hacly to be heaped up there, when weconsider the unsatisfactory results of investigations of this kimh, and when we consider that the cometry, especially since the recent investigations in Quebec, will prefer that these investigations be held before homomable and upright juiges who command the respert and confidence of the people, I say that it is high time that the Minister of Justice and his colleagues should determine that the same justice ought to lie meted out to the Postmaster General or to any other member as was meted out to Mr. Mercier:anl his colleagues in the Province of Quebec. There we had a commission of judges, and when questions were put to the witnesses they were ordered to he answered or otherwise, as men trained in the law considered they ought or ought not to be atnswered. But before the Committee on Privileges and Elections we have a hoe and ery raised if a man is not ordered to answer every guestion that may be askel him no matter how irrevelant or improper ; and if a question is put to a vote in that conmittee as to whether any document should be sulmitted, the vote is always a party vote, and on the $u$ hole the result is very unsatisfactory. I have no interest in this matter whatsnever, except the interest that any member of Parliament may feel in seeing the affiirs of this country properly carried ont. I take no stock in the charges and countercharges that are marle here. I approach a juestion of this kind in an altogether different spirit from the one which has been manifested ly some hon. members in this House when an hon. member is laying under an accusation of this kind. We should approach this question in a spirit of sorrow rather than one of exultant anticipatory revenge. We should approach it in a judicial spirit, know-

Mr. Curbas.
ing that the people of this comitry are desirous and will demand that every complaint properly lodged shall be investigatel, either by a committee of the House or by a royal commission appointed by this fovermment. I believe that this Government thoroughly appreciate the responsibility that weighs upon them and that they will properly discharge that responsibility. I think the Giovermment have shown their desire to do what is right in charges of this kind in the past, by having them investigated, either hy a committee of the House or by the courts. They have a record to which they can appeal with pride and satisfaction. The people have approvel of their course in the past, and I am satistied the Govermment will pursue that course in the future, and that when an lum. gentleman makes charges against another member in such a mamer as that they can lee inrestigated, the investigation will he granted. I think the Govermment of this country will meet such a charge against the Postmaster general, either by graming at committee of the House or, what would be still hetter. by appointing a royal commission where a vertict conld be arrived at that would satisfy puhlic opinion. I believe the Govermment to he amxious and desirous of having an honest and fair investigation into all charges properly hrought against members of the House or indiviluals, to use the words of the Prime Minister, he they high or low.

Mr. MULOCK. I will endearour to follow the example of my hon. friend who hats just taken his seat by bringing to hear upon this question that judicial spirit which he doultless thinks he has lone, and which he comments to others. As he portrayed our aluies, I thought what a loss the hench of Quebec has sustained in his decision, which I read in the paper to-day, not to sacrifice himself in that way upon the altar of his country ; and perhaps I was able to discover some reason for the earnestness with which he has come to the rescue of his frient, the Minister of fustice, and given him a certificate of character. Haring, as it was amomed to the world that he had, heen an mosuccessful kicker for a place in the Cabinet, he wishes to let them know that his heart is still true, and that he is still in the market when they choose to buy him. He gives argaments why the motion in question shoulil not lie adopted. One of his strongest arguments, the one that almost caused him to exploile, was his condemmation of the conlluct of the lealer of the Opposition. That was the principal logical defence that he adranced against the granting of this resolution. Having fired his best bolt first, he had little left to say in the end, but that little consisted largely in casting reflections upon the character of a fellow-member of this House, and a fellow-countryman of his own, a gentleman who is no longer in the land of the living to defend himself against the accusations. When he attacked my hou. friend the leader of the Opposition, the principal charge against him was lack of courage. It occurred to me that the hon. gentleman would have manifested prossession of at greater quantity of that article if he had made this charge face to face with the person whom he accused ; but he took advantage of his absence from this chamber to make these observations which were conched in that judicial spirit so apropos of the discussion. But when the hon. gentleman re-
turned to the chamber we find no allusion whatever to his record from that time on. It only flowed from the lips of my eloquent friend when the hon. gentleman was absent from the chamber. The member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) is general endorser for all the members of the Government who protest against the granting of this enquiry. I do not discover that he has advanced anything original, but whatever these gentlemen said, he said likewise. I myself desire to import nothing into this discussion except what is pertinent to it, and I hope I shall carry out that intention with better success than attended the probably well-me:unt efforts of the hon. gentleman who last spoke. I desire to bring nothing but a fair spirit to hear on the consideration of this question. The charge is that a portion of public money voted by Parliament for a specific parpose was diverted for another purpose, and that this misappropriation took place through the connivance of a member of the Cabinet, a gentleman who had been a member of every Cabinet and of every Parliament that had to do with the voting of that money; and as an incilent, but not as the gravamen of the charge, it is said that that money, after being misappropriated was spent illegally and corruptly in other ways. There are two distinct charges, and hon. gentlemen opposite seek to escape any enquiry by centring iheir objections upon the particular resolution which refers to the application of the fund. The first puestion howerer is: Was there a misapplication of the money? If there is anything that the representitives of the people shonld guard it is the public trasury, and I camnot conceive of our having any more responsible duty cast upon us than to ming into the light of day any such transactions as are alloged to have occurred in this case, so that there may be, not ouly punishment for the past, but a warning against any similar occurrences in the future. I maintain that it is not only our privilege, but that it is our duty to trace to their ultimate end the pullic moneys that are roted by Parliament, and should any money roted for a public enterprise be diverted from itsproperchannel, it is due to the people that it should be known, especially if that diversion has heen occasioned by the action of the trustees of the people, the Government of the day, who are responsible for such misupplication. What is the process by which these votes of money are securel? The Government alvises His Exeellency and His Excellency then sends down a message to Parliament to express its opinion upon it. The Government of the day, having a working majority, practically controls the House, and the decision, in the first instance, in Council really controls the voting of the money. Under our system, the Government piactically control the treasury, and surely, if there is a misapplication of the funds ly a member of the Governinent, there can be no clearer duty cast upon the people's representatives than to have this misapplication made known, and, if possible, to have the wrong-loers punished. Now, let us see what lefence the Minister of Justice has alvanced? The first excuse offered is, that there is no allegation of misappropriation or maladministration of public money. Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that it were proved, or suppose, for example, that the Postmaster General were to stand up and say: I do admit that I received, for my own personal use, corruptly, a large sum of money oit of the subsidies that had been voted by Parlia-
ment at my refuest and when I was a member of the Cabinet and a member of Parliament to aid a certain railway, and after it was voted portions of these moneys were handed over to me corruptly, and I again ask the Government to ask His Excellency to get more money from Parliament. Now Sir, if the Postmaster General were to make that admission what excuse would any one offer? Woull any one for a moment say that there should the a refusal of an enipuiry under such circumstances? And yet the Minister of Justice has toll us that if we prove every single allegation in this resolution it amounts to no misappropriation or maladministration. If the Minister camot see, and if this House camont see, in such at misapplication of money as that a gross breach of trust, then I can conceive of no diversion of public fumds that could lee so characterizel. The Minister of Justice as a second defence says that whilst these transactions complained of were going on, the charge alleges that the Postmaster Cieneral was a member of Parliament, that that is not true in fact, and for that reason the charges shouhl fail. In reply to that I may point out that substantially the Postmaster General was a trustee from the time he first took office, prior to the initiation of these votes, until the present day. It is true that for a few ond days here and there, in the interval of the three general elections that have taken place, he was not a member of the Honse: lut from the very commencement of these transactions to this moment he was a nember of the diovernment and had a voice in effecting the decision of Parliamient in regard to procuring these pullic funds. It is the veriest technicality-one that does not commend itself to any fair-minded person-that such an excuse ass that should be offered as a reason for not granting this enguiry. The very fact that such it fimsy, tritling excuse as that should be advanced under such circumstances, shows how weak must he the cause of those who seek to burke the enquiry. Another defence that the Minister of Justice adranced is, that the proper place in which to try this matter is the election contr. In reply to that, I would ask what election court or what conrt is there in Canala in which the first charge can be tried? The first charge, practically, is that public money has leen embezzled. I ask iny lawyer in this House to explain to me what court in the land to-day could take up the charge of misapplying this money? If it is within the jurisdiction of the courts, how comes it then that the Minister of Justice has not put the courts in motion, as it is his duty to do, in view of the warnings which are now given him. Suppose such a charge were brought to the knowledge of an employer in his private capacity ; suppose he were informed by some responsible person that his money had been so dealt with by his employé, by his manager, do you not suppose that he would set an enquiry on foot pretty soon? Do you not think that he would say: That charge is specific enough ; I will call upon my employe to make an answer to it. He would say : My employe was entrusted with my money in my absence, and instead of using it honestly he is charged with having appropriated a portion of it to his own use. Do you not suppose that he would prove such a charge to the bottom? Now, who is to look after the proper administration of the people's money except their representatives in Parliament? Hon. gentlemen
opposite cannot lee sincere, becanse not one of them, cminent lawyers though they are, has pointed out what tribunal outside of this grand inguest of the people, has juristiction to enguive into such maters. Another defence set up by the Minister of Justice was that the charges were vague. Paragraph 5 is as follows:--


#### Abstract

"That during the said period and while the said railway was being const ructed in part by means of said subsidies. the said $\xi_{i r} \dot{A}$. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies and from moneys raised upon the credit of the sime, and from parties beneficially interested in the same." It is there charged in plain language that Sir A. P. Caron receivel cormptly large portions of the sulbsidies roted hy Parliament to the railway of which he was one of the controlling spirits at bothends: he was the man to deal ont the money to the railway, ant he hat an interest at the other enl, the allegation being that he ohtainel a portion of those moneys corruptly for his own benetit.


Mr. WELDON. It does not say that.
Mr. MULOCK. I have rean the full text, and now 1 am giving the significance of it. It means that he cormptly obtaned the money and diverted it from the purpose for which Parliament voted it ; and it is immaterial, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, what he did with it after-wards-whether he threw it into the sea or not. It went into his own pocket corruptly: whether after that he took it out and distributed it for other than his own personal purposes, is immaterial when we are dealing with this branch of the question. Iet, in the face of these specific words, we are told that the charge is too vague. Why, Mr. Speaker, what do hon. gentlemen want? Do they want us to tell the exact number of dollars he took, the exact daty he got the money, the messenger hy whom the money was transferred from the treasury of the railway or construction company to the bank account of Sir A. P. Caron, whether it passed by cheque or by hills or in some other way? These are mere matters of evidence. The substance of the charge is that money was voted hy Parliament for a certain purpose, and that Sir A. P. Caron corruptly obtained a portion of it : and that charge is plain enough and specitic enough for any one who wishes to investigate it. The next contention of the llinister of Justice is that it is unconstitutional for a committee of the House to try the Govermment. That I think is a proposition of law which this House shonld not sanction for one moment-that a committee of this House camot investigate charges against the Government. Why, Sir, it has happened over and over again that committees of Parliament have had to investigate matters affecting the Government. Last session when we investigated the McGreevy charges were we not then investigating charges reflecting on the Government. It is true, the (iovernment chose to repudiate a certain amount of responsilility, as technically they were a new Govermment, and there was only one Minister who was in the long run affected. But seeing that Parliament last session took upon itself to investigate the conduct of one Minister, conld it not take upon itself this year to investigate the conrluct of another or of the whole dozen? If so, with that precedent lefore us, I fail to understand the meaning of the expression of the Minister of Justice when he suys that it is unconstitutional for
a committee of Parliament to try the Government of the lay. On the contrary, Parliament itself can I presume delegate to a committee such investigations as took place last year. It did so then, and the point was never taken that the committee hat no power to carry on that investigation. On the contrary, it brought forth results, and those results appear to have the sanction of the law. I presume that the course we adopted last year, had the sanction of the law and will not le repudiated today. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, I wouhl ask whether it is the duty of Parliament to endeavour to abnegate its powers and to say that there is no tribumal anywhere to enguive into wrong-doing if there has been any. I do not desire to sity that there has leen: I am simply taking up the charges and arguing the matter in the abstract. I say that the Parlianent of (anarla, being founded on the principles of the Imperial Parliament, has within itself inherent jurishliction-not a juridiction of a latent character, hut jurisdiction which it is bouml actively to use in orrler on all occasions to investigate such matters as are now inviting our attention. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries came to the rescue of the Govermment as he perhaps deemed it his duty to do, and endorsed the argaments of the hon. Minister of lustice : but he dwelt a little more on one branch of the case. He salid that this was simply an attempt in a cheap way to enquire into the methorls by which the Conservative party carried their elections in 1887; that was his argument. Well, I do not think he could have given the country credit for common intelligence when he presented that flimsy explanation. I think he conld not have heen sincere in offering that as an excuse for the (iorernment's refusal to grant this enguiry. Again hon. gentlemen opposite, plear the statute of limitations. They say, what you should have rone was within the time provided hy the Controverted Elections Act, within the thirty days to have filed a petition in each court for each county where this money went, and threshed the matter ont in that way. But inasmuch as the various persons who fingered the money were clever enough to hide their tracks all these long years, they having outwitted you, there is uow no remedy. That is the proposition. Well, I cannot assent to that. As the honourable and judicial member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) says, the House still retains its concurrent original jurisdiction, and I an sure he will admit this is a most opportune occasion in which to set that jurisuliction in force. Either we have to resort to the jurisdiction of this House for a remedy or there is none, amd the hon. gentleman can choose which hom of the dilemma they like. If they are desirous that the light of day shall lee let in on these transactions and that wrong, if done, shall be punished or that, in case any charges are wrongly mate, the character of the person against whom they are made shall be vindicated, they will be the first to urge thie Government to recede from the false position in which they have put themselves and in which they are putting their loyal followers. If the supporters of the Achministration desire to do the Government a service, they cannot do a better one than to bring it at whe earliest moment from this unsound and unpatriotic position which they have taken, and stand by the rights and liberties of the peeple. The Minister of Justice said that in his action he was not moved by any desire to
conceal wrong-loing, but that he felt impelled to defend the liberties of the members of the House. He felt impelled to stand up for the dignity of Parliament. Who is going to stand up for the dignity of the people? Who is going to stand up for the rights of the people? Surely they are to he considered, and if the two are to be weighed, I would like to know whether the rights and liberties of the people are not paramount to those of their servants. Then the Minister of Public Works got into the beat, and he adranced the most extraordinary defence of all. Each one had been searching for a defence and exercising his ingenuity in devising something to add to the record ; and so we have the Minister of Public Works adrancing this doctrine. He said, in so many words, that the only ground on which you could find the Postmaster (ieneral guilty of handling this money would be by alleging conspiracy to rob the treasury. He saill:
"My contention is this, that to indict the Postmaster Gencral as guilty of some offence against the statutes or the unwritten law, he ought to have been charged with having conspired, before the subsidies were granted, with the parties applying for them, to get, the subsidies in order to derive some benefit for himself."
All these essentials must he shown, according to the reasoning of the Minister of Public Works. He must beforehand have conspired with the parties, he himself being one of them, Sir Adolphe Caron, one of the leading directors and corporators of the railway in question, comes down himself, a Minister of the Crown and says: I, an officer and representative of this railway, apply to you, the trusted Minister of the Crown, to give to me, through the railway and myself, a certain sum, and I want you, Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, to understand that when I get that public money, as director of the Construction Company of the St. John Railualy, I am going to put some of it in my own pocket. That must be proved to convict him of any corrupt understanding. He must not know as Minister of Militia what Sir Adolphe Caron the railway director had in his mind. He, this poohbah, is to be entirely double in his mind, and what he knows in one capacity is not to be known to him in another. Why, there is no plainer proposition and principle invoived than that if a trustee chooses to bring his trust into conflict witli his personal position, his trust position is paramount and he is responsible as a trustee. He cannot escape responsibility by confusing his two positions. But does anybody suppose that when it is proposed to rob the treasury, the Minister has it all put down in black and white. Is not a wink as grod as a nod to a blind horse? And if this year the promoters of the railway choose to come down to Parliament and obtain througli political influence or otherwise, a grant of a large sum for a certain public enterprise, and if after that, while the money is still in loco penitentice, while the money is still in the treasury or under the control of the Government, any portion of it is intercepted on its way from the treasury to the donee, that interception amounts to a breach of trust; or if you choose to go through the form of putting it into the treasury of the donee, it is after all put there for a special trust purpose, for the construction of a railway, and if the donee, under the control and guidance, as seems to be the case here of the present Postmaster General, gives possession of that money or part of it to the present Postmaster General, then Minister
of Militia, I would like to know if that is not a conspiracy after the fact. Yet the Minister of Public Works adds his ridiculous plea to the record. I was much pleased with the general tone of the speech of the hon. member for Cumberland and although he did make a mistake, headmitted with greatsincerity, which pleased usall, that at onestage he had branched off into a political:argument. I would not blame him for that, because we must admit there was some provocation. Neverthless, although he attempted to he fair and temperate in his argument, he was too much of a technical lawyer, and thereby able to pick holes to his own satisfaction in a document which he would gladly see swept away. He maile several points, but the strongest was that Parliament should not appoint a committee to enquire into the private conduct of a member. Assuming that this charge is correct, is the misapplication of public money by a Minister of the Crown a transaction of a private character": I think it is essentially of a public: character. 1 cannot conceive of any transaction being more of a public character than the one in question. A Minister of the Crown obtains control of a portion of the public money corruptly, which money was obtained ly him, which he knew was voted ly the Govemment and Parliament for a different purpose altogether. That is the charge made against the Postmaster (ieneral. It is a charge against him in his pullic character, and so the whole argument of the member for Cumberland based on that defence has to be swept away, I think, as imapplicable to the case. Then the member for Cumberland says that, if the money were properley voted, that wipes out the wrong. I cannot agree with him there. The mere roting of the money or paying over the money does not settle the question. Parliament has a right to know whether the money was properly roted and whether it was devoted to the purpose for which it was intended, and, if we desire to control our public funds and to see that the public money shall accomplish what it is intended for, if we desire to prevent fraud and deception, we never can concede the proposition that the responsibility of Parliament ceases with the voting of the money. The money is voted for a special purpose, and, if it is not devoted to that purpose, the Government is responsible. If the Government calls upon Parliament to vote a larger amount than the public necessity demands, it is responsible to Parliament for that. I would like to know why the Government asked Parliament, as in this case they apparently did, to vote $\$ 100,000$ more than was required for this work. Surely, if the advisers of His Excellency and of this House ask us to vote money for a certain enterprise, we have a right to assume that every dollar of that money is going into that enterprise, and further I submit that any surplus ought to lapse again into the treasury. It is voted for a special end and for that only, and if the money voted exceeds the needs of the case, the Government that misleads the House by carclessness or otherwise is to some extent at all events responsible to Parliament, so I cannot agree to the proposition that all responsibility is over and that there can be no wrong-doing unless it is connected with the corrupting of Parliament or of the Goverument in procuring the original vote ; and yet that is the argument of the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey). Then he says we ought to vote down this resolution for the
most extraordinary reason of all. He does not say that section . T is not a good section. He practically admits by his silence that paragraph discloses a good charge, but he says that because in his judgment paragraphs 9 and 10 suggest another charge which he thinks ought to be dealt with in the election courts, for that reason he is not in favour even of sending the good charge for investigation ; he would not $\operatorname{lon}$ off what he consilers the superfluous charge, but ie would take adiantage of that to prevent any investigation into the real charge with he considers good and valid. No one can consider that a gool argument. On the contrary, if he is convinced that the charge in section .5 is well alleged, it is his duty to insist on that going to a committee. and, if it is necessary, to cut off paragraphs 9 and 10. Then he says that this is a tishing charge. He says that paragraphs 9 and 10 are a fishing charge. They ire very specitic in their allegations, and I fail to unlerstand why we should be so anxious to prevent the discovery of important evilence to verify these charges if they he true, or to disprove them if not true. I would consider that the lostmaster (ieneral from his place in the House has given an emphatic denial to these charges. He did not think they were rague. What was he denying? He evidently thought he saw a charge. What did he mean when he got up and sail these charges were not true? He did not see any vagueness in them, and he did not think these charges were made against him in his private cappacity. From his place as a Minister of the (rown, he said in fact, I understand the full force of these accusations. Fon charge me with having abusel a trast which Her Majesty reposed in me. Jon charge me with having been one to alstract from the public treasury the large sum of $\$ 100$, (N0). You charge me with having misapplied the money which should have gone to another source, and I have asked the sailways involved and I have their testimony here. How is it then that, while he can see the charge, his boolyguard are uable to see it. Well, if they camot see it, the public have seen it. There are those outside this House who have seen it, and they will not agree with hon. gentlemen who are blind in this instance. The Government, if they are anxions to free their colleague and to have the pledge of honour which he has given to the people approved, will give him an opportunity to prove his innocence? I am aware that he must be presumed to be innocent in the eye of the law until the contrary is proved. I would like to know why the person principally interested sees no vagueness in this resolution while others do. It seems to me that the Government have weighed the chances. I will not follow up the statement of the Minister of Justice who said that any wrong, any stealing of the public moneys is no matter. It seems to me that the Government had weigher the chances and have come to the conclusion that, bad as it was for them to refuse this request, it would now be worse to accord it. I will end with this question. When charges of this kind are made, if Parliament says: No matter what has beed urged, we refuse to investigate, I would like to know what sufeguard there is hereafter for the public treasury? If to-day it is but $\$ 100,000$, which is said to have been misapplied, to-morrow it may be ten times that. Are we going deliberately to establish a precedent that such transactions can
take place and receive endorsement at the hands of the Parliament of Canada. If so, Parliament has failed, parliamentary institutions in Canada have broken down, and the people are practically powerless. I. therefore, trust that wiser counsels will yet prevail, that before this matter is disposed of the iovernment will see fit to recede from their position and adopt the only course I think that is now open, the only one that will satisfy public opinion. and that is, a full and open enquiry, whereby all evidence that is likely to cast any light upon these transactions may be given, that the accused, if guilty, may he brought to justive, and if inmocent, may he so declared before the people. Mr. Speaker, I have endeavoured to avoid anything of a passionate character in my remarks upon this question. I feel that it is one requiring us to approach it in a judicial spirit, and in that spirit I hare endeavoured to discuss it. I am inxions, as a member of the House, and for the sake of the House, that the truth shall come out, ame being in that pessition I hope I have brought to lear upon the discussion that judicial spirit with was recommendel by the hon. member for Montreal Centre.
Mr. BENNETT moved the aljournment of the debate.
Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.
Mr. LAURIFR. As I mulerstand there arequite a number of members on loth sides who wish to take part in this debate. I would suggest to the leader of the House that a day be fixed for resuming it. It comes in its natural order on Wednesiday next at 8 oclock; I would suggest that it come at 3 oclock on that diay.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I have no objection to that arrangement. I move that the House do now aljourn.

Motion agreed to: and House aljourned at 1.05 a.m. (Thursilay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thicksay, 28th April, 1 s92.
The Spater took the Chair at Three wolock.
Prayems.

## CHARGES AGAINST SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel:
That the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Edgar to refer certain charges against Sir Adolphe Caron to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be made the first Order on Wednesday next, after Questions put by Members.

Motion agreed to.

## HARBOUR OF THREE RIVERS.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the House, to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution :-
That it is expedient to authorize the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers to raise, by the issue of debentures in the manner provided by Chapter fifty-two of the Statutes of 1882, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, a sum not exceeding two hundred and eighteen thousand doliars to be applied to the purchase of wharves or beach property, or the construction

Mr. Mulock.
of wharves or other accommodation for vessels, in the Harbour of Three Rivers.

Motion agreed to.

## THIRD READINGS.

Bill (No. 11) respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America.-(Mr. Tupper.)
Bill (No. 43) to amend an Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey.-(Mr. Dewdney.)
Bill (No. 13) further to amencl "The Steamboat Inspection Act."-(Mr. Tupper.)

## SUPPLS-DIPLOMATIC PAPERS.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of Supply.
Mr. LAURIER. Before you leave the Chair, Mr. Speaker, I would invite the attention of the House to the following resolution, for which I claim its most farotrable consideration :-
That it is a necessary constitutional rule that the substance of all communications between representatives of this Government and the representatives of other countries on matters of public concera should be committed to writing and laid before Purtiament as soon as completed, and any attempt by Ministers of the Crown to discuss the subject of such communications without laying them before Parliament is a dangerous infringement on the rights of the people.
He said : The principle insolved in this resolation is such as it seemis to me it is not necessary to atfirm at the present day: yet, if we remember that on a recent occasion this principle was deliberately violated by the Govermment, there is nothing left for Parliament to do on the present occasion hut once more to assert that principle. When larliament assembled in the month of February last, there was naturally great anxiety to know the result of the negotiations which had recently taken place between the commissioners of the Canadian (iovernment and the commissioners of the American Government with respect to the subject of reciprocity. There was a natural anxiety to know not only the result but the nature of those negotiations, the nature of the proposals made and of the objections thereto, and what on the whole was the character of the views exchanged by the two parties. Parliament was dissolved last year upon this very question of reciprocity. The excuse given to the Canadian people for the premature dissolution of Parliament was that the Government desired to test public opinion as to the necessity of a new treaty of resiprocity between Canada and the United States. Naturally, everylouly expected that the first thing the Govermuent would do would be to lay before the House all the papers concerning the negotiations which had taken place, and it was naturally expected that reference would be made in the Speech from the Throne to the subject and that those papers would be promised. The subject was mentioned in the Speech but no promise inade that the papers would be laid before the House. A motion would undoubtedly have been made for the early production of those papers, but early in the session, on the 8th of March, a Bill was introduced ly the Government providing for reciprocity in wrecking between the two countries, and in the course of the discussion I enquired if that Bill was the result of the negotiations which had taken place with Washington. I was answered
in the atfirmative. I asked whether there was any correspondence on the subject and was told there was. I asked if it would be laid hefore the House and was answered in the affirmative. Sir John Thompson saicl:
"There is some correspondence which can be laid on the Table of the House, and I ma able to say that nothing which transpired is precluled from being mentioned in the House.
"Mr. LAURIER. Is there any writing to that effect or is it purels verbal?
"Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes, writing.
"Mr. LAURIER. I presume we shall have it at an early day?
" $\operatorname{Sir}$ JOHN THOMPSON. Yes."
Some few days afterwards papers were brought down which purported to he the sulstance of the negotiations. To some extent no doubt they were, but what I now charge is that they were not to the fullest extent. There is contained in those papers the proposal of the Canadian commissioners and the American commissioners for a settlement of the boundary line letween this country and Canada. Then there is another proposal for the appointment of a Commission to consider the restrictions and regulations to be adopten for the purpose of securing the preservation of fish and fisheries in waters contiguous to the two comutries. There is also the acceptance by the American commissioners of that proposition. Then there is a proposition mande by the Canadian commissioners of reciprocal legislation in wrecking. This was also accepted ly the Americion commissioners. Then it appeats that the proposial was made by the American commissioners, and accepted ly the Canadian commissioners, for the appointment of a Commission to determine the boundary line between the two cointries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay. This is the substance of the papers brought down, but there is not a word on the subject of reciprocity, which must have been the primary matter discussed in those negotiations. There is nothing at all to show whether that subject was discussed or not. But we learned afterwards that it was. In the papers there is ahsolute silence on the subject, leading one to the conclusion that it had been treated simply as a purely confidential one. a conclusion to which I came all the more readily from the fact that it is of record that Mr. Blaine stipulated to Sir Julian Pauncefote when he was approached loy him last year that the negotiations should be altogether irregular and kept confidential, if they did not mature in any arrangement, and be only given to the public in case they did mature in an arrangement. As nothing was brought down of the negotiations which had taken place, the conclusion was natural enough that they had been kept purely confidential, and were not to be disclosed in one or the other country. Yet, Sir, what was our astonishment, when some few daysafterwards, the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech presumed to give to the House the substance, or at least the character of the negotiations. Nota written word has been brought down to show their character, not a written word has been given to the House to show that such negotiations had taken place at all. I need not tell the House that this was a most unparliamentary proceeding, that it was an abuse of the privileges of the hon. gentleman as a Minister of the Crown; and to make the point doubly sure, I will quote the
authority of Maty on this sulject. When the hon. gentleman was making his statement, my hon. frimill leside me, the member for Bothwell, at once called your attention, sir, to the matter by raising a point of order. The point of order was ruled igainst him. It is not my object now to go back on this point. It may be that accorling to parliamentary procedure the point of order was not well taken, but if the hon. gentleman on that occasion did not violate the laws of procedure such as they apply to this Parliament, there call he no doult that he violated a far more important law. There can be no doubt that he violated the very principles upon which parliamentary government rests in all British countries. I funte from May, the edition of 1883, page 378 :

[^69]Xow, Sir, it seems to me that the very authority which is here quoted comes very appropriately on the present occasion. The very atuthority which is here guoted is founded upon that rule of evidence and of common sense, I may say, that no man is at liberty to use a public document for the purpose of conveying an argument or stating a fact unless he is prepared to give to his opponents the sulbstance of the authority which he urges. Otherwise there would be no safety in debate, there would be no safety in courts of justice, there would le no safety in public affairs, and the common-sense reason of the rule has been illustrated by the very language of the hon. gentleman, for 1 am prepared to say on this occasion, and I call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact at once, that the statements he gave to the House in the parts which he did give were, in my opinion highly coloured, and that in the other part, he did not give the whole substance of the negotiations which then took place. The hon. gentleman stated that one of the first things, if not the very first thing, which had been referred to by the American commissioners was that there should be in any treaty which was negotiated a discrimination by the Canadian Government against British goods and British wares. I think this was, to say the least, a very highly coloured statement. If it was not coloured, I want to know why the papers were not brought down, but in my estimation the statement was coloured, because it is altogether improbable that the American commissioners would have required as a sine quâ non that there should be discrimination against Great Britain. If they had said that they wanted to know whether the Canadian commissioners would agree to the treaty even if it would involve in discrimination in their favour I could understand it, but to say, as stated by the hon. gentleman, that it was a matter which the American Government insisted on as a sine qua non, that there should be absolute discrimination against Great Britain, seems to me to le very harsh diplomatic language on the part of the American commissioners, and to be highly coloured by the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman omitted on that occasion to give the full tenor of the conversation. Ido not mean to say that the statement he made is not correct so far as it goes, but there must
have been some further statement also. The hom. gentleman has not forgoten that he is not the only one who has spoken on this suljeet. His namesake, (ieneral Foster, the condjutor of Mr. Blaine in the negotiations, spoke in the city of New York on the same subject shortly afterwards. He spoke on the subject of reciprocity lecween Canada and the United States, and. after stating that the difficulties in the way of a treaty of reciprocity between the two countries were very great, yet not insuperable, he went ons to show where he thought the principal difficulty existed in negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the Enited states and Camada. He saill:
"The fact that Canada dues not possess the right of negotiating her own treaties, but must have them negotiated for her by a distant power which is controlled by economic principles, is entirely different from those of the United States, and Canada constitutes the chief barrier to any arrangement so long as other interests than those of Canada control negotiations for commercial relations with such of our neighbours as rucognize American (in it broadest sense) as paramount to European influence on this hemispnere."
This language of General Foster was spoken less than a fortnight after the negotiations which hat taken place upon this veryo subject. He there points out that the primary obstacle to the near tiation of any treaty between Canada and the United States does not concern any guestion of diserimination to which the hon. gentleman alluded in his speech, but lies in the fact that Canala has not at present the right to negotiate her own treaties. It is hard to helieve that, when Gieneral Foster pointel that out as the chief obstacle in the way, there was nothing mentioned on that subject in the negotiations between the American and the Canadian commissioners. For my part, I believe, and unless I am contradicted by the hon. gentle. man I shall persist in believing, that one of the reasons pointed to the Canadian commissioners why the treaty could not be effected was this very reason that Canada has not the right to negotiate her own treaties. Under such circumstances, it seems to me that the rule laid down by May is well illustrated by what has takeu place. The Minister may say that I am doing him an injustice. I do not say that I do not, but if I do he has only himself to blame for it, because he had no right to give the substance of these negotiations unless he was prepared to place the record on the Table, so as to give every man in this House the opportunity of scanning for himself the negotiations which took place, and not compelling him to accept the version which the hon. gentleman chose to give. Far be it from me to charge the hon. gentleman with bad faith, but after all the hon. gentleman is human, and he can be unconsciously biassed like others. It is not because we must necessarily distrust one another, that the law which obtains in courts of justice must also obtain here, but simply because of the obvious fact that the best evidence is always to be tendered and no secondary evidence is to be used when primary evidence is obtainable. The hon. gentleman had in his hand the evidence of the negotiations which took place in Washington, and yet, for reasons of his own, he has refusell to give to the House the substance of those negotiations. What reason can there be for such a suppression of public documents? The hon. gentleman has informed the Honse as fully as he could in reference to the negotiations as to the boundary
of Alaska, in reference to the measures to be taken for the preservation of our fisheries, and in regard to other matters of secondary importance, but he has not chosen to give to the House the information upon what was after all the very stibject upon which the Canardian people expected to be instructed, and that is in regard to the treaty of reciprocity. The Canadian people wanted to know. above all things, the proposals which were marle by the Canarlian commissioners to the Americar commissioners on that sulject, and what objections, if any, they had been met with: but, instead of that, the hon. gentleman gives an ex parte statement which it is impossible for any hon. gentleman to challenge, contradict or traverse. I say this is a violation of all the principles of parliamentary govermment. The rule has been as old as constitutional govermment in England, that all such matters must he reduced to writing, and then at the proper time sulmitted to the House. Let me quote the anthority of Todd upon this subject. Todd, at page 35\%, speaks as follows :-
" It is a necessary rule that the substance of all personsl communications between the representatives of the British Crown and the Ministers of any foreign country, upon matters of public concern, should be committed to writing. in order that a fair and complete record of the transactions bet ween Great Britain and other states may be presented in the Foreign Office, and, in due course, submitted to Parliament. The English constitutional system requires that Parliament should be informed, from time to time, of everything which is necessars to explain the conduct and policy of the Government, whether at home or abroad, in order that it may interpose with advice, assistance, or remonstrance, as the interests of the nation may appear to demand.'
Then, Sir, the author continues:
" It is unquestionably of immense advantage to the country that the diplomatic transactions and proceedings of the irovernment abroad should be frecly communicated to Parliament, for therehy the foreign policy of the Crown receives the approbation of Parliament, and is sustained by the strength of an enlightened public opinion. This in itself confers an additional weight to our policy and opinions abroad."
Now, Sir, mark what follows, and this is a quotation that I would advise hon. gentlemen opposite to ponder well :
"On the other haud. it is notorious that the Enclish Evitem of giving publicity to information obtained by (jovernment in regard to occurrences in foreign countries. is riewed with great disfarour on the continent."
This system of publicity, we see, which prevails in the British constitutional system, where nothing is withheld, where everything must be brought to light, never met with much favour on the continent where negotiations are very often concealed.
"A knowledge of the fact thatall information procured by our foreign agents is liable to be made public, militates somewhat against their usefulness, and tends to place them occasionally in an embarrassing position."
Now, the rule is not absolute. The author says there may be occasions when a Minister of the Crown is justified in refusing to communicate to Parliament the negotiations that have taken place. The author goes on to say :
" But a certain amount of discretion must always be allowed to the Government in respect to communicating or withholding documents and official correspondence, wrich may be asked for by either House of Parliament."
There may be occasious, as I said a moment ayo, when a Minister of the Crown would be justified in refusing to Parliament the substance of negotiations, but if the Minister of the Crown will not give to Parliament the substance of negotiations between his Government and a foreign Government,
then he is not at liberty to use those communications in delate or argument. But if he uses them, then it is only fair to accept from him that he will give the evidence upon which he bases his argument. Now, here is the only oceasion when a Government is justifiel in refusing to give to the House the substance of negotiations which have taken place: it is when those negotiations are pending. So long as negotiations are pending the Crown ure justified in refusing to give to Parliament the substance of those negotiations, for the very obvious reason that they are still pen ling and might he affected ly a premature ilisclosure. Todd also says :
"Thus, it is generally inexpedient and highly imnolitic to communicate to Parliament napers concerning diplomatic negotiations which are still pending."
Now, in the present case the negotiations are no longer pending: they were concluded when the commissioners left Wiashington. If the hon. gentleman had told us at any time that the negotiations were still pending he would he justified in keeping them seeret as long as they remained incomplete. But they have been completed, and, under those circumstances. I submit to the judgment of the Motise that it is the right of Parliament to require that they be laid lefore us, unless we are to revert to the old Star Chamber days. Therefore, I maintain that the Government of the day have no right to keep those papers secret, and they should be submitted to the House. But there is more. These papers which were denied to this House have leen communicated to the British fiovernment, have leen commmicated to Lorl Knutsforl, Secretary of State for the Colonies. That fact has been revealed by the correspondence which was recently laid before the British Parliament on the subject of our negotiations with Newfoundland. Among those papers I find the report to Council signed by the Minister of Justice which was afterwards, on the 3rd March, emborlied in the report of Council and transmitted to His Excellency for communication to the British (iovermment. Here is what I find in this report :
"With further reference to the despatch of Lord Knutsford which transmits these documents. the undersigned note the observation of His Lordship, that, if your Excellency's Ministers should not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement with the United States, the attitude of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the gignature of the convention will hare to be reconsidered.'
This is an important statement which we may have to discuss at a future date :
"They venture to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government will, at the same time. consider the principal reason.why your Excellency's Ministers have not succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement with the United States. The record which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies will show Her Majesty's Government that an arrangement with the United States for greater freedom of trade between the two countries and for a settlement of the fishery question was found to be impracticable unless Canada would consent to apply to the mother conntry the discrimination which Newfoundland and the United States proposed to apply to Canada."
So you have here a Minute of Council that the record of the negotiations between Canada and the United States, with, as is alleged, a failure of those negotiations, has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies ; and yet while that has been transmitted to the British Government it is denied to the Canarlian Parliament. Now, what reason can be urged why Canada should be thus
treatel? What reason can be given by the hon. gentleman for this high-handed proceeding? The Government of Great Britain, to which hon. gentlemen are not responsible, is favoured with a recorl of these negotiations: but the Parliament of Canala, to whom the hon. gentlemen is responsible, is denied the communication of that record. Sir, it is a high-handed proceeding, it is destructive of all the principles of free goverument upon which our constitution rests. Such a thing should not be toleratel in Canada. Hon. gentlemen opposite are aluays speaking loudly of their loyalty to the Crown and to British institutions, yet not a year eliapses hut that those principles of British freedom that they profess to follow, are violated by those who, notwithstanding, always have them in their month.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The resolution moved by the leader of the Opposition has two parts: The tirst is a denunciation of what is styled a constitutional principle--it constitutional rule ; and the secomd is the application of it to a particular case. I claim that the first part of the resolution is a very great extravagance, that the application of it attempterl by the second part is exceedingly minast, and that the remarks by which the hon. gentleman has attempted to support both are about as extravagant as anything that could be given to this House. Now, let us take up the matter and see whether the criticistn I am offering is fairly hased. This resolution states it to be a constitutional rule that all communications between representatives of this Government and the representatives of other fovernments upon matters of public concern, should be committed to writing and laid before Parliament as soon as completed. I think that when the hon. gentleman undertook to ask this House to assert that something was a necessary constitutional rule, he might at least have cited some authority in support of that position : but the hon. gentleman has cited no authority whatever. He has cited a passage from May, to which I will refer in a moment, and which has not the slightest bearing upon this question. He has cited from Todd's Parliamentary Government a rule of propriety, a rule of diplomacy, a rule it may be, or a practice of Parliamant, but nothing approaching the dignity or force or importance of the necessary constitutional rule which it is here asserted to be. The hon. gentleman undertakes, however, in the second part of his resolution to declare, in reference to something which recently took place in this House-for that is the application of the resolution according to the speech he made--that an attempt by a Minister of the Crown, referring to the Minister of Finance, to discuss the subject-matter of such communications without laying them before Parliament, is a dangerous infringement upon the rights of the people. I venture to assert that the rule which the hon. gentleman has yuoted from his authorities alisolutely annihilates the position which he has taken here, and so far from showing that what has occurred in this House has been an infringement of that principle, the authorities cited by the hon. gentleman show that what took place here on a recent occasion was strictly in accordance with principle and with British practice. The British practice which my hon. friend is continually setting up in this House as something which we violate upon this side, and to Mr. Laurier.
which he is so fond of referring, is the branch of British loyalty to which he is most attached, and it is the only one, so far as I can learn, that he has faith in. Let us see what the position is as I understand it to be. It is obviously a rule of convenience, for the sake of certainty, and for the sake of definiteness and permanency, that communications which take place between the representatives of Governments should be reducel to writing, whenever that can be conveniently done. But there is no constitutional rule upon the subject whatever, and even the practice which exists in that regard has grown up in consequence of the fact that (ireat Britain, as well as other nations similarly situated, is represented at foreign courte by diplomatic agents of various grades ani ranks. Those agents are very rarely Cahinet Ministers, and it is most important that the Cahinet should be definitely informed of what negotiations their agents have had, and even of their precise nature and effect. In the case under review the negntiations tork place between Ministers of this country and the Minister of another country, and even the convenience upon white the rule is based does not apply to the same extent or with the same force to negotiations of that character. Let us see whether that is not so. An intimation was given that on a certain day it would be convenient for the Secretary of State of the United States to have a conference with members or representatives of the Government of Canada on a certain list of questions. It was stipulated then that that should be entirely informal and unofficial, and the hon. the leader of the Opposition is quite mistaken even in applying the term "commissioners" to the gentleman who represented the United States. So carefully was it provided that the conference should le informal and unofficial, that the Secretary of State for the United States stipulated that the terms "conference "and "commissioners" should be avoidel, lest there should be any appearance of formality about the matter. If we had not been relieved to some extent of the obligation as regards informality and secrecy it would have been impossible for us to have committed to writing, or to have reported in writing what took place during that interview, because it was stipulatell, as I have said, that nothing should transpire as regards what took place unless it came to some result. Yet this House is asked now to affirm that in a case of that kind, it is a necessary constitutional rule thatall communicationsbetween representatives of this Government and representatives of the other Government should be reduced to writing and laid on the Table of the House. When the lon. gentleman admitted that there were occasions on which discretion ought to be exercised, he restricted his rule too narrowly when he said that the one case was when the negotiations had not yet reacherl a conclusion; because obviously, as I have said, this case down to a certain stage was precisely one in which the communications ought not to have been reduced to writing, and ought not to have been brought down to Parliament. But, Sir, having been invited to Washington, what occurred? An informal but full discussion took place on a programme which had been laid down as containing the subjects of conversation, and it was not until that negotiation was concluded that an understanding was arrived at that what had transpired might be communicated to Par-
liament. Now, then, the hon. gentleman states that we were greatly at fault when the conferences were concluded, in communicating the substance of them or referring to them in a despateh to another (iovernment. and he declares that such a thing would not be tolerated in Great Britain. The hon. gentleman is altogether mistaken in his comparison. This Government and this Parliament are not in the position of the Government and Parliament of Great Britain, and for this obvious reason: We were there conferring and we were there negotiating in the presence of the British Minister and under his authority, and the first duty that we had was to commmicate to Her Majesty's Goverument the nature of the negotiations which went forward. Haring gone on that confidential mission with the approval of Her Majesty's Government and in company with Her Minister at Washington, notwithstanding the fact, that we were at liberty as far as one diovernment was concerned, to make an ammouncement of what took place at that conference, our first duty was to communicate to the (iovernment which authorized us to be there-hecause we were directly there representing the (iovernment of Her Majesty although the ofticial negotiators were the British Minister on the one side and the American Secretary of State on the other. I say, therefore, sir, that our first duty was to intimate to Her Majesty's Govermment the substance and effect of what took place, as we have done, and as we have been blamed for doing, and, as the hon. gentleman said, would not be tolerated in Great Britain in reference to a foreign fiovernment, and for the purposes of his argament he plates Her Majesty's Government, of which we were quasi representatives there, in the position of a foreign Government. The communication which has been made to the Inperial Parliament -if any has been made, and I am not aware of that at all-has been made by Her Majesty's Government on their own responsibility. Another important point to bear in mind, when this House is askell to censure Ministers for not haviug produced ilocuments to this House, is this: That we have incontestably produced to this House all the documents bearing in any way upon negotiations which came to any result and in relation to which any action on the part of this Parliament is askel. In the course of these negotiations, certain matters which were under discussion, were adjusted, and a definite agreement arrivel at. and it was considered proper for the sake of definiteness and for the sake of precision, which are entirely the foundation of the rule on which the hon. gentleman is relying, that we were asked, or the other side were asked, it is immaterial which, that the propositions regarding those subjects should be reduced to uriting and submitted for mutual acceptance. That was done, and accordingly the arrangements were arrived at with regard to wrecking and towage, with regard to the boundary of Alaska, with regard to Passamaquoddy Bay, with regard to the protection of the fisheries. Those arrangements were reduced to writing in accordance with the constitutional rule which the hon. geatleman states were interchanged and were produced in this Parliament before they were asked for. With regard to other matters as to whish no result was arrived at, no writings were interchanged ; but according to the hon. gentle-
man's resolution, if I mulerstand it aright, it is a necessary constitutional rule that conversations which result in no agreement or understanding shall nevertheless be put in the form of dipiomatic correspondence, and, 1 suppuse, exchanged bet ween the two countries and laid hefore Parliament. Let us consider whether this which is styled a necessary constitutional rule is any rule at all. Let us consider whether negotiations resulting in nothing should be reduced to writing, as the hon. gentleman asserts in his argument, if not in his resolution. Let us look at the history of other negotiations, and I will take the case which seems to tell the most strongly against me-The case of a treaty actually made ;--let us consider the Treaty of Washington of 1888, or the Treaty of Washington of 1871 . A result having been arrived at, just as in the case of the Alaskia boumdary, the case of Passamaquolly Bay, the question of wreckage and towage and the protection of the fisheries, the result of the negotiations was put into the treaty and made public at once. Were the negotiations which preceded it, I mean, the discussions which took place between the representatives of the two countries, reduced to writing at once? I have no doubt they were. Were they submitted to Parliament? No, sir; but by a simple understanding which prevails in all such cases it was agreed that those records should not be prolluced at all. and they have never seen the light of day in the British Parlianent, in the United States Congress, or here, although here their production was pressed for time and again. Now, when the hon. gentleman states that it is a constitutional rule that negotiations should in all cases be reduced to writing, let him show a case in which negotiations precelling a treaty, conducted by word of mouth, were reduced to writing and produced in this Honse, and he will at least have a precedent for demanding that we ought to do so ; but he will have to do something more before he can show it to be a constitutional rule. Now let us consider the statements which the hoin. gentleman has made with regard to his authorities. Did the quotation from May support his position that negotiations which take place orally between the representatives of two countries shall be reduced to writing? Not at all. May has never written on that subject. He was simply writing on the procedure in Parliament, and when he wrote the dictum which the hon. gentleman read to the House, he was dealing with a question of or ${ }^{\text {ler }}$ in debate, with a rule of debate, and that rule of debate is simply this, that when a Minister or a member quotes from a pullic document he ought to produce it. But the hon. gentleman's necessary constitutional rule for the support of which he invoked May is not that when a Minister quotes from a docmment he ought to proluce it, but that when a conversation has taken place in the course of negotiations, the Minister should reduce it to writing and bring it down to Parliament. When the hon. gentlenan asks this House to adopt a resolution atfirming what he calls a constitutional rule, he ought to show some authority for such a constitutional rule, to show he is not seeking to establish a rule different fron that establisheal by British practice, for which he has so profound a reverence. The hon. gentleman referred to Todd, but he was obliged to read from that authority a guotation which does not refer to a constitutional rule at all, but to
a rule of practice existing for the convenience of Parliament, to a rule not referring to negotiations conducted by Ministers at all. It said that in'due comrse the documents which were interchanged should be laid before Parliament-in due course: and Tolld, not satisfied with that effort to avoid a torturing and misconstruction of his authority, goes on to say that a due discretion must he exercised in that regari. What, enguires the hon. gentleman, is the diseretion ! It is to be exercised. he says, in only one case, and that is where the negotiations have not yet been concluded; but he has no authority for that position, which he asks this House to crystallize into the form of a necessary constitutional rule. One can imagine many cases in which a discretion has to be exercised in that regard, and our memory will serve us to cite one. In the very last treaty which we had before this House for discussion, the discretion which Todd refers to was exercised, and the record of the proceedings was withheld. In the megotiations preceling the Washington Treaty of 1871 the same was the gase. We have never yet had the narrative of those negotiations, and now and then some biographical history comes out containing very important and interesting notices of what took place during the conferences that preceded the treaty, not one word of which is to be found in the proticols which have ever heen submitted to any of the Parliaments concerned in the ratification of that treaty. Now let me refer to the cases in which the hon. gentleman asserts that the Minister of Finance violated this important rule. The Minister of Finance and two of his colleagues hall a conversation with a foreign Minister, and he was stating to the House the subject and effect of that conversation in so far as it bore on the question before the House. The resolution asks the House to pass censure upon him on the ground that he put the constitution in great dianger by thus stating to the House what had taken place. On what authority: On the authority which the hon. gentleman read this afternoon, which was read to the Honse at the time the statement was made, and which has not the slightest bearing on this question-the authority that when a Minister cites from a public document he ought to produce that document in order that the Honse should have the sume information that he has-a very sound and proper rule ; but the reason for it does not exist here. The hon. gentleman does not say: You ought, after having had a conversation with a foreign Minister, to put it in writing so that we may know as much about it as you do ; but he says: You ought to put that in writing and l , ring it here, because I do not believe what you said about it.
Mr. MIILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. And when the hon. gentleman gave the reasons why he did not believe it, I think he satisfied the House that his reasons for not believing the Minister of Finance were anything but creditable reasons to be put forwarl, and anything but creditable reasons to be cheered at this moment by the hon. member for Bothwell.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am glad that the hon. nember for Bothwell agrees with me that it was nothing to his credit that he cheered that statement of his leader. The hon. gentleman had no doubt that this was a very highly coloured statement, because
it was in the first place improbable. Well, I do not think it was It was what a great many persons in this country predicted, on high authority in the United states, as not only probable but an absolutely necessary feature of any arrangement which could be entered upon witlí the United States on reciprocity. The other reason he gives is that i report has not been made of it and brought down, and, further, hecause General Foster, not referring to that conference at all and not pretending to yuote one word uttered in it, made a speech on a different subjectaltogether in New lork, two or three weeks afterwards, in which he expressed his opinion that one great reason standing in the way of Canada effecting a treaty with the United States was that we hal not the right to negrotiate our own treaties. That is not in the slightest degree a contradiction of what the Minister of Finance said, anl I am sure no one would be more surprised than General Foster himself at the ingenious twist his language has been given this afternoon. Why, he had not in his mind the conference which had recently taken place, or if he had, he was referring to it different principle altogether. But my opinion is, he had not that conference in his mind when he made that speech, because it would be ill-applied to a conference in which Canadia was actually negotiating for a treaty. We were there practically negotiating a treaty arrangement between Camala and the United states, and we had the great alvantage of the presence of Her Majesty's Minister, so that when we concluded the arrangement, the treaty would not be ours but would be that of Great Britain herself. We have the great advantage that under the constitutional arrangements under which we live and carry out parliamentary government, we not only have the power to negotiate treaties for Canada, but we have in practice the right to make the treaties for Great Britain in which Canada is concerned. That is a much more valuable privilege than the mere right to appear in a diplomatic character for ourselves. If (ieneral Foster really had in his mind the Washington conference of February last, when he used that expression, he referred not to any want on the part of Canadian representativestoassume the diplomatic character in negotiation but to the nature of the treaty arrangements which we were free or not free to make. He did not, I am sure, refer to any technical obstacle as to the carrying on of negotiations, but he referred to the fact that while Canada remains a portion of the British Empire sle must keep in riew her obligations to the rest of the Empire, in making any treaty arrangement. Let me refer for a few moments to the observatione the hon. gentleinan maule with regard to the way in which the papers were brought here. After the conference was concluded, an interchange of views took place as regards the expediency of taking off the seal of secrecy and confidence under which the negotiations were begun; and in so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, he was asked to say whether anything had occurred which need not be stated here or elsewhere, and he replied that nothing had occurred which need not be made pullic. The House is asked by this resolution to vote censure upon the Government for not producing papers which down to this moment have never been asked for by the members on the other side except in this connection, that fault was found in debate, when the Minister of Finance stated the

Sir Johs Thompson.
nature of the negotiations, that the papers had not been brought down. The exception was taken as a point of order, and it was taken afterwards by the hon. member for Bothweil as a point of sub. stance, that such a statement ought not to be made without the record being prorluced and laid lefore the Honse.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman himself promised me that he would bring the papers down.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. If I din, my menory is cntirely at fault, and I will be obliged if the hon. gentleman would refer to the report. But I think he is mistaken. My recollection of what took place is this: The hon. gentleman who leads the Opposition said, at one stage of the discussion on a Bill which was lefore the House, that he supposed the Pill to be one of the results of the visit lately paid to Washington by some of the Canadian Ifinisters, and he took this occasion to ask the fiovernment if they proposed to lay on the Table any correspondAnce or any papers relating to what took place in connection with the risit. My answer was: There is some correspondence which can be laid on the Table of the House, and I am able to say that nothing which transpired is prechuied from leing mentioned in the Honse. The hon. learler of the Opposition asked whether there was any writing to that effect or was it purely verbal, ami I replied: "Yes, there was writing." The hon. gentleman then said: "I presume we shall have it at an early day," and I replied : " Yes." I proluced that writing. I produced the correspomlence which the hon. leader of the Opposition asked for. But he complained this afternoon that there is more correspondence that can be laid on the Table. The hon. gentleman asked for correspondence, and I produced it. As I have assured the House time and again, all the correspondence we have has been brought down. But what this resolution complains of, and what it calls upon the House to censure, is that we have not made a recorl of the conversations and brought them before this House, and the hon. member for Bothwell says that he asked me to produce a record of these conversations and that I promised to bring it down. All I cau say is that my memory is widely astray if that is so. I am not aware of his having made such a request, and I certainly made no such promise. 'i'he correspondence that I agreed to bring down I have brought klown. With regaril to any record which may have been made of the conversations that took place regarding a matter which resulted in nothing and on which the action of this House has not been asked and will not be asked, there is no constitutional rule requiring that to be brought down. It will be brought down whenever it can be, in due course and with due regarl to the cattion which should be exercised as regards consultations with other persons whose rights and interests were affected in that interview. It will, no doubt, be brought down, but the hon. member is somewhat hasty in asking this House to pronounce censure upon the Govermment for not having done so when he has not told us what interests are affected, or that they even asked, down to this, that that record should be laid on the Table. As I have stated, as will have been seen from the observations I have been offering, a great deal of importance is to le attached to the fact that the
record the hon. gentleman refers to relates to the reciprocity question alone. It was upon that that his remarks were adiressed to the House, and with regard to that subject, these negotiations not having ended in any definite result which requires the action of this Parliament, no constitutional rule reguires that it should be produced, but courtesy to the House requires that it should be proluced when it can be in ilue course, and that courtesy will be observed. Apart from that, no action ly this Parliament has been called for as a result of those conversations, and the hon. gentleman has no right to ask that the Finance Minister should be censured for the reference he male to these conversations, or that the Government should be censured beratuse down to this monent the record has not been produced to the House.

Mr. MILI.S (Pothwell). I have listened with close attention, and I must say with some astonishment, to the observations adilressed to the House hy the hon. the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice says that there is no rule requiring that a record shatl be made of the conversations and of the proceedings or interviews that take place between the representatives of one civilized liovernment and another when they are discussing matters of international or interstate concern, that there is no obligation on the part of Ministers to communicate these interviews to Parliament, and that there is a marked difference lretween the position of ia Minister who undertakes to negotiate and the position of another party who may be appointed on the part of an Ahlministration if he undertakes to negotiate. Well, Sir, I deny that proposition altogether. If the hon. the Minister of Finance had come down and informed the House of the financial circumstances of the country, and had said to the House at the same tinie, I have kept no record of what the Government have paid out or of what they have received; I ask the House to take my statement upon this matter as to what is the present position of the financial affairs of the country, every one would have at once seen how preposterous suchacontention was, everyone would havesaid: We care not how honest the Minister of Finance may be, we care not how great his regard for truth may be, we care not how retentive his memory may be, that is not the manner in which the public affairs of this country should be conducted, that is not the manner provided either by the law or by the conventions of the constitution for the conduct of the public business. Now, the same reasons which make it necessary that there should be proper accounts kept of the receipt and payment of public moneys require that there should be a proper recorl of the transactions of every depart ment of Government, and this rule applies as strictly under the English constitutional system to the proceeringa of the Foreign Office or to the proceedings of any Colonial Government who undertake, by permission or sufferance, to perform the work of a Foreign Office, as to any other department. The reason for the rule in the one case is the same as the reason for the rule in the other case, and the obligation is just as strict in one case as it is in the other. A few years ago a Minister of the Crown in England, Lord John Russell, was sent to Vienna to negotiate with Russia, Austria, Prussia and France with a view to the termination of the Crimean war, but, when he went there,
although he was a Minister of the Crown, it was not in his capacity as a Minister but as an amleassador, and he hal in that capacity the same duties levolving him upon as if he had not been a Minister at all, and the protocols of those abortive negotiations show the accuracy of my statement. Then, if you take the case of the negotiation of the Treaty of Berlin, in which not only the Foreign Minister but the Prime Minister went as the representatives of the Government of Eagland, did they come back and say: We bave kept no record of our proceedings, we made no note, we are not in a position to report to Parliament because we are Ministers of the Crown, we stand in a position different from that of an ordinary or extraordinary ambassuidor: Not at all. These noblemen, when they unlertook to negotiate the Treaty of Berlin on the part of the Government of the United Kingdnm, stoci. in the same position as any other negotiators. There was still the same legal and constitutional distmction between their duties as Ministers of the Gown and their duties as representatives of the Crown in those negotiatious as there would have been hat the parties not been Ministers of the (rowu at all. In that respect there was no difference. Thus a record is necessary. Does it depend on the importance of the Minister that there be no record? Are the other Ministers who remained in Ganada during these negotiations of no consequence? Are they inferior persons? Are they men to whom the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of War are not called upon to account for what they dil? Why, the position of the hom. gentleman is a most untenable one. It is a preposterous position, it is one utterly inconsistent with the principles of parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility. If a party outside had been appointed to conduct these negotiations, no doubt he would be callerl upon to make a report. The Government would not have been satisfied with a verbal communication, with an oral statement from such a representative as to what he said and what was said to him. They would have insisted upon a formal report, upon a memorandum of the interviews that were had, and what would have been the duty of an outside party who might have been appointed to cenduct the negotiations and who would have heen responsible to the Government, as the Government would be responsible to Parliament for his conduct, equally devolves upon these gentlemen if they chose to substitute themselves for the ordinary party who would be employed. They are responsible to the Crown, and it is their duty to report to the Crown, but that is not the end of their responsibility. They are responsible to Parliament. Parliament has a right to know why these negotiations failed, as well as to know why other negotiations succeeded. There can be no difference in that respect. How do we know how far these gentlemen have gone contrary to the well understood wishes of the people of this country? How do we know how far they have sacrificed in our estimation, and in the estimation of the people, the interests of the country in these negotiations? Do the hon. gentlemen deny their responsibility to us and to the country? Do they deny that we are entitled to know what they proposed to the Government at Washington? If thev do, let us know it, because we have yet to consider fully the principles of parliamentary government and minis-
terial responsibility. Sir, there is an important constitutional rule stated in the resolution of my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, and the Minister of Justice says it is not a constitutional rule at all. Well, I think I read a series of extracts from the discussions that took place on some half a dozen or more public matters in England, to show that it is a constitutional rule. And I tell the hon. gentleman more, that it is a constitutional rule so well settled that I defy him to produce an instance where the ciovernment of the United Kingdon has initiated a discussion upon a public or a foreign matter, and at the same time have withheld the papers upon which that negotiation hasbeen based. When the Minister of Finance made his statement with regard to the Washington Treaty, I objected to its leing made because the hon. gentleman has not laid upon the Table of the House those papers in orler to give us an opportunity of judging, not only of the skill and ability of the Government in those negotiations, but of the propriety of the propositions which they made and the propositions which they rejected. We were entitled to know that. These hon. gentlemen are responsille to this House ; they are, at all events, still responsible notwithstanding that they may have refused to exercise cheir juigment and to assert their constitutional right in these matters. When the hon. gentleman came down to Parliament and undertook to make a statement, he ought to have laid upon the Table of the House all the papers necessary to enahle Parliament to judge both as to the accuracy of his statements and the propriety of what he proposed and of what he had refused. No Minister of the Crown has any right to come down to Parliament and say: We want you to accept our word in this matter. No business is conducted in that way; no binker would for a moment be allowed to conluct business on behalf of a great corporation in that way; and it is not in that way that the constitutional functions of Parliament and the responsibility of Ministers to the House, can be discharged. These hon. gentlemen are entitled to proceed in a particular way, aud they ought to give to Parlianent certain information, and until they are prepared to give that information they ought not to initiate a discussion on the subject. If say again that the Finance Minister will look in vain through the whole history of English parliamentary government for an instance where the Minister of the Crown initiated a discussion on a public matter, and at the same time withheld the papers which were necessary to enable Parliament to form a judgment on the matter. Why, sir. I referred to several cases on the 29th March. when the same subject was under discussion ; I might refer to those same cases again, and observe that in every instance wherea Minister was asked to give the Honse an opportunity of discussing a question, he stated that the discussion ought not to take place until the papers were brought down. Of course, if a private member undertakes to initiate such a discussion in the absence of the papers, and the Minister says that those papers cannot, with due regard to the public interests, be produced, then the House will say whether, upon that imperfect information, they will go forward. But mind you, that is not the case where a discussion has been initiated by the Minister. There is not an instance where a Minister has initiated a discussion, and at the same

Mr. Mills (Bothwell).
time has withleeld the papers. If he is not pre pared to suimit the papers, if it is not in the public interest that they should be brought down, then it is not in the public interest that the discussion should take place. In this case the Minister undertook to relate to us what was said by himself, what was said by Mr. Blaine and what was said by deneral Foster, and what transpired generally, without a single line being put before us in which there was a formal record of these negotiations. That was a most improper procepding. I pointed out before that the telegram upon which the despatch to the Colonial Office was haserl, which was absolutely necessary to enable us to julge how these negotiations began, was surpressel, that everything relating to the subject of reciprocity was omitted from the telegram, and fown to this hour it has not been communicated to the House. Why, sir, the rule that my hon. friend has laid down is as well established as the rule that the House of Commons is electel for five years unless it be dissolved sooner by the Crown. The one rule of constitutional procedure is not any hetter settled than the other. I say again, there is not an instance in which a Minister has initiated a discussion, or in which he has rentured to carry on a discussion, on any matter of interstate concern, anl has at the same time withheld the papers, the correspondence and protocols, or any memorathinm of conversation, from Parliament. Parliament is entitled to full information upon these subjects; it is so entitled because Parliament is the master of the Government. It is to this House that the Ministers are responsible, it is for this House to say whether contidence in the Administration shall le continned. It is upon this House, in the last resort, that the responsibility rests for the full conduct of public affairs. Now, sir, the hon. gentleman said that in the Treaty of 15.1 the protocols were not publishea. I think the hom. ge:itleman has not looked. Those protocols of 18, were given to the House. The protocols in the Treaty of 1888 were very meagre indeed, but evell in the protocols of 1885 whit was brought down was representerl as being the full record that was made on that occasion; if it was not, then the House was deceived. It is true, those protocols were very imperfect, they were not in the form in which the protocols in every other instance of negotiations that I know of, are preserved. When those papers were brought down here in the returns that were made to the House in 1888, it was an abuse to call them protocols, hut they professed to be a full recoril as made. Now, I have here the protocols that were made when the Treaty of Washington of 1871 was being negotiated, and I find this, fol instance :
"At the conference on the 19ch April, the British commissioners proposed to the American commissioners to adopt the middle channel (generally known as the Douglass channel) as the channel through which the boundary line should be run, with the understanding that all the channels through the archipelago should be free and common to both parties. The American commissioners declined to enteriain the proposal."
And so on. What does the hon. gentleman call that.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That is a record of the conversation?

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell)-

- The Anerican commissioners declined to entertain the proposal. They proposed that the joint high com-
missiun should recognize the Haro Channel as the channel intended by the treaty of 15th Jane, 1846, with a mutual agreement that no fortifications should be erected by either party to obstruct or command it."
And so on. So you have the propositions and the counter-propositions made from time to time, from the beginning to the end. The hon. gentleman has said that he has brought down to the Honse all that there was of record. Why, Sir, look at the despatch, look at the Minute of Council which the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries sent to Lord Knutsford. There is an allusion to the record of this very matter, and it is stated that it has l,een communicated to Lord Knutsford and that has not been commmicated to us. The hon. gentleman says, that that understanding with regard to informality and secrecy that was imposed before the elections in March, 1891, was withdrawn. The seal of secrecy having been removed, there was nothing to prevent the (iovernment making these communications to Parliament, and why, then, were they not mate" Why was not as complete a record laid lefore this House previous to this discussion taking place as it was possible for the hon. gentleman to present either to His Excellency, to his colleagues who did not constitute the embassy, or in the communications marle to the Foreign Office and to the secretary of State for the Colonies? I repeat again, that the diovernment have no right to come to Parliament and ask us to take an oral report of this conversation. That is not the rule olserved anywhere. There is no more propriety in asking it with regard to this than there would be in asking us to take a verbal statement on the whole husiness of administration. They are compelled to make a record and to conduct the business of this commtry in a business-like way, and it would not be conducting it in a business-like way if they simply disenssed these suljects orally with these gentlemen at Wiashington, and made no report of all that tratnspired in these negotiations. I would like to know how it is possible for this House to approve of, or to censure, what the hon. gentlemandid at Wiashington, upon the statement he has made to this House. What opportunity has he given us of judging of the propriety of the proposition which he made? He has given us none at all, and so, if the hon. gentleman persists in treating the House with contempt in regard to this matter, the House will le obligerl to look to the proceedings reported to Congress by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Foster for that information which it is entitleal to from its own Ministers. That being so, I sity that the hon. gentleman's course was highly irregular, that his conduct was highly improper, and that the rule is perfectly clear and is as well settled as any rule can be ; the rule which my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, read from Todd and which 1 read to the House on the 29 th of March last. I contend that the hom. gentlemen went to Washington as ordinary negotiators; informally it may be, but they went there to accomplish a certain result. They went there for the purpose of influencing the elections. The newspapers referred to their visit to Washington in every bye-election that took place, and prior to their return we heard of their visit to Washington. All these proceedings were not secret and were not intended to be secret, and notwithstanding the pledge of secrecy to Mr. Blaine, it was disregarded within a fortnight of the time it was first
made. The H onse is, therefore, entitled to the information which we ask, and the hom. Minister of Finance hat no right whatever to refer to these negotiations or to make them the sulject of discussion here, mutil he was prepared to lay all the papers relating to them, the correspondence, the memorandmo of interviews, and everything that transpired, before Parliament. The hon. Minister takes exception to the report contained in the speech of Mr. Foster at New York, and he says that that comprehended other matters than the mere subjeet of reciprocal relations. But that statement although broaler is not guite reconcilable and will not harmonize with the statement made to this House with regard to what transpired, and this difference of opinion leaves the Homse in a combition of perplexity with regard to the matter. That is lue to the fact that the hon. gentleman has disregarded the constitutional rule and treated the House of Commons of Canada with contempt. He has held from it the information to which it is entitlen, and he hat olenied to it the opportunity of forming a judgment upon the negrotiations as they actually transpireal.

Mr. WELDON. It seems to me that this dis. cussion, commenced by the hon. leader of the $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{p}}$ position and continued by the hon. member from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), with some warmeth, partakes somewhat of the nature of a tempest in a teapot, and one is led to suspect that the warmth which has inspired these hon. gentlemen in respect to the statement marle by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech, is due to the sulstance and not to the form of the matter which he commanicated to this House. The faces of the hom. members upon the front bench of the Opposition, of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), of the leader of the Opposition, of the hom. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) during the 12 or 15 minutes in which the Minister of Finance, in that delate, detailed coolly, calmly, cleariy and dispassionately the conversation which our Canalian representatives had with the representatives of the United states in that matter, were something that none who saw them will, for a long time, forget. The hon. gentlemen were first in. terestel. then they were bewildered, they then hegan to smart in pain, so much so that the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) could not conceal his pain, but like the suffering man in the dentist's chair he had to cry out and raise a point of order, but Mr. Speaker soon rulerl, rery properly, that there was no point of order, and in raising that point under the circumstances the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) indicated his frame of mind. This afternoon the matter is brought up again, and if the words of the hom. gentleman opposite are taken serionsly at their face value, one would think that the liberties of the people were in danger by the course pursued by the Minister of Finance in this matter. It will be very difficult to make them be lieve that the liberties of our five millions of Canadians are to be secured by bundles of red tape. Are these the fortifications that a free people would throw around them to guard their liberties?

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.

Mr. WELDON. My hon. friendapproves of that statement and I an glad that he agrees with me. It seems to me that the gentlemen who are guiding the councils of the Opposition are finding themselves very badly off for material, when they take up a

Mr. Minls (Rothwell).
half day or more of the time of Parliament, at this stage of the session, in introducing a want of confidence motion when the sulstantive matter is no, graver than this. What happened in this case: Here were three of the members of the Government of Canada invited to go down to Washingtom, informally to confer with leading American statesmen representing the United States and to discuss a number of duestions, some respecting international boundaries on the lacific and Atlantic coasts, some, I think, with reference to the pollation of rivers, and injury to the tish in which loth nations have an interest, and some with regarl to wreckage and towage. All these matters and others were openel. Some of them were discussed at length, and some briefly. In respect of some of them conclusions were arrived at; and as to those sulject-mattersin which conclusions werearrived at a report was given to us in writing. Complaint is made in regard to certain discussions that were had on the sulject of trade relations - - in which no conclusion was arrived at, in which it would appear but little progress was made-that the Minister of Finance, when amouncing in his own Parliament the financial policy of the Administration of which he is a member, took framkly into his confidence his own Canadian people in regard to a matter in which it is true there wast in the pullic mind of Canalia very great confusion and uncertainty. The point was taken in the Budget delate that the hon. Minister was out of orler ; it was taken again in a sulseguent discussion: and that point is once more taken to day. It is laid down with a great deal of emphasis that the Minister of Finance initiated a discussion without prolucing the papers on which the discussion was based. That is not a correct-statement of the fact. The Minister did not initiate a discussion on certain papers. He ontlined a conversation which he had.
Mr. MILL.N (Bothwell). I did not say on certain papers.

Mr. Welinon. I took down the hom. gentleman's words on the instant, and I am satisfied that I and quoting them correctly. That is not a statement of the fact; it does not state correctly what oecurred. Now, I challenge the rule of procedure which the hom. gentleman lays down in broal terms. I have under my hamd a precedent which warrants me in doing so, and which bears somewhat closely on the point of controversy as to whether the Minister of Finance was within his rights in referring to conversations which he had had with other gentlemen without laying on the Table of the House a written record of those conversations. I am quoting from the English Hawsartl of 1884 . vol. 286 , page 1022 . One of the members of the Faglish House asked the ruling of the Speaker on a similar matter. Mr. Stanley Leighton rose and said :
"I wish, Sir, to ask your ruling as to the application to the rules of debate of the precedents laid down by previous speakers. I desire to know whether the VicePresident of the Council, having cited official documents -namely, certain reports of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and having stated the tenor of them-is not bound io lay them on the Table? I also wish to call your attention to these facts-first of all, that the report which I desire to have laid on the Table was made in consequence of a parliamentary pledge made to the House of Commons by the right hon. gentleman last session, und it. Would be to the public advantage that the honest opinion of the inspectors on over-pressure should be known. I wish also to point out that it is un-
reasonable for official documents to be considered confidential after the Minister in charge of them has published their tenor."
The ruling of the ipeaker was as follows:-
"In reply to the hon. member I have to state that it is an unquestioned rule of this House that public despatehes, documents and papers relating to public affairs should be laid on the Ta!le of the House, if quoted by a Minister; but in this case. the right hon, gentleman the VicePresident of the Council made, I understand. no citations from any document whatever. He merely said that he had consulted the inspectors. The statement which he made, as to the result of his enquiry as to over-pressure in the elementary selools. was made on his own responsibility and he is undernoobligationto lay any documentsor papers on the Table of the House."
I think, Mr. Speaker, that that citation is rery much in point. Now, I have before me a rule which was guoted hy a member of this House in the previous discussion ass to what the rights and limitation of Ministers are in respect of matters of which there may not have been laid on the Table of the Honse a full report. I think the question arose in a discussion connected with the Chinese Wiar. It was in 181;3, when Lord Palmerstom was First Minister. The objection was taken that Lord Palmerston was not within his rights in making the statements he did without laying on the Tahle of the House the documents in controversy, and Lord Palmerston laid down this rule in reply to Lort! John Manners, who took the objec. tion. He sidid:
"It is alogether a new doctrine to me that a Minister making a statement from information which has come to his knowledge, is bound to lay on the Table of the House the document from which that information is derived. I indmit no such principle. It is perfectly true that when Minister reads a paper he is bound to lay it on the Trable."

In this case there was no doumment from which the information was drawn ; so that Lord Palmerston's doctrine was stronger than that which we are contending for here. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the substance and giavamen of the present complaint: What is the danger, what will go wrong, if the pitpers asked for are never produced? The whale point in the speech of the fon. learler of the Opposition is that the memory of the Minister of Finance may have gone wrong, and that he may not have stated exactly what words passed between him and Mr. Blaine. The hon. nember for Bothwell has gone further, having expressed doubts whether the statement of the hon. Miniscer of Finance was eandid or not. Now, as I said when I began, so I siy now, the whole substance of the complaint is that in a matter in which the public mind was greatly confused, in which there was great doult whether the Liberal-Conservative party or the Liberal party were telling the truth as to the real mind of the public nen of the United States on the subject, the Minister of Finance took the tirst favourable occasion, and the right occasion, to put before Parliament and the country what he and his colleagues had discovered to lee the real mind of the United States Govermment on the question. If he had not done that, he would not have done his duty, and, for furnishing us with that information, insteal of heing censured, he is entitled to our thanks and commendation.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I followed as well as I conld the last speaker (Mr. Weldon) who appeared to me to have a curious swant of appreciation of the objection contrined in the resolution of the hon. leader of the Opposition. The hon. memher has not encleavoured to controvert the constitutional
point raised in that resolution. He guoted some precedents to show, if I umlerstood him correctly, that a Minister maty quote from an otficial document or despatel without producing it. If he follows up the case to which he referred, I think he will find that Lord Palmerston's statement on that occasion is not borne out by the general run of the authorities. But that is not in question now. The hon. gentleman made a curiously inapt quotation from the English Hanisard. I do not know why he quoted it, for it had no iuplication to the proposition before us. Now, he silys that he sees no harm at all in the Finance Minister alopting the course he did. In other words, he sees no harm inMinisters representing Canala, conferring with Ministers representing it foreign state on mattere of the most momentous importance to Canadian interests, anifl returning $t$ ) this conntry aml submitting the result of their deliberations io the House in the form of a verbal statement. The hon. gentleman cannot be serious in that. As a constitutional lawyer he knows the importance of such matters heing reducerl to writing. He knows how impossible it is for a large boly of the representatives of the people here to come to a conclusion in one wiay or the other as to the result of those negrotiations unless they have a report of them which they can thoroughly rely upon. Surely the hom. gentieman does not contend that the representatives of the nation can consult with those of a foreign nation, come back to Parliament, and say: Our recollection is that such a thing took place. but we do not propose to place before Parlidment any record. What are we discussing here? It is whether it is a constitutional rule that such consultations shonld be reduced to writing, in the first instance, and secondly, whether they should be communicated to Parliament. Nothing lut the importance of the sulbject justifies me in calling the attention of the House again to the quotation made hy the learler of the Opposition in support of his motion. He quoted from Torld's Parliamentary Govermment in England, not as to whether it was a point of order correctly taken, not as to the point of order whether the Minister of Finance could make this statenent. or not, because we have passed by that. The hon. member for Bothwell raised the point of order at the time the Minister of Finance made the statement. But we have passed away from the point of order and are now discussing the constitutional guestion, Whether the action of the Government in this regarr has been in accord with constitutional usage, and whether Parliament has been treated with proper respect in the matter or not. What does the leader of the Opposition cite in support of his rroposition? He cites the rule as laid down by Todd, to be found on page 3ī̄ of his work, biseed on statements made with respect to that rule by no less eminent authority than Mr. Dismaeli and Iord Palmerston ; and that rule is:
"It is a necessary rule that the substance of all personal negotiations between the representatives of the British Crown and the members of any foreign country should be committed to writing, in inatters of public concern."
That is the rule, and it is embolied in my hon. friend's resolution, and the reason of the rule is, as there explained, "in order that a fair and complete record of the transaction between Great Britain and the other states may be preserved in the Foreigin Office and in due course submittted to Parliament." So that there are two constitu.
tional propositions involved in the statement made by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston. One is, that when the representatives of Great Britain confer with the representatives of a foreign country on matters of national concern, their consultation should be reduced to writing. And the other is, after they are reduced to writing, this writing should, in due course, be submitted to Parliament in order that the representatives of the people may have an opportmity of passing judgment upon it. That proposition is contained in the resolution lefore the House and nothing more. There is a limitation placed upon that proposition apparently, and that limitation is that, in certain cases, a member of the Government may, upon his responsibility, withhold from the public certain information as he may judge cannot he afforded without detriment to the public service. That rule is universally recognized. When negotiatious are pending between Great Britain and a foreign country and it is not in the interests of the public that these negotiations should be prematurely communicated to Parliament, a Minister frequently takes the responsibility of saying that in such a case he camot make a public statement. But no such rule can hold here. Why? Because the negotiations are concluded and the confidential nature of the communications have been withdrawn by Mr. Blaine. The hon. gentleman knows that at one periol it was considered that the negotiations letween the representatives of Canada and the United States should be of a confidential character, but in a letter which Mr. Blaine subsequently wrote, the confidential character of the negotiations was entirely withdrawn. If it was not, the Finance Minister has committed a gross breach of contidence in making the statement he did in the House, but he was justified so far as that phase of the case is concerned, if the confidential character was withdrawn. The question then comes, whether the Government have adopted that constitutional rule. The leader of the House has stated that, so far as his knowledge goes, it is not customary, in negotiations carried on between commissioners reprepresenting two countries such as Canada and the United States, to reduce to writing offers made on the one side and not accepted on the other; in other words, that negotiations on any specific subject which have proved to be alowtive, are not made the subject of a protocol. Why, I do not know how the hon. gentleman can reconcile that statement he has made to the House with the knowledge he must perforce possess of the negotiations which took place preceding the Washington Treaty.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That was a résumé of a treaty.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It is not only a résumé, it is reduced to the form of a protocol. The nego: tiations which subsequently proved abortive, and the suggestions made briefly on the one side and discussed by the other and subsequently rejected, are all reduced to the form of a protocol and submitted to Parliament. Now, if the hon. gentleman will turn to the papers on the Treaty of Washington, to le found in the year 1872, he will find the substance of the discussion which took place between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the subject of their trade rela-
tions reduced to the form of a protocol and submitted to Parliament afterwards, and this was done with special reference to those discussions which proved abortive in themselves. The hon. gentleman will remember, in the first instance, that the proposition emanated from the United States Governinent, who proposed to admit free of duty, on and after a certain date, coal, salt and fish in return for certain concessions we were asked to make. He will see their proposition set out in full in a protocol. He will see the facts set out in full that the Canadian commissioners considered that they transmitted it to the Canadian Govermment, that the United States commissioners some days after withdrew the proposition. Every fact connected directly or indirectly with the proposition, although verbal in its character, when first made, was reduced to the form of a protocol and afterwards submitted to Parliament, so that the statement submitted ly the Minister is entirely at variance with the facts. He went on to say there is no further correspondence than that which is brought down. What position does the House stand in today \% It stands in this position, that there is an official record male of the negotiations which transpired bet ween the representatives of this Gorermment and the representatives of the Uniterl States at Washington, and that that record has not been brought down to Parliament, that the Government have attempted to snatch a verdict from a Parliament and the country while at the same time they are deliberately withholding that record. The hom. gentleman states it was not demanded here. I don't know whether be was in the House or not, hut when I had the privilege of atdressing the House in reply to the Finance Minister I specially called for this document if it existed. I stated it was not conceivable to me that these negotiations should have taken place letween the representatives of the two Governments, uiless the official record had heen kept, and I call upon the Govermment to liring that record down. Sulisequently, the hon. member for Bothwell, on the 11th of April, 1892, called the attention of the House to the fact that the othicial communication and reports of tie recent Washington negotiations had not yet been laid upon the Table, and that it was of great consequence they should be. The hou. gentleman sees that not once, hut time and again, the request has been pressed upon the Government to say whether or not there are ofticial communications, and, in the second place, to bring the record down, and not urge hasty discussion or decision on this momentous question before having this report. The hom. member for Allert talked about a tempest in a teapot. I can conceive of no question more important being brought before Parliament than the one now before us. The question is whether, in a matter affecting the trade of Canada and the trade relations of Canada with the neighbouring republic, and affecting it in a material degree, the information upon which alone a proper opinion can he based is to be given to Parliament or withheld. The hon. gentleman cannot now say that there is not such a record. We have before us the despatch signed by the leader of the House himself and by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the Newfoundland matters, wherein it transpires that there was an official record kept of those communications which passed between Mr. Blaine and the Canadian commissioners, that that
official record has been transmitted to the Home Secretary for his information, and the House stands here to-day with the knowledge that that official record has been, and is being, deliberately withheld from it. The hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon), a constitutional authority of high standing, says he is quite satisfied to give his vote without having the official record, or knowing what Mr. Blaine's opinions were, except what he may derive from the verbal report made by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech. We are not so satistied, and the country will not be so satisfied. If the hon. gentleman refers to that. despatch, he will find it stated that :
" The record which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies will show that an arrangement with the United States for greater freedom of trude between the two countries and for a settlement of the fishery question was found to be impracticable

Unless such and such took .place. I want to see that myself. I want to form my own judgment upon it and to read in the record what Mr. Blaine did propose. I suppose it is all down. They say that record has been transnitted to the Secretary of State, and they go on to show what in their opinion is the result of the record. Is Parliament to be treated in that way, and is the hon. gentleman prepared to support the Government in withholding from Parliament a record of the importance of that which has been transmitted to the Colonial Office? They never said that it is not in the public interest that this record should be sulmitted. The negotiations are over, and therefore no harm to the public interests can result. The Parliament of Caniala are, or ought to be, the masters of the hon. gentleman in this respect. The commissioners have made their report, and they refuse to let Parliament have that report. It is not treating Parliament with proper respect, and Parliament should not have been asked to come to a conclusion on this subject until this report was brought down. The constitutional rule which is formulated in this resolution is supported by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli, as cited by Todd, and no pre cetlent can be found where any Government held a conference and transmitted a record of it to the Home Government and then aske:d Parliament to come to a decision on the results of that conference while holding back the record of that conference from Parliament. It is contrary to all usage or precedent, and I defy the hon. gentleman to show either in Canadian or British history a precedent for such action as that. Common sense shows it. You bring down the protocol with reference to Alaska, you bring down the protocol with reference to reciprocity in wrecking, and in regard to all those subjects which are of infinitesimal importance in comparison with the great trade question which you went there primarily to discuss, and, while you give Parliament all the papers upon the smaller issues, you withhold the record in reference to the larger one. As I read the books, it is umconstitutional and contrary to reason and common sense.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman, if he has not-satisfied the House that the authorities to which he has referred endorse the proposition now under consideration, has without doubt satisfied the Housethat there isanintense curiosity onthepart of himself and his colleagues, not so much, I take it, that constitutional usage shall be carefully observed,
as that gentlemen on that side of the House and the leaders of the Liberal party shall be in full possession of all the facts connected with the political questions of the day and particularly the question to which the greatest amount of reference was made. The hon. the leader of the Opposition showed, I think, that he is not only curious but he is dubious. The hon. the leader of the Opposition suffers on account of that anxiety the complaint of his colleagues. He stated to-day that he doubted the accuracy of the report as to the trade question which was given to this House by the hon. the Minister of Finance, and, if I inderstood him aright, that hom. gentleman stated as one reason for the doubt that it seemed an impossible position for Mr. Blaine to have taken on the question of discrimination, and to that guestion the hon. gentleman referred. I must confess my astonishment that the hon. the leader of the Opposition waseither surprised at the statement made by the Minister of Finance or that, having heard it, he dnubted it in the slightest degree. His colleagues, particularly the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), and he himself, as I have understood them, have been saying through this country that the only way in which reciprocity in trade can be obtained with the United States is liy alopting that very principle which Mr. Blaine stated he intended to adhere to, and that is, that (cmada should discriminate against other countries; and especially against Great Britain, if they desire to share in the great benefits of the trade of the United States. Let me remind the leader of the Opposition more forcibly of some reasons for my considering that he forgot for a moment the history of his party and the policy he himself has enunciated of recent years under that head. Take, for instance, the language of the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) at Oshawal. Could anything be plainer? He was asked :

[^70]The answer was straight and to the point.

## Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). Question.

Mr. TUPPER. That is the guestion which the hon. gentleman from South Oxford is answering. I know the hon: member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) would rather hear me in my own language, but I must ask him to listen to the words of the hon. member for South Oxford. He said:

[^71] member for Queen's, P.E.I. (Mr. Davies), incoming
to the resolution, forgot, I think, for a moment the exact language of that resolution which is now under consideration. He has extended it to some extent and shown the oljject of this resolution or what he comprehends it to be. He referred, for instance, to consultations and to international yuestions as the points that should be recorded in reten*o. The resolution refers to all communications, and the hon. member for Queen's goes so far as to state that it is an undoubted parlianentary mle that these communications, including all the questions that would come up on an occasion of discussion of a treaty, and all the consultations, that is to say, all the conversations, should he reduced to writing. For that proposition he has given us nothing more than his ipse dixit.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The Washington Treaty protocols.

Mr. TUPPER. I am glad the hom. gentleman refers to Washington Treaty protocols. He will search those protocols from first to last, he will search the protocols of the Treaty of 1888 from legimning to end, and he will fail to find any attempt at reporting the communications between the two Govermments, le will fail to find any atteimpt to report their consultations. In reference to the Treaty of 1888 he will find that this Parliament was told by the protocols that the commissioners met on a certain day and iuljourned, and going on another day they met and adjourned.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I did not quote the Treaty of 1888 . I quoted the Treaty of 1871, the Washington Treaty.
Mr. TUPPER. The hon. member falls back on the treaty-

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I do not fall back at all. I do not suppose the hon. gentleman wants to misrepresent me. I never referred to the Treaty of 1888, and why the hon. gentleman thrusts it in my mouth I do not know. I referred to the Treaty of 1871. I hold the protocols in my hand. I did not read them all through, but I reatiom now that they contain the discussions between the plenipotentiaries on both sides.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman has more discretion than I gave him credit for, and he now says that he did not refer to the Treaty of 1888 . I, however, do refer to it, and I call the attention of the Honse to the protocols of that treaty, and to the fact that no one on that side of the House thought it necessary, in maintaining parliamentary customs, to force such a debate as this upon the House, or to bring up such a question for consideration. But if the hon. nember goes back to 1871, he will find that the only difference between the protocols of the Washington Treaty and those of the Treaty of 1888 is that the references to the meetings are a little more full, and he will find no other lifference than that. To say that these protocols contain what the hon. gentleman contended to-day they contained, is, to my mind, absolutely monstrous.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) They are there.
Mr. TUPPER. Does the hon. gentleman pretend that those protocols contain the consultations of the commissioners extending over the period that they profess to cover? Does he suppose that any
one reading those protocols ever imagined that they purport to contain the consultations? They contained just what the papers before the House contained, that is, the proposition on the one side and the proposition on the other, the reason for refusing one proposition and the reasons for entertaining another. These are there, anl the information is on the Table of the House to-day in reference to all that took place upon which Parliament is asked to give its consideration. The hon. gentleman has not shown that where the Government of the day are not seeking for the advice of Parliament, in the absence of any request liy Parliament for the production of certain papers, the Government should, on its own motion, produce those papers, or that it should prorluce them at the suggestion of any individual member. I submit that all the hon. gentlemen have shown is that it is the custom in this country and in the mother country when Parliament is asked to take action upon international matters, the information in the possession of the Govermment relating to those matters should be in the hands of members of Parliament. That position they take, and that position is easily established. But they cannot go on from that to argue, without producing more authority than they have done yet, that such is the constitutional rule, that every communication that takes place between the representatives of this Government and those of another, should be laid on the Table of the House. Now, the hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon), I think, gave all that there is to be found in the authorities governing the procedure of Parliament on this point. I submit to the consideration of this House whether the hon. member for Queen's dealt with reference, for in. stance, to the ruling of the Speaker in 1884, in England, the case that the hon. member for Albert referred to. I certainly did not follow him if hedid. Now, then, the hon. gentleman will see that there is no rule for the reduction of the oral discussions to writing, whatever has been the custom. The hon. gentleman's lecture, for the most part, is not merely rirected against this Parliament, but his criticism is upon international action. The hon. gentleman is practically reading a lecture to the representatives of all civilized countries, and he has asked this Parlia:ant practically to teach, not merely a lesson to the Canarlian representatives on this subjcet, but to the representatives of the United States Government, when he says that all these negotiations and all the consultations shall be by the commission reduced to writing and laid upon the Table of the House. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) referred to the Treaty of 1888, and he referred to the alleged fact that the House was misled, if there were any further information to include in the protocols. It was not understood by the House in 1888 that the record was a full record of the proceedings in the sense in which he argued this record should be now. I call his attention to the fact that that subject was referred to, and this House was told that those protocols were not full, and the record was not produced, because it was agreed that the record should not be produced.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). My statement was not that this was all that transpired, but that these documents professed to be the protocols, and if they were not the whole of the record, they were not the protocols. That is my point.

Mir. Tupper.

Mr. TUPPFR. I umlerstoorl the hon. gentleman to say that he desired on the occasion that the Government should produce the record of the consultations between the commissioners; I understood that to be his view, because, otherwise, I could not understand the application of his argument to the case now under discussion. I remind the House that in 1888 the House was informed that fuller recorls conld not le produced without a violation of international contidence. I think that after the authority given hy the Speaker of the English House of Commons in 1884, in line with the authorities quoted in the text book, it would have been idle for me to have pressed upon the House a further consideration of the matter. They stated the rule in reference to the obligation of a Minister of the Crownindealing with publicdocuments. I agree with the hon. member for Bothwell that in 1888 everything was plain sailing, and if there was further information than is brought down on that occasion the House was mislen. However, we do not disagree on that point and I need not further refer to it. It was explained to the House on that occasion that further information could not be brought down without a violation of confilence.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Is that pleaded now:
Mr. TUPPER. I say nothing about that. I am lealing with the facts as they are now before the House, and it is not necessary for me to express an opinion on that. I submit in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentlemen have failed to show that there is such a rule as they have propounder, but it is obvious, that if that rule as understood and explained by hon. gentlemenopposite to-day, should obtain, and the fovernment was instructed by Parliament according to that rule, it would embarrass commissioners or representatives of this country in their future proceedings, and the commissioners would, perhaps, take a good deal of caution to say as little as possible upon such subject, when all that they would say, and all that was discussed, would find its expression in public reports, and be laid upon the Table of this House.

Sir RICHARD CARTYRIGHT. It appears to me that neither the Minister of Justice, nor the hon. gentleman who has just sat down, has at all met the real point in this matter. The real cuestion raised by my hon. frient, the leader of the Opposition, is that it no:v appears by documents laid on the Talle of this House, that a record affecting the negotiations recently held at Wishington was actually prepared, and was actually sent by the Canadian Government to the English Government. That point has not been denied, and consequently the point raised by my hon. friend has not been met at all. The position of my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, is this: That if there was such a record the House was treated with grave discourtesy by the Government, and notably by the Finance Minister, in keeping that from us, and in merely giving us a verbal statement of a matter which had been made a subject of record between the negotiators. That is the main complaint, as I understand it, which my hon. friend made, and I think no more just ground for complaint could well be submitted. Why, Sir, look at the very gravity and importance of the negotiations that took place between our commissioners, or our representatives, or our Ministers, call thein what you will, and the gentlemen who
represented the linited States Government on that occasion. We know perfectly well that all the other questions, reference to which was made, were not merely of secondary, but of quite a third or fourth-rate importance as compared with this question. It was for the purpose, as members of the (iovermment themselves have repeatedly stated, of obtaining the view of the United States Government on the question of reciprocity between (anada and the United States that these hon. gentlemen went to Washington at all. It was on that grouml that more than a year ago they dissolved Parliament. It wason that ground the two parties in Canada have been arrayed against each other. If ever, sir, in the course of any negotiations there was the extremest necessity that all possible precaution should be taken to have a written record of what passed between the negotiators of the two countries, it was precisely on this occasion which we are now considering. Now, Sir, I will not say that the hon. Minister of Finance stated in so inany terms that there was no record, but most assuredly he implied and gave the House to understand that there was uone. Most assurelly in reply to the leader of the Opposition, and to the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), and to the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies), and most assuredly in reply to myself did he time and again leave us under the inpression that the reason that a mere verbal statement was made was because there was no written record. That was the impression left on our mind.

Mr. FOSTER. We are not responsible for that. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. That was the impression intended to be conveyed.

## Mr. FOSTER. That is not so.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. That was the impression left generally on the mind of the House and the country, but now in consequence of a chance allusion marle in another despatch laid on the Table with quite a different purpose, we find that all this time there really was a record which was deliberately kept back ly the hon. gentlemen. for their own purposes. We find that they had that record and that they refused to give it to Parliament, although, forsooth, they could give it to the English Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the English Foreign Minister. I say that in keeping that back they certainly slighted the Canadian Parlianient, and they certainly took every possible opportunity that they could to prevent us from understanding as we had a right to understand, and to prevent us being informed as we had the right to be informed, as to exactly what did pass between the hon. gentlemen and Mr. Blaine and General Foster on that occasion. I listened extremely carefully to the statements made by the Finance. Minister in the Budget speech, and I do not hesitate to tell the House that I came ther to the conclusion which I now entertain, that these hon. gentlemen went down to Washington with no honest purpose of negotiating a treaty at all; that they went down there for the full purpose of throwing a tub to the whale during the bye-elections that were going on, and also for the purpose of enabling them if they could, to return and tell the people of Canada that it was impossible to effect negotiations on reasonable terms with the people of the United States. Sir, the whole language, the whole tenor of the
statement made ly, the Finance Minister, as I pointed out on that nceasion, went plainly to show that the olject was not to smooth a way for a treaty of reciprocity hetween Canada and the United states, but to raise and suggest every obstacle which his ingenuity could imagine against loinging aboat a treaty hetween the two countries. We know very well, Sir, what was the language used by that hon. gentleman on many public oceasions liefore his trip to Washington. We know what was the language used by his supporters, we know what has been the language used in this House, and we camot fail to remember, sir, the applanse with which the amouncement was greeted ly his supporters, when they heard this question was finally closed and that there was no chance whatever for obtaining a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. I say, Sir, that from first to last, the Ministers went down to Washington with the deliberate purpose, not of effecting a reciprocity treaty, but with the deliberate purpose of putting obstacles in the way, and of presenting these dhstacles to the biind of the American negotiators in such a fashion as to induce them to decline to proceed with the negotiation. That, Sir, was their purpose, and I have no doubt that they attained it. It is for that reason that it is of the greatest importance to us that we should know precisely what these hon. gentlemen stated in Washington, and that we should know exactly what propositions they made to the commissioners of the United States, and how these propositions were met. All that has been carefully concealed from us, and we are not going to get the infornation from these hon. gentlemen. Unless it is brought before the English Parliament or before the United States Congress, we are to be left in the dark. Now, Sir, we have ascertained that there have been certain commumications, and I find that on 29 th March, the leader of the Honse, speaking on this very suljeet, declared that every shred of the correspondence as far as he knew had been brought down. In another place he says :
"All that I say on that subject is, that, in the first place, every particle of the correspondence has been brought down, and that as regards ans record or memorandam that may have been made as to our interviews, we are just as free to make a statement to the House as to what transpired from our mission to Washington, as if we had never put the matter in writing at all.;
Now, it is a mere quibble, a not particularly worthy quible, for the First Minister or his colleagues to tell us that the report which it appears was marle to the British Government, does not fall under the head of correspondence: and there is no doubt that when the hon. gentleman made this statement, he designed the House to understand that all the information in his power in writing had been put before the House.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Quite the contrary, because I said as to the report that I was afraid it could not be brought down. I adinitted that there was a report.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. And does the hon. gentleman mean to tell us that he does not consider that a report to the English Secretary of State comes under the head of correspondence? The hon. gentleman is an ingenious sophist, exceedingly skilful in hair-splitting, contriving subtle defences, and using words in a non-natural sense; and most assuredly the word correspondence was

Sir Richafd Caktwright.
used by him in a non-natural sense if he meant that it should not incluile the report sent to the English
Necretary of State. Secretary of State.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman has just read the answer to his own unworthy insinuation.
Sir RICHARI) CARTIVRIGHT. I have just read the answer in which the hon. Minister declared that on this subject every shred of corvespondence has heen bronght down, and at the same time keeps back the fact that a most important paper which was sent to the HomeGovernment has not been communicated to us; and I say that in so doing he is trifing with the Honse, and in using words in a non-natural signification. With respect to this question of protocols, I very distinctly recollect that in the negotiation of the Washington Treaty of 187 l , very full information indeed was given to the House as to the various suggestions made from day to day, as to the various propositions which were made by one side and refused by the other. A very conplete report was laid before Parlianent ; and I do not admit that the very bad precedent which was set in 1888, of greatly curtailing and diminishing the amount of information to be commumicated to the House, is at all a precelent which this House ought to follow. If I remember righty, it was condemned at the time, and whether it was or not, it is no precedent by which we ought to he bound in considering negotiations of such great importance. Now, in 1874-i5, we sent a commissioner to Washington in the person of Mr. George Brown for the purpose of negotiating a treaty, in which he made some progress, but which he failed to carry into effect ; and I find that on his return, a very full memorandum on the whole subject was submitted to the House, in which a greit deal of information as to all that had passed hetween the two countries was given by that hon. gentleman : and it is to le found in the correspondence which was presented to the English Parliament by the command of Her Majesty. I think it would have been nuch better for these hon. gentlemen to have followed that example than to have taken the course they have chosen of utterly refusing to communicate to us that most important part of the neyotiations which referred to the propositions made by them. Sir, everybody on both sides of the House knows quite well that before we can expect the Government of the United States to enter into any negotiations with us for the purpose of framing a reciprocity treaty, we must in the first instance convince the people and the Government of the United States of the sincere and earnest desire on the part of Canada and:our negotiators to seeure such a treaty. This has been from the first wholly lacking on the part of these hon. gentlemen. They have had no desire to secure reciprocity, and for the best of all possible reasons they know perfectly well, and we know perfectly well, that a large class of their supporters on whom they rely for the means whereby they maintain themselves in power, have been from first to last steadily and continuously opposed to the negotiations with the United States which the great bulk of their countrymen desire to see carried to a completion; and I have no doubt whatever that the reason why the Government refuse to give us the full information on this question which reason and
constitutional precedents warrant us in demanding, is that they are reluctant to allow other persons to know to what extent they were willing to go or how far they went in the way of offering any terms whatever to the United States. That, Sir, and mothing else, is, I think, the real reason why these hon. gentlemen are so extremely loath to give us the information which we have a right to demand at their hands. sir, I can hardly understand how any business man can come before this House or lefore the country and say that in a matter of the very gravest importance like this, he deems it enough to give us a mere verbal statement of what he recollects to have taken place a number of days ago. At the time I callell the attention of the House to the extreme inconvenience that would result from such a practice, I specially enguired whether the statements made in negotiation had been reoorded at all, or whether those statements had been submitted to the commissioners of the Cnited States ; lecause I told the hon. Minister of Finance then, and I now repeat, that unless those statements had been reduced to writing and submitted to representatives of the United States and igreen to by them, there was the very gravest danger of discrepancies arising between the recollection of himself-without necessarily imputing any blame to him-and the recollection of the United states authorities. Now, Sir, it is so clear, so plain, so obvious, that that as a mere matter of lousiness precaution that should have been done, that I could hardly bring myself at the moment to believe that it was neglecterl; and now I think it will appear that this was done, and that the fact was kept back from ns for the reason that it was not convenient to the hon. gentlemen to allow the people of Canala and the members of this House to understand the precise mode in which they approacher the Americin Govermment, to know the exact nature of the propositions they mame to them, to know how far they were willing to sacritice their beloved friends of the Red Parlour. I do not exactly know what the hom. gentleman meant by the statement which he made. That he proposes, as I see he states he proposes, a reciprocity treaty or certain modifications and extensions such as the changed conditions of the country might render necessary. Now, we ought to know, we should have been informed then, it ought to have heen made a portion of these same protocols and records, what particular changes and modifications the hon. gentleman suggested as a basis for negotiation. We ought to know how far he was willing to go in extending that stme Treaty of 18.4 which referred to natural products only. He wats told that if he desired really and honestly to obtain an offer from the United States his own offer must be male clearly and definitely. It does not appear from the statement here that such a thing was done, but I should suppose that the hon. gentleman must have made sone more or less definite proposition in order to obtain any answer from the United states at all, because he states that immediately on this being done he was informed by Mr. Blaine that they must go a great deal further, that they must go wider than natural products, and include a genezal reciprocity in manufactured articles as well. And then he apparently proceeded to enquire of Mr. Blaine whether such a treaty of reciprocity inrolved discrimination against Great lritain. Well, I have not the
slightest hesitation in repeating what I have said here often before. All treaties of reciprocity, particularly all treaties to be made on as broad a loasis as we propose to make this, must, and will, of necessity, involve discrimination in favour of the country which grants reciprocity. We never denied that. It would be perfectly absurd for us to expect that we could obtain full and perfect reciprocity with the United States unless we are prepared to give them some reasonable advantages in return, and most assuredly it was a very unnecessary question for the hon. gentlemen to bring up and discuss with Mr. Blaine. If they hal gone down with any honest intention of negotiating a reciprocity treaty, it was perfectly clear that they should have been prepared to make certain definite and distinct propositions; and the reason more than almost any other which leads me to believe and to say that they went down with no such olject in their minds is this : that neither in their pullic statements nor in the despatch they sent the British Government, do they appear to have submitted any reasonable proposition such as they hal the slightest ground for helieving the United States would entertiain.

It leing six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. CHARLTON. After the charges made against the Government to night, I am surprisei that we have heard from only one of the Ministers of the Crown with reference to the resolution placed in your hand, Sir, by the leader of the Opposition. Since 1878 there has always been manifested a spirit of sulserviency to the Ministers, a disposition to follow them blindly without enquiring into motives, without enquiring into their conduct, without holding them to their responsibility, that argues ill for the independence of this House and for the good government of this country. It certainly should be demanded by this House that the Ministers of the Crown, who are not the masters of this Assembly bat the servants of the people, should give a full account of their actions to the representatives of the people, should withhold nothing from us, but at all times and places should put us in a position to judge fully and independently, with all the facts before us, as to their conduct in the management of public affairs of every character. This has not heen done in the instance under discussion to-night. It has not been the custom of the Government to do so. The Ministry has never hesitated to trifle with Parliament. They have never hesitated to withhold from Parliament what it might suit their purpose to withhold ; and it is time now, as it has been at any time for the last twelve years, for Parliament to assert its rights and for this House to demand that the Ministers shall not trifle with it but shall place in our hands all the information which they are now withholding. It may be argued by my hon. friend the Minister of Justice or by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance that the verbal statement of the doings of the Ministers in negotiations is sufficient for this House. It might well be asserted that a verbal statement with regard to the expenditure of public moneys, or with regard to the tariff of the country, or regarding transactions of any kind of any department of this Government, would he
sufficient. We would not necessarily call into account the veracity of the Government by refusing to accept verbal statements in regard to the management of affairs in a public department, hut we are entitled to have something more than verbal statements, and we do have in all these cases detailed statements that can be verified, and we are entitled in a matter of the kind under discussion, to all the papers and memoranda, to all the Government may have done, to erery proposition they have made, and every counter proposition they may have received, in fact, to everything coneerning their negotiations at Washington. We have not received that. I will use a word which I think will answer the purpose when I say thiat the insincerity of the (iovermment in regard to these reciprocity negotiations, in regard to all that preceder the assumed or alleged reciprocity negotiations, begets suspicion now as to the conduct of the Government at Washington with reference to this matter. We have the reasons assigned by the Government for dissolution, reasons bearing upon this question of negrotiations for reciprocity. It is proper to allude to this in this connection, because it leals up to the state of matters which we are discussing tonight, and the circumstances connected with the dissolution of the House warrant us in entertaining some suspicions as to whether the Govermment have dealt fairly and fully with the House in this matter, whether they have placed the House in full possession of information on this subject or have withheld something which is necessary to the full understanding of this question. You, Mr. Speaker, will recollect that the House was unexpectedly dissolved on 3rd February, 1891. The reasons assigned for that in the Government organ, which I supposed were inspired, and which have been enilorsed, because they were never disavowed, were that :
"It is understood that the Dominion Government have through Her Majesty's Government made certain proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to an extension of our commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to the President for his consideration: and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that, if the negotiations are to result in a treaty, which must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada, it is expedient the Gorernment should be able to deal with a Parliament fresh from the people, and not with a moribund House.
$\because$ It is understood that Canads will send a delegation to Washington after 4th March, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the question of the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions of difference between the two countries. This delegation will visit the United States capital, it is said, as the result of a friendly suggestion from Washington."
And we had placed before us a circular or despatch of the 13th December, 1890, from the Government of Canada to the Colonial Office in which it was proposed that commissioners should be appointed who should have authority to treat at Washington on the basis of the Reciprocity Treaty of 18 an 4 with certain modifications, and it was asserted that there were negotiations on foot at that date for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Upon that assumption and representation of the case, the Government dissolved the House and went to the people. Subsequent developments made it apparent that no negotiations were on foot with the VIashington authorities at that time, that the Government of Canada had received no invitation, no overtures from the Government at Washington, and that the
statement made was a statement destitute of foundation, and, when this state of affairs was brought to the attention of the American Secretary of State by a letter from Congressman Baker of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Blaine in reply explicity stated:
"There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and you may be assured that no such scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion, confined to natural products, will be entertained by this Government."
Then it appears that there was no friemlly suggestion emanating from Washington, and that no negotiations for a reciprocity treaty were on foot, but, even if the statement were true that there were negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Washington, the assertion that it was necessary to dissolve the House in order to have that treaty dealt with was untrue. A full year must elapse before a treaty could be sulmitted to the United States Senate for consideration. Even then it would be fair to assume that some months would elapse before that treaty would be considered by the Senate, so that the election could have been held a year afterwards, and the new Parliament would have been elected in ample time to consider this treaty, even supposing this statement made in the public organ was true, which it was not. I alludeto this for the purpose of pointing out why wedeemourselves entitled toentertain some suspicionsas to the character of the Government manourres at Washington, as to the character of their statements as to the Washington negotiations. Their first trip to Washington was evidently made without invitation, and merely to save appearances. The House was dissolved for other reasoms than those which were assignell, and it was necessary to carry out this game of deception, as I will characterize it, for it was nothing else, to go to Washington, as my hon. friends the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance did, where they remained for a few hours. They were not met by Mr. Blaine, but they received a rebuff and were sent alout their business and had to come home again. During all the campaign of 1891 it was perfectly apparent to any impartial observer that the Government, while professing to desire reciprocity, were not anxious for anything of the kind. At every meeting and in every speech by every Tory orator, abuse of the United States was indulged in, and, while hollow professions were made in favour of reciprocity, every opportunity was taken to show why the people of Canada would be better off without it. The insincerity of the Government was transparent, and was apparent to every candid and close observer, and now, when they have thrown off the mask and informed us that reciprocity is not attainable, and that it is useless to make any further efforts in that direction, the joy with which they occupy that position and abandon the game they have been playing and stand up in their true colours is sufficient to show what their fcelings have been throughout that transaction. Then, we are forced to believe that the Conservatives of this country are actually and truely enemies to the arrangements of any reciprocal arrangements between this country and the United States. It is possible that they might accept the old Treaty of 1854, which admitted the natural products free of duty. But beyond that, I venture the assertion they are not prepared to go, and would not go. Dealing with this question upon the busis of any scheme of attainable reciprocity, I do not hesitate
to sity, that the Government are the enemiesof any such arrangement, and are not prepared, and are not willing, and will not attempt, to secure reciprocity.

Now, that is not the case with the party upon this side of the House. We would le glad to get reciprocity in natural products, the kind of a treaty our friends opposite talked of getting when they went to Washington. Butwe know we cannot ohtain it. We know that the uniform declaration of the American (iovernment since 1866 is that they never would renew the treaty upon that basis, and that means that it is useless to talk alout getting it. We know well that to talk to the people about securing a reciprocity treaty upon the lasis of the Treaty of 1854, is merely amusing them with a false pretense. We would be clad to get reciprocity on the basis of a free admission into the United States of the natural prolucts of this country, in return for the admission of a large list of American goods scheduled as free goons; we would be glad if a treaty could be got upon that basis. That is where we part company with our frienls opposite, because they would not, in my opinion, accept a treaty upon any such lasis as I have named. We are willing to go further, and if it is not possible to obtain reciprocity short of a treaty that is absolutely unrestricted in the free admission of the products of the labour of each country, we are willing to go that far, and that is another point where we differ from those hon. geutlemen. We are actually intent upon securing a reciprocity treaty, honest in our endeavours and wishes to secure it. The Government are not, and they have played with this question, they have used it as an electioneering dodge, they used in the general election of 1891, and they have made use of it in the bye-elections of 1892; they have used the issue with great skill as politicians, there is no doubt of that. But, Sir, they have all the time deceived the people of this country, and now they stand out unmasked in their true colours as the natural enemies of reciprocity, and as guilty, during all this time, of duplicity in their position before the people of this country.

Now, there is something in these negotiations that has been concealed, 1 am convinced of that. I anl convinced that my hon. friends opposite have not dealt in sincerity and truthfully with the people of this country. I want to understand as a member of this Honse exactly what was done at Washington. I want to know whether the Government made any proposition whatever with regard to obtaining reciprocity. If they did make any proposition, then I want to know what it was. I want to know when they made that proposition-whatever it might be, if they made one-to Secretary Blaine, what his counter-proposition was, what answer he gave to that proposition. I want to know ivhether, after laying that proposition before the Secretary of State and receiving his reply, they made any molification of that proposition ; I want to know, in short, if there were any negotiations at all. want to know, if there were any negotiations, what the character of these negotiations was. We have not that in formation. I believe, Mr. Speaker, we are likely to get it. We are not likely to get it from the gentlemen who ought to take the House of Commons into their confidence before asking us to pass upon this question. I understand from the Americans papers that the State Department at Washington intend to issue their version of the
affiur, and from that statement we may possibly get at the truth. But we are entitled to that statement, we are entitleal to a true statement of the negotiations, a true statement of what was done and what was not done in regard to this matter, from the Ministers themselves, anl if they withholi that information from this. House then they are trifing with the representatives of the people of this country, and they are worthy of the condemnation which the resolution of my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition throws upon them in this matter, for not having taken the House into their confidence, and for not having placed before us the actual conditions of the negotiations, what they have actually done, and what they have not done.

We have heard a great deal said about loyalty. We had something said this afternoon about the sin of discriminating against England. It is very refreshing to see the care of a certain party in Canala with regard to England, to see this mighty conntry taking England under its wing. They are very careful about British interests, very loyal to those interests. In my opinion it is our business to look after our own interests. The British people do not ask us to look after their interests. They laugh at the assumption of power on our part to care for their interests. We are placed here, occupying nearly one half of this continent, to look after the resources of this country. We have our own future to make, our own prosperity to secure, we have our own progress to care for, and, Sir, we must look after our own interests and move in the light of our own interests, and in that light exclusively, if we are to succeed in the race that is set before us. All this cry about loyalty is merely a herring drawn across the trail. The object is to divert the attention of the people from the true issuc placed before them. I believe in Canada for the Canadians, I believe in promoting the interests of Canada first. England would not hesitate, and has not hesitatel, to discriminate against us if her interests required it ; and if it becomes necessary in order to promote our own interests, to secure our own progress, and add to our own prosperity-if it becomes necessary incidentally to discriminate against England, not hecause we do it as a matter of choice, lout because it is to our interest to do it, I do not hesitate to say we should take that course, and make our own interest the primary consideration.

Now, very likely we will hear a word from the Ministers, and perhaps we will not. The peculiar condition of affairs of this House, and in all Houses that have sat in this Chamber for the last twelve years, renders it quite unnecessary for the Ministers to say anything unless they choose to do so. They have but to indicate their wishes; it is not necessary to defend them, they have merely to indicate their wishes to secure the applause of their followers. This is what I complain of in regard to parliamentary government in this country, the fact that there is a slavish subservient following that does not require from the Ministry a statement as to its motives, a statement as to its conduct, that does not hold the Ministry to accountability, that allows the Ministry to govern this country by Orders in Council, and allows Parliament to abdicate its functions and serve as a mare make-weight or tail to the kite of ministerial power. It is for that reason that I hold this motion is most opportune; it is for that
reason I hold that this Honse should resume its functions, should demand that the Ministry should plate in its possession all the information that is uecessary to guile this House in arriving at a just conclusion upon all pulblicaffairs. I believe that in this instance vital and important information has heen withheld from this House, and that the motion of my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition is most ipportune. most proper, and is urgently cailed for under the circumstances.

Ifonse divirled on amendment of Mr. Lamrier :
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Proulx,
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Cameron,
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Carignan,
Carling,
Carpenter
Caron (Sir Adolphe),
Chapleau,
Coatsworth,
Cockburn.
Corbould,
Corby
Craig,
Curran,
Daly,
Davis,
Desaulniers,
Desjardins (Hochelaga),
Desjardins (I'Islet),
Dewdney,
Dugas,
Dupont,
Earle,
Fairbairn
Ferguson (Renfrew),
Foster,
Fréchette
Gillies,
Girouard (Two Mountains),
Hazen,
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,

Mr. Charlton

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Macdonald (Winnipeg),
Macdonell (Algoma),
McAlister.
McDonald (Victoria),
McDougald (Pictou),
McDougall (Cape Breton),
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Pope,
Prior,
Putman,
Reid,
Robillarl,
Roome,
Rosamond,
Ross (Dundas),
Russ (Lisgar),
Ryckman,
Savard,
Simard,
Skinner,
Stairs,
Stereuson,
Temple,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdale,

Hutchins,
Joncas,
Kaulbách,
Kenns,
Kirkpatrick.
Langevin (Sir Hector), LaRivière,
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Mr. RIDER. seeing that my name is down as having roted for the amendment in plate of the name of the hon. member for Shefford (Mr. Nanlomin, I beg to say that I did not wote. I was paired with the hon. member for Brome (Mr. Uyer) or otherwise I would have roted yeat.

Amendment negratived. motion agreed to. and House again resolved itself into ('onmittee of Supply.

## (In the Committee)

## Immigration-Salaries, Agents. Europe . $\mathbf{\Sigma} 3,9(n)$

Mr. MeMCLLEN, I want to know who are the agents in Europe, where they are located and what their salaries are:

Mr. CARLINA: There are five agents in Europe, Mr. Dyke. of Liverpool, salary, $\mathbf{S 2}, 100$ : Mr. diahame, of Clasgow, salary, sl.3mo : Mr. Comolly, of Dublin, salary, \$1,0MO:Mr. Merrick, of Belfast, salary, 81,0 (M), and Mr. Down, of Bristol, Stsfibiti.

Mr. Mc.MULLEN. Are the duties of immigration agents perfommed at the ottice of the High Commissioner in London or is there a sejarate officer there:

Mr. CARLING. Not that I am aware of. I am quite sure that there is no office outside of the High Commissioner's office in London, and the work is fone at his office by Mr. Colmer and the officials connected with the office.

Mr. McMULLEN. I find that Mr. Grahame, of Glasgow, has a salary of $\$ 1,300$ a year and is allowed St a day besides : why are the amoments charged separately?

Mr. CARLIN(i. This allowance has been given to the agents for the last 15 years. It was done by the Govermment of Mr. Mackenzie and it has been done by the Govermment since. However, it is not the proper way to do it, and it is not intended to continue them. It is intended to revise the salaries of the agents in the old country, so as to give them a fixed salary and allow them for actual travelling expenses. That is, I believe, the intention of the head of the Department of the Interior, who will have charge of this matter in the future.

Mr. McMULLEN. Ican understand that during the Mackenzie Government it might be necessary to make this extra allowance in Cliasgow and London hecause we did not have a High Comnissioner there. We have now a High Commissioner in London with a full staff of officials, and I do not think it is necessary to pay an extra 84 a day to these agents. I ani glad to hear the Minister announce that it is intended to readjust the salaries and the travelling expenses of the agents. Could
the Minister give us an idea as to what the changes are to be?

Mr. CARLINI: It is intended to change the system in the direction I have indicated.

Mr. McMCLLEN. When will that come into operation?

Mr. CARLIN(: I believe it is intended to commence the next financial year.

Mr. MoMULLEN. Do these agents certify to their own travelling expenses, or will the High Commissioner have the supervision of the different offices :

Mr. CARIIN(:. The agent in Great Britain makes his report to the High Commissioner and he has a general supervision over them. Vonchers will have to he given for the actual travelling expenses the same as is done in this comntry and the agents will have to certify to them.

Mr. IIIBSON. It would appear as if Mr. Grahame, the agent at Glasgow, has been travelling 32.) days in the year at 84 a day, and that he was also 1.: sundays away from home. leeing a good Sootchman, I know that the Scotch people do not travel on Sunday ; lut this man seems to have heen travelling 15 Sundays in addition to the 32.0 days, for which he is allowed St a day; and certainly he must have spent some of his time in filasgow. I would like to know from the Minister if he is all the time on the roal.

Mr. CARLIN(: He is not all the time on the roarl.

Br. GIBSON. If the whole of this amoment is not for travelling expenses, hat part of it for salary, the exact amount paid for salary should be put under that heading.

Mr. Mc:MLLLEF. On page B-291 I find that the total expenses of the London office amount to So26.950. 46 . Among the expenses there is a charge of Sinn. 37 for harley exhibit. Was that in connection with the shipment of barley from this country?

Mr. CARLIN(i. I suppose it is the expenses in comnection with the barley sent to the old country to lee exhibited, at the request of the High Commisioner.

Mr. McDULLEN. I notice also a charge of 3321.20 for expenses of the Doncaster show. That appears to le a large amount for one show.

Mr. CARLIN(; The Doncaster Show is the chief texhibition in England every year, and at the reguest of the High Commissioner we sent cereals from the North- West and the varions provinces to to be exhibited there. It is considered of very great importance that that should be done, and this charge represents the expenses comnected with it.

Mir. Micmullen. There is a charge of $513,639.24$ for printing 628,222 copies of the report of the delegate farmers. Wias it printed here or in England?

Mr. CARLING. The reports were made to Sir Charles Tupper and were printed in England. It was very important that they shonll be issued as soon as possible, in time for the spring immigration, and the cost of printing was much less than it would have been in this country. It was done to save time and also to save money.

Mr. Momulles. Can the hon. gentleman say whether tenders were asked for, and whether the lowess tender was accepterl?

Mr. CARLING. I understand that tenders were asked ly the High Commissioner from the principal printers in London, and that he accepted the lowest temler, and he was anthorized to have the reports printed at, the price mentioned, about $\underline{2}$ cents each.

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to ask the Minister of Agriculture whether any report of the delegates furnished to the dovernment were suppressed. There was a rumour that two or three of these ilelegates who visited the Maritime Provinces and Who afterwards visited Ontario and the NorthWest, presented a report of a character not entirely satisfactory to the (iovermment. The report. it was rumoured. set forth the disadrantages under which the (anadimn farmer laboured, dealt very strongly upon the necessity that existed for procuring for him free access to the American market, drew certain conclusions which were puite opposite to the position ti:ken by my hon. friend and his colleagues, and expressed the opinion that there was no future for the Camalian farmer. except in the oltaining of continental free trale. If any repmer of that kind was submitted to my hon. friend anl has not heen published. it wouh be a matter of interest to this House and the comntry to know why the (iovermment ventured to suppress the report of these delegates after they hal examined the fiell.

Mr. CARLIN(: I have seen no such report ami if any report of the kind mentioned has leen made, it has been made to the High Commissioner. But I am satisfied that no such report has been made to the High Commissioner, hecause I had an interview with those delegates in Toronto, and they did not indicate to me that they were dissatistied at all with the general policy of the Government or believer that it was so necessary to the Canadian farmer to obtain trade relations with the United States. These delegates were selected by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Goverument and their reports would be made to him in England, and they will be printed by him if he considers it necessary.

Mr. CHARLTON. If any report of that kiul is in the hands of the High Commissioner, I hope my hon. friend will see that it is published, whatever may be the conclusions arrived at by these delegates, whether they may happen to tally with the policy of the Govermment or be different from that policy. The public are entitled to the opinion of these men, especially if these opinions are fommed upon actual examination of the different sections of the Dominion and into the condition of the farmers. I have it on authority that such a report is in existence, andi that the Govermment do not wish it published. If there is such a report it should not be suppressel.

Mr. CARLING. I can only say I have seen no such report and am quite sure the Government has not seen it.

Mr. CASEI. This question of these farmer delegates in their reports is rather an important one. They seem to have cost us a good deal of money, first to last, although the Public Accounts do not enable us to ascertain, without a vast
amonnt of labour, how much they actually cost. Has the hon. gentleman an account of the sum total expemled on the visit of the tenant farmers?

Mr. CARIIN(:. The total expense of bringing them out here and taking them back to the old country will he about $\$ 13,000$.

Mr. CASEY. The figures I have been able to get out of the Auditor General's account show an expenditure of 38,000 , yet the Minister says they cost $\$ 13,04 N$, or $\$ \mathbf{B i}, 000$ more than I have been alle to tind. I find that the charge for postage and distrihution among the lifferent agencies of England foot up altogether to over $\$ 6,000$. Then the cost of printing in England is $\$ 13,639$, all of which added together comes to about $\$ 28,000$, and adding the Sit,()(N) which the Minister gives over and above what I was able to find, that brings the total cost of the visit of these delegates and the distrihution of their report to the end of last year to $\$ 33,(\mathrm{NO}$ ). This is a very large amount and I notice some very peculiar things in that connection. Look at the item of postage. I find under the head of Lomdon ottice a charge of $\$ 1,067$ for postage on the reports of the rlelegate farmers from that office. I presume the postage would certainly not be more than a penny on each report. It is only a cent in Canada on each report, and I am sure the book post in England is no dearer, but supposing the postage on each report was a penny, this amount of $\$ 1$, atin $^{-}$would pay for the prostage of - $83,-700$ reports, whereas there were only $628,0 \times 0$ princed altogether. The account reads: "Reports of the Farmers' Delegates, $628,622, ; 313,629, \quad "$ or somewhere approximating 2 cents apiece : so that while under 630,0100 reports have leen printed, we have enough charged for postage to mail over 780,000 at a penny a piece, and if, as I lelieve is the case, book post in Englani cost but half a cent apiece, that would make postage charged on considerably orer $1,600,-$ (NO) reports. We find here in the London office more than enough charged for postage to distribute the whole of these printed reports. But we also find other charges, $\$ 2,317$ in one place, $\$ 937$ in another, $\$ 121$ in another for listributing these reports in England, so that we are charging for distribution three or four times over. We are charged Sh,000 in all for postage and distribution of these reports which it only cost $\$ 13,600$ to print. They were printed in England and under the supervision of the commissioner in the London office, and there is more than enough charged in that office for postage to distribute the whole lot. Yet, besides that, we have 54,500 charged in other places for distributing them. I lo not understant how we can have those two classes of charges. If they were mailed to individuals from the London office, there should be no further charge for distributing. Evidently there is a job of some kind somewhere, and perhaps the Minister will explain.

Mr. CARLING. I am quite sure there is no job in the distribution. They were large reports, and I do not believe you could get one of those reports sent to parts of the Empire ior a penny. The postage to Great Britain is charged by weight. We have the High Commissioner and his staff there, and I am sure the House has sufficient confidence in Sir Charles Tupper and his staff to believe that this work will be properly done. I am sure that the money has been properly expended.

Mr. CASEY. No loubt the Minister is sure, but it is clear that his attention was never called before to the distribution of these pamphlets. Ha says, with his mild benerolent smile, with thet sweet and trustful expression which no doubt expresses his personal character, with the genial confidence he has in everyborlys goorl conduct, that he is sure that it is all right, members must not expect him to know anything about it, but he is sure that it is all right, becanse we have a High Commissioner and a staff of clerks to look after it. I can only put against this confilence which he has in the absolute correctness of all the clealings of his agents in every neighbourhood, the fact that stares us in the face that it costs us half as much to distribute these pamphlets as to print them. We have a charge of $\$ 1,546$ to mail them from London and we have another item of 52,317 to distribute them at Liverpool, whether by mail or by hand does not appear. I know the size of these pamphlets, and they do not weigh more than eight ounces. Even if they weighed twelve ounces, they would go for $1 d d$, and this amount would cover all that were printed, making the greatest allowance. The amount charged in London for postage would cover the distribution of the whole of them, and yet we have $\$ 4, i 00$ charged at other points. I think the amonnt is too large to be allowed to slip. It is the business of the Minister to see that too much is not charged .by the High Commissioner or anybooly else. I have not been able to find the expenses of the Paris agency in the Auditor General's Report.
Mr. somervilley. It is there.
Mr. POWELI. It is incluled in the miscel. laneous items.

Mr. CASEY. Then Mr. Hector Fabre is not under the control of the Immigration Department.

Mr. CARLING. No.
Mr. PERRI. I have not seen any of these pamphlets in Prince Edward Island. It appears to me that not only is the report of these delegates mysterious, but there is something mysterious in the mission of the clelegates themselves. I saw one of them and travelled with him on the cars. He said he liked the country very well, but he appeared to le frightened. The impression made upon me was that he had instructions from some members of the Government or some officer of the Government to hold his tongue and not to give expression to his own opinions. He appeared to be hampered and not to be willing to speak especially on one particular question. It would not be fair for me to mention that question here. When we have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money it this direction, I think we have a right to know where it has gone and what the people have received in return for it. I would like to know from the Minister how many immigrants came from London, how many came from Liverpool, how many came from Glasgow, how many came from all the other ports of Europe. We have been told what iminigrants we have received during the past ten years. Where have they gone? The Government are not evenable to keep our natural population at home. The hon. member for Inverness (Mr. Cameron) told us that the emigration commenced in 1854, and was principally between 1854 and 1866, and he had the audacity to say that
Mr. Casey.
it was nearly all from Prince Edward Islame. I think when an hon. gentleman talks about something out of his own province, he should stick to the truth. but he was far from doing that. I have looked at the census retarns from Prince Elwarl Iskand since $18+8$

Mr. DEPCTY SPEAKER. Order. We are on the question of salaries. We have already gone astray a grool deal. When we reach the item of exnenses, the hom. gentleman can say what he likes on that suliject, but we will never get through if we lo not stick to the item.

Mr. CASEX. I rise to a point of orter. I think, under salaries as well as under anything else, we are at liberty to discuss the number of immigrants we have olstained.

Mr. DEPCTY NPEAKER. I am very sorry to have to check the hon. gentleman, but we shall never get through unless we confine our attention to the item maler iliscussion. He can make his remarks on the second item after this one, as long as he pleases.

Mr. PERRI: I do not know that we will gain much by splitting hairs in this way. It is rery seldom I trouble the Honse. I want, to know from the Minister whether the reports of these farmers. delegates were distributed in Prince Edward Island!

Mr. CARLIN: The delegates reports were distributed in the old enuntry. Latst session, hy orler of the Houst, in, (on more of those reports were ordered to he printed for distribution in Cimada. Whether they have been distributed, I. do not know, because it was not done through my department. They were ordered to be printed for the use of members, by the Printing Committee. The others that were printed were ilistrihuted in the old comutry.

Mr. NOMERVILLFE. What lecame of these $50,(\mathcal{M})$ that were printed for circulation in Canada?

Mr. CARLINA. They were not printed by the deparment, nor by the authority of the department. The Agriculture Committee recommended to the Honse that $:(H)$,e(x) copies le printed in English and in French.

Mr. PERRI. The Dinister says hedon't know. who is to know?

Mr. CARLIN(i. You have just as mach right to know as I have, because it was ordered by this House, and not the department.

Mr. BOIVELL. I dare say the hon. gentleman could learn what he desires on encuiry from Mr. Botterell, of the Distribution Uffice. All parliamentary documents are listributed from that office moler the instructions of the Printing Committee. The Minister of Agriculture had nothing whatever no do with this, any more than my hon. friend from Prince Elward Island (Mr. Perry).

Mr. PERRI. We have a right to get the information from the Minister himself. He ought to have a return showing how many of these reports were sent to earlh of the provinces. I got none, and I have not heard of it single person in Prince Edward Island who has receivel them.

Mr. CARLINi: They may not have been printed yet, and therefore they may not have been circulated yet.

Mr. PERKI. The more the Minister says, the more inconsistent he appears. He says perhaps they are not printed yet. That is a strange proceeding. I am not the Minister of Agriculture, I wish I were, and I would try to give more satisfaction than the present Minister is willing to give. Perhaps he thinks Prince Edward Island is too small and too far away to receive any consideration from him. I can tell him that that little Island is a leautiful little Island: it is the lest country in the whole 1 rominion of Cananla. Perhaps the Minister of Agriculture told this sentleman not to send any papers to Prince Edward Istand for fear the people would get some information. I contend that as we have helped to pay the expenses of these farmers delegates we shouhl have some of their reports.

Mr. WATsON. I do not remember that the Agriculture (ommittee asked that $\mathbf{5 0}(0,0 \mathrm{NO}$ copies of the reports of the farmers delegates he printed for circulation in Cimada.
Mr. (ARIIN:. If the hon. gentleman will enguire he will find that the oriler was given by the Printing Committee and pitsised through this House.

Mr. WATSON. If so. I think there would have heen a rliscussion on it, because it does not seem right that we should pay for the circulation of these farmers delegates reports in our own commtry : they shouh he circulated in the old country. It is the people of the ohl comintry that we want to enlighten. What means was taken to have these circulated:
Mr. (ARLING. lou must enguire from Mr. Potterell, of the Distribution lepartment. It is not a matter that conses under my control at all. There were 230,0 (x) copies of the reports of the agricultural farm printed and distributed last year, and these delegates reports would he distriliuted in the same way.
Mr. WATsON. I agree that the farm reports ought to he printed and circulated in Canada, hut the farmers delegates reports should ise circulated in the oll country.
Mr. CARLIN(i. All those that were printed by anthority of the department were distributed in the old comntry. IVe have not distributed any in Canama, except a few copies that were sent out to members last session. They were so well thought of loy the Committee on Agriculture that they desibed $\pi, 0(0)$ more to he reprinted and distributed in Camada.

Mr. MeNULLEN. The Minister said a short time ago that there were in England five agencies. In London alone we spent last year and we have no immigration office there unless in connection with Sir Charles Tuppers office. The hon. meniler for Elgin (Mr. (asey) has drawn attention to the enormons sum that was paid for postage on those various farmers delegates pamphlets. I find in connection with emigration in London, incluling the item charged on the High Commissioner's account for postage, anl the item in connection with gencral expenses under the head of immigration, that we paid altogether 89.50 a day for postage. I would like to learn from the Minister, in the recast he intends to make of the agencies, what rerluction he expects to be able to make in the general expenses next year. We
would like to know how he expects to save money umler the arrangement that he anticipates making. The reason I ask this is that the amount asked this year is the same as was asked last year and there is no provision made for a reluction.

Mr. CARLING. My hom. friem will see that the large expenditure in England by the High conmissioner:s office includes printing the farm delegates reports. the postage on these reports and the crinde luok of Canalla that was sent to Lomidon, the ilistribution of chromos and posters, ann advertising in the Eaglish press. Of course an important thing is to advertise the comntry and to let the people kurw all about our great North-West and the adrantages of ('unala as a tield for immigrants. Fiery English paper in which we advertise has writien abhut (anadia in at most favourable waty and the articles have been sent out to us. There are :27, (101) post offices in (ireat Britain and the Postmaster deneral hats heen gonel enough to permit us to hang upone of our posters in each one of these oflices free of charge. Then we distribute pamphlets with maps in all the market towns and every plate where they will attract the attention of the prople. The expenses of the farm delegates. I helieve. were alse ? pain in Landen through the High Commissioner, ats weil ats all the other matters I have nemtioned. and that is the cathere of so much expense in his oftice.

Mr. NoMCLDES. I am quite satistied that a very visorous etfint hats hem mate by the Minister anil his staff to get immigrants into the enmitry. Howerer the question I put to the hom. gentleman was. what saring he expected to effect, as there is nop provision for any reduction in the vote asked :

Mr. CARLINi: I for not kuow as there will le any great saving in Cireat Britain, and perhaps there will he more expendeal, but as I have pointed out, the change will be made in the system of paying the agents in Eagland, and perhaps a reduction will he made in that line. As the hom. gentleman is aware the inanch of immigration has leen transferreal to the Department of the Interior, which I think was very wise, because the Department of the Interior has a coinmissioner at Winmipeg. and it hats land agents and land guides, and we think that a reduction in expenses cun be made in that wiy.

Mr. McMlldiEN. I earmestly hope that the change to the Department of the Interior will have a beneticial effect. becamse, while the hon. Minister of Agriculture has mate a vigorous effiort to bring immigiants here, it is a sad consideration for us to see that they are not here now. I hope the Department of the Interior will be better able to keep them in the country. My hon. friend from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Perry) was anxious to know where the immigrants cane from, bue that is not a matter of such sital importance as to know where they went to. $\$ 4(0$, ,(K) $)$ per year is an enomons sum to expend in one office in London on immigration, and it appears to me that a very considerable reduction conld he male in the iten of $\$ 10$ a day for postage.

Mr. CARLIN(i. I think no money that has been expendel has had a better result than the bringing out of the farmers' delegates. The people in the oll country look with suspicion on any lecturers we send from Canadi, as they think they
have some olject in view and they will not listen to them in the same way as they will listen to persons whom they selected themselves to come out to this country. I believe that the visit of the farmers' delegates and the circulation of their reports will be the means of bringing out a large number of the best class of immigrants this year amb next year. We will not of course have that expenditure this year, but still it is necessary that the people should les supplied with literature with regard to the Dominion of Camala. The people of (ireat Britain want to know more about Canada and with a popnlation
 grod deal of expenditure to have literature distrihotel. I am glad to say that the litterature has been so well distributed that we are receiring benefits from it now ly having a gool class of immigrants coming to Canala this year.
Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). I think the Minister is in error in saying that it was on the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization that :on, onfocopies of the reprot of the farmers delegates were printed for Camadian distribution. I have the report of the committee hefore me, and it only reammends the issue of its own report : but it refers to the 13 farmers delegates who risiten Ganda, and mentions that so(10), (10) copies of their report were printed for circulation infreat Britain and Ireland, and expreses the hope that (camala will reap a valuable influs of immigrants from that circulatiom. With respect to the copies which reached us in Canala, I may say that the only copy I saw was a single set of the Eaglish edition which was sent to me. I never satw a Canalian copy, and if a Canalian elition was issued it was nerer circulated that I am aware of in the western portion of Ontario. What I want to draw the attention of the Minister to is the actual position of our Nortch and trish agencies. The sicoteh agent at chlasgow presents his twentieth report, so we must presme that he is familiar with his duties from long experience. In that report he speaks of having visited many portions of the comatry and having circulated 41 , mot copies of the report of the seoteh delegates. The actual returns from Scotland show a stealy ammal diminution, and it seems to me that it is only a question of a few years when that immigration will disappear altogether very much ats sur immigration from France has disappeared under the care of Mr. Falne. The same remark applies in it greater degree to the immigration from Ireland. Thile our agent at Belfast makes a special reference to the competition he has to meet with from other countries offering better inducements, it seems to me that it would be worth while for the Department of the Interior which is now going to take charge of immigration to obtain a special report from those agents as to the nature of the competition they met with and as to the probability of their heing ahle to continue to draw immigrants from those sources. If our agencies continue to draw immigrants at the steadily decreasing rate which we have seen them doing for the last ten years, it will only lee five orsix years before they willentirely cease to bring any immigrants from lreland or Scotland. It seems to me that there is ground for stirring up those agents to present a distinct statement of the difficulties they have to contem with, so that we may understand whether we are getting value for
our money or whether it is desirable to continue those agencies in their present form.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think there is a good deal in what my hon. friend from North Wentworth (Mr. Main) says, and, for my part, I think the time has come for the Minister of Agriculture to consiler :Whether it would not be allvisable to change some of these agents. They appear to have grown insty and to be not as able to do their work as they used to be, while their charges are constantly increasing. I am glan to know that the visit of the farmers' delegates to Camada is likely to prove beneticial. At the same time I think there was altogether tor much expense connected with that visit. Apparently there has not been a proper andit of the accomits, or some of the items would not have heen allowed. For instance, Mr. G. H. Camphell, of Wimnipeg, charges \$10 a day for 110 days services in acompanying the delegates, amo other expenser hesilles. He is also paid at the rate of sit a dity as a general agent. I also find that Mr. C. difftith, photographer, was paid $\$ 100$, and Mr. Thomas Mills, annther photographer, sion for waiting on the famers' delegates. There are a great many such charges, which I do not think should he allowed. I would like to know whether they have Icen audited, and, if so, by whom?

Mr. (ARLINi. Mr. Camplell was selected as a good man to take charge of the clelegates. There were twelve or thirteen of them altogether, and it was very important that we should send some one who knew the gengraphy of the country well, to take them from one end of Canala to the other, and to accompany them from the time they arrived at guehec, through the different parts of the great North-West and as far as Victoria, and until they left tite country. During thai time Mr. Campleill wats mot employed as an agent and he did not receive domble pay. Since then, he has heen employed in immigration work in the western States, and he has rome grool work there. Considering that Mr. (ampleell was well adapted to the work, and that he give forsl satisfaction, nist only to the department, but to those he trok charge of, I think that the expenditure is not excessive.

Mr. (ilBnON. I quite agree with the Minister of Agriculture that the delegates sent out here will do far more effective sevice in the way of promoting immighation than the agencies which have been established for some years. I have no complaint to make of the expense comnected with the visit of those delegrates. I find that that there were thirteen of them, and that they cost $8 \bar{n} 4(1)$ each, or in all Si,011.90). As I find it in the Auditor (ieneral's Keport it is ${ }^{7},(111.90$, but the Minister says it is $\$ 13,(1) W$. What I wish to call the attention of the Ninister to is the fact that in addition to the large salary paid the Glasgow gentleman he charges Sl, (i) for distributing the pamphlets, and his salary and expenses in connection with the duties of his office amount to 83,038 . This added to the expense of ilistributing these pamphlets makes his income $\therefore 4,110$. It seems to me that the whole expense in comnection with the printing and distributing of these pamphlets is unwarrantable. The whole amount is $\$ 18,8 \% 6$ of which $\$ 13,000$ is for printing and $\$ 3,200$ for distributing. The cost of a listributing seems out of all proportion to the cost of printing.
Mr. WATSON. While we must agree with the Minister that we shonfl do all we can to bring out
farmers' delegates from the old country, I am a little surprised at the statements he has made that the men we sent from here were of little or no service because the people would not listen to them. I remember the hon. gentleman stating before the Inmigration and Colonization Committee that the experiment of sending home settlers from Manitola and the North-West was one of the best means adopted by the Agriculture Department and the Canadian Pacific Railway of giving information to intending immigrants.

Mr. CARLING. Those were men who hat come from particulat parts of Scotlamel and who went back to visit their friends. The people would not believe those who went as lecturers and whom they did not know anything about, lout they had faith in the statements of their own friemls.

Mr. WATSON. I would not like to reflect on the hon. gentleman's department to the extent he has. I would not suppose that he would have sent men to the old country to whom the people would not listen. I think he wouht have selected representative men who wonlh be listened to in the ohl country.

Mr. CARLING: so we did.
Mr. WATsON. Some of these men who went to the old comntry const the Government little or nothing amil cost the Canadian Pacitic Railway little or nothing.

## Mr. CARLINU. Those were not lecturers.

Mr. WATsON. Iknow some whorlidlectureindifferent places and the result was a grool many immigrants of the best class were got into Manitoba. Manitoba, for a very small expenditure has been doing goon work in connection with immigration ; and as the Govermment are abont to transfer the immigration branch toanother Minister, I hope when that change is made they may work in conjunction with the Manitoba (iovernment and the NorthWest Council. The president of the Cinardian Pacific Railway, in an interview a few days ago, referred in the most farourable terms to the work now being done ly the Manitoba (iovermment and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it appears to me that the Dominion Government, who have the most money to spend on immigration, should work in harmony with the Local Govermment of Manitoba and the North-West Council. The hon. member for Assiniboia brought up a motion the other day which was commendable. The North-West Comcil requested that a portion of the money set aside for inmigration should be relegated to them to be spent by them. That would be a good move. The people of Manitoba and the North-West are very much interested on obtaining settlers, and I believe would spend the money much more economically than would the department here. The system should have heen adopted a couple of years ago. The system of sending clelegates from the country to act as immigration agents, giving each man three or four months' trip to his native land, should be pursued in the future. If insteal of sending men who are not at all acpuainted with the comntry, the Government would send men who have settled in the country many years and could answer questions with regari to location, soil, \&c., different results would be shown.

Mr. CARLING. As the hon. gentleman has stated that no order was given by the House to
print these phamplets, I would refer him to the report of the Printing Committee of 22 nd June last, recommending that $\mathbf{2 0 0}, 000$ copies of the report of 1890 ly Drofessor Saunders on the experimental farms, and lon),(60 copies of the report on dairying, and $\mathbf{5 0 , O ( N O})$ copies of the delegates' report be printed and distributed.

Mr. sombrville. I remember the matter being up for discussion in the Printing Committee, but do not remember that the recommendation made hy the Agriculture Committee was alopted. However, if that order was adopten, as no loubt it was, it has never been acted upon, because we have never been put in possession of those delegate famers' reports.
Mr. CARLING. They are not printed yet.
Mr. Somerville. I think the House had hetter set aside that order now, because I cannot see what lenefit it will he for the people of the older provinces to have these pamphlets circulated. The hon. member for Marquette has said that this tavernment ought to act in concert with Manitola and the North-West. I think if it were possible that an understanding could lee come to by the Local (iovermments of the west and the Dominion (iovernment on the subject of immigration, it would be a good thing for the country in general, because we find that the (iovernment of Manitoba and the Government of the North. West send men down to Ontario to lecture about the North-West and Manitoba and to induce the settlers of Ontario, and no doubt of other provinces, to leave their native provinces and go out to the west. That is not going to lenefit the country. It is only the transfer of a man from one province to another. and loes not add to the wealth of the country. I think the immigration should come from the mother country and other countries, but this system is only an attempt to remove people from one province to another. That was the contention which was put forward by a umber of the members of the Printing Committee when it was proposed to have 50,000 copies of these reports of the farmers' delegates printed, because we could not see that any benefit could result from inducing the farmers of the older provinces and their sons to sell out and go to the newer provinces. I think it would be well for the Government to come to some arrangement with the Provincial Governments in the west. I an glad to see that a new order of aftairs has been instituted with reference to this immigration literature. It used to be the fashion to print and send out into Canada thousands of pamphlets, but I am glad to see that has been stopped. It is of no benefit to the older provinces, and we should circulate such literature in foreign countrics and in the mother country. I should like to know if the system of granting bonuses to immigrants is to be continued. I see that last year $\leqslant 11,179$ was paid in bonuses to adults and children coming into this country. Some years ago the Government pledged itself not to pay any more money in this way, but it still keeps on doing it. The matter was enquired into very carefully by a commission in the Province of Ontario two years ago, and the opinion which was given by most of the men competent to offer one was that it was unt conducive to the interests of the country that the system of bringing pauper children into Canada should be continned. However, I see that
large sums of money are still paid for that purpose. It is no benefit to Canada to have those pauper children come here. The young people of this country cannot find employment. The sons of mur own people are driven out of the country, because they camnot find employment here, and they have to go to the States, because you are bringing in these pauper children to take away the bread and the occupation of the sons of Canadian parents, and they displace so many native-born Canadians who are thus driven across the border to the United States. I do not see that this is of any benefit to the country, and, as my hon. friend from Essex says, they are not as good stock. I see also that large sums of money have leen paid for advertising in newspapers. On page B-219 of the Auditor (ieneral's Report, I see that $S(0)$ was paid for a descriptive article on the amiversary of the Empire. I suppose that is the Toronto Empiriv. I should like to know what good a descriptive article in the Toronto Empire would do in regard to immigration. How was it going to bring foreign immigrants to this comntry" The Empire does not circulate largely in Europe or in Great Britain, and why should the Govermment pay $\Xi(2)$ to the Toronto Eimpire for a descriptive article: It does not even say whether the article was in reference to immigration or not. I think it is clear that this was simply a gift to the organ of the Government. Then there is the Brandon Mail, $24,($ (1) $)$ copies, $\$ 700$. What was done with that?
Mr. CARIING. Those were distributed in the western Ntates. We had agents in Dakota, enleavouring to induce Canadians who had gone there to come back to Manitoba, and we had the post ottice address of the parties living in Dakota, and the Brandon Mail was sent to each of these parties hy poist during the summer of 1890 .

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I suppose the same was done with the Sremimaricu-Canadian, 2i, (x) copies, $57 \pi$. I suppose that could not have been sent to Dakota?
Mr. Carling. No, that was sent to Scandinavia, and some were sent to leland.

Mr. someriolle. I see that the Westrow World received $\$ 3(k)$ for aivertising, and 60 copies were purchased. Where is that paper published "
Mr. CaRLING. In Wimipeg.
Mr. somerville. Where was that circulated:
Mr. CARLING. In different agencies in Canada and in (ireat Britain. It is considered a very good paper, giving an illustrated description of the country, aml it was thought well to distribute it.
Mi. SOMERVILLE. Then we have the Winnipeg Colomist and 200 almanacs. Really the expenditure in that line seems to have been extravagant, and I do not think it results in any great benefit to immigration to advertise in that way.

## Mr. CARLING. You must advertise.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Yes, but not in that way. I do not think that brings any direct benefit to the country at all. A question was asked about 2,100 copies of the Dominion Illustrated which were obtained for distribution for immigration purposes. The answer was that they were purchased at $\$ 2,000$ and were circulated for the purpose of inducing immigration to this country. I would like the

Minister to explain in what way he expects a publication of this kind will help immigration. It is an illustrated newspaper published by a company that became bankrupt, and the stock fell into the hands of a gentleman in thecity of Montreal. He had a large number of old copies of the Dominion Illustrated on hand, and got rid of them by selling to the Government. Nodoubt heexercised all the influence he had with the Government to induce them to tay these oll copies of a newspaper that, perhaps, did not have ten lines in six months referring in any way to immigration. I want so know what induced the Minister to buy these illustrated newspapers, where they were circulated, and how does he know that they were circulated?

Mr. CARLING: The book was not an ohl one. I dare say the hon. gentleman has seen it. It wasa volume of six months of the Dominion. Iilustrated, containg some $3(0)$ pages. It is a look that anyone would be glad to consult who wanted to ascertain the resources of Canada. The actual cost of the paper of the book when it was printed would be something like 52.75 or $\$ 3$. We consulted with our agents in the old country and with the Canadian Pacific Railway people, and we bought the 2, (H0 hooks at $\$ 1$ each, which was alout onethird their original cost. They were to be distributed in all parts of the United Kingelom, in all public places or resorts, in reading rooms and hotels; the most important points were selected. I believe the circulation of that book will result in great good to the country.

Mr. somertille. It is cheap enough, but the Minister will remember that that volume was made up of the weekly publications of an illustrated newspaper. When it was published there was no intention on the part of the publisher that it was to le used as immigration literature.

Mr. CARLIN(: When the book was purchased and bound they introduced a number of pages of introductory remarks, giving a description of Canada, and its adrantages as a field for immigration. That was added to the book before it was taken over.
Sir RICHAR1bCARTWRIGHT. Can the hon. gentleman furnish us with a sample:
Mr. CARLIN:. I shall be glad to lay one on the Table to-morrow.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I camot see that this expenditure can be justitied, because, although the look is cheap at $\$ 1$ a volume, still it had no reference to immigration matters, except the introduction the Minister speaks of, and that introduction was placed there for the purpose of selling this old stock that was of no gool to anybody. It lelonged to a bankrupt concern, and they appealed to the Dominion Government to help them in their distress, and the Government hought out the whole stock, a dead stock that could not have been sold for 10 cents each.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Who was the party in Montreal :

Mr. somerville. I believe I am correct in stating that Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, was the gentleman who secured the money.
Mr. Carling. He may have been interested in it. It was from the lithographing company they were purchased.

Mr. somerville. I understand Mr. White is largely interested.

Mr. CARLING. Very likely.
Mr. SOMERYILLE. I think there can le no justification of the expenditure.

Mr. WATSON. I have a copy of the report of the Immigration and Colonization Committee of 1891, and I fail to find where any recommendation was made by that committee to print any number of the farmers' delegates reports.

Mr. FOSTER. That was done by the Printing Committee.

Mr. Watson. I think the Minister of Agriculture informs us that was recommended by the Immigration and Colonization Committee.

Mr. stevenson. No, the Printing Committee-
Mr. WATsON. I do not think the Printing Committee would undertake to publish any edition of an immigration pamphlet for circulation in the old country or Canada, without a recommembation of the Agriculture Committee. The only recommendation I find for printing any additional number of any report is the report I have in my hent, and it recommends the publishing of $\overline{7}$, (OX) extra copies. I find no recommendation for the publication by the Immigration and Colonization Committee of any of these farmers' delegates reports. I think if such a matter had been mentioned in that committee they would have objected to any such publication. In former years, in delating this distribution of literature, I have taken exception to the principle adopted by the Agriculture Committee of giving members of Parlianent these documents by the thousand for circulation in Canada. They are needed for circulation in the old country, net in this. Pamphlets were got up describing different portions of Canada, but they were not for circulation in Canada at all. If immigration pauphlets are to be published, they should not be distributed in Canada but in the old country. If these pamphlets have been printed, but not yet distributed, I think they should be sent to the old country and distributed there.
Mr. FOSTER. I find that the Committee on Agriculture recommended that a Canadian edition of the report of the tenant farmers' delegates he printed, and then the Printing Committee reported to the House in fayour of printing $\mathbf{j 0}$,(M).
Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). It is plain it was not consolidated in that report of the committee. It must have been done in some other form on some other occasion, because it forms no part of that report.
Mr. FOSTER. These are the two reports which were presented to the House, and which appear in the Votes and Proceedings, the report of the Departuent of Agriculture and the report of the Printing Committee.
Mr. ARMSTRONG. I do not agree with my hon. friend from North Brant (Mr. Somerville) in his estimate of the value of the publication known as the Jominion Illustraterl. He seenis to think it is of no use as an immigrant agency. Now, I hold in my hand a copy of it, and any gentleman who will look through it will find it is adnirably adapted to be an immigration pamphlet. First of all we have a cut -it is not a very bright one, but still it is highly creditable to a new country like Canada -ii is call-
ed " The Fair Alsatian." You know it is said, Mr. Speaker, that a thing of leanty is a joy for ever, and if you give an immigrant something of that sort that he can look at after his hours of toil, it must be a great aldantage to him. The next article is on what is called "Quakerism." You know we have an estimable section of people in western Camada, and I suppose in other parts of the Dominion, callen Quakers or Friends, and this magazine gives them a good character, and so far it is correct. We have nextan article on the Laturier Banquet. We heard a good deal about it the other day, that the leader of the Opposition was invited to a banguet in Boston and he committed the unpardonable offence of taking his mutton without the old Hag flying over him. The worst of it is that hom. gentleman was born with a great deal of the instincts of a gentleman, and as his character and training has been such as to develop these traits of a gentleman, it seems he did what any gentleman would do when invited to take dinner with an honourable company, and instead of looking around into every corner of the dining room to see that all was correct, he sat down like it gentleman and took what was set before him. The Jingo idea is, that hefore a loyal Canadian takes his dimer, he ought to inspect every comer of the dining rown to see that every thing is in accordance with the ideas of jingoism. Howerer, the magazine comes to the conclusion that this is a matter of opinion, and that on the whole, as it is a kind of hollow ceremony, that it is just as weil honoured in the breach as in the ohservance, and so far we agree with it. Then we have a whole column of literary and personal notices, telling about the Hon. A. J. Balfour being elected Chancellor of Edinburgh University, and notices of several literary men, and two or three literary papers, all tending in the direction of encouraging immigration. Then, Sir, we have a woonlent of the "Brigale staff of Niagara Camp, Ontario, October, 1sol." It must he encouraging to the people who come into this country to know that we have brave, handsome men to defend them. Then we have a little bragging about "Our engravings." It is well to have a good opinion of ourselves and the Domimion IIInstrated has cultivated that good opinion of itself. Then, sir, we have an article on fruit culture in Australia telling the sort of fruits that can bee grown there to perfection, and next an article on "High-toned joarnalism." All these things are intended to set forth the adrantages of Canada as a home for the immigrant. Then we have another article which makes out that American farmers are 50 years behind the times, and this is circulated in the old country as an inducement for these people to come out here and enlighten the poor Americans. Next we have a cut of "Chatauqua on the Lakes." What a splendid thing it must he for the immigrant when he goes to the back wools or out on the prairie to know that when he wants to cultivate his intellectual faculties there is such a beautiful place as Chatauqua on the Lakes.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. It is in the Unitel States.
Mr. ARMSTRONG. Certainly. Then there is a little piece of a serial article entitled "Out West, No. 4." It is written by a Mr. John McLean, and I see that it tells principally of the hardships that the Indian women have to undergo. It is intended no doult to encourage the wives and daughters of our immigrants who settle out
in the west amidst these hardships, that they will always have the consolation of knowing that no matter how great their hardships are they are not quite equal to the sufferings of the Iudian women. Then, we come to "The re-interment ceremony at Lundy's Lane on the 1ith October, 1891."
Mr. FOSTER. That is patriotic.
Mr. ARMSTRON(. Certainly it is, and it must be an immense inducement to inmigrants to think that if they give their lives in the service of their adopted country, that a hundred years afterwards they will be decently re-interred. Then we have "Cricket written by an umpire who is well qualified to speak" and he gives a description of cricket as it is played in Great Britain and Ireland. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Chairman, that it is a grame thing for the immigrant to know how to play cricket. The next is a cut of "St. James" Methodist Cinurch, Montreal, rear view." We come to the serial story now, "The Romance of Crime. " I do not want to read it to the Honse. but when it comes to the most interesting part, and when you want to hear more about it it says "to be continued." The next thing is something about our own comtry. It is "Niagara Canon Falls, 15 miles west of Victoria, B.C., in winter," anl it has ice enough aromed it to last all summer. The next is "Part III, New Brunswick Literary Men." We are glad to know that we have a number of literary men in New Brunswick, and I to not know whether the Minister of Finance is amongst them or not, but if he is not he deserves to le. Then we have a group of gumer's who fave been out hunting and we have "The red and hlue pencil" which are notes by the editor and no word about our new country at all. Then we have, most important of all, it history of the Schuyler family of Allany, New York, United States, for the last two or three hundred years, with portraits of these cminent men who livel a hundred years ago, and the very house they lived in is given, aml then we have another chapter on sports and pastimes. It seems that on Thanksgiving Day last fall, there were two games of ball plaved in the city of Ottawa, and you can see here the very positions the men stood in.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Anything about fashions:
Mr. ARMSTRONG. Nothing about fashions; they must have forgotten that. I have been realing this pullication during the last year and every number of it contains a conversation leetween a reporter and in Indian chief callell the Sagamore, and I will tell you what the Sagamore talked about. It seems that there had been an eclipse of the moon a few days before, and the reporter went to find out what the wise old Sagamore thought of it. The Sagamore thought awhile, and then he said that the moon was a long distance from the earth aud that it took a long time for news to travel there, but that the revelations at Ottawa and Quebec had made the man in the noon so sick that it caused the eclipse. So far as the revelations at Quebec are concerned, I never paid much attention to them. I looked upon them as a domestic matter which the people of Quelec could settle for themselves, and in which any interference from other provinces would be a piece of gratuitous impertinence. But with regard to the revelations at Ottawa, I ami sery much of the same opinion as the Sagamore. So that, on the whole, I think my hon. friend from North Brant

Mr. Armstrong.
(Mr. Somerville) should take back what he said and apologise, for I think after a careful survey of the situation he must come to the conclusion that though as a medns of rewarding a hungry supporter it may le considered rather roundahout and clumsy, still as an immigration agency it is a howling success. I think the hon. gentleman should bear in mind that it is the first duty of the Government to feed their hungry supporters, and all this talk about using up the funds of the poor people of the country is nothing at all compared to that great and important object of the Government, supporting their hungry surpporters, all of course for the honour and glory of the old flag.

Mr. FOSTER. I desire to call the hon. gentle. man's attention to the fact that he has transgressed a law which is held to be very sacred and very dear on his side of the House: he has beenquoting from a pultic docmment and has not laid it on the Table.

Mr. sombrville. After this exhibition of the merits of the publication in question, I think the Minister ought to give us some explanation of how he came to buy these broks. I think this Honse anl the comutry are entitlel to know what pressure was brought to bear on the covermment to invest this s, (x) in a publication of this character. which could have no influence whaterer in induring immigrants to come to this comntry.

Mr. Mo.vullen. If the hom. Minister is not soning to answer the question put by the hon. memher for North Brant, 1 have a question to ask with regaid to Mr. Dyke, the agent at Liverpool. I notice that he is allowed st a day for 36.7 days for travelling expenses, and $\$ 1,400$ or $\$ 1$, . $0(0)$ a year for salary, and that he also charges s! for travelling in Canala. Why was he paid for travelling in Canarlit:

Mr. CARLINi: He travelled to the NorthWest and British Columbia in comnection with immigration matters, and I think that the si a day was not expected to cover travelling in the North-West. That is an extra amount allowed for extra travelling.

Mr. MoMCLLEN. Was he paid extra for traselling in Canada and did he draw the old comntry allowance at the same time?

Mr. CARLINE. I believe he did. I believe he was requested hy Sir Charles Tupper to come out to Canada and visit the North-IV est and British Columbia and to inform himself as to the country, so as to le in a better position to give information to those intending to come to Canadia.

Mr. McMULLEN. It is very singular that he should be allowed travelling expenses in Canada in allition to the sta day. Was he with the farmer delegates or alone?

Mr. CARLING. He was not with the farmer delegates.

Mr. somertille. I would like the Minister of Agriculture to explain what inducements were held out to him to buy these illustrated journals. Did he examine the work before he bought it?

Mr. CARIING. Yes; I have a specimen book which I will be glad to lay on the Table.

Mr. somerville. I understand this publication is no longer in existence and that the pub-
lishers became bankrupt. Were these old copies purchased after the newspaper hecame bankrupt?

Mr. BOWELL. It is not dead.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Why was this work selected at all? What pressure was brought to bear on the Minister, and to whom were the copies given "
Mr. CARLING. I have already explained to the House that these copies were distributed to all the agencies and the realing rooms and public honses and other places of public: resort by the Camadian Pacific Railway, who undertook to iistribute them withont any expense to the fovernment.

Mr. Paternon (brant). What wid the Minister hope to accomplish ly it?

Mr. CARLIN: There is an introdnction in this book with regarl to (Gmada, siving a descrip)tion of the country, and then we had illustrations of parts of Camada and the harrests in the NorthWest. There were also illustrations of seenes in British Colmbia, Ontario and the Martime Prosinces.

Mr. SOMEPVIILE: I miterstome the homgentleman to say this was a half year's newspaper bouml up in one volume.
Mr. CARLIN: Each volume was six months and hat some tion pages.

Mr. somervilie. Ior I milerstand the hon. gentleman to say that these volmues were all for the sume halt year :

Mr. CabliNi. No.
Mr. SOMERIILLE. Then they were the aceumulated stock in the oftice from year to year which had not heen sold.

Mr. CARLINi. They were for two or three years, from 1889 to $18: 1$.
Mr. sombRVIl.LE. They were simply the overplus of stock om ham at the time.

Mr. CARLIN: They had a large number left, some $1, \pi(M)$ and 1 , han know what they have done with these.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Have you secured the balance?
Mr. PATERNON (Brant). What portion of immigration matter was in the book:
Mr. CARLING. Four pages or twelve columas.
Mr. somerville: Was this publication not bound when purchased?
Mr. CAPLIN(i. No, the arrangement was that the introluction shonli be bound up with the book. The (iovernment had nothing to do but pay a dollar and they had a volume fully lound.

## Immigration Expenses........... $\$ 150,000$

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. I understand this department has been transferred to the Interior, and I would ask the Minister of the Interior to explain this item.
Mr. DEWUNEY. I have not yet leen able to give much consideration to the subject. The Immigration Department was only transferred to me a week or two ago and $I$ have not leen able to make myself sutficiently aequainted with its workings to express an opinion as to the changes I may make, and I do not think it will be proper to make that
amouncement now. I may say, however, with regard to the agencies in the old country conceming which an hon. gentleman said that enquiry should be marle, that I have given instructions, and an investigation is now being made into the amount of work done by those agencies and their general management. As soon as $I$ receive the reports, I shall be able to conclude whether it will be adrisable tomake any changes in that respect or not. A certain amonnt of this expenditure of $\$ 150,(100)$ has been paid for the farmers delegates, and a certain sum I believe has been paid for bonuses given to settlers who came ont from Europe and took up land in the North. West. It is proposed to utilize a part of that money, and it may be that a great deal will have to be used for that purpose in the future. It will depend upon the amount of immigration we get from the old country. Of course it is pretty well unlerstood, I think, that the object of the transfer from the Department of Agriculture to the Deparment of the Interior is that, as the Department of the Interior has the control of the lands and almost the first thing it settler does is to go to the land office ame enguire as to the lames, a siaving might be effecterl in this way, and we might be saved the expense of some of our immigration agents in the west and might work this matter almost entirely from our land ottices. I am sure we shall be able to do goond service to the immigrants from those ottices and will he able to send men from them to act as land guides and to do goon service to these immigrants, hetter service that they have hitherto received. Of course this question of immigration is very large. but when there is only $\$ 150,000$ to lee spent in the work, it dwimilles down to a very small affair. I think every means should he taken to make every dollar go as far as possible, amd in the interest of immigration proper. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the value of literature, in regard to sending lecturers, and in regard even to semling returned men. I agree to a great extent with the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) in what he said as to the returned men, if the proper men are selecten. There may have been instances where men have been sent to the ohd country who have not brought about the results anticipated, but I know a great number who have cone there and have done a great atmount of good. I think where good men are selecterl, who have leen for some years in gur country and have prospered, they can do gool work by going among the men among whom they were brought up, and by inducing their frients to come out and join them in this country. I think also a great deal can be done in inducing our prosperous settlers to correspond with their friends at home. I think one letter from a thriving settler here to his friends in the old country will do more good than any lecturers or pamphlets or even returned men, because, when a letter of that kind gets into a small community, it becomes the talk of the village for days and weeks and even months. I think, speaking gencrally, the tide has turned to some extent in our direction. The colonies generally are now drawing in their horns in regard to immigration. In Queensland they stopped giving assisted passages in February last. In Western Australia the same thing was done except in regard to mechanics, and the assistance given to them is on a very small scale. They are reduced
passages hut not free. In Cape Colony and in Natal they have done the same thing. In Natal, they are only giving assisted passages to mechanics and female servants. In the States, we know they are enforcing very strict regulations in regard to immigration. The Argentine has been a failure, and I think people are returning from that country rather than going to it. So I think we should anticipate and shall have a much more extended immigration into this country in future than we have had in the past. The hon. gentleman asked me what I proposed to do with the $S 1 \pi(1)(0 n)$. It will be expended virtually, I fancy, for the next year as it has heen in the past. I agree with what the hon. member for Marguette (Mr. Watson) says as to joining hamls with Manitoba and the North. West in regard to immigration, and I do not see why we should not join with all the provinces. I think in 187t there was an arrangement made with all the provinces, and they agreed to take a share of all the burdens of immigration, but 1 an not sure whether that was carried out in its entirety or not. Manitoba has rlone her share in a certain class of work by senting delegates to the older provinces and inducing many to go to the NorthWest, but this is a kind of immigration which I do not think we as a Dominion should take part in. I think the money shonll be almost entirely spent in inducing immigration from foreign countries.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Ioes the Minister of Agriculture intend to continue to give these assisted passages: I see that last year $\$ 2,960$ was expended on assisted passages, and 84,725 as bonuses to adults at Sis a head, or the large sum of $\$$ the grant to the Women's Protective Nociety of Montreal of Sl,000.

Mr. CARIIN(: There has been no assistance given tro immigrants in the way of assisted passages since 1888. That amount was a disputed account with the Beaver Line, and was contracted prior to that time. A reduction was made of some $\mathbf{z} 2(0)$ or s300, but no assisted passages have been given since 1888.

Mr. NOMFRVILLE. The item is put in the Auditor General's Report withont any date, so I could not he aware to what it referied. Is the bonus to idults and children to be continued?

Mr. DEWDNES. The hon. gentleman will excuse me giving him an answer in regard to that because, until he drew my attention to it, I was not aware whether that was given or not.

Mr. CARLING. The $\$ 5$ is given to shipping agents on the continent. It has bein done for some years. If an agent sends out an immigrant to Manitoba, he is allowed sis on the certificate of the agent at Wimipeg that the immigrant arrived. It is the only way we have on the continent of advertising. We are not allowed to have an agent there, we are not allowed to arlvertise. We have the shipping agents and booking agents to whom we offer an inilucement to send out immigrants, and on their arrival in the North. West we have paid them a bonus of 85.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Is not that likely to induce an inferior class of immigrants? The shipping agents, as long as they ship a man and receive their sis for him, do not care what class of a man their
he is.

Mr. Dewdney.

Mr. CARLING. The class of people that cone out are a goorl class of people. There may be occasionally an inferior man.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. As to the bomuses paid for children brought into the country, do you intenul to continue that system?

Mr. CARLING. I am not prepared to say whether we shall continue the system. Altogether it has been satisfactory. It has been said that these were pauper children which have been sent out by the Local Govermment loards. They really were not pauper children. Our agents visit the children every year in different parts of the 1 Heminion : and their reports are very good. Not a per cent of the children turned out henl. We have been giving $\$ 2$ per head for the children, of whom $1,3(N)$ arrivel last year. The reports we have from our agents are very satisfactory as to the conduct of those children.

Mr. NOMERVILLE. Is it adrisable to continue this system when the fact is the young people now in our country cannot get employment? We are bringing these people in to take away the work from our own young people.

Mr. CARLING. We have reports from our agents in Ontario that the farmers camot get men to work on their farms. We have applications from 'Toronto, London and Hamilton, saying how many people they can place on farms, and that they cannot get a sufficient number to do their work. The ages of the children range from five to eighteen.

Mr. GIBSON. I observe that $\$ 385$ were paid to the steamship companies to induce immigrants to leave France and come out here: I want to know what Mr. Fabre is for, if he is not to induce impigrants to come out to this country.

Mr. CARLING. I have explained that the steamboat looking agents are distributed in every little village and tow'n in France and the other comntries of the continent. That is the only way we have of reaching paople who desire to come out to this country. If the agent is against us and will advise people not to come to our country, it will be to our disadvantage. It has been strongly urged by the High Commissioner that that is the best way we can take to induce people to come to this country. We have allowed $8 \bar{s}$ to the booking agent for every man that he sends to Manitoba, on the certificate of the agent that he has arrived there.

Mr. (IIBSON. Both these items were paid to the city of Paris, where Mr. Fabre lives. I would like to know what use he is to this country for the 34,000 we pay him.

Mr. CARLING. I suppose we do the same with him as with Sir Charles Tupper. The money is paid hy Sir Charles Tupper to the steamboat agent, and all we do is to get a certificate from our agent that the party bringing with him a certificate of the booking agent has arrived, and then the money is paid.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I understand the department has adopted the policy of giving a bonus both to the agent and to the settler, $\$ 10$ per head to every settler settling upon land west of Ontario, and $\$ 5$ to every child over 12 years of age.

Mr. CARLING. The hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Gibson) was speaking about the \$5 that is
paid to immigrants who come from the continent. Last year the Govermment alopted the policy of allowing ${ }^{\text {sis }}$ to the booking agents in Great Britain in the same way that we have done on the continent, on condition that the immigrant, on arriving in the North-West, took up lani. In addition to that, we paid? $\leqslant 10$ to the head of each family, and 25) to each member of the fanily over 12 years of age.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I would like to ask the Minister what principle guides him? I see in the report of Sir Charles Tupper that:
"Wide publicity, was given to the bonuses which the Government, in conjunction with the transportation companies, offer to persons settling upon dand. no matter to whom it belonged, in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia."
Now, is that what is done? If an inmigrant comes out, 3 is given to the agent who sends him here. If he goes up into the North-West aml settles upon a farm, he gets $\$ 10$, and eath of his children over 10 years of age gets S. If that is done in the Province of British Colmmbia, also, where they have their own lands, why is it not applied to the other provinces as well: Farms are being abandoned in Ontario; why should not these inmigrants be allowed to settle upon them:

Mr. CARLING. There are mol Crown lands in Ontario for immigrants.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). They go out to British Columbia and settle upon lanis " no matter to whom they belong." There is land in Ontario belonging to some one.

Mr. CARLING. It has not been given to parties who settled on 160 acres of laml. It has been given to parties whu took up homesteads and became actual settlers. So far they have not availed themselves of the offer to a large extent, but I expect this year that when the offer is better known in Great Britain, a very much lariger number will avail themselves of the inducements we offer them.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). Sir Charles Tupper, in his report, says :

[^72]According to that interpretation, Sir Charles Tupper has published that it is the policy of the Government that any immigrants coming into Manitoba or the North-West or British Columbia and purchasing land no matter whether it belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway or whether it iss an improved farm, will get the bonus. The Canadian Pacific Railway have had large grants of land here, and at the time there was such extraor: dinary privileges given to them we were told by the leader of the House and his confreres that it would relieve us of a large amount of expenditure in connection with inimigration, and that the company would become the great immigrant agents of the Dominion. If the bonus applies to immigrants taking ap improved land, why should it not apply to Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Prince

Edward lslaml \% I do not know what precantion is taken to ensure that the immigrants will remain when they get here. The report of the Minister of Agriculture says that the policy of granting a bonus to immigrants is continued on the certificate of the Dominions lands agent that the settler has taken up the land. According to that the Dominion lands agent is to certify hefore this money is paid. Will he certify with regard to lams that do not lielong to the lominion at all? Suppose an immigrant purchases a farm which has heen cleared and improven, and wishes to remain on it, will the certificate of the Dominion lands agent entitle him to the money?

Mr. CARLIN(i. It is understood that the land shall he wild land that has not been taken up before. Whether the land helongs to a railway company or to the Dominion, so long as it is wild land, a bond file settler coming here with his family and remaining will get the bonus. The object is to get the people into the country and it iones not matter what lams they settle on.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). If an immigrant goes to British Columbia and buys an improved farm from another farmer, is he entitled to this bonus:

Mr. CARLING. I lonot think so. It is understood that he must become a settler of moccupied lands, but of course we have had no case of that kiml.

Mr. PATERNON (Prant). It is a matter that should be known, because Sir Charles Tupper has held out that imfacement to the immigrants in his report.

Mr. (ARLIN(i. The object is to get immigrants into the country and we pay the bonns when they settle on any wild land whether it belongs to the Dominion of to the railway companies.

Mr. DEWINNEY. I certainly think that the pararaph from Sir Charles Tupper's report, as read ly the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Paterson), is capable of the interpretation he has putupon it. I may state that all these payments made to immigrants have leen made through the land commissioner at Wimnipeg, and I feel quite sure that if he had been asked to pay a bonus to a settler who had taken up an improved farm he would have refused to do it. My impression is that no honus would be paid to any new settler until he has settled on wild land. Now that the matter has heen brought to the attention of the Government it is well worthy of enquiry. and I shall make very early enquiries from the land commissioner in that regard.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I think it would be well to call attention to that, because, if Sir Charles Tupper has given publicity to the fact and has given people to understand that they would be entitled to a bonus no matter where they might settle, the Government might be liable to lie charged with a breach of faith.

Mr. WATSON. What length of time is a settler supposed to occupy this land previous to receiving the bonus?

Mr. DEIVDNEY. Six months, I think.
Mr. WATSON. What guarantee is furnished that the settler is going to remain in the country before the shipping agent receives his 85 ?

Mr. Paterson (Brant).

Mr. CARLIN(: We do not pay the shipping agent until the settler has actually taken up land. The shipping agents complain of that and think they ought to be paid the bonus the moment the immigrant arrives in Wimnipeg, but we have refused to do so.

Mr. WATsON. I think that is a very wise provision, because one can very easily understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway in competition with the American roals might offer inducements for settlersior Dakota or :limnesota to go around hy Wimnipeg or St. Jaul, and unless some precantion is taken a large number of the immigrants for the States might receive this bonus as being immigrants for canala.

Mr. GiPsion. These continental steamboat agents are reported to have sent out 961 persons, and the Minister tells us that 515 foc the head of a family, and $\Sigma_{-i}^{-} . \overline{50}$ for each alult member of a family, is pail to actual settlers. I find that only sinio was paid to actual settlers, and assuming that to have heen paid to a family cousisting of at man, his wife and two children, it means that 48 settlers were obtained in return for these bomuses. How does the hon. Minister explain the diserepancy between the 061 persons sent out and only 48 who became settlers:

Mr. CARLIN(i. We do not exact from the steamboat agents on the continent the same conditions that we do from the steamboat agents in (ireat Britain. When our agent at Winnipeg certifies to the High Commissioner in Fugland that an immigrant from the continent has arrived there, the shipping agent is paid the Si: ; but in the case of the agents in Great Britain we insist that the immigrants sent out by them shall become actual settlers before they are paid the bomus.

Mr. GiASON. What is the use of encouraging these continental settlers to come out if they do not settle:

Mr. CAPLIN(: When our agents certify that they have arrived in Manitola, the amome is paid.

Mr. Watson. I suppose British Columbia is treated the same as Manitolas?

Mr. CARLING: Ies.
Mr. IVATson. Then it appears to me that this is only a bonus of sis for a large number of people who come from the old country to travel by the Canarlian Pacific Railway, because it is well known that a great many settlers go to British Columbia over the Canadian Pacific Railway on their way to Washington Territory:

Mr. CARLIN(x. We have to run that risk. But the bonus is only paid to agents on the continent for advertising the comntry:

Mr. WaTSON. I think there is a great risk run, because the census shows that the people have not remained in the country, though we have been charged with the cost of bringing them in. I had hoped to hear the Minister of the Interior say that he intended to revolutionize the whole immigration system, which, in the past, has been a failure. It appears that Mr. Dyke had actually to come out last year to see the country to which he has been advising the people to come for years past. I think that a man, knowing no more of our country than Mr. Dyke does, is not a suitable person to be an immigration agent, because he is not
able to give the information which intending immigrants require. We ought to have a man there well acguainted with the country, who would ise able to give everybody enquiring gool practical information, so that they would know what to ex pect when they come. The Manitoba Government has such an agent in the old country in the person of Mr. McMillan, and from what I learn from the othicers of the (iovermment as well as from the Canadian Pacitic Railway otficials, the work Mr. Me Millan indivilually is doing amounts to more then that of any agent that either the Dominion Government or the Camalian Pactitic Pailway have in their cmiploy.
Mr. CARLIN: He gets the admatage of all that we have done.
Mr. WATsON. Amd he gets the adrantage of all his own experience as a settler in Manitoha, and I believe that is the reason of his success. He has hrought out a great many immigrants of the very lest class. I hope that the Minister of the Interior will revolutionize the whole system, and that he will phace agents in the ohd country who will be ahle to give people such information as will indace a class of settlers to come here who will remain in the country after they come. I do not oljject to the expentiture of money for bringing immigrants to our North-West. We have to get that country settled. and in order to do that we must spend money. But we must have the right kind of setthets, and they can only be selected by men who have a thonongh knowledee of the country.
Mr. DALI. The hom. gentleman is entirely mistaken in believing that Mr. Dyke is unacquaintal with Manitola and the North-West. Mr. Dyk knows more of it than the hon. gentleman dies, because he was there before the hon. gentleman was and has travelled over every foot of it. The year hefore last, when he cane out, he did so conly to angment the information which he had he: fore. I had the pleasure of meeting him on that ocasion, and although I have lived in the country for eleven years, the information he gave me about it was simply surprising. He travelled over every foot of Manitola, the North-West and British Columbia, and it was to inform himself on particular portions of the North-West which he hall not visited previously that he came out. In reference to Mr. McMillan, the hon. Minister of Agriculture is probably as well acquainted with that gentleman as the hom. member for Marguette. 'I recommended Mr. McMillan to him, and it was under the auspices of the hon. Minister that he first went to England in the interestsof immigration. Mr. McNillan is a good man, he lived in Manitoba and farmed there, and he is acquainted with all the requirements necessary to bring out settlers, and he is doing good work. In reference to the general question, I am pleased to hear from the hon. Minister of the Interior that he desires to act in concert with the Government of Manitola and the Government of the North-West Territories. As a Canadian I hope that he will not only co-operate with those Governatents but that he will induce the Government of Ontario, the Govermment of Quebec and the Governments of the Maritime Provinces to cooperate with him in immigration. Although it is important to the whole of Canada that Manitoba and the North.West should be filled up with settlers, it seems, in view of the fact that every year
many people are leaving the older provinces to setthe in the North-West, that some effort should be made to fill their places. In Gireat Britain they would find many tenant farmers who would be delighted to come out to Ontario and the older provinces and take up the homes of those who have gone to the North-West, because the tenant, farmer, as any persion who has studied the subject knows, in Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, is a man of considerable means. He has not been doing well during past years, but has the remmant of a considerable fortume left in almost every instance, and he comes to the country with from $\mathfrak{t l},(\boldsymbol{O H})$ to, in some instances, $\mathfrak{E} \notin, 0(1)$. Such a man would be better pleased to settle in an old settle, portion like Ontario and buy farms in that province for $\mathbb{S}_{4}$ to $\mathbb{S i n}_{6}$ an acre, and it seems extraordinary that the attention of the people of Ontario has not been drawn to the fact, and I hope it will be a matter of pleasure aud duty to the Minister of the Interior to request the co-operation of the Government of Ontario in this matter. It seems to me there is a duty lefore the Minister which it would redound to his credit and that of the (iovermment to perform, and that is to make considerable changes in the organization in direat Britain of to-day with reference to immigration. With all deference to the Ninister, I must say that a consilerable amount of dry rot exists in our agencies in Great Pritain. Mr. Dyke is a capable mam. but I camnot see for the life of me, judging by the reports of the agents in Clasgow and elsewhere, what these men have done for their moncy, and I think it will he the duty of the Minister to see that they do something in return for the expenditure. I ilo not know that any of the gentlemen at Dublin, Glasgow or the other places have that acequaintance with the country which Mr. Dyke has, but it may lee that I am doing them an injustice, and that they have been hamperen in their efforts through want of money. I know that Mr. Wyke felt considerahly hampered in this respect. I know that some jears ago, when the estimate was considerally more than at present, our agents were able to hranch out in other ways, by advertising and in other lines, and meet the competition from the United States, the British Colomies and the Argentine Republic, but as year after year the estimate was cut down, the work they had done was dropped and might just as well not have been done at all. Immigration like any other business has to be built up from the beginning, and just as som as you call get the thing in working order and induce people to believe that Canada is the country for the immigrant, you must see that the work is not allowed to slacken for lack of means. In Manitoba particularly, and the North.West, where we have the great inducement of free homesteads to the setiler, which is found in no other country today, as soon as that channel is opened up and the stream of immigration started, instead of having $\$ 150,006$ on the estinates we ought to have three times that amount in order to enable those gentlemen to carry on the work properly. If the work has not been what was expected, it is due in a great measure to the dilatory and niggardly policy the Government has pursued. My views were ventilated considerably on this subject some three years ago ; and I think as the resulte, the vote on that occasion was considerably augmented. I am disap-
pointed that the Minister of Finance has not seen fit is still so distant. There are still estimates to place a larger amount in the estimates. I hope to be brought down, and the reception which those that the work done as the result of the extra amount votel which assisted to bring ont the delegates will be shown hy an increased immigration this year, and will satisfy the Minister of Finance that the expectations arisingout of that expenditure have heen realizel, and that next year there will be a larger amoment voted for immigration.

Mr. FOSTER. I am sorry to hreak in upon this interesting discussion, but as we have now sat up three long nights, if there is any more information remired concerning this item, it would be hetter that we should aljourn and resume the disenssion amother day.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). I would like to know if this bonus would apply to immigrants in the Cnitell States:

Mr. DEWDNEY. No.
Mr. WATson. It think it would be advisalle to extend it to American settlers. It is well known that many of our Canalians are in the United States, and certainly they are much hetter settlers to bring to the North-West than the people who are not accustomed to the country.
Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPNON moved the adjournment of the Honse.
Motion agreen to ; and House aljoumed at 12.15 a.m. (Friday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, elth April, 1s92.
The sirenker took the Chair at Three oclock.

## Prayeks.

## REPRESENTATION BLLL.

sir JOHN THOMPSON moved for leave to introluce Bill (No. 76) respecting Representation in the House of Commons. He said: I am sure that this Bill will be very cordially received by the House if I may judge by the anxiety which was evinced that $I$ should introlluce it, and I feel very great pleasure in meeting the wishes which have been evinced principally on the other side of the House that it should be brought down. I hope that it will not at all justify the observation that was made from the other side when the last Redistribution Bill was introduced-that the Bill came both too early and too late-too early in the sense that it ought never to have been introluced, and too late because the end of the session was then approaching.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Then the hon. geutleman wants a long session.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am sure we shall have the gratification of seeing the pleasant countenance of the hon. gentleman and his associates for many weeks yet in this House, irrespective altogether of the provisions of this Bill. The hon. gentleman knows the regret with which we part company at the end of the session, and I am glad to know that the period when we shall separate
that have been brought down have met at the hands of hon. gentlemen opposite, the pleasant discussions which take place night after night in this House on those estimates, make it a joy to the Government to bring down more. Therefore, I am happy to know that the time when we shall part company is vet remote indeed, and that there will be ample opportunity to consider all the merits of the Bill, and there is nothing lout merits in it. I looked to see the date at which the last Bill was introduced, and I find it was lescribed in one of the speeches made on the second reading to have been either the tenth or the eleventh week of the session, I think the eleventh. This, therefore, comes down two or three weeks earlier than the last.

Mr. MILL;' (Bothwell). Quite a progress.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes, and I hope, when my hon. friends opposite hear the contents of this Bill they will recognize that that is not the only improvement. Notwithstanding the fact to which I have referred, Parliament was prorogned almot three weeks after the Bill was presentell here, showing a haste which I hope may not le repeated this session, in order that we may remain together longer.
Mr. CHOQLETTE. We all expect that.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I do not claim that this bill will satisfy everybolly. That is the only misgiving I have on this sulject. I think that those who are disposed to criticise a measure of this character, apart from political consilerations altogether, will say that those who are not pleased with it are very hard to please, but we must recog. nize the fact that, amongst friends as well as oppoients, there are those who, from strong attachment to their constituencies, are exceedingly indisposed to make a change which will appear in any sense to weaken or lessen the streugth of these constituencies, although the provisions of the law are imperative that a redistribution shall take place, and although we are bound to consider when the period of redistribution comes, as it has come, the changes of population which make it necessary to re-adjust the representation of constituencies which, otherwise, we would be very reluctint to touch. In making some preliminary remarks in which more interest may be taken than in the Bill itself, because the Bill is of so simple a character, I may say that we are proposing to introduce this measure in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act which require that, after the completion of each decennial census, the representation of the various constituencies in this House shall be re-adjusted on certain well-known and well-defined principles. We have felt that, while there might be no pressing necessity for our legislating on this subject during the present session, we should le more strictly within the lines of the constitution were we to do so, and we have to bear in mind the cardinal consideration that this House must always be prepared for the contingency of having a new representation called for by the exercise of the prerogative of dissolution, and it might be most inconvenient and detrimental to the free working of the constitution, if, by not bringing forward this measure, there should come into a new Parliasnent provinces more strongly represented than they are entitled to be, and others more weakly represented

Mr. Daly.
than they are entitled to be. For that reason, it has seemen necessary that the Bill should be gone on with during this session. Now the census returns give the population of the provinces thus: Ontario, which in 1881 had $1,926,922$, is returned with a population of $2,112,989$. Quebec, which had then a population of $1,359,027$, is now returnell as having a population of $1,488,586$. Nora Scotia had then 40,572, and now 450,523 . New Brunswick then had 321,233, and now 321,294. Prince Edward Island had then 108,891, and now 109,088. Manitoba then hat 62,260 , and now 1.24, 442 . British Columbia had then 49,459 , and now ! 12,767 . The Territories then had 25,515 , and now 67, ant. Under the provisions of the British North America Act, the representation would stand thus: Ontario has now ninety-two members, she will have the same number. Quehee has sixty-five members, she will have the same number. Nova Sontia, by reason of the fact that the growth of her population has not been as large as that of other provinces, instead of twenty-one members, will hereafter have twenty. New Brunswick, instead of sixteen will have fourteen. Prince Edward Island which has now six will have five. Manitoba which now has five will be entitled to seven. The representation of the Territories is hased on an arbitary arrangement which it is not proposed to disturb. They have now four members, and it is proposed to leave that representation untoucher. In British Columbia readjustment according to the terms of the census would give her four members, but under the terms of the Act of Union she came in with six members, and is entitled to remain with six until she shall lecome entitled to a larger proportion. Now, the question arises as to the rearjastment which is necessaly to meet these conditions. I will refer, begimning at the eastward, to the readjustment proposed for Prince Edward Island. As I have saind, the Island now possesses six members, and with the readjustment will be entitled to only tive. It will be necessary, therefore, to change the boundaries of the constituencies in the Island. The mode of division hitherto adopted has been very convenient, hecause it corresponds with the county lines. There were three counties in the Island, and they were each represented by two members. In orler to make five constituencies, it will he necessary to depart from county lines, and the realjustment which I propose, and the plan of which I will lay on the Table of the House, is, I think, the fairest that can be suggested with regard to that province. We propose that there shall be five constituencies named West Prince County, East Prince County, West Queen's County, East Queen's County, and King's County, each having one member. The division is made according to the description of lots in that Island, which I think correspond to townships elsewhere, and no lot, according to the original division of the Island, is divided. The division by population will be thus: West Prince Comuty will have just ahout 21,000 of a population; Fast Prince County will have $20, i 23$, this includes the town of Summerside; West Queen's will have ${ }^{\text {a }}$ population of 22,209 , this includes the city of Charlottetown ; East Queen's will have a population of $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 6 6}$; and King's, which includes Georgetown, will have a population of 21.684 , so that under this plan the population of the Island will
have been equalized as nearly, I think, as is practi. cally consistent with allhering to the township lines I have mentionet.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the division which the hon. gentleman has outlined ignore county lines altogether: For instance, does East Prince County embrace any portion of Queen's County, or does East Queen's embrace any portion of Queen's, or is King's County left intact?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The county lines are departed from in each case. Now, coming to the Province of New Brunswick, where, as I have said, the number of seats will have to be reduced by two, the changes which will have to be made are these-

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Will the hon. gentleman state what the population of the counties of Prince Edwarl Island is, following the county boundaries:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Prince has a population, in 1891, of 36,470 ; Qucens hats a population of 45,974 ; and Kings a population of 26,633 . Now. coming to, the Province of New Brimswick, the first change oceurs in the City and County of St. John. The representation of the whole province is as follows: Outside the City and County of St. John there are thirteen members, the City of st. John has one, and there are two for the city and county combined. The one member representing the city is electen. of course, hy the votes of the citizens only, the two memikers representing the city and county are elected ly the votes of the citizens amil the residents of the county. It is proposed to take one member from the City and county of st. John, so that hereafter the representation will be one member for the city and one member for the city and county. It is then intended to join the Counties of Sunbury and Queens. That will leave for the Province of New Prumswick the fourteen members which she is entitled to under the British North America Act. The City and County of St. John has a population of $49,5 \%$; the united Counties of Sunbury and Queen's will have a population of 17,935. No other changes are contemplatel in New Brunswick.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). What is the population of the city and county separately?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. St. John City has a population of 24,184 under the city as originally constituted, and the city of Portland, I think, contains about 20,000 persons. St. Jolm's County, that is, including the city of Portland, includes 25,390.
Mr. COLTER. Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say that the city will be entitled to one representative and the county to one?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No : the city is entitled to one and the city and county to one.
Mr. COLTER. Then a voter in the city can vote for the city representative and also for the county representative, and has two votes, while a voter in the county has only one.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. That remains as at present. The city has only one, and the city and county combined have one.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That gives every roter in the city two votes, while every voter in the county has but one.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. Yes. Cuder the present law hom. gentlemen mulerstand, I think, from my explanation, that the city voter has now three votes and the county voter hats two. (coming now to the lirovince of Xova Scotia, the smallest constituency in that province is the County of Queeris, with a population of 10,610 . The puphlation of shellurne., which is the aljoining eonnty to the west warl. is $1+, 9.9$. The aljoining emonty to the eastwarel is Lumenhurg with 31,0.6. We pro pree simply to mite the (counties of Shellame and Gueen $\underset{\text { a }}{ }$ and to make the district the electonal district of the (ounties of shelhurne and (Queens. with
 tion of that province will he alowt $92 .($ (N) and the mite, commties will, therefore, somewhat exceed that unit. hut not exceed it as much as several other comaties in the province. There is this to be seid in fatour of that methon : that the two comaties besides lying sideloy side are united in interest and in may wther points of similarity. I might mention ans regarls these comentes in that province which will exceed the unit in the way I hate deseribed. that Colchester exceeds the unit having a popula-
 has :3s.ingt, Halifax Comity $\mathbf{3 2}$, sfin. Hants County slightly exceeds it, Inverness hats enabl. King's slifhtly exceets it. Lumenburg exceeds it, having


Mr. MIISLS (bothwell). There must lee many counties very much helow the unit.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. There are several. Referring now to the Province of Quetrec: I will mention first of all smme lealing features in comner. tiom with the prpulation which seem to require innmediate attention. There are great centres of popnlation in that porince which repuine larger represemtation than they now have in this Honse. The city of Montreal, possessing three members now. hats a pipulation of 180, (69:0, Hochelaga has a population of su,gons : the two combined hating a mited popmlation, therefore, of 263.693 with hut four members. la our opinion it is only just that the representation of the city of Montreal should he increased to tive members, anil that Hovhelaga should have two memhers. so that Hochelaga aind Montreal will have seven members. In addition to that, and for the purn we of a winding inereasing unduly the representation of these large centres of population, the redistribution takes anay from these two constituencies of Montreal and Hochelaga, parishes which will be added to dacpues (Gartier and Laval. In addition to that the Cominty of Ottawa calls for further representation on account of its population and very great extent. We propose to give an adilitional menler to the county, therefore, and under the new arrangement which we propose the County of Ottawi will have two members with a constituency of $3 \mathbf{3}$,( $(\mathrm{KK})$ population each, and the constitnencies of Hochelaga and Montreal will have a population of $3 \mathbf{3}$, ,(ANO) each. It will be necessary, of course, to provide for these new constitucacies by taking from other portions of the province where the population is not so large, and I will mention briefly the changes which are proposed to te made, and will then read from the Bill which will give particulars of the changes. I may state, howerer, at this point, that in the Prorince of Quebec the unit of population, I think, is about 22,500 as nearly as it can be made. The population of the

Comity of Ottawa is now bid, MNO. Referring particularly to Montreal, with a population, as I have said, of nearly $2(0)(\mathbf{K N})$, it is to be divided into five. constituencies. One, St. Mary's division, will have $38,(M N O)$ : St. James division $32,(x h)$, the St. Lawrence division 42,010 , the St. Antoine division 44 . (NMO) and the present (entre division is left intact unler the nane of st. Anne's division, with a popmlation of $\mathbf{2 x}, \mathbf{0 k})$. The additional constituency taken for the County of Ottava is supplied hy joining the two constituencies of Three Rivers amblist. Mantice. and the three other constituencies are taken from the southern comices, that is, these comoties ly ines somth of the st. Lawrence River from the western boundiry of the Province of Quelse to the County of Nicolet. These connties, thirteen ia mumber. are only entitled by their population to nine members, inil threconnties being taken out. it leaves then ten mem. hers, or one more than they are entitled to according to the unit of population which 1 have just deseribed. Nipierville is made to disipplear ami is divided between (hatemugay and Lapmarie. St. . $o$ hn amb Inerville are joined together, and Verchreses is also mate to disatppear and is divided hetween (hambly, st. Hyacinthe and Richelien which surromal it. This arrangement gives to the region formed he the comuties north of Ottana and of the st. Lawrence. from lomian to (hamplain inclusive. thintern members with a perpulation of 2-a,2014. That is an average for each comoty of 2?.(KK) as nearly as can he statem. The hom. gentle. man asked me to state the portions of the womstituencies of Montreal and Hochelaga which are wiven to the neighmoring eomstituencie: of haval and bacepues (artier. There is : new constituency callen the electomal dis. trict of West Hochelaga, whieh will comsist of the twan of Ste. Cungomale and St. Hemri, and of the parrishes of st. Pabriel Wiarl (ammesed to Montreal) inul (iote St. Antoine. East Hochelaget will consist of the towns of Maisommene and Cite st. Lonis. of the villages of ('ite Visitation and Mite Emil. and of the parishes of Hochelaga Wiand (ame xed to Montreal) and St. Jean Baptiste Waral (amnexed to Montreal). The electoral district of batpues (artier will hereafter consist of the town of Lathine. of the villages of Ste. Ame le Bellevate. Ste demevirve. st. Doachim de lit Pointe (laire. st. Laturent, (iote les Neiges, Cite it. Maul, Notre Dame de dirice, and Verdum, and of the parishes of Lathine (site. Aume du Bout de ITsle), Ste. Geneviere, st. Joachim le la Pointe Claire, st. Laurent, st. Raphaeil ile lisle Bizartol, Cote st. Panl, Notre Dame des Neiges Ouest, and Ontremont. The electoral district of laval consists of the rillage of Ste. Rose, and the parishes of ste. Dorothée, Nt. Francois de Nalles, Nt. Martin, Ste. Rose, st. Vincent de Paul, sault an Recollet. St. Joseph Riviire des Prairies, St. Léomard de Port Nanrice, Langue Pointe and Pointe anx Trembles.

Mr. LACRIER. What is the population in the Conuty of Laval :
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. About 19,(NKO. The Comnty of Ottanaa will be divided thus: There will be an electoral district of Suuth Ottawa, consisting of the townships of Masham, Eardley, Wakefiell, Hull (including the city of Hull and the town of Aylmer), Templeton, Portland, Derry, Buckingham, Mulgrave, Lochaber, Ripon and Petite Nation; and an electoral district of North Ottawa,
consisting of the townships of Lowe, Denham, Bowman. (N... \&e.. inchuling all those townships forming the remaining part of Ottawa County as it was comstituted (inclunling unorganized territories) on the 3lst of Jamuary, 1961, ly section 1 of chapter $\bar{\sigma} \boldsymbol{i}$ of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower (illialia.

Mr. LaNDiFLIER. What will be the populat tion of each division :

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. About 32.0 nn .

Mr. LAARIER. The hon. gentleman has not Netinerl in what mamer the Counties of St. John and Iberville are to be constructed.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. They are tobe unitel.
Mr. LACRIFR. I umlerstoon that part of Nitpierville was going to (hateauguay.

Sir JOH. THOMPS(ON. The electoral listeice of Nit. John an! lherville will comsist of the towns of St. John and Iberville. and of the parishes of $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{t}}$. Inan IVvangeliste, St. Luc, Ste. Marguerite de Hairtimhe (LAAcalie), St. Alexamhre, Ste. Ame Me Sabrevois. Sit. Athanase, Ste. Brigide, St. 1 iernges Ne Hemriville, st. Gregroire le diranl, St. Séhastien and st. Vilentin. The elecenal district of Chat tembenay will consist of the villayes of Not. Remi and Nippieville, and of the parishes of Nt. Martin, si. Erhain Premicr. Tres St. Sacrement de St. Jean (hersostime amd site. Martine), St. Rémi, St. Patrice de Sherrington. Sit. Bolomard. Nt. Gyprien. it. Antuint Ahni:. Ste: ('lotille and st. Jean ( harginstime:

Mr. BROHELUR. I understome that one part of Nipperville wats to be put in (hateanguay, and it -tams that some parrishes of (hateatuguay are to he put in Laprairic.
sir IOHN THOMPSON. The electoraldistrict of Lapmatioe will he the villages of Latprairie amd sanlt St. Lamis (Indian villate of ( anghamawaga). and of the parishes of Laprairie, St. ("onstant, St. I-islone Ni, ditepues le Mincur, St. Philippe; St. Mid hol Arehamge, St. doachim de (hateangmay and ste. Philomine.

Mr. LACRIER. That is at gervemamber with a vemgenthe.
sir IoHE THOMPSON. I hope the hom. gentheman will not apply that awkwirl name to any pitt of this: Bill. There is nothing in it of that ehatacter.

Mr. LAURIER. Will the hon. gentleman tell us now what hecomes of Vercheres:"
sir JoHN THOMlsON. If I real the descriptions of Chambly. Richelieu and St. Hyacinthe, 1 think they will contain the remmatis of Vercheres.

Mr. IACRIER. What is left of Rouville?
Nir JOHN THOMPNON. The electoral district of Rouville shall consist of the village of Sit. 1 ©satire and St. Dominique.

Mr. BROINEUR. That is Bagrot.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman dees not recognize his own province. It must be the to my bal pronunciation. The electoral district of Rouville will consist of the villages of St. ('isaire, Nt. Dominicque, Sit. Pie, St. Paul, L'Auge Giarlien, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, St. Jean Paptiste, St. Hilaire, Beloil and Nte. Magileleine de la Présentation, St. Charles and Notre Dame.
$59 \frac{1}{2}$

Mr. MILLK (Bothwell). Is there any change in Pontiac:

## sir JOHN THOMPson. No.

Nir HECTOR LANIIENIN. Before the hom. gentleman passes to Ontario, would he le kini enough to say if thereare any other changes in the Province of Queluec:

Nir JOHN TrHOMPNON. I think I mentioned all of them. In the Province of Ontario very few changes are proposed.

Mr. LAURIFR. Happy province.
Nir RIC'HARD (SARTWRI:HT. It has been well attemied to hefore.

Mr. LAANI)ERKIN. (hanges are not neerled.
Nir JOHN THOMPSON. I think there are some changes needed, more in the representation of the constituencies in this Honse than in the ennstitu-encies,-…-

## Sir RICHARI) ('ARTWRIGHT. Hear, hear.

 sir JOHN. THOMPSON-but we have decided wheare that in the hamls of the electors whone doing it so almirably. Werlonot proposeto pass any statute on that subject.Mr. MILAN (Bothwell). But in the other pro. vinces you propose to help the electors.
Sir JOH: THOMPSON. No, we donot : hut the changes which have been minle are mone extensive in that province for the reasoms I have mentioned. that it is necessamy to give these very large centres of pepulation, NÏontreal, Ottawa amil Hochelaga, mhlitional representation in this Howse. and that could not be done without alteringe a number of constitnencies which have smaller populations. I was about to mention that the reasoms which call for the change in the lrovince of Ontarios are principally of the kinil I have just mentioned with regard to population. There is the case of the city of Poronto which, on the same principle as that which has callenl for a change with regatil to Mentreal, requires adilitional representation. There is a neersity likewise for providing for an additional representative for the oreat district of Algomat. and likewise for a portion of the population for the (onnty of Renfrew. whichpopulation is it present out of the limits and range of repiresentation. The district I refer to is North Renfrew. We propose to give a member to the Nipissing district, and this will inchule a portion of Eastern Algoma, and we propme to give an additional member to the city of Toronts. In order to provide for this adilitional representatiom, Niagara district is restricted so ats to lring the constituencies more nearly up to the average representative population. The only other changes in the Bill are the township of clarence which is taken from the County of Rassell ind adiled to Prescott, therehy tending to egualize the population and place ('larence in a riding where the people will be more in harmony with the rest of the population of the riding. The Island of Seugog is taken from North Ontario and placed in South Ontario. The island properly leelongs, as regards geographical proximity, to the constituency in which we propose to place it, and the population is not large, about 600. The village of North Elgin is taken from North Bruce and placed in West Bruce to which it belongs geographicilly. If I am not mistaken,
the village a considerable distance from the limits of the constituency in which it is placed now. Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The same distance as it was ten years ago.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Les, amd no doubt the hon. gentleman will not be better satistied now than he was ten years ago when it was put into the constituency from which it is now taken. The Counties of Lincoln and Welland are united.
sir RICHARD (ARTWRI(iHTS. Do yon mean that Lincoln and Welland are one county and one member?

Sir JOHA THOMPSON. No: I will give the letails. The electoral district of the County of Lincoln and Niagara will consist of the trown of Niagara, the city of st. Catharines, the townships of (irautham, Clinton, Louth, Pelham, and Gainshorough, and the villages of Beamsville and Port Lathousic. The electoral district of the County of Welland will consist of the townships of Bertie. Crowland, Humberstone, Stanford, Thorohd and Willonghly, the villages of Chippawa, Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Merritton, and Port Colhorne, and the towns of Niagara Falls, Thorold and Welland. The electoral district of the Counties of Haldimand and Nonck will consist of the townships of Oneida. Ramham, Seneca, North Caynga and South Cayuga, Canborough, Dum, Moulton, Sherbrooke, Wiaintleet, and the villages of Calerlonia, Cayuga, Hagersville and Jummille.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Are Haldimand amd Monck marle into one constituency:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Not as they are now, but there will be one comnty ilescribed as I have stated. SGuth Wentworth will consist of the townships of South Fleet, Binbrooke, Barton, Glanford, North and South Grimsly, Caister, East and West Famborough, the town of I Oundas, and the villages of Grimshy and Waterdown. The electoral district of North Wentworth and Brant will consist of the townships of Ancaster, Blenheim, Last Brantford, South Dumfries and Bererley. The electoral district of the south riding of the County of Norfolk will consist of the townships of Houghton, Walsingham, Charlottevilie, Woodhouse and Viblpole, the town of Simeoe, and the villages of Port Dover and Port Rowan. I think 1 have mentioned the only changes made by the Bill in the Province of Ontario. It will be olserved that the reconstruction which will take place is contined to the neighbourhoos of Toronto and the group of districts about Lake Ontario, and every effort has been made to interfere as little as possible with the representation its it exists at present, and with the geographical lines.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I would ask the Minister if the population in the Niagara district is not greater than the population east of Kingston?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I camnot make the calculation while I am on my feet.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I understond the object was to equalize the constituencies and to bring them nearly up to the unit of comparison : but are not the districts east of Kingston populated much less than those west of Kingston :

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. We could not equalize all through Canada without making a most sweeping change. We think these changes are all
necessary to give uhlitional representation where it was called for, and can be justified on the gromel of numerical population.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Will you give us the population of Haldimand and Monck, and North Wentworth and Brant:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I was about to give the population of these constituencies. I think the unit of population in Ontario is about ens, (N) or 2:3,(KN), North Wentworth had a population of 14,591, North Brant 16,993, Nouth Wentworth 16.770, Lincoln $21, \leqslant 46$, Welland $2 \overline{2}, 131$, Monck 1.7,31\%. Hahlimand 16,318, South Norfolk 17, 880. Vinder the proposed arrangement Haldimand and Nonck will hate a population of $21,4 \overline{74}$, South Norfolk $22, i(02$, North Wentworth and Brant, 21,629 , south Wentworth $-5,72 \pi$, Lincoln and Ni agara $2,0,230$ and Welland 26,944 . The population will he much more nearly equalized in these combties and will be honght nearer to the mit of the procince. Now we will refer to the province of Manitoha.

Mr. CHARLTON. Before leaving the Province of Ontario, I would ask the hon. gentleman where does Manitoulin Island fall in the division of the Algoma district:
sir JOHA THOMPSON. It remans in the western livision where it is now with the other islamds. The House, of course, has observed the extent of the increase of population in the Province of Manitoba, that population having increased from 62,260 to $1.04,42$, requiring that her representation in this House should be raised from tive to seven. I will call the attention of the House to the way in which that additional representation is provided for. A change has been made by calling the present constituency of Lisgar, Selkirk. The: reason for this is that there are the towns of East Selkirk and West Selkirk in this constituency, and all of Lorl Selkirk's old settiers live in that constituency. For those reasons we think Selkirk is a more appropriate name than Lisgar. Provencher remains as it was before. Old Selkirk is divided into two ridings. The reason for this division in the population is that Lisgar was well and thickly settled. Brandon, it is to be expecten, will, in about four years, fill up and have more than the preseat population of Lisgar, and make them about equal. Narquette we have divided into two constituencies, Nacdonald and Marguette. I need not say to the House that in selecting a name for the new constituency we have give the name of the statesman who was leader of the House for so many years, and has devoted so much of his life to the development of this country, and especially with matters connected with the development of the territories out of which the Province of Manitoba was created. For that reason it was deemed proper to give the name Macdonald to one of the new constituencies. The discrepancy in the population between Macdonald and Marquette, can be explained by the fact that the Dauphin country is in Marquette, and the territory in Marquette will fill up in a few years, in all probability, to equal, if not exceed, Maclonald. The unorganized territory in Provencher, it is expected, will fill up likewise and largely build up the population there. If the House desires it, I will read the descriptions of the lines, but I suppose it will only be tiresome to the House. I will Sir Johs Thomeson.
mention the population of the constitnencies as they will exist. The city of Wimnipeg has a popmtion of 25,6339 ; Lisgat has 29,287 , that will be Last Selkirk; Bramdon has 22,403 : Marguette, 12,any: Macdonald, 22,104 : West Selkirk, $23, \pi 60$ : Prosencher, 22,104 . I mentioned to the House that it was not proposed to make any change for the present in the representation of the Territories. There is no change reguired in the number of members for the Province of British Columbia, but a change does seem called for by the peculiar distrihution of property, to say nothing of territorial extent.
Mr. Watson. Pefore the Minister leaves Manitola, would he just give the divisions of north and south, east and west, for Marquette and Macromate:
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Marquette will comprise the rural mumicipalities of Odanah. Clan William, Harrison, saskat chewan, Blanchard, stathdair. Shoal Latke, Oak River, Miniota, Archie, Birtle. Ellice. Russell, Silver Creek, Rosshurn, shell River. Boultom, the town of Mimedosa, the town of Birtle, and the town of Rapid City ; and also all the organized territory lying between the westem bomdary of the Erovince of Manitoba and the easternly limit of range 17, west of the Ist west principal meridian, north of township 18 in ranges $i_{1}$ and 22 inclusive of west prinapal meridian, anl also lying north of township 28 in ranges $\underline{2}: 3$ to $\stackrel{2}{2}$ ) inclusive of west principal meridian. for the northem loundary of the Province of Manitola. The electoral distriet of Macelomald shall comprise the rural municipalities of South Cypress. South Norfolk, North Norfolk. North (Ypress, Langforl, Rosedale, Lansdowne, Westboume. Portage la Prairie, and the town of Portage la Prairie, the town of ciladstone, the town of Neepana, and the village of Carberry, together with the unorganized territory lying within and baumber by the following limits, that is to say: On the west ly the eastern limit of range 17 . west principal meridian, on the east by a line raming through the millile of Lake Manitola, on the south liy the northern bomulary of township 20, and the same produced east to the same line rumning to the midule of Lake Manitoba, and on the north by the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba. I was soing on to say, that in the Province of British Columbia, the only changes proposed are mate necessary by the changes which the influx of population have created. That will be apparent when I mention the population, and when it is compared with the extent of the territorial divisions as now constituted. There are three electoral districts outside the Island of Vinconver. These are at present, New Westminster, Caribou and Yale. We propose that the new electoral district of New Westminster shall consist of New Westminster district and the Coast district, as defined in the public notice issued from the Lands and Works Office in said colony, on the lith December, 1869, purporting to be in accorlance with the provision of the 39 th clanse of the Mineral Ordinance of 1869, and to give to that New Westminster district two members. We propose that the electoral district of Yale and Caribou shall be joined, and that the new district shall consist of Caribou, Lillowet, Yale and Kootenay districts, as specified in the same public notice. That will, of course,
have one member. The new district of Yale and Caribon will have a population of about $20, \dot{3}(1)$; New Westminster will have 42,226 , with two members ; Vancouver clectoral district will have 18,229 : and Victoria, with two members, 18,238, as it is now.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman retain the double constituencies of Picton, Halifax and Ottawa?
sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes, and Cape Breton. I was going tor say in mentioning the changes in Ontario, that I did not refer to the change in the city of Ottawa, hecause it is a very slight one. It was merely made in view of the municipal change which has brought stewarton into the city of Ottawa, and which oceurred after the last distribution was passed. For municipal purposes, and I believe for provincial purposes also, stew arton was comprised in the city of Ottawa.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Is it proposed to divide Hamilton and Halifas?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. If it were proposed to do that I wouhd have mentioned it long before this.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRI(iHT. The hon. gentleman did not state how Toromto is to he divided!
Sir JOHN THOMPMON. West Toronto will be given two members, amil the other two divisions will remain as they are.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) How many districts in Canada will have a double representation?
sir JOHN THOMPSON. I cammot tell on the spur of the moment.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Is West Toronto to be divided into two districts or to be given two members:
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. West Toronto, as it is now, will hate two menibers.
Mr. LACRIER. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible at this stage to discuss at all the measure which has just been introduced, becanse whatever good or whatever bad there may be in the measure itself consists in the details of the apportionment which has been made, and at first glance it is not possible to say whether the apportionment is fair or unfair, but I must say at once that as far as the Province of Quebec is concernet, in so far as I can see it at first sight, the apportionment seems to me to have been the most arbitrary that could have leen lesigned. I am sorry, sir, that those who were in charge of that measure from the Province of Quebec did not choose to follow the principle which was laid down as far as the Province of New Brunswick is concerned; that is to say, of making the changes in the line of existing divisions. In the Province of New Brunswick, two counties are united together, and in so far as I can see, whenever changes are to take place, if the changes are made on this line, it is the least objectionable of all. Likewise in the Province of (Quebec, the city of Three Rivers and the district of St. Maurice are united, and at first blush without looking at the details of the Bill I can see no very serious objection to that. Likewise the County of Ottawa, which has a very large extent in territory and a population exceeding $60,(\mathrm{KOO}$, is divided into two counties, and if the division is made on at all a
fair Masis, which I camont saly at this moment, the principle seems to be one which camot serionsly be whjecten to. But when we come to the comities south of the sit. Lawrence River in the Province of wuebec, where the strength of the Liberal party hats always been for twenty years or more, we find gervimander on such a scale that it will be impossible to recognize the counties now in existence. No attention has been paid to existing limits, parishes which have been mited together for rery many vears are now divided and are jumbled over into five or six different counties. The (ounty of Verchires, an ohl county which was represented in the ohl larliament of (analaby Sir feorge fartier, for, I believe, more than 15 years, now disappears and is distributed into three different comaties. Richelien, sit. Hyacinthe amd (hambly. Then the Coment of ( hambly receives a portion of the (omaty of Rom ville. and the County of Rouville receives a portion of sit. Hyatinthe, if I remember aright, and a portion of biggot also. What reason or what justification can there be for that? As far as the city of Montrealame the comety of Hochelaga are concerneal. I camot speak with very great accuracy beanase the limits have heen given in only a very imperfect mamer, hut so far as I can see enough has beengiven to enable me to congratulate the Ninister of Public: Works, who had in the County of Laval a very soft bed before, and who will have in the new Comuty of Laval a still softer one now.

Mr. OUIMET'. Mr. Speaker, the hom. the lealer of the Opposition, in his elosing remarks, satil that the Ninister of Public Works had a soft bed lefore in the County of Jival. I confess that imleed I harl, but I won it after a hard fight and I kept it, and molooly can hame me for that. If 1 had attemed to atmy selfish motives, if I hal listened to the appeals made to me from my friends in my county, who have so faithfully fought for me and tor the party, the old cominty of Laval would not have been disturbed, and there are very good geographical reasons why it should not he disturbed. The hom. the leader of the Opposition has mentioned that the Comnty of Vercheres should not have been disturhed on account of its historic name, but I may remind him that the County of Laval bears it name which is certainly the equal of Vercheres, and besides, geographically speaking, my county was intended to stand alone, as it is an island. If I took some parishes from Hochelaga in order to decrease the alrealy too large population of that county, I think I should have received credit for having done so. I may say to the hon. leader of the Opposition, hesides, that the parishes which are now added to my county were in the last election largely Liberal, and perhaps after 19 years of battle to remain in this Parliament, it might have been reasonable for me as an old stager to expect to be left alone. But I arlded these parishes to my connty, and I did it from no seltish purpose, but in order that I might not be open to the attacks which the hon. gentlenian has now made against me. Now that my personal case has heen settled, I will try to explain how I thought the divisions that I assisted in making in the Province of Quelsec, are fair. I may wiy that we have divided the province into three large groups for the purpose of redistribution. The tirst group consisting of the counties which we call
the " Guebec Comities "aceorling to political divisions, are twenty in number. They extend from Champlain, lortneuf inclusive, to Chicontimi and Sagnenay: and on the other side of the river from (iaspe up to Nicolet. These twenty counties have a population of 43,900 , which divided by twenty gives a population of 29.195 for each. Thus, althourh the arerage population of each of the twenty counties does not reach the unit of population fixed by law, that is, $\quad \boldsymbol{\sim}$. $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K})$ it comes pretty near to that: and it was thought fair, in order to awoid any friction or complaint--though it was at great siacritice on the part of our friends from the district of Guehec-not to have any changes mate in those connties. I think we ought to be eredited for that. Now, the comaties of the Eastern Townships are ten in mumber, representing all aggregate: population of $2.2 \pi, \underline{2} 6$, or an arearge of en,ith. In these there were inempalities in the representation to be remedied, but we thought it would le more satisfactory to the public, anf also to the Opposition, that mi; change should be mate there, since the areatace was as near as possible to that fixed by law. Then, we come to what I call the political listrict or region of Montreal, which is formed of three great gronps, that is, the thirteen comnties lying morth of the Ottawa River aml the st. Latwrence. from Pontiac to (hamplain. which have common interests and are pretty similarly sitmater. These thirteen comoties have an aggregate population of $9 \boldsymbol{i} 6,2] 4$, riving an a reage for each comity of $21,29 \%$. We felt obligel to give an additional representation to Ottatiat County, for which the hon. leader of the Opposition might give us credit, for he knows that Ottawa Comenty is a Liheral comoty. If he consults the retums from the last elections he will see that in each of the divisions ats male, the Liberal canditate had a majority. So that from a political point of view-though we did not and ought not to consider. that-- we have practically given the Opposition one more member there.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That escaped your attention.

Mr. OUIMFT. It did not escape ourattention. We shall look after it at the next election. Now. Three Rivers and St. Daurice have not the average population, aml although they were two Conservative comnties, and althongh hoth are represented lix. two very valuable and, I may say, most prominenit members, we thonght we conhl not aroid-though we did so very reluctantly-miting these counties.

Mr. BRODFUR. What is the name of the new county:

Mr. OUIMET. It will be known by the name of Three Rivers innl st. Manrice. Their boumbaries are not disturbed. Coming to the group which I call the central group, extending between the Ottawa River on the one side and the st. Lawrence River on the other, formed by the Counties of Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Jaçues Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Montreal West, Montreal Centre and Montreal East, these eight comnties contain a total population of 307,312 , an arerage for each of 38,416 . According to the unit this group is entitled to thirteen representatives; but in order not to be too harsh upon the other groups, we only give eleven representatives to this central group, dividing it as rationally as can be done under the circumstances. Laval and Jacques

Mr. Lathier.

Cartier are what we might call rural counties. Hochelaga was composed before partly of what I call sulnurban population, and partly of rural population. We thought it would be fair to divide between Laval on one side, and Jaeques Cartier on the other, the rural part of Hochelaga, and to divide in two that part of Hochelaga composed of suburban population.

Mr. BRODEUR. The Counties of Soulanges and Vaudrenil are not united?

Mr. OLLDET. They are not, and 1 will give the reasons. These two comnties form part of the central group, and if any one has a right to complain of under representation, it is the population composing that central group. ame not the population of the other comities which have more than their share of representation. Desides, I think a very good athlitional reason is that, in future, the increase of population will likely take place in that central group ; and it is more than likely that ten years hence, when a new distribution is made, this central group will be entitled to an increased representation. and it will take it from itself. Then will be the time to unite the Comnties of Vaudrenil and Noulanges. Now, the southern group, lying south of the st. Lawrence, is composed of thirteen
 which entitles them only to nine members. At the present moment they have thirten representatives, and we thought it only fair to take from that group. Liberal or not, the three seats thato we wanted out of the four which they had in excess of their rightful number, and so we have done; but we have done it with no intention of injuring our opponents prolitically. We have done it in a way to interfere is little as possible with the geographical bomidics, and with a due regard to popahation. First, we have done what my hom. friemd adrised us to do in every case. That is, we have attachen together two cometies which are lying cintignous, the Connties of St. John and Iherville.

Mr. BRODECR. They are separated ly a river.

Mr. OUIMETR My county was separated by two rivers. That will be another river for the hon. member to cross. Now, we had to take a connty from the three adjoining comities, Chateanghay, Napierville and Laprairie. Laprairie had not the repuisite population, and in order to complete the mumber we had to ald to it part of Chateanglay, nos hecumse it was Conservative, for I think the majority in the last election was Liberal in the parishes of Chateauguay and Ste. Philomene.

## Mr. BRODELK. Why not add ste. Martine:

Mr. OULIET. We might have very well addad ste. Martine to Laprairie and have auded to the Conservative majority of Lapraipie, but we did not do so beculuse we thought it would be an apparent injustice, and did not want to be open to the charge of hating mate the division from a purely political point of view and in order to bring about direct ailvantages. I am very sorry, on account of my hon. friend from Napierville, that the name of his connty should disiappear, but, as in the case of St. John and Iberville, we could not do otherwise, hecause Napierville had to be divided in two, and it was impossible to and it to the next county. Now I come to what appears to le a sore point, and I am sery sorry for our ohl
friend from Vercheres, and I hope this will not be the means of securing his disappearance from our midst after the long years he has served his come try so well, but it had to be done and we did it in order to make the divisions of that territory as equal as possible. The Comenty of Chambly was the lowest in population, and in orler not to spoil its geographical apparance, we just took from the County of Vercheres the two parishes of Lipmairie, Varennes and ste. Julie, and going in that direction we had to cross the river and take two or three par ishes from Rourille. My hom. friend will not be sorry as these parishes were not too overwhelmingly in his favour duriug the last election, amd it will only improve, at all erents, his own position.
 in this as in most cecasioms of life. The remainder of Vercheres has ineen attacheel to Richelieu. Richelieu mutil last sear was a Comservative comnty, and whether this change will make it a Liheral comuty I do mot know. If it were a gnestion to to whetiner the name of Pichelien would be less dear to the heart of my hom. friend than the name of Vercheres. it wonlil be very casy to make the change and call the two comuties Vercheres insteal of Richelien.

## Mr. LAURIER. What is there in a mame?

Mr. OUIMET. It is the electors the hom. genteman wants and not the name. If we had left the remainder of Vereheres with Richelien, it would hatre made too much, and we thought it would be very useful to temper the very promounced Likeral colour of sit. Hyacinthe liy adding to st. Hyacinthe the two parishes of st. Alare amd st. Antoine. As to the County of Rourille, I suppose I need not justify the caluable allititions we have made in favour of our friend the present representitice. As to Bagot. we had to take from Richelien the parish which was next to it and which properly helones to it, and my hom. friend, the memher for Bagot. was so sensitive that he was afraid of heing open to the charge of having taken away too mamy of his opponents in the patishes of st. lie and st. Doninique, and he took the Liberal parishes from Drummond aml Arthabaska, which have already tow much population. These two Liberal parishes he expects to manage so that in the future they will be goon Conservatives. Those are St. (aidlame anh st. Bomaventure. After these explanations, I am sure that my hon. friend will withdraw his expression of opinion that the changes we were olliged to make were most arlitarily made. I think nur friends have more reason to complain than our upponents, and if I had been left to myself, if we had not wished to aroild giving the slightest groumd for the charge of umfarness, 1 would rather than have seen any change, for reasons that will be ob vious to the hon. member for Vercheres, have preferred to keep my county as it is, just as he would like to preserve his own. But the inequality of representation was so glaring that we had to do justice to the city of Montreal and the suburbs of Montreal and Ottawa County, and it had to he adjusted in some way. Some one must suffer, and I hope our friends will not complain that our opponents should have really won a county in Ottawa and one in st. Maurice, which is really two out of four. I think that on the whole the present redistribution is fair to all parties and our copponents in the Procince of

Quebec at all events, will not have reason to eromplain of any gerrymandering.

Mr. BARNAR1). I presume the proper time to discuss this measure will be at the second reating. So far as the relistribution in British Columbia is concerned, I do not think it is the best that could le devised, nor do I think it is one which will he satisfactory to the people of the mainland. I hope, betore this Bill receives its second reading, the fovermment will see their way to divide the mainkand into three constituencies, cach with one member, which is quite possible, and which would he certainly a fair and proper division. I will reserve any further remaths for the second reading.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the details of the measure the hon. gentleman has submitted. Like the hon. gentleman who has immediately preceded me. I think the proper time to point out what I regard as the misehievous and the unjust character of this measure will be when we come to consider it on the second reating, and when we have the measure printed hefore us and will be able to compare the Bill itself with the actual population of the various districts. I will say this much at the outset. 1 may say that, muler the British North Amer. ica fict. there is provision for the distribution of representation aceording to population among the provinces, lat there is no provision nor was it intended that there should be equal population in the rations districts, that the rule of three should be applied in the division of each province into electoral districts. The objections which apply to a measure of that sort were well stated a long time ago by Mr. Burke, and there may be an opportunity for pointing out these reasons, and to some extent they were stated by the late Premier in 1851. However, I am not going into a riscussion of that matter on the present occasiom. In liseg we were toll, when the neasure Wats submitted to Parliament for the redistribution: of seats, that care was had to pay due resard to the satered principle of representation by popmation. I am about to call the attention of the House to one feature of the measure which the hom. geetleman has snlmitten to us, so far as it atfects the Province of Ontario. It is only necessary to look at the census to see that the portion of the Province of Ontario which lies west of Joronto is under-represented at the present time, and the portion which lies to the east, between the Ottawa and the st. Lawrence Rivers and the eastern portion of Lake Ontario, is over-represented, but the hon. gentlenan and his colleagues have taten away two members from the district which is already under-represented and have left that section of the province which is at the present time and has been all along over-represented, having in this Honse a representation out of proportion to the numbers which its population would warrant, just as it is. Why that is done is perfectly obvious to every member of this House and will be perfectly obvious to every citizen in the Province of Ontario. The hon. gentleman has in the western portion of the province made but one change. The city of London had its boundaries extended ot few years ago. I think it is nearly ten years since what was called the town of Eist Loudon containing a population of about $6,(0,0)$ was embraced within the limits of the city, and two years ago the district of South

Mr. Oifmet.

Lomion was also incluced in thecity of London. Now the hon. gentleman inchudes neither of these in the city, but he takes from the constituency to which those two portions of the city now belong another municipal division, the village of London West, and adds that to the city of London. Why did he not add a portion of the city itself? Why did he go outside of the city and take from the riding of East Middlesex a portion of that riding and add it to the city of Lomlon? The reason is perfectly obrious. Lomdon Soath has a majority of $1(N)$ against the Administration. London East has also. I believe, a majority against the Administration. but the rillage of London West gave a considerable majority to the Conservative candidate at the last election, and so, with the view of strengthening a member of the Administration, it is proposed to take Lomolon West and ald it to the city and leave out two warals of the city as portions of the riding of East and of South Middlesex to which at present they belong. Every one will understand the character of that division. I wish also to bring under the attention of the House, and under the attention of the country, the fact that at this moment the Govermment have in this House, I think, two-thirds of the representatives from the Province of Ontario. (iving the Government the crenlit for their success at the lye-elections, there were recorded against the Arministration in the elections for the members sitting at this moment in this Parliament a majority of the electors of the Province of Ontario. There are some thousands of the electors who voted against the Alministration orer those who voted for them. and yet under this distribution the hon. gent lemen who sit on that side of the House have two-thirds of the members from that province. That is accorling to the statement mate hy Mr. Johnson, which is an inacurate statement as against us.

Mr. BOWFLLA. Wis not that statement made lefore the bye-elections:

Mr. MILLS (bothwelli. I am speating after giving crealit to the dovernment for the bye elections, and they will not do away with that majority of , (MK) against the fiovermment or with one-thiril of it, as the hom. gentleman knows, so that you have two-thirds of the members elected ly a minority of the voters. Does the Govermment propose to correct that injustice! What do the Govermment do, in order to give to the minority in this House and to the majority of the electors outside a fair representation in Parliament? Nothing. They undertake to still further pack the representation in larliament. They take away from a district already under-represented wo of its members, and they leave the sections of the province which is already overrepresented all the representatives they hare. Hon. gentlemen may think that that is perfectly fair, they may think that the principles of ethics do not apply to public: matters. I have a different opinion, I believe the people of this country will have a different opinion, and it is the duty of hon. gentlemen who sit on this side of the House to bring under the attention of larliament and of the whole country the character of the measure the hon. gentleman has submitted to this Honse. Let me take the case of the County of Midllesex. Fou have four representatives in this House from that county, one Reformer and three Conservatives. What is the rote in that county ?

There is more than jO 0 of a Reform majority in the County of Midllesex. In the Niagara district, the hon. gentleman proposes. although the vote as it stood the last time gave a majority in favour of the Opposition, to give the Opposition one member that is, to give the majority one memher, and to give three to the minority. That is the arrangement marle by the hon. gentleman in this Bill. Do these hon. gentlemen think they can sustain an injustice of that sort. that an injustice of that sort will he tolerated by the people of this comitry: Sir, I remember in 1882, when my constituency Was gerrymamdered and its bommlanies were altered. When, aceording to the vote that hat been recorded hefore, I was put in a minority of $3(x)$ : I appealed to the sense of justice and fairness of my constituency, and I say it to the honour of the Conservatives there, that a large number of them supported me and have continued to support me ever since, becaluse they would not wink at miseonduct so gross, at a system of political warfare that was in its chanacter so cowardly. Nothing the hon. gentlemen canclo. can be more discreditable to thein than ow undertake to secure themselves in possession hy altering the bommaries of constituencies in such a way as to cnable a minority of the electors of this comntry to elect a majority in Parliament. I saty it is an ontrage that ought not to be tolerated, that it is a principle as foreign to every man of proper british feeling as anything well can be. 1 can mulerstand how a policy of that sort may be tolerated in a comolty like Mexico or Pera, where the people hate no regard for principles of faimess ats applied to public matters and public life : but I say that it is an improper, it is an immoral and a cowardly course, for any party to pursue: and when hon. gentlemen propose to take from a section of country that is not alcumately represented at the present moment, two of its representatives and give them to a section of country that is regarder as Conservative, leaving the sections that are overrepresenter because they are conservative unchanged, they have adopted a course which the people: of this country will not sustain, and I trust there is a sense of manliness, a sense of fair-play sufficiently strong on that side of the Honse to discountenance such a course, and that hon. gentlemen opposite will assist hon. gentlemen on this side of the House in making this a fair measure, instead of heing an unfair measure as it is laid upon the Table of the House, and as it has been explained hy the Minis. ter of Justice.

Sir RICHARD (ARTIVRIGHT, I would sug. gest to the leader of the House that in bringing this measure down a second time, it prould be conrenient if a schedule were attached, giving the population of the proposel counties. He can easily fo that from the information he has in his hand, and it will save a good deal of trouble.

Mr. MILLx (Bothwell). I would ask the hon. Minister whether it is intender to have copies of the maps made for listribution among the members?

Sir JOHNTTHOMPSON. That cannot be done without very considerable delay. It would take a long time to draw the plans.

Mr. LAURIER. I would call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that no map of Quebec is to be found among those brought down.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. There is one prepared.

Mr. BoW ELL. These maps only represent the old constituencies and not the proposel ones.

Mr. MILLA (Bothwell). But if the Honse were in possersion of shatl copries of these, we could easily mark ourselves the proposed changes. It would he a matter of great convenience.

Mr. Boll ELL. No far ats Ontario is concemed, the changes are so small that they can he easily laid upon the Table, as surgested by the member for South Oxford.

Motion asteed to, and ? Bili reat the first time.

## HARBOUR OF THREF RIVERS.

Mr. Fositer mored that the Honse resolse itself into Committee of the Whole to consider. resolution (April esth) to anthorize the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivense to raise a shm to be applied to the purchase of whares or beach pro. perty.

Sir RICHARI)('ARTWRIGHT. Before doing so the hon. fentleman had better state exactly what is to be done and how far we are to be mate liable for this sels,(OH).

Mr. FOSTER. In 1880 I fint that l'arliament authorized the Harlour Commissioners of Three Rivers to issue debentures to the amomit of $83(1)$, (XN), hearing 6 per cent interest. In the interim between 188: and 185. they hatl issued debentures to the amount of sibi, (in $)$, and in 158.5 the GoNernor in Council was authorizerl to alvance this $\mathbf{S}(63,6(0)$ alrealy issued, and the sum of $\$ 18,4(0)$ necessary to complete the works which at that time had heen malertaken, making altogether $3 S_{2}$, (KNI. Power $t=$ issue the remainder of the bonds was taken away from the Harbour (ommmis. sioners, and the forermment was given the lmods
 a sinking fund of one-half per cent. It is now proposed to give the commissioners authority to issue debentures for the balance lietween the $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{8}$ ?, $(M)$ issued amd advanced by the liovernment, and for which the fiovermment holl bonds, and the $\mathrm{S} B(\mathrm{~K},(1 \times \mathrm{K})$ which was originally proposed ; that is, to
 hearing 6 per cent interest, or : per cent interest. and 1 per cent for sinking fund, and to give these debentures 8218,0100 priority over the $882,-$ (n) of bonds that the Covernment hold at 4 per cent. I may say that for a number of years no interest has been paid. The works have been muproductive, they have not lieen finisher, no in terest has heen paid, and it is a condition precedent to any debentures heing issued muler anthority of this act, that the arrears of interest up to the date of the Act being assented to, shall he paid to the Govermment.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(H'T. Are the commissioners to negotiate these themselves, or is the Government going to alvance the money"

Mr. FOSTER. The commissioners negotiate these bonds, and the (iovernment have no reponsibility themselves.

Mr. IAURIER: I have no objection to the hon. gentleman taking the present stage, but I presume that before he takes a further stage he will be prepared to lay on the Table of the House the corres. pondence that has taken place.

Mr. FOSTERR. All the pipers will be hrought down.

Motion agreed to, amd Honse resolved itself into Committee.

## (In the (ommittee.)

Sir RI(HARD) CARTWRIGHT. As I umber. staml. what the Minister proposes is to give these prionity over the existing lebt of the (iovermment?

Mr. Foster. Ves.
sir RI(HARI) CARTWRIGHT. It seems tome that that shouh not be done without a more satisfactory explanation than we have hat. To give S2ls,(KA) priority over sso.oKK) may amount, and very often ions amonnt, to absolutely wiping ont the second mortgage, and most people would regiarl it ats a very unsatisfactory security. Before we go further with this. we ought to know what revemue the corporation possesses, and what are the ammal expenses of maintaining the hathour, or maintaining the works from which this is groing to he levied.

Mr. FOsteR. I will emleavour to have an estimate, so far as it can be male, as to what the expected revenue of the works when completed will be. The tronble is at the present time that. as it stamds, although it is an asset, it is really a dearl asset. The works are not even half completed, they are only about one-guarter ilone, and conseruently the amount of revenue derived is rery small indeed. They contemplated, at tirst, works to the amount of $\$ 3(M),(M K)$; maler the pesent legislation, if approved, they will be authorized to make an expenditure to what they at tirst desired to make, that is. np to $\mathrm{S} 3(\mathrm{M},(\mathrm{NMO}$. That, it is thought, will place the harbour in it combplete state so that revenues may be olitained from it. As it is at the present time our interest has fallen in arrears, simply because the revenues from the incomplete work have not ieen sufficient, after paying the small expense of administration, to yiehl any consi-lerable amount. Something has been paid, but a large part of the interest is in arrears. By this legishation we do two things. In the first place, we get our arrears of interest up to date, and in the secom place, by having the harbour put into a complete state, we shall make the whole a live asset, so that probably if the business at all fills the anticipations of it, our security, though it is a second lien, will certainly not he less valuable than it is to-day, and it stands a chance of being an available asset. As it is at the present time, I must confess that it is a dead asset.

Nir RICHARI) (ARTWRIIHT. Looking at it as a purely business transaction, I would suggest to the Minister that it would be more to our interest, if we are to make any considerable reduction of our debt, to let them borrow siso, (N) or $\$ 300,0 \times 0$ and pay us off. That would be a neat transaction, it would avoin the incomvenience of having two mortgages, and I for one would be willing, if the other members of the House are of the same opinion, to treat Three Rivers liberally and make a handsome reduction. I would throw off the interest and throw off a little bit of the principal in order to get the balance.

Mr. FOSTER. I think we will do hetter than that.

Mr. Lat:kiek.

Sir RICHARD) (:ARTWRIGH'S. I lo not think we will. The result of this will be practically that we might as well wipe out the $\$ 80,(00)$ altogether. That is usually the result of putting large sums: ahead of our claims. I have no means of knowing, and the hon. gentleman has not as yet the data in his hands, what amount of trade or commerce is likely to be developed there, hut looking at the population of Three Rivers and looking at the general situation, it appears to me that the chance of paying the interest on SPIR, (MK) and of maintaining the works, and afterwards paying us back, is very slim indeed.

Mr. FOSTER. It camot be more slim than the prospect of paying the interest now.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Do I mmerstand the hom. gentleman that we postponed the priority that we how possess, in favour of the loan which he anthori\%es the commissioners to acguire?

Mr. FOSTER. The anthorized issue becomes a proferable lien: ours is put afterwards.

Mr. NAVIES (P.E.I.) I did not catch the hon. gentlemans reason as to why he thought that hy putting ourselves second we wonld inprove our security.

Mr. FONTER. The reasons I have given were these : The works are at present incomplete, and in conserfuence they protuce no alepuate revenue. Representations have been male, and I think, with a good deal of probability, that it is impossible that the trate can be carried on there until the harbome is put in a complete state. It the present time, although we have nominally a first lien it pays us no interest, lnt if the harbour is put in a state in which it will draw the tarle, the revenues will be increased, and the prospects will certainly be no less that we shall get something from it. We do gain ly this armagement the arramage of interest which will be paid, and the commissioners will he put in a prosition to make their harbour profitahle, if it is possible to do so. by the trade which will he drawn there consequent upon the completion of the facilities to accommondate it.

Mr. LAURIER. What are the works to be completed:

Mr. FONTER. Nome property there is to be acyuired, hut the main expenditure is for the buileling of new wharies.

Mr. DAVIEN (P'F.I.) I look with the greatest possible suspicion upon legislation of this kimel, and I think that anybody who has followed the legislation of the last twelve years in respect to allrances we pemitted the Quebec Harbour Commissioners to make for alleged improvements, will join in my feelings that in so far as we postpone the indebterness now due to us, we lose it altogether very probably, and in the not far distant future we will be callerl upon to assume this liability. The hon. gentleman knows that has been the experience with reference to the Quehec harbour works, and that will be the experience with respect to this work. I sulmit that it is reasonable and fair that, hefore we authorize the borrowing of this sum of money ly the Three Rivers commissioners and authorizo the postponement of our present claim in favour of the new loan, this House ought to be more fully informerl as to the character of the works. I think that the Giovernment, before introlucing this resolution, should have heen prepared with the report
of the engineers ind the estimates of the work, so ats to enalile us to see the probability of interest heing paid upon this expenditure. As it is now, the House is alssolutely in the dark. Reasoning by anology and julging of probable results in this case from what has heen the actual results in similar cases, I think I am not going too far when I assert that we will not only probably lose the $\$ 80,(0) \times$ which we have already adranced, but that a very strong effort will he made to induce us to assume the responsibility for this loan which these commissioners are authorized to make.

Mr. FONTER. It is always in our own hamls.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) 1 t is, and this is always the preliminary step towards asking the Dominion to issume the whole delit in order to recover the loan which is marle. I press upon the hon. gentleman that it is not fair on his part to isk Parliament to vote this resolution without putting us in possession of information, which I assume he himself must have, ats to the precise character of these works, and such information which would enable an ordinary menher of the House to juige whether there is a reasmalne probability of this money earning interest. The hon. gentleman has not given the House the information. If there are reports from engincers we shonld have them.

Mr. FosTERR. The hon. gentleman is perfectly right in saying the House onght to have information, but. as the hon. the leater of the Opposition has sain, this being only the initiatory stage, it was not necessary that it should be submitted. On the intronduction of the Bill I shall beglad to give the fullest information $I$ cian.

Mr. DAVIEN (P'.E.I.) I submit that the initiat tory stage should not le taken without this information. Weare taking a preliminary step, but a necessary step to the introduction of the Bill, and I contend that the information to justify us in baking that step shoulh be hefore us. Parliament will afterwards lee more or less committerl, and I enter my protest hecanse I have seen, in times gone hy, that when Parliament legislates in this direction it is not long before we are asked to aşume the entire debt. I have no faith in this proposition, and I certainly think the House ought to have the infomation that has justified the hom. gentleman in asking us to tote the resolution. That he has not given, although he must have hai it.
(Committee rose and reported resolution.

## SUPPLY'-.WEXT INDIAN TRADE.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the Honse again resolve itself into (ommittee of Nupply.

Mr. BORDEN. Before the motion is carried, I desire to make a vary few olservations in reference to a matter to which I called the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance a day or two ago by a private note. It relates to the present position of trade relations hetween this country and the Spanish West Indies. I desire to get some information as to what result, if any, has come, or is likely tocome from the negotiations now going on letween the representatives of this (iovernment and the British Government and the Spanish fiovermment. Alrout a month agol I put the following question :-
" Whether any and what steps have been taken to secure for Canada the continuation of the present arrangement,
ending on the 30th of June next. with spain, by which Canadian products, notably putatoes, fish and lumber, are admited to the Spanish West Indies, on the same terms as the products of the İited states."
I received the following answer from the Minister of Finance :--
"The matter has been represented to the British fiovermment, and Sir Charles Tupper has beell given full plenipotentiary puwers with Sir Drummond Wolff to enter into negotiations with the Simaish Government in regard to this matter."
Now, it seems that negotiations are going on, and it is with a view if possible to get some statement as to the present position aml the prospects with regard to those negotiations, that 1 hring this matter up now. I may explain to the Honse, in justification of this comerse, if any justitication is necessary, that the constituency which I have the honour to represent is specially interested in this matter. The export of potatoes from that comity, as well as from many other comnties from the Province of Nova scotia, will lee seriously atfected by the loss of the Spanish West Indian market. At the present moment the Havian market is the only market, with the exception of a very trifling one in the British West Indies, that we have for our potatoes : and as the Finanse Minister very well knows. the product of potatoes in the western part of Novia Neotia is a very large and important one. A year ago, probally fil, (k) harrels were shipped from my constituency alone. At any rate, from one port in that county $\mathbf{t 1}$, (MO) harrels were shipped direct to Havana, ami there werenoshipmentstrany other part of the world, becanse the markets of the rest of the world are absolutely elosed to us. The volume of the export trade from Nova Scotia to the Spanish West Indies during the year ending the 30th June last is shown hy the Trade and Nit
 exports to the Spanish West Indies in fish, hmber and potatoes were nearly equal to our exponts to the whole of the British West Indics. Therefore it will be seen that this tratle is one of very great consepuence to the people of the Prowince of Nova seotia. Now, I have heen urged by my consticaents tooltain if possible ananswer to the prestion I ann at present asking, hecause the season for planting potatoes is again approaching, and if we are not to continue to have that market on the same terms as we had it last year, it will be useless for the people engaged in that branch of agriculture to put in their cropswith any hope of exporting the product. A year ago, the question was under discussion in this House whether our products would have, during the seasom that is just past, entrance to the Havama market on the sime terms as similar products from the United states. At that time I took the view, which was supported by many members of this House, including the hon. Minister of Finance, that under the treaty leetwen Fingland and Spain, then existing ant still existing, under the most-favoured nation clause of that treaty, Canalian products must he almitied on the same terms as the proclucts of the United States under the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Spain. It turned out that that riew was correct. Now we have approached a much more important aspect of this matter. We are face to face with the fact that. Spain has denounced the treaty under the most-favoured-nation clause of which the prolucts of Nova Scotia were admitted free to the Havana market last year, and that treaty will come to ant
ent on the 3oth of June next. Consequently, we are face to face with this state of things, that after the Buth of June next Cnited States products will have free entry to the markets of the Spanish West Indies while the products of Nova Scotia and this bominion generally will have to meet a serious tax. In the article of potatoes the duty is sil per harrel. American potatoes will le admitted free. (amadian potatoes will have to meet a hostile tariff of Bl in Spanish gold per barrel, and you can say that is a prohilitory duty. It will te absolutely impossible for us to send our potatoes to Havana if that condition of things happens. I can illustrate that to the Honse ly something which happened during the month of september last. A shipment of potatoes was made of a steamer load of. , (OKN harrels from Kingsport in my county to Harana. The cargo reacherl Havana before the spanish officer there had receiver instructions from his (iovernment not to collect the duty. The duty was imposed by the Spanish officer, amd the net pronluct of that cargo of $\mathrm{J} .(\mathrm{OK})$ barrels, which was retwned to the shipper in Kingsport, amomited to the magnificent sum of Si3. After instructions had been received hy that ofticer, the duties were remitted, and a chegue was sent to the shippers for some 54, an $)$, which represents the cost and protit, if there were any, upon the shipment. Now, it is plain from that illustration that if we had not succeeder under the favoured-nation clause last year, in getting our products into Havana upon the same terms as those of the United states, it would have ammonted to simply giving away the potatoes after they had been exporten, and it would have been ahsolutely impossible to send a single barrel of potatoes to that market : and that is what will happen this year unless the dovernment is able to secure a continuation of that treaty. The people desire to know whether or not there is a reasonable prospect of ohtaining a continuation of that treaty. I shall not enter at any length into the discussion of the probability or otherwise of our leing able to (lo that, but I will mention this fact: I observe that in the treaty which has heen made between the United states and Spain, under a provision of the McKinley Bill which gives power to the Executive to make special reciprocity treaties, the spanish Minister says, in a communication to Mr. Blaine, that " his (iovermment has deciden to respond as promptly and as fully as its national interests and intermational engagements permit, to the legislation of the Congress of the United Nitates as set forth in the note of 3rt Jannary." I observe that there were really two treaties mare with the United States. One was hut a provisional measure which should terminate on the 3oth of Jme next. and I find that at that rery monent, or shortly afterwaris, the (iorermment of Spaingave notice to the British Government of its intention to terminate the treaty existing between (ireat Britain and Spain on the 30th of June next : and I observe that a further arrangement was made hetween Spain and the United States, which is called a rlefinitive arrangement, to come into force after the 31th of June next. Conseyuently it would seem as if there was a deliberate intention to terminate international engagements referred to ly the Spanish Ministry existing between Spain and other countries, in order to enable the Spanish (iovernment to make this definitive treaty with the United States. If that view of the case he the Mr. Borde:s.
correct one, thon it would look as if we aould scarcely hope to procure an extension of the existing treaty, hecause spain would scarcely have denounced that treaty, and framed its policy with the view of making a special arrangement with the United States, and then within a few months or hefore the very day when notice was given to terminate the treaty, agree to an extension of it. However. I should be very glad to hear that there is a prospect of an extension of the treaty ; but if not it is open, of course, to the (iovernanent to make a new treaty, and it is with reference to these matters and for the reasons I have attempted to give that I desire the fullest information should he given, either now or at the earliest possible moment, with reference to this most important question, a question particularly affecting the trade of Nowa Scotia in the articles of lumber, fish and potatoes.

Mr. Boll ERs. I have had several letters from my constituents pressing this matter on me amd asking me to obtain if possible information from the fovernment. I mentioned the matter to the Finance Minister hut did not get much satisfaction. hut perhaps the hon. gentleman had not much information to give. I received a letter a short time ago from one of my constituents in Bear River, a member of the tirm of Clark Bros., who carry on a large lumber husiness there. He says:
"I have just received a letter from our agent at New York in regard to the effect the termination of the present treaty between Fugland and her colonies and Spain will have on our shipments to Spanish West Indies. At present Cuba draws her supply of sprnce lumber almost if not entirely from Nova Scotia. After 1st of July, all lumber from Nova Scotia going into Cuba will pay at the rate of $\delta 9$ (nine dollars) per M. duty while American lumber will go in free. The duty you will observe is so great as to make it impossible to send lumber to Cuba, in fact it is practically prohibitory. This will entail a very henwy Loss on lumbermen all uver Nova Scotia, but particularly on western Nova Scotia, as our shipments for some years past to Cuba from Annapolis, Bear River. Plymouth and Yarmouth have covered more than half the entire quantity cut. Can you ascertain from the Government if there is a probability of the treaty being renewed or what the outlook is?"
I would also call the attention of the (iovermment to the large amount of dry tish and farming produce sent from Digly ( oounty to the Spanish W'est Indies and which form a very latge part of the ex. ports from that county. The sereral ports of BearRiver, Dighy, Weymouth, and all along the shores of St. Mary's Bay, will ileeply feel the loss of those important markets, and I sincerely trust that the (iovermment will som be able to assure the comotry that such treaty will lee renewed.

Mr. FOSTER. It is not possible for me to give the hon. gentleman who has asked this guestion any definite information. The hon. gentleman has stated the case very correctly, I think, and theanswer which I geve on previous occasions have shown him and the House that negotiations are on foot.

Mr. DAVIEN (P'E.I.) Has Sir Charles 'Tupper gone to Madrid on this matter, or is he still in London:

Mr. Fonter. I will give the House the information before I have fillished. Representations were at once made by this Govemment to the British (iovernment in the way of negotiating for a continuation of the same terms we now enjoy or for other terins which would be favourable to our products, but the Spauish Govermment refused alisolutely to make any advance towards negotia-
tions mutil they saw the result of the legislation in the French Chambers, because the legislation at that time under way in the French Chambers promised to bear very heavily on Spanish products, and is: the end did bear heavily upon Spanish products : and, while that was in progress, the Spanisli liovernment refused to enter into any negotiations at all. After that legislation became an accomplished fact late in the autum, the spanish Government had an additional motive for delay in studying the legislation which was accomplished and its effect upon spain herself. Shortly after the hegimning of the year, however, circumstances seemed (t) be more farourable, and, after the change of ambessadors, Sir Drummond Wolff was put in charge on the part of Cireat Britain, which was also, anxions to undertake negotiations for a treaty on her own account with Spain, and shortly after that again Sir Charles Tupper was appointed, as I have stated, co-plenipotentiary with the English ambassador at Manlrid. The English ambassador went to Mallid and from that time to this has been approaching the subject, dependent of course on the ammant of co-operation lent to him by the Spanish dovermment, which up to a late periond hats not been very marked. Sir Charles Tupper has not yet left London for Madrich, but is in daily expectation of being called there. He will lee called there as soon as negotiations have progressed so far that his services will be actually necessary ; there is no use in his being at Madrid until the spanish doverment are willing to madertake the ponjurlers. The latest information we have on the subject is contained in a telegrann just received from Sir Charles Tupper in which he states that he expects to start for Madrid at probably a few days notice. As negotiatious are in that state, my hon. friend will see it is impossible for me to give him any definite information. The only thing we can do is to hope that the relations of Spain with (ireat Pritain which, on account of the termination of treaties. have placed prospectively in a different position the two countries, and one less favourable to their mutual interest than hefore, may make it a point of interest to both nations to make new arrangements to take the place of those that will come to a termination on the lst July, and we may also, I think, from the treatment we have offerel to Spanish products by our tariff, which is much more favourable to them than that of the United States on the whole, be hopeful that there will be a farourable outcome to the negotiations which are in progress.
sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. In what respect is our tariff more farourable to them than the tariff of the United States:
Mr. FOSTER. I say that it is more favourable, taken as a whole. The articles which are the basis of the treaty of the United States with Spain are coffee, hides, sugar and molasses. Now the chief exports from the Spanish Antilles are sugar and molasses. It will be in the recollection of hon. gentlemen that, while these negotiations were proceeding between the United States and Spain, Spain tried hard to get her tobaccos into the United States on more favourable rates. She did not succeed. She pays the full tariff, which is very high in the United States, on her ummanufactured tobacco which goes into that country, and, whilst
in the article of molasses, which is not a very large export, the Unitel States tariff gives an adrantage over ours, and while on sugar over No. 14 she gives an adrantage under the tariff, thongh $I$ ann told that the sugar over No. 14 forms a very small percentage of the total export, we give free entry to all her sugars up to and including No. it, and we give her tobaccos free access to our market in the ummannfactureal state, so that, taken on the whole, our tariff conditions are more favourable to Spain than those of the United States. More detailed information it is impossilhe to give except that this Government and the British fiovermment are pursuing the negotiations and pushing them as rapidly as possible, but of course there are two parties to these negotiations and one cannot proceed more rapilly than the other will consent to.
It being six oclock, the speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## SECONI READIN:

Bill (No. i.i) to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain pwers for the relief of (arl Auer Von Welshatela and others.--(Mr. Stairs.)

## SUPPLS- WEST INDAS TRADE.

Mr. FLINT. When you left the Chair the Minister of Finauce had just male a brief but very lisconarging statement to the representatives of the Maritime Provinces. In common with all the representatives, particularly from Noca Scotia, I heard the statement of the Finance Minister with a great deal of regret: nor do I propose. in the few remarks which I shall make on this important sulbject, to lay any blame at the door of the dovernment for any of these unfortunate results or failures in commection with the negotiations for the continuance of the present satisfactory terms on which our products are received in the Spanish Antilles. In order that the House may perceive the great importance of this sulject to the perphe of the Maritime Provinces, and particularly to those of Nova Scotia, I will ask the liberty of again calling attention to some of the more salient items of our export and import trade with the Spanish West Indies. Almost the whole of the export trade of the Dominion of Canala with the Spanish West Indies is from the Province of Nowa Scotia. From the Province of Quebee the item is so small as not to merit a quotation, and the same may le said with regard to the Province of Ontario. The small Province of Prince Edward Island exports to the Spanish West Inclies scarcely anything of importance; but when we come to the Province of Nova scotia we find that ninety-ninehundredths, I may sty, of all our exports to the Spanish West Indies go from that province, the total amount being, of products of the Dominion, $\$ 1,191,917$. To show the magnitude of this item, as compared with our other exports, I need only say that our exports to Great Britain are $\$ 2,263,3,594$; our exports to the United States are $\$ 3,318,504$. Thus it will be seen that the exports from Nova Scotia to the Spanish West Indies are about half those to the United States; and a very large percentage in proportion to those that go to Great Britain. The largest item in connection with these exports is that of the
pronluce of the tisheries, anomanting to $\mathbf{8} 041,633$. The next laresest item is exports, the products of the forest sis. $\overline{3}$ : 2 : of agricultural products, $\$ 137$, ,i33. Now, if, as has heen said ly the hon. member for Kings, and iss mast be quite apparent from the few remarks that he made in illustration, the probable, and 1 might almost say, ineritahle, effect of the rescission of the present adrantagens terms moler which our products are received in the spmish West Indies. will he. I think it is 'fuite apparent. that' this trame will almost come to al stamilstill: and 1 cammot but express my regret that this comes at a time when. owing to complications with our fellow colonists in Newfomilaml, it seems that a large portion of our trate with that colomy was aks, about to be intercepted. 1 must say that 1 do mot think that the Ministry. whether the fanlt is entirely theirsor partially theirs. or whether it be altongether the fault of circumstances, can congratulate itself upon its success in wegotiations for reciprocal trate arangements particularly during the past few years. They have failed, miserably failed, wreteheily failen, in their efforts to secure ayy amelionation of the trale restrictions with the United States of America. We have alson failed. notwithstanding, 1 helieve, the rery serious efforts made on hehalf of the Covernment by the Finance Minister, to secure any alleviation of our trade condition with the British West Indies. Then we have this last bow coming upon the people. particularly of the Province of Novia Scotia, and 1 must say that, taken in comnection with the excessive tariff upou imports into that province. and the large exolus which is groing on week ly week and month hy month, from that province, the outhok is discounaging imbeed. If there were any words of hope in the few ohservations addressed to us by the Minister of Finance to-lay, they would have been received by the representatives of that province in this Honse and ly the people of Nova scotia, with a degree of sitisfaction which can probably le imagined from the broal statement of the figures which have been laid before the Honse in connection with our trade relations with those islands. We have, however, the promise that the High Commissioner of Canada in England is expecting to be called upon wry shortly again to renew negoti ations on this important subjeot at the Court of spain. This. muler sonne circumstances. might give us a great deal of encouragement, knowing, as we do. the chergy and the capalility of that hon. gentlenam: hut, even this is very much dimmed when we recall the fact that for the last eight or nine sears we have had promises made which have mot heen fulfilled, sone of them in very strong terms imbeed, and expectations held out of a very favourable character, as to what was heing accomplished, or was likely to be accomplished, hy the efforts of the High Commissioner with the people of Spain. I trust most sincerely that some result may flow therefrom, and that the Ministry and the (Government may be in a position, within a very short time, to amnounce to this House, or in some other way to the people of this country, that a more favourable outlook is promised in regard to our trade with the Spanish West Indies. We have a large import trade from those islands, larger, perhaps, than many hon members are aware, certainly larger than a great many people throughout the country have an idea of. The

Province of Ontario imports almut $\$ 37$, (KK1), paying a duty of sit.34. from those islands: the Province of Quebec last year returned imports of $\$ 1,4 ; 0,67 \overline{7}$. paying an import duty of $\$ 829,623:$ the Province of Nowia Sontia imported $\$ 318, \mathbf{i} 36$, apon which they paid a duty, in round numbers, of S161.0(0). New Bruswick imported \$133.4:7. upon which they paid a duty of $\$ 1.312$. I think that this large volume of imports from the spanish West Indies. paying into our treasury so large an amount of revenue, certainly is a great reason for making farourable nerotiations with the riovernments of those islands. 1 think that in considering any reduction of our tariff, the dovernment might take into consideration the circumstances of this country, and the large colume of imports from the Spanish West Indies which pay duty into the Dominion treasury, to see if they camot make use of this fact as an assistance to their negotiations in comnection with their efforts to ohtain the favourable terms they have alluded to. I presume, and 1 think $I$ ain riçht in assmming, that none of these features have heen neglected. and from it persomal knowledge of the marest which is felt in commercial circles. particnlarly in the fishery business circles of Nova scotia. I call omly reiterate to the members of the Honse and to the diovermment, that in all their efforts-if they are making serious efforts-through their High Commissioner to imeliorate our trade relations with the spanish West Inlies, particnlarly in anticipation of the 30th day of June next. that they will have the warm and earnest sympathy and co-nperation of members on both sideof this Honse. This at the present time is a matter of almost vital importance the people of Sova Scotia, and moless some arrangement is made. by which our senods. particularly the promace of our fisheries. cim be sent to the Spanish West Ludies upon ats favomable terms as those of the United States. very great loss and very great eommercial depression will be felt throughout almost every portion of the Provinee of Noria seatia. I presume that it would be tox much to expect that this session we should receive any important news in comnection with this matter, but 1 trmst that long before the House meets again we will be able to hear from the dovermment the amomeement of a definite settlement of this important yuestion.

Mr. Forbris. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether these negotiations at Madrid. hetween England and Spain, are being transacted on helalf of the British Empire and Spain, as a whole, or whether, through the Colonial secretary and Home dovermment. on behalf of the Dominion of Canadia Covernment specially. I wonld like to know whether the negotiations have reference to the tiagre of the Dominion particularly or to the trade of the whole Empire. The matter is probally of no more vital importance to any part of the Empire than it is to the Province of Nova sentia. I would als, like to ask the Finance Minister if he cim tell us. why it is, and for what reason, the old treaty was abrogated at the instance of Spain. Was it because of anything that Canada or (ireat Britain had refused to do for Spain or the Spanish West Lndies, or was it that requisition hat been male to the Imperial or Dominion Covermments for concessions to the Spanish West Indies and to

Spain. which could not he concerlenl? Why was it. ami wherein lith the obstacles exist to our having a comtinnance of the ohl treaty, or the establishment of a new one on possibly hetter relations: Prominence has been given to the great importane of the tanle of the Spanish West Indies with the Imminion of Canada, amd 1 wish particularly to draw the attention of the Finance Ninister--I have mo doultt that he is well aware of it alreanly himself -to the fart that almost our entire trale with the Spanish West Indies is from the lrovince of Nova Scoria. The total export trade from the Dominion to the Spanish West Indies amomithg last vear to
 ince of Sowa Neotia : the great hulk of it consisting of the two great matters of export from that prorinee. namely, pronlucts of the tisheries and the forest. Of promitets of the fisheries we expmet Sung.(KK), and of ile pronlucts of the forest $\mathbf{S}$ © we only export to the Spanish West Indies, sin.!nio,

 le. Wise for us to matke certain concessions to the Spanish West Indies which I have no cloult woblel realily be aranted by the other provinces of the [bominiom inasimuch as the great part of the tranle is "ith the Province of Nowa Neotia, and she in hev tam womld he willing to make equal concessions to the other provinces in some other line wherely more extended trade relations might he established with the spanish West linlies. It is of great im. protane to the life of the trale of the lrovince of D., ar sootia that some hetter trale relations shombl In. - atablished between the Doninionand the Spanish IVest Inties. It is almost certain that we: will lose the Spanish West Indies tranle. and after 3uth Jume "1- atre in danger of losing the British West Indian trate. as it is well known to be a rule of trale that where a comitry sells her sumplus pros. fhers there also will she buy what is reguired. (innsempently. when the treaty between the british Wi:s Inlies and the United Nates comes into aperation it islikely that they willouy their supplies from the Conitel riates and thus we will lose that arenue of trale. 1 slo mot iloult that this matter hats lneen already brought to the attention of thes Finame. Minister and that he is doing his utmost to hring alont a letter state of things, but it is alondutely necessary that every piat of the lhmis. nion shomill be male anare of the vast importance of this question to the Province of Sova Scotiat. I thust that if anything can be done hy any representatives of the other provinces of the Dominion in the ('ilhnet, that they will give way wherever it maty lne necesary tosustain the trale which we hate now left to us, and to promote more extendend relations with these foreign markets. Probalhy the Minister of Finatnce will not express an opinion ats tor the difficulties that lie in the way of this treaty heing hanl, but that is in matter for him to saty. The merchants alomg the south shore of Novit suotia are anxious to know whether the elifficulty comes from Spain or her colonies. or whether it comes from dieat Britain and her eoomies. The repiy of the Minister of Finance to the hon. member for King: (Mr. Borden) leaves us exactly in the position we were in twelve months ago, and it leaves us with the prospect of no better future after the lst of July next than we have to-day. This is a matter of serious moment to the Maritime Provinces, and I trust that a fair solution of the matter will he
arrive: at, and ome that will be protitable to the Maritime I'rovinces.

Mr. ('AMPBFILI. Mr. Speaker. the stabject Which has heen bronght before the attention of theHouse is well worthy of serions consideration. Our trale with the jpanish Antilles is of very great importance to the people of the Province of Ontarios as well as to the province down hy theseal. It is well known that a great many of the articles which we mannfacture in the Province of Ontario, untally flomr. have hat their markets largely circumserihed of late. We found at protitable market in Newfomallame for a large quantity of our Hour, and from the begimning of the fiscal year in duly, to Nomember, when the Newfommbland (iovermment impresed discriminatory duties against (amada, we sent to that colony l(M), (an) harels of thomr. That atformed : very protitable: ontlet to the millers of the Provinee of intario for the flow that they manufacture hat owing to the obstruction thrown in the way by the Dominion Govermment in impsinge a duty on their tish, ther cetaliated hy imposin!er at duty on our fonr. anil conseguently that matiket has heen lost tu us. The (uhan and lorto Riew markets are very large eonsumers of flowr, amet it is of the utmost importathese that they shombl he opren the ( imanian millers as well as to Americans. I timl ath article in the
 great importance of that market, and how the: American people appreriate it. It silys:
"We have shown how muder the reciprocity treats and exports of flour tu Cuba have multiplied nine-foll sine last sear-the figures being 118, t2l barrels. valued at Sise, 64, for the months of Jamary and February last
 pending monthe ot lsul. hefore reciprocity went into operation. In sixty days after the new treaty in its allplication to flome went intocffect, we sent nearly as much
 precediar.
That shows the great importance of those markets. and how highly they appreciate them. Then. further on, the article siay:
"And the effects of reciprocity are heing only partially. felt as yet. For emmetine Canalian arriedtural products are now being admitted into Cuband Porto Rico under the same conditions as aur products. But Spain has "denonneed" the commercial treaty with the british (forermment, by which the Canadians clames this - most-favoured-nation privilege. The treaty expireson lit July next. Thereafter. Canadiom products will hate to pay full duty in Cuba and Porto Rico, amd we, shall enjuy a practical inoneply of the: colonial markets."
In view of that stitement. I think it is of rely great inportance that every possible step shoulil he taken to prevent the abrogation of that treaty: hy which we are able now to abtain aceess to the markets of those two conntries on the sitne terms ats the American people. I umberstom from the Finame Minister, to. lay, that our High Commissioner was waiting for it smmmons from אibin to negotiate a treaty. We were tohl, last year. that he was waiting for the same summons, so it seems that he has been wating for twelve months amel no summons has tome yet, and I think it likely that he will have to wait a long while before it will come. Now, the manufacturers of the l'rovince of Ontario, owing to the failure of the negotiations for reciprocity with the United States, and the blumlering of the Dominion (iovernment in shatting up the Newfoundland market, tind it very hard, inleed, to oltain outlets for their goonls; and now, seeing that these new olstructions are likely
to he set up on the lat of July next, and that time is rapiolly ipproa :hinge it is of the utmost importance that the (iovernment should take every means in their power to prevent any disurimination against Canada in entering the markets of the spanish Antilles. We can only hope that the Government will make every effort to prevent the abrogation of the privileges we now enjoy.

Mr. MILL: (Bothwell). I think that some of my hom. friemis here must have forgoten the proproitions embrated in the Aldress of the diovernment to the Imperial Parliament, or at all events to the (iolonial Necretary, last year. It is assumed that the Minister of Finance and his colleagues would ileprecate the termination hy spain by this weaty containing the most-favomed-nation clanse. Well, Nir. I am rather astonished at that expression of opinion, becaluse the Spanish fiovernment has only done what the Minister of Finance amb his colleagues asked the Imperial (iovernment last sear by a formal Aldress to ilo: and I suppose that ats long as the result has been accomplished, as long as the treaty has been denounced, the practical conseyuence of its denunciation will be exactly the same, whether that came from the fiovermment of spain or from the (:overmment of the United Kingdom. The hom. gentleman, at the close of last session, after nearly every member on both sides of the Honse: hatl fone home. asked the fuorum that remained to present a formal Aldress, which the hom. gentlemath did not think it worth while to bring down at an earlier perion of the session, to the Imperial Parliameni, not only advising the Ministers of the ('rown in the United Kinglom what they ought to do in the interest of Canada, but what ought to be lone in the: interest of the whole Empire. The hom. gentleman followed the example of the tailors of Tooley Sitreet : he proposed to speak, not only of the cominty which he representenl, but for every other portion of the british dominions which he did not represent. Now, let me call the attention of the Honse to the concluding paragraph of the Aldeess which the Minister of Finance asked this Honse to seml to our Most firacions sovereign. That Aldress condules as follows:---
"The Senate and House of Commons therefore humbly request lour Majesty to take such steps an may be necessary to denounce and terminate the effect of the provisions referred to as well in the treaties with the German Zollverein and with the Kingdoun of Belgium, as with any other nation in respect of which such provisions are now in force."
Surely it could not he supposed that the hon. Minister of Finance, when imploring our Gracious sovereign to denounce all the treaties containing the most-favoured-nation clause, could be carrying on a correspondence to prevent the denumciation of this one particular treaty? I think it is a pretty wel! recognized principle of logic that what is said of the whole must be said of each of the parts, and when the hon. gentlemanasked for the clenunciation of all the treaties containing this clause, he included in that universal category the treaty between Spain and the United Kingdom under which those advantages were enjoyed which are now about to be terminated. Well, sir, it is quite clear from this Address what the views of the hon. gentleman were as to important questions of public policy. The hon. gentleman knew right well that there was not, at anl events in his lifetime, the slightest hope or expectation that the fiscal policy of the mothercountry
would be changed in the direction pointed to in that Aldress---that the Imperial (iovernment would legislate to the detriment of the trade of $t^{-}(H)$, (KK), (N) , with foreign states, in order to confer a special bencfit upon the depentencies of the Empire, the trade with which was not onefourth of that amount. No the hon. gentleman knew that there was not the slightest probability or chance oi the moption of the policy which was suggested in that Alliress: but he was looking, in this as in other matters, not to the general wellheing of the community, but to the political ailvantages which the dinvermment might enjoy hy undertaking to persuade the somewhat sensitive loyal population of (amala that this was in the interest of the Empire--that it would he of very great athvantage to inlopt hetween the present day and the day of juigment the poliey marked out in this Alddress. And so the hon. rentleman was prepared to sacrifice any day that advantage that ('anala might enjoy under the arrangements now existing in oriler to secure those political alvantages which an appeal to the loyal sentiment of the country might confer upon the Arlministration. And so we find the hom. gentleman and his colleagues asking the Imperial Govermment to denomece this treaty. Well, the: Imperial liovemment exercised a hetter and a more olisinterested juigment on hehalf, not only of the people of the Uniteal Kinglom, hat of the dependencies of the Fimpire, and they decline to pursue any such course. They reclined to take the line which the hom. gentleman suggested in this Aldilress at the fay ent of the session. But Spain did for the hon. gentleman what the mother country refuserl, and so we find the liovermment in the present position, that one of the most important markets open to the people of the Naritime Provinces for the special prolucts of these provinces has leen closed in conserguence of the action of the Spanish (iovernment, and closed, sofar as we know, in ennseguence of the action of hon. gentlemen at the last days of the session last year. I think that the Acministration owes something to the Honse. Let those hon. gentlemen get up in their places and tell the people of this country how they came to move the Aldress which they sent to the Imperial diovernment, in the absence of a large majority of those who sit on this side of the House, in the alsence of a large majority of those who sit on that side, after the memhers had left, after the opportunity for full discussion had gone by. When they proposel this Address they must have foreseen what the consequences of such a proposition would be. Did the hon. gentleman want this treaty between (ireat Britain and Spain, under which those alsantages were sustained, denounced: If he did not, why did he ask for this general denunciation by the Aildress last year? The people will hold the hon. gentleman responsible for that Adilress, and they will hold him responsible for the disastrous consequences which are likely to flow from that Aldiress by the denunciation of this treaty by Spain. How could the Imperial Government press upon Spain the propriety of the continuation of this treaty when the very parties who were most concerned in its maintenance, through those who, it must be assumed, representel their opinion, called upon the Imperial Government for its denunciation? That responsibility the Imperial (lovernment were not ready to take. That responsibility, therefore, was one they left to the hon. gentleman opposite and
left to the sovermment of Spain. But the result, however disastrons it may be, will lie at the loor of the hon. Gentlemen who sit on the Treasury benches. This aldress is clear and specific in its terms, and from those terms it will he seen that the hom. gentleman wanted not only this treaty denounced hat every other treaty which seenred any advantage to the people of Gmata or the people of any other portion of the British Empire. They did in this address call upon the lmperial (iovermient, not only to denome these treaties, so far as they affected (cmada, but they undertook to speak for Australia and Cape Colony and every other possession of the British Empire as well as for the British Islamls: aml if the people of the Maritime Provinces fiml a market which is well nigh essential to their existence, chosel to them. they have their representatives who sit on the Treasury lenches, and who are responsible for the administration of the affairs of this country, alone to blame for what has actually transpires.

Motion agreed to, and House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

## (In the (omamittec.)

## Immigration Expenses........... sision, (4)

Mr. FLINT. In comection with this item, 1 wish to call the attention of the committee to an occurrence which took place last sumner while the Homse was in session, in comnection with the visit of the farmers lelegates to this country, and I wish to ask the Minister if it is contemplated that there whill be any more attempts made to have visits from representative famers of the mother country:

Mr. CARLINE: There is no intention so far as I am itware. I do not know what the Minister of the Interior maty do, hut so far as 1 know there is nos intention.

Mr. FLINT. In comection with that, I wish to express a certain degree of regret that at this stage we have not the report of the delegates who visited the Lower Provinces during the latter part of last summer, because it would be interesting to find what their views and ideas are as regards the state of agriculture there and the prospects for canrying ont in immigration policy in those portions of the Deminiom. In comnection with that suljeet, I desire to call the attention of the committee to a complaint which was made almut the middle of september last with regard to certain official courtesies which were attempted to be extended to the farmers delegates by the Provincial Government, but which, owing to what I shall at present call an unfortunate misunderstanding, were not extended. As I recollect the circumstances, the High Commissioner in Lomlon sent a communication to the Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia asking him to extend the courtesies of the Provincial Giverument to these delegates and generally to use his position as Premier in influencing the Local Government to make their visit a success. The Premier, being about to visit England, left word with his colleagues and particularly with the acting Premier, and through him with the head of the Agricultural Bureau of Nova Scotia, to see that these delegates were properly looked after. The superintendent of the agricultural branch made arrangements to receive the
delegates on their arrival, to look after their hotel accommonation. and to give them such at reception, and such a view of the comntry. amd such an opportumity tomet lealing agriculturists as would display in the best possible light the resources and facilities of the province generally. Lp to almost the ere of the arrival of the delegrates, it was understrond that the prorince would do its share to show the ressurees of the province to them, and to show proper courtesy them, but it transpired upon the arrival of these gentlemen that a private genteman in the city of Halifas who was prominently comected with the Conservative party hal authority from the Department of Agriculture, or from some of the Cabinet Ministers it Ottawa, to umbertike this duty himself on lehalf of the Dominion davernment, and that one of the lepmoties or subordinates of the Minister of Agriculture was detailed from Ottana to meet the lelegates, take charge of them, see after their comfor, and assist them in the ascharge of their duties. This createla sery painful and disiagreeable feeling not only in political cirches in Nopa Sootia but anong the peopie at lage. particulatly among the large mumber of the peoph oi the province who supperted the l'revinctal Alministration. It was felt that here a gerat apportmity was lost in the first phate to remove from the visit of these delegates all appeamane of politiad hias on feeling whatever, and in the second phate there was lost, "wing to this error of julament, this misunderstanling which I think arose from the great ohliguity which was shown on the part of these whotetel in this way in the city of Halifas in regarel to what suciai , luties demanderl. an op. portunity for favorably impressing the e delegates: with the resources of the province. I do not desire to take up the time hy realing from the long worrespondence which tonk place at that time hat I will sum it up and will ask a full and complete explanation from the Minister in regard to it. The correspondence amomed to this: that owing to the reguest of the High Commissioner to the Premier of the province, expectations were held out, and the Local (iwermment. were prepareal to receive those delegates on lehalf of the province, to throw the whole of the resources of the province open to them, to accompany them to various parts. of the province, hat that private citizens. prominently comected with the party in power at Ottawa, and particularly in opposition to the Lowal (iovermnent, including no less a one than the leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Legislature, took charge of them in order to show them through the country: Friction was created, mpleasant social relations existel, and, I think, the expectations of the public in the Province of Nowa Nootia were, to a great degree, frustated, owing to this, as it appears to me, 'very great sociat and diplomatic blunder on the part of somebody. I think it was unfortunate that the Local Covernment was not taken cheerfully into the contidence of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and that the most friendly relations were not sustained hetween the two Governments. Then the visit of these delegrates would have been as great a success as it should have been. Of course, I am speaking subject to the disalvantage of not seeing the reportof the delegates. We may have that before us at a later perion. I am also under the disalvantage of not knowing what has taken place between the high parties concerned
sine the converponlence was published in the press, hut it secons tolue a little unfortmate that. when Ifelegrates are visiting us from the mother comatry in regarel to the publication of whose views a great deal of interest is manifested, the spirit of which we were suaking last evening shonlal not lee displaye.l. I toust that, in all matters emmected with immisuation. there will he an active interest taken liy the Ihminion and the exerentive boties of the varinus provinees to work together harmonionsly. This has been tow much neglected in the past. anil. if $w$ eran ealtivate a manimity of atem in the - vpembitur of mondy in all matters commected with immigration, I Ielieve the deportment will hat ee much greater sucesess than it hats hat in the piost. In somic pirticulats. I think the interests of the prov inces, and particulanly the interests of the Naritime lrovinees, have heen overlomkel amel dambiged he the orer-eargerness amb zeal and :ansiety of the bominion divernment to introlne inmigitats into the Sorth. West. There has been a teninlency to werlink the needs. the resources and the repuirements of the Maritime Provinces. On this sulijeet. I shatl look with interest for the remberks of the Minister.

Mr. TCPIPFt: Perhaps 1 may lue alloneal m sity a few words on this sulpact. its the hom. gentle. min was gernl $\cdot$-1ungh to tell me in adrance that he propesseil to allulie to this matter. Nucloulit he gave me that information hecanse my mame was comineted with the correspundence whichappeated in the mess of Nova sentia hast fall. ambl. though I have not refrembed my memory her pernsing that correspmense for the small priat i tork in it. in reply to at telewam sent tu me hy lhe Lainson. I thinik 1 rememiner enomest to be ahle a saty that it Wats unthing mome or lese than a mismmerstanding oll the patit of some members of the Laxal fios: ermment of Nova Nerotia, and at the same time it reubest to the lepartment of Agriculture that that weprarment wobld see that some one was at Handfax on the arrival of these delegates to meet them and practianlly to guide them or arrange for guides for thens in their jrogerss through the province. I Was comsulteal on the suligeet, amil inamed a Fenthonit to whomi I think the hon. membere for Fammoth (Mr. Flint) referred, Mr. (ithath. who reptesents ance of the comaties of Novat seotia in the Lonal Legislature and he memertook tore for the lhepartment of ferriculture in that comection. It appeass that after that the secretary of the department also went. to Halifas. and I received from 1 br . Lawsom. Whin is the seoretary of the Bonarl of Agriculture: a telegram in which he repeated word for word, apparently, the letter of intronluction whith the High Commissioner had sent to the lremier of Nova scotia hy these farm delegatess : there was nus other word in the telegram. merely a repetition of that letter. Without the slightest ilesire to be disoonteons, on the contraty, simply to state the fact, my recollection is that 1 answereal 1 hr. Lawson's telegram. Though no question was atsked, I mentioned the fact that Mr. Cahata hat heen asked by the Departnent of Agriculture to look after these gentlenen. Now, I did not reme, I do not real now, the letter of the High Commissiomer in any other sense than, apparently, the sense in which it was framen. He was not asking the Local fiovermment to incur any expense, nor to appoint any particular officel to
take charge of them, hut he was asking, just as the: nember for Viarmonth (Mr. Flint) umierstands the letter. that the Lanal fiovemment should exteml to them all eonurtesies in their power. so as to make the visit of the delegates to the Province of Nova Nentia as pleasant and profitalbly. as possible. The hon. gentleman, I am glan tosaty. is wrong if he thinks that the misumlerstandinge lasterl long. and that those: comrtesiess were not extemiden, hecaluse the secretary of the l epartment of Agriculture is my atuthority for stating that these difticulties were overome. and that the delegates were contenusly received and entertained lis the Loceal fiovermment, who, so far as they could, facil. itated their movenents thronghout the province. For instance, I recollect that ihey requested and oltacined passess wer the Windsrir anil Amapolis Railway, if 1 am not mistaken. and the lanal (iosermment assisted in that respect the seceretary of the bepartment of derie:ulture in comnection with the commission. The unpleasant feeling that aruse was happily elispellell hefore these genthonen left the province. No far is I recollect. I Was mot reguested, nor dor I leliere any niember of the Eavermment was repbiested, to explain the: part that was taken: lut from the piapers it aceurs to me that br. Latwism misimulerstomel the reppuest as contained in the letter which was sent lig the High (ommissioner to the Premier of Non a ferotia. That there wiss a misumberstambing is clear : that there was any intention 1 . offent the members of the Local isovermment of Noma Sontia, I most stoutly and pessitively blens: That intention nerer existed from first to liset. alas the reduest. so fiar ats the departmerst wits cont. ermeal: for some gemeloman torlerote his time tor the eompany anm act practically as agent for theordelegrates, was most matmonlly made to Mr. ('ahans. Who was in overy sense gualitied : the hom. qentle:man will not deny that he was well $\mathrm{I}^{\text {nablified to }}$ act in a case of that kime, being familiar with th. prodince and its reshures. He was in every semse well albe, and did very suce:essfully inform these Ilelegater what protions of the provinee to visit. and the means of setting there, and sar oin. The secretary of the departiment, as 1 ann informeal. received from the Lacal (inemment eansiderable assistance. The delegates receiven the comrtesy Sir Charles Tupper anticipated would bee shown them ly the lacal dinemment. I speak mow without having had recent reference to any sorrespondence that ocemred, and my reoollection is that the only eorrespmelene was iomataned in the telegrans which I have mentionel.

Mr. FLINT. I Wh I malerstand from the Minis. teit that all further friction between the department and the Local diovernment has cetisedy? Hats there been any rapporarlomen! between the $t$ wa (iovermments ly way of explanation to remone this apparent ditliculty ${ }^{\circ}$ I think it is to be regretteal that something of this kind was not donc, because we know that in the l'rovince of Novia sicotial local politios run pretty high. I desire to say here that I am speaking entirely on my own authority without having had the slightest consultation on word, direct or indirect, with the Local (iovernment of Nova Keotia. I am spenking solely from impressions maile upon my mind hy converstation with parties outside the (ioverment of Nova Nicotia.

Mr. Finst.

Mr. TUlPPER. Ami Dr. Lawson's letter.
Mr. FLINT. Ves, I mean to sity that I think there was ath error of judgment, at the very least, in sletailing the leader of the Local Opposition prominently to take charge of the farmers' delesates in the Province of Nova scotia, particularly in fitce of the fact that the visit of those delegates trook phace after a conversation between the High (ommissioner and the Premier of the province. It secems that the l'remier of the prosince was in Englaml. and I presime he had a fric:odly conversittion with the High Commissioner as to what would lie the most facomable season of the year for the delegates to visit the province, and he eahled his acting l'remier with the result of the conversation. Si, the arrival of the delegates at the time they did arrive, was the result of the comseration leetween the Premier of the province and the High (ommissioner, and it was very unfortmate, to say the least, I hink it was an error of julgment, in issking the leader of the opposition to take a tow prominent part in the publice reeeption and the public travels of the agents thoush the province, particularly in face of this mismilerstanding. I am glan to know that the Ireach hats not heon any more extensive, and I simerely trust that on future occasions of visits of delegations to the province, there will be a determinerl effort on the part of the dovernment not merely (1) arobloccasion for any feeling of this kimb, hat that there will beean active desire to draw the Laxal Alministration into the reception, and into the journeyings of the delegates, in onder that they may feel that they are participating and sharing with the Imanion, perhaps in the expense, at any rate in the pleasure, and the responsibility, of making these risits agreeable and suceessful.

Mr. PORBFS. Do 1 unlerstand the Minister to say that the gentleman whom he retained on lefhalf of the Dominion forermment, was the leader of the local Opposition, Mr. (ahan, and that he has heen paid therefor:

Mr. TLPPIER. I do not say what he was paid. 1 sity that Mr. Cahan acted in that capacity, hat I hat nothing to do with his pay.

Mr. Fonbitis. Merhaps the Minister of Agriculture conld saty whether he has been paid for his services, aml how much:

Int. CARLINE: I think Mr. Cahan was paid for his services, for the time he gave to condacting the delegates aromel the provinces.

Mr. FolRPSE. Cin the Minister tell how much:
Mr. CARIING. His travelling expenses only.
Mr. FORBEA. Will it be possible to get the exact figntes:

Mr. CARLIN: I think so.
Mr. FORBEN. (am the Minister give them now:

## Mr. CARLIN(: I think it is Siso.

Mr. BORDEN. I am very glad to hear from the Minister of Marine that there was no affront intended by this Guvernment to the Govermment of Nova Scotia. But I think that the Minister must agree, that at the moment, at any, rate, that this matter occurred, the (iovernment of Nova Scotia had a right to think that an affiront was intended. There was the fact that the High Commissioner
had sent these delegates with it letter to the leader of the (iovernment of Nova scotia.

Mr. TCPPER. The existence of that letter was not known at the time.

Mr. BORDFN. I rid not understand the Minister to say that, but the fact that the existence of the letter was not known puts an entirely different construction upon the affiair, 1 admit at once. It was very unfortunate, however, that the High Commissioner did not communicate the existence of that letter to this (iovernment. It seems to me that it was the most natural and the most proper thing in the worlh for the High (ommissioner to send these gentlemen to those who had charge of publie affairs in the Province of Nova Sentia. It showen that the High (ommissioner at any rate recognized the fact. that so far ats questions of this kind are concernel by which the comntry is to be benefited irrespective of party polities, that it was better to utilize the powers that happened to be in charge of the (iovermment in that province entirely outside of political considerations. I am very glail indeed to know that the High Commissioner took that position, and I say that it is unfortumate that the Alministration here di! not know of the letter. or dial mot take the same view. What particular status harl the learer of the Opposition in Novia seotia that he shomble placed in charge of these gentlemen! Why not have asked Dr. Lawson to look ifter them, if there was an ohjection to the diovermment of Nova Sootia, which hippened to lie Liberal. They might have been entrusted to 1h. Lawson who is a fery able man amd a gentleman known to he a Conservative in politics, although he ocecupies a high otticial position umler a Liberal Administration. It would have been letter, in the interests of all concerned, hat the 1 iovermment not chosen to place these men in charge of Mr. Cahan. I have no objection persomally to Mr. (ahan, but while there was a perfectly ohvious reason for putting the delegates in charge of the (iovermment, there could have been no reason whatever why they should be placed in charge of the leader of the Opposition. Now, with regird to the manner in which these gentlenen were taken abont in the Province of Novia Nontia, I can say with reference to my own comenty that these delerates were sent to two or three proints. along the line of the Windsor and Amapolis Railway, that they were received by two or three prominent Conservatives, and that ats the matter seemed to be kept a secret, no one outside of these gentlemen knew that the delegates were to come there at all. I do not believe that they got anything like atn adequate inlea of the western part of Nova Nootia through which they passed. I am very anxious, Mr. Chairman, to see the report of these delegates, and I think I understood the Ninister to sity they would he soon forthcoming: Does he know whether it has been printed ?

Mr. CARLIN(: I do not know.
Mr. BORDFN. This visit took place in Neptember last and I fincy the delegates concluded their visit in the Naritime Provinces some time in Octoler. Surely the Giovernment ought to know by this time whether the report has been printed or not. I have hearid remarks that that report was not of a nature particularly gratifying to the fiscal views of gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches. I have heard it remarked, I camot
speak from personal knowledge of course, that these gentlemen stated on more than one occasion, and I helieve on one orasion publicly, that they fouml Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces blessed with a good soil, and a good climate and well alapted for farming, but they could not conscientionsly recommend their fellow-countrymen to come out here. I have heard it stated that a speech was mirde hy one of those delegates. I think at Amherst, in which he expressed himself somewhat in that line, and I have heard it also that very promptly instractions came from (Ottawa cantioning that gentleman that he was getting on ramgerous ground, and that he must le very careful to abstain from any allusion to polities of any kind whatever. When after that the Island of Irince Elward was visited and when my hon. friend from l'rince umbertook to datw the delegate out and conld get no satisfaction from him whatever, he hat probalbly got his cantion. I think that the Minister ought to give us some satisfactory assurance as to whether these reports had been printen, or ever will be printed, and if so when they will be distributed:

Sir JoHN THOMIPNON. Perhaps I ought to siay a word, as questions have been asked about commmications letween the Provincial (iovernment of Nova Sootia and members of the (iovernment here. As my colleague, the Minister of Marine, has stater, on learning that the delegates were coming, the first important matter to be considered seemed to he the necessity of putting some person in charge of arrangements for showing them the clifferent parts of the province, and Mr. Cahan was asked to attend to that. I am sure that no person could be letter cualified for that purpose, irrespective altogether of politicial considerations, and I am sure that noboly could take the slightest objection to Jr. Lawson, an officer of the Provincial Govermment, who is, in every respect, a very well qualified gentleman, in whom any one would have implicit trust for business of that kinul. After we had recommended Mr. Cahan, and when inl officer of the department here went down to help to receive the delegates and show them the comntry, and while Mr. Cahan wasactually attending to that business, I received a telegram from the Attorney General stating that the delegates harl brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Fielding. Mr. Fielding was then absent, and the Attorney General, I presume, was acting in his place. I can only guote the substance of the telegram from nemory, because I did not know that the sulbject would be mentioned and I did not refresh my memory. I immerliately telegraphed to the Attorney (ieneral stating that Mr. Cahan had been requested by the Department of Agriculture here, to give any assistance he could to the delegates, and that I was sure lie would be very glad to co-operate with the Local Government, and that we hoped they would co-operate with hin. I received afterwards a reply from the Attorney General, stating that that was not at all acceptable to his Government, and that they could not co-operate. I have heard, as has the hon. member for Queen's, the rumour that these gentlemen had expressed strong views about various matters which they were not sent ont to report upon, and upon which I would not have the slightest respect for their opinion, because, I think the people of our province are quite as well able to judge of their

Mr. Boriden.
own affairs as these gentlemen were. Neither by natural adrantages nor ly education were they better qualified to decide those questions than our own people. But I was afterwards toll that when they were asked whether such was the case, they repudiated the assertion that they had interfered in any way in matters heyoml their cognizance or control.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) I think it is well understool that those delegates did not venture to express any opinion on what is known as party politios pure and simple. When they came to the Maritime lrovinces they were consigned, if that is the proper expression, to the care of gentlemen in political sympathy with the fiovernment. and were kept under their control as much ats possible. But they were men of more than ordinary intelligence, and the leater of the House will see at once that being sent here to alvise their fellow-tenants at home as to whether this was a country to which they could properly recommend them to emigrate, their luty was to report not only on the soil and climate, but on those combined circumstances: which go to make a comntry a desirable home for immigrants. The fiscal policy of the country, the cost of living, the cost of prolucing different prolucts that ve export from the Daritime Provinces were some of the main elements in cletermining whether they should recomment this comotry or not. For instamee, if the markets of the Unitenl Nates are closed to our prodncts, and we are compelled to semd them to the oll comotry, the question arises whether the products are such as can be sent to the mother country. Then comes the question of the cost of production, and that depends uponi ine fisca! policy we alopt. These delegates cal?e to the couclusion that our tiseal policy precluded them from advising their co-tenants in the wh country to come to this country. They were lelighted with the soil and the people, they were delighted to find that we had so many of the elements of civilizationhere; and they would have been delighted to have adrised their people to come to the country : but they satid that while the present fiscal policy of the diovernment was continued they were not prepared to recommend them to dos so. Hon. gentlemen opposite may not like that, but it is the fact : and the reports, not being satisfactory to the diovermment, are nut printed. The hon. Minister of Agriculture does not say that they are printed. He tells us, as he has so often told us, that he does not know. Is the hon. gentleman serious in that " Is he wilfully abstaining from enquiring about them: The hon. gentleman knows that the reports of these tenant delegates were such as he rlare not publish, because they would he the condemnation of the fiscial policy of which he is a mouthpiece. As the people of this country have paid a large amount for the expenses of these delegates, they have $\varepsilon$ right to their report ; and if it is a fact that the fiscal policy of the fiovermment is preventing immigration from coming to Canada, the sooner we know that and alter the fiscal policy the better.

Mr. CARLING. I think I owe an explanation to the House. I was asked last night if the delegates who were sent to the Maritime Provinces had made a report. I may say that I found on enquiry at my office to-day that a report of one of the delegates had been sent out here in the begin-
ning of March last. It was sent up to me at London when I was ill and contined to my bed, and I reppestel that it shombl he retumed to sir Charles Tupper, which was done. I never real the report, min member of the (ioverment ever saw it, and I do not know what was in it. It was sent back to Sir Charles Tupper and was dealt with, I understand. in the same way as the reports of the previous delegates who came out to Camada. They were selected by sir Charles Tupper, and the reports were made to Sir Charles Tupper and printed by sir Charles Tupper. Only me report was sent to me, that was the report of Mr. Me(Queen.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Printed?
Mr. CARLNA: No, written : and I instructed that it should he sent back to Nir Charles Tupper to he dealt with by him in the same way as the reports of the delegates of the previous year. I have no knowlelge of what was in that report, and if it has been printed it is without my knowledge. With regaral to the statements made alout Mr. Mequeen amb the other gentlemen having made -peeches on the trade policy of the Government. I spoke to them about that when I saw them in Tormito, and they told me that it was not the case. They said that they had been at a meeting and that some people had tried to draw them into a trap to express opinions, and that they had been misré presented in the press and had not male the statements attributer to them. I had not much opportunity of talking to the gentlemen, but I found them very intelligent men. I saw them hoth before and after their visit to the North-West, and altogether they seemen to be very much pleased with this enuintry.

Mr. MILLx (Bothwell). Who accompanied them through the Province of Ontario and the NorthWest?

Mr. CARLINe: We had not charge of them after they came to Ottawa. They had letters of introluction to our agents and other people in the North. West, and I think I gave them letters of iutroduction to Mr. Donaldson, in Toronto, and to sime of the Ninisters of the Local Government. B:at they were not paid when travelling in the North-Wiest or in Ontario.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Were they paid while tavelling in the Maritime Provinces:
Mr. CARIING. Their expenses were paid.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). How is it that a different rule was alopted there from that adopted in Untario anl the North-West?
Mr. CARLING: Because the delegates who canne out the previous year came out to visit Canada, while the two delegates who came last autunn came specially to visit the Maritime Provinces. The delegates of the previons year were detained so long in the western part of the Dominion that they had not time to visit the Maritime Provinces after their return, it being too late in the season, and Sir Charles Tupper, when in Canada in the following winter, requested that I should allowhim to select two gentlemen specially to visit the Maritime Provinces.

## Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(AHT. How many

 delegates were there?Mr. CARLING. Two, one from England and one from Scotland, Mr. Davy and Mr. McQueen.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The representations made with regari to these Ielegates were that they were put by the (iovermment here under the contiol of a political friend when they came into the Maritime Provinces, and that if they had been suspected of some offence they conald not have been more closely shadowerl. Care was taken to keep them from coming into contact with any one who held views at cariance with those of the Administration.
Mr. Carlinci. No such thing.
Mr. MiLLs' (Buthwell). And I understand that when they came to Ottana, very serious attempts were maile to comvert them into the dovermment way of thinking.
Mr. Carlini: No.
Mr. MILLS (Pothwell). I understand that the Government failed in that enterprise, and abandoned these men as hopeless reprohates, le wing them to the condemmation and the hatdness of heart which aceompanies depravity of so sweeping a character.
sir JOHN THOMPsion. I do not think they were so bal as the hom. gentleman represents them.
Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). 1 am describing the view the hom. gentlenam took of them. He has a peculiar standard of uprightness.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I never sat them.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The (iovermment speaks as a mit. It is the hon. gentleman who sits opposite me who has the brains of the Administration, the reflective faculty for this particular purpose. My hom. friend who leads the House thinks for the Administration on other matters, but on this particular matter the exponent of the views of the Administration is the Minister of Agriculture. I understand that these delegates tried to persinade the Minister of Agriculture that they had not been taken posisession of lyy the enemies of the Administration and been made to believe that the Government were all wrong in their fiscal policy, and pursuing a course detrimental to the hest interests of the conutry. I unlerstand that those opinions which they expressen, they unlertook to convince the Minister of Agriculture were their own views, formen from their own olservations, and from such information as the friemls of the Administration had placeel within their reach. I understand that, so far as the Opposition was concerned, there was no opportunity whatever for any member of the Opposition to come in contact with them. We might just as well expect an accused party to hold an intercourse with some co-conspirator in the presence of a vigilant policeman as to suppose it were possible for either of these delegates to have acyuired any information whaterer on public matters, except what was picked up from the newspapers holding views at variance with the Administration. I understand that they visited various portions of the Dominion, and came to the conclusion that the policy of the Govermment was such as not to justify them in recommending tenant farmers to leave the United Kingdom and settle in the country.

Mr. CARLINi. Not at all.
Mr. MILLS (Both well). We shall see when their report comes dowi. If the hon. gentleman has not seen the report how can he tell?

Mr. CARLIN:. I had the pleasure of meeting the gentlemen in the Queen's Hotel after they had

Visited the Maritime Provinces ambll the North-West and wereon their way home, and hat a conversation with them.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). And the hon. genteman no iloult supposell he had persualed them that the perfection of wistomexisted on the Treasury benches of cianalia. But it seems he did not succeed to the extent he may have supposed, and when we get the reports of those two delegates we will he able to see what opinions they formed under the guidance and instruetion of the hon. gentleman in the east. When they got as far as Ottawa, they were trusted to make further progress on their own accomant. If, this report should have the effect of convincing hom. gentlemen that the tiscal policy they have pursued cluring the past fourteen years is it mistake, even though it should for a year or two prevent immigration to Canala, it will in the end confer a very great benetit on this comutry.
sir RI(CHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. I would remind the Minister of Agriculture that he promised to produce a sample of that investment of S , (kn) in old new.wapers.

Mr. CARLIN(i. I conld not put my haml on a copy to-lay, hut I have sent for one and will bring it down Momday.
sir RI('HARI) ('ARTWRIC:HT. I understime the item weare now discussing io to be placed umber the control of the Minister of the iaterior. I want to know from him if he can inform me of the amome of land at the disposal of the (iovernment in Manitolna, and what amomet is a vailable for free grants. in that portion of Assiniboia south of the houndary and hefore you come to the inferion lands:

Mr. DEWDNFS: 1 fancy the plumtity in Southern Manitolat is very little.
sir RICHARD ('ARTWRIGiHT. In Manitola generally.

Mr. DEWDNEY. There isa very latgeamome, particularly in the northern portions north of the Cimalian Pacitic Railway. South of the Canalian Pacitic Railway there are very few homesteals now a a ailable. In the northern portion, the majority of the hamesteal lands are still opren. The settlement in the aroth is principally about the main route to lake Dauphin, and in the southern portions of Manitolal almout Lake Winuipegosis. North of that there is very little settlement indeen. In the southern portion of Assiniloia, west of the bommary of Manitola, the greater part of the land is still open for homesteal entry. Within the last few months a very large quantity in the eastern section has heen settled on.

Sir RICHARI) ('ARTWRIGHT. (an you tell me generally how much of it is arailable for settlement south of the bommdary in that part of Assinihoia?
Mr. DEWIDNEY. The comntry most valuable for settlement will be about 70 or 80 miles west of the bommary of Manitoba. It averages about 100 miles from the railuay down to the bemmary.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT: Three-fourths of that is vacant to-day. Practically speaking, if I follow the hon. gentleman aright, he has a block of abont 30 miles by $1(0)$ miles west of the Province of Manitola which is available for settlement. That is, I suppose, one-half is in the hands of the

Covermment, and the other half in the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway or other railways:
Mr. DEWINNES. There is a great portion of that which has not been granted to any company.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRICHT. Has any correspondence at all been had with the Imperial (iovernment as to the question of their joining hamds with ourselves, or the Local Govermments, for the purpose of making any considerable colomiyation in that cuarter " A good many rumours have been flying through the newspapers at various times. and many suggestions have been made from time to time in the Imperial Parliment as well is in the English press. Has anything erystallizel from these discussions or propositions: I know that one or two attempts at colonization were male in which people from seotland and pissilhy from one: or two other portions of the British Islimels were assisten hy their lamullords to settle, bat I desire to. knw if any negotiation or correspondence is going on with the british foverment with a view to their assisting perple to settle in Canada.
Mr. DEWDNEY. There is no correspombence. that I know of except that in regard to the crofters, the last of whom came ont two years ago. That is the only correspmone we have hall with the Imperial liovernnent in regarl to colomization.

Mr. LIs'TER. I think the hom. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) has got off on a side track. We have not yet timished with the tenant farmers. I would ask the sinister of Agriculture if any agreement was made, or any mo derstanding come to, het ween the dioverument or the High Commissimer and these tenant farmers, as to the payment of their expenses while in Cimalla, or for any portion of the time they were in (anadia?
Mr. CARLING: The ammgement was that they shonl! visit only the Maritime Provinces, and when they came out here they thomght well to visit on their own account the North-West, and we paid them for their expenses from the time they left the old comentry till they came to Ottawa and from Ottawa hack to the ohl country. The mulerstameing was that we should pay them on the same hasis as we paid the previous delegates, but their visit was contined to the Maritime Provinces.
Mr. LINTER, What was the arrangement as to their per dirm allowance, because I suppose they were paid the same as the previons tenant farmers. delegates:
Mr. CARLIN: They were paid sis a day aml any expenses they might be put to in carriage-hire and so on.
Mr. IIsTER. Any railway fare.
Mr. CaRLING. I think they hat passes provided for them by the railway companies.
Mr. LISTER. The other delegates hat not passes. I find in the Auditor (ieneral's Report the railway expenses are charged : Brown, son, Elwards, 896 , and all the delegates charged in the same way their railway expenses, hesides their pur diem allowance. How much did those delegates cost the country?
Mr. CARLING. I statel last night that the total expenses of the delegates. $1: 3$ in number, were about $\mathbf{S 1 3}, \mathbf{O N O}$.

Mr. IISTER. That is not in reference to the last two delegates of last year?
Mr. CARLING. No: I am toll the expenses of the last two delegates amomed to about $\leqslant$ sion each.
Mr. LINTER. The hon. gentleman toll us he had a conversation with these delegates in Toronto. Did he have an interview with them in the city of Ottawa:
Mr. Cathinc: Yes: I hat one hereand ome in Toronto. I met them in Toronto when they were on their way home.
Mr. LISTER. Is it the intention of the fioncrmment to bring out any other delegates:

Mr. CARLINi; I do not know what the intention of the Minister of the Interior is, but as far as I ann comeerned, as I have already stated, it is. not the intention.
Mr. IISTER. Who sent the report to the hom. sentleman which wis sent to Sir Charles Tupper:
Mr. CARLIN: I helieve it was sent hy sir Charles Tupper to me, and it reached me while I was unwell in London, and I requested my secretary to return it to sir Charles Tupper for him to deal with in the same way as he had dealt with the reprott of the other delegates the previous year. The delegates were all selected by him, and the reprots were make to him, and he looked after the printing and the proofs, and attended to them ahogether.
Mr. IISTERS. Is it the custom of sir Charles Tupper. on receiving areport in mannseript, to forwarl it th the department for apporal before pullishilig it?
Mr. CARIIN: I am not quite sure whether he sent any of the repurts of the previons delegates on. not. I know that he was very ansions that the report of the delegates who cane out the previoms year shouli be circulated as som ats possible to influence immigration for the following year. I do not think he sent the reports of the previous year lefore printing, as it was desireal top print theim ass som as possible.
Mr. ASTER. Am I correct in inferring that this repurt was sent to the Minister for approval. or can he suggest any reasom why the report was sent to him:
Mr. CARLIN:. I cammot, except that it was a matter of courtesy, and, as I had had nothing to dow with the selection of the gentlemen, and had mothing to do with the previons reports, I told my secretaty to return that sent to me to sir (Charles Tupper to deal with as before.
Mr. LIN'itER. Was the report real by the secretary:

## Mr. CARLING. Not that I know of.

Mr. LINTER. it was sent without reading?
Mr. CaRLIN: . Yes, so far as I know.
Mr. Lister. Was any letter sent with it?
Mr. CARLING. I camot say. I do not remember. I was unwell in hed when the report came to London.

Mr. somerville. I would ask the Minister to explain the item on page 203 - B of the Auditor (ieneral's Report: H. Hurtean, repatriation agent, salary one year, $\mathrm{s} 1,2(\mathrm{~N})$; fares, $\$ \mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 2 5}$; cals,

Sis; living, 17 days at 82 . It appears that this man was paid a year's salary and only worken some 17 clays. Where is this gentleman located:
Mr. CARLIN: Mr. Hurteall was a member of this House some years ago, anm he has heen attacheal to the agency in Montreal for the last few years as an assistant of the immigration limach there. and has visitell the eastern states on two or three occasions to induce his comutrymen to cone back to Camala. He has leeen paid for his work, amb has heen located at Montreal.
Mr. SOMERTILLE. If he was employed as repatriation agent, he might to have beell iver in the States a longer perionl than $1 \bar{a}$ days in one year, if he expected to get any of the (anaidians to come back to the l'rovinue of Quelnec.

Mr. CARLIN: He was not expected wive all his time on the other side.
Mr. somerville: It appeats to me there is an extrandinary real displayed by the officers of this department to see dat diovermment money is expenden. The grat is a very large ome, slonimno, besides sialaries and other contingencies. Ite have to be arreful to see that the money wored by this House is judicionsly expembed, anil we must julpe of the methonls of expenititure liy what we
 expenditure in the past. Now. I have in my pussession an extragrlinary document which 1 will gite to this committee with regarl to an expenditure in issicsis. It appears in that year, the cocermment was in the halit of giving out comtratets for the publication of immigration pamplete. The memhers of the Honse who were in former l'arliaments: will remember the discussions that towk place with regarl to the extramdinary price paid for work of this kime to newspapers alli over the comutry. Sow. it appeats that in 1ssit, a Mr. .I. I. Shant\%, who is it resident of Perlin, engeged int the buttom manufacture, paid a visit to Manitolat and took an interest in the settlement of immigrants there. He wrote a dierman pamphlet that was afterwards entrustel to a mam nameal (asper Hett, it printer in the town of Berlin, to be printed. The (ionernment orlered ionskn) enpies of it. After the work was performed a hill was renlered hy Mr. Casper Hett, who also, I believe, puhbished the Berlin finsy" Brami, and the annount he demamed for his work was sion.tifo. The aceerme was placeel in the hamds of the Gueenis brinter to he andite. The gacens Printer andited the aceonnt and conchaled that even at the extramodinary prices which were allowed ly the dovermment foir this work hy ontsile printers, he was only entitled to $\$ 434.74$. But Mr. Hett was mot satistied with the payment, and he entered into communication with the department over which the Minister of Agriculture presides, asking that they reconsider this matter. I have in my posisession the letter which was written in rephy to Mr. Hett regarding this matter hy Mr. John Lowe, who was then the secretary of the department, and who now, I helieve, is Deputy Ninister. I have a eopy of this letter which I will read :

[^73]actual use. We would not hold you responsible for it, but would semi you other paper."
Now here is the extrondinary part of the letter:
.- As respects the copsright, and referring to your letter which I received ti-day, I do not see that it is necessary to make an actunl registration of the cons right. but you mipht still assume it to be your property, and we purchase it from you. You mention alse that you would sell us the electrotppes of the entire Germun pamphlet. Would you kindly inform me at what price you value these. I ctsk this guestion because the amount of sour account was origmatiy stonotio while the audit of the Queen's Printer did not allow you zore than S434.74, making a difference of $\vdots 31 t i .86$, whirh is the amonnt I wish to gry Fou. Perlins the electrotypes and the coprright might be includerl in this amount. \$816, 86 would be a little high fur the comyright alone of that pamphlet. Please write me by return of puil, and I will endeavour to base the matter sertled with yon ats som as possible.
(Signted) "JOHN LOWE."
We.ll, in referring to the Aulitor General's Report for that year, I tind for the year ending 3oth dmes. Issi., an acomant which I presume is the aceomit I speak of. hecause the figures are exactly alike, from
 phlets. and I find that the copyright and the electrotypes were paid for at the price which was mentioned in this letter. and the total amonnt of sonl. itl. the original aceome remered hy (iaper Hett. Wals paid in full. Now, the committee will perceive that the Queenis Printer is an officer entrusted with the atuliting of all these atecoment and that monacomat which is mot atuditer by the Queen's Printer is afterwards to he paid by the fiovermment. He is the anthorizel officer to dio this work. liat when the now le:puty Minister. then the secretary of the department, liscovered that Mr. (asper Hett was not groing to get the full amomit of his accomnt. he displayed this extraordinary \%eal, and instigated Mr. Casper Hett, and inspired him with the fileat that he could get paid if he would just follow his instructions; and he wilfull: and deliberately took this at:comet--assmming that he was the owner of the copyright of this pamphlet when he knew that he was not the owner of it--imd instructed Mr. Hett not to register the copyright, but he might assume, he says. that it was his property, and the forermment would hay it from him. Then he goes on to tell him that he might sell the electrotypes of this pamphlet, which I suppose would he of no use whatever, worth about $s$ or ? cents a pouml for ohl type-metal, hecause then the pamphlet had alrealy heen worked off, and these painphlets I do not suppose werc ever duphicateal. Here we have an otticial of the Government, who is now Deputy Minister of that department. and a man who was then secretary of the department, instructing this man how he could get rouml this audit which was made by the Queen's Printer of this aceoment, and he deliberately tells him that if he will follow out his instructions he will be able to cheat the Govermment out of si316. 86: He says: That is the amount, and I want to pay you, notwithstanding the fact that the Queen's Printer had andited the accomit and insisted that $\$ 434.74$ was the total amount which this man was entitled to get for his work. Now, I think that this was a deliberate frand, not only on the part of Casper Hett, lut on the part of the secretary of the department, when he instructed that man how he was to perpetrate this frand, how he was to cir cumvent the Queen's Printer and to secure the payment of Sillf which he was not entitled to by following out instuctions. I do not know whetlier
the Minister or the department was conversant with these facts, 1 llo not know whether we are to hold him responsible for the acts of his Deputy Minister, hut I thin' the country will hold him responsible for such acts, and if he was not fully informed with regard to these transactions he ought to be fully informed and lie ought to have held the hand of hissecretary when he was penning this letter to Mr. Casper Hett telling this gentleman how he could defraud the (iovermment ont of S316. It is not a large amount, but it is a fail sample of the way in which the money voted ly this Parliament for immigration purposes has beeu expended. This matter is a serions one and it is one which requires investigation on the part of the depalment. If it is proven conclusively, as 1 believe it can be, that this is a gemuine document I have every reason to believe that it is a genuine locument-and if it is so established by investigat tion on the part of the department, then I say that this man, John Lowe, who is now Deplity Minister, is no longer worthy the contilence of the diovernment, and that he ought to lee discharged from the position which he holds. A man who in his calpacity as an important officer of this fiovernment wilfully and deliberately writes to a man who is performing work for the (iovermment ant whose account hal heen andited and fixed at st34.7t: and who wilfully writes to that man, and points ont to him the way in which he might cheat the Govermment, is not worthy to be continuel as an otficer in any department of the forermment. I have reforred to this matter hecause I thonght it well to show that the closest supervision shonld be had over this expenditure. We are voting large sums of money every session to secure immigrants for this conntry, and if the money which we vote is wastel in this way, and in the way which was pointed out last night hy giving to a newspaperproprietor in Montreal papers, it is time that we should look to what we are iloing. These oll newspapers were printerl and left over an erery newspaper man knows week after week, amd after they hat accumalated for three years they wert sold to the (iovermment and bouml and sent home as immigration literature. This case now lefore us is another example of the way in which this money is wasted, and I ask the Minister to explain how it comes that he allowed his secretary to thus instruct this man how to perpetrate a frand upon the department over which he presides.

Mr. CAPLING. Mr. Chairman, I think it is hardly fair for the hon. gentleman to bring up a matter that is now six years old.

Mr. LINTER. It does not make any difference.
Mr. CARLING. It makes this aifference, that I do not think that he can expect, or that the committee can expect, that I can give him an explanation of a matter that happened six years ago. The hon. gentlenan will let me have the letter, and I certainly will enquire into the matter and see whether it really did take place or not. I would like him to hand ne the letter--I am entitled to have it as he has read it to the Housebut it is not fair to the Deputy Minister that this statement should be made without Mr. Lowe having an opportunity of explaining, as he can no doubt explain, what was done on that occasion. It is unfair to expect, and I do not think the House
dres expect that I, as head of the department, cam explain an acemont that was paid solong age as the date mentioned.
Mr. sombrillis. I harilly expected that the Minister would lee able to explain it. He says it wist unfair for me to bring the matter up here, hut I would like to point out to the committec that this is the only plate where this matter can le inrestigated. If I hand moved in the P'ublic Accomints (committee to have this account of (asper Hett sul). mitten, the prohalility is that the committee or the House would have refused to allow me to hate the matter investigaten, because it was an oll affiar. Here, when we are discussing the expenditure for immigration purposes, I think I was perfectly in order in hringing this matter up, and I think if Mr. Lowe has any defence he will have an ample opportunity of putting it hefore the diovermment. I do not think it can lee chargel that I have taken any undue adrantige. This is a public matter and if we are not to disensis public matters atfiecting the evpenditure of the country from any delicate feeling of offending some gentlenan whon may have at situation in one of the iepartments, then we might as well quit disenssing these appropriations alto. Eether. We are here for the purpose of disenssing this kiml of expenditures and 1 cammot see that I combli resort to duy other eonarse than the one I have now taken.
Mr. LANTER. I de wet think that the hom. member for Brant (Mr. Somerville) is lumult to hamid over to the Dinister of Agriculture a coppy of the lether which he has read to the department this afternom. The Minister of Agricultare must remember that the letter purports to come from an ofticer of his department. and under the rules and regulations of that department, if it is carried on in it hasiness-like way, as I suppose it is, a press cinp of the letter must he in the department, and all that the Minister ean ask for from the hon. mem. heer for Brant (Mr. somerville) is that he should sive the name anl date of the letter. If the letter is not tol le fomm in the reeords of his department then it bears the appearance of impropriety on the face of it. If it was a proper tramsaction on the part of the Minister's present deputy, and his then: secretary, that letter ought to appear in the letter loroks of the oftice. If it does not appear there, then I repeat it is incontestable evidence almost that at the time he penned that letter he knew he was guilty of an inpropriety. One can harelly imagine in ofticer of the dovermment oceupying a high and important position, next in importance almost to thit of the Minister himself, lending himself to a wretched little piece of fraud, becanse it bears no other name, like that which my hon. frient has presented to this House. This country and Eng. land and Irelamd have been flomed with the most worthless pamphlets that it is possible for a ciovernment orindividual to issue.
Mr. CARLIN:. That is your opinion ouly.
Mr. LISTER. That is my opinion, and I have seen them, and $I$ venture tosay it is the opinion of any impartial man who reads them.
Mr. CarliN(i. No, it is not.
Mr. LINTER. Theyare in the majority of cases simply ridiculons. The whole country is floonted with pamphlets, not for the purpose of attracting immigration to Camadi, but for the purpose of pro-
rilling pap for the greedy and hungry supporters of the fovermment throughout this eomentry.

Mr. ('ARLIN: The hom gentleman knows that the pamphlets are all printed be the Queen's Printer.
Mr. LINTER. This one was mot.
Mr. CARLIN: That was six years ago. The hom. gentleman must know that the rule andopten now is that all printing shall he done ly the Queen's Printer.
Mr. LISTER. 1 unlerstonal from the hom. gentleman's statement that the farmers delegates pamphlet was to be printell in Englaml. That is ome pamplet which hat not been printed at the printing establishment in this country, and I know not at liow late a date the hom. gentleman changel the rule of giving the printing of these paumplets to the olsware little sheets throughout the comatry which could not get it lecent living it they were not enabled to chatge exorbitant rates fior the printing of this literature. Gne can scarcely conceive of a more miserable derice than that printed out hy my hom. friend for the pmpone of getting out of the treasury of this comutry the paltry sum of 3316. Why shond the secretary suggest to this individual the plan of selling something that he dind not possess, the coppright of that little pimphlet, which was of no bialue to any one except to the forermment. and mot even to the davernment. becanse I think it is perfectly apparent that the fovernment never issied a second series of the pamphlet. In aldition, for fear that the matter might not look exactly right, this worthy secretary suggests that they shoulid put in the electrotype, worth. as my hon. friend says, ahout 8 cents a pomal: and strange to say the price put upon this precions article was exactly the latance of this indivinhal's aceount originaliy put in for the printing of these papers. Now, if this little matter is foumd out, it is not a violent presumption to suppose that there hats been a good deal more of this kind of mosiness going on in that precious repartment : and if this kimb of thing is going on there, it is ahout time the doverment changeil the repartment, at all events so far as immigration is concerneal, and that the rontine work of that depart-ment-I I lo not pretend to say that the Minister himself had any knowledge of this--were placed in other and I hope hetter, hands than it has leen in the past. 1 agree with my hon. friend in saying that it is the boundenduty of the Minister to investigate this matter, aull if it turns out to be true that this gentleman has suggestel to this neely publisher the way in which lie could get his little account paid, then I say that officer is not a proper person to le in the employ of this Government. It is his duty to economize the funds of the people of this conntry, and to look after them with more care than he would his own. He may spend his own funds with any prodigality he thinks proper; but the country expects him to deal with the puhbic moneys entrustel to him with economy and with honesty.

Mr. CARLING. I think it is to be regretted that the hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. Iister) has made the statement he has to this House. The pamphlets that are being printed by the dovernment and distributed in Gireat Britain, and on the coutinent, and the pamphlets and re-
ports which we have distributed, are worthy of any country, giving ats they do a description of the country and its resources, and the hon. member stands up and says that they are worthless trash.

Mr. LI, TER. I say so now.
Mr. (ARLINri. I donot think the hon. gentleman has read the pamphlets.

Mr. LINTER. I have glanced over them, but I Would not take the troulle to real them.
Mr. (ARLING. Althongh the hon. gentleman has not real them, he says they are trash. think that is unworthy of an hon. member of this Honse.

Mr. LISTER. In answer to the hon. gentle man's hot remarks, I would say that I have not real all the pamphlets. I glanced over a groml many of them, but it would require more patience than I posseess to rearl them through. I have said, amd I repeat - not in any manindly spirit to the hom. gentleman that I domot think all of these so-catled immigration patmphlets that I saw: with the exception of one relating to Manstoba, are worthless: and I think this is the proper place for me to express my opinion on the suliject, if I have an opinion, so that this sort of thing may be stopped. Many thousands of dollars have heen wasted in the publication of these useless pamphlets: aml 1 ani sorry to say that thomsamls of dollars have been expented for the purpose of hringing people to this country, while the census show: that we have not kept the immigrants that we have hooght here; we have lost them all, and a grood many besides. We are paying shipping companies and shipping agents for the purpose of bringing immigrants to Canala.

Mr. CARLINI: Are we paying shipping $\mathrm{om}^{-}$ panies.

Mr. LASTER. Yom are payime at per repita allowance to heads of families and to members of families who come to this comntry. Vou have taken no precantion hefore the payment of that money to see that these people wonlil hecome: permanent settlers.

Mr. CARLIN(i. I am not aware that we are paying shipping companics to bring ont immigrants.

Mr. LISTER. You are paying your agents, and I suppose they are paying the shipping companies. At all events you are paying the hearls of families and every member of a fanily for the purpose of minging them to Canada, and then they only stay here a few days. The census shows that you have utterly wasted $\sin (0),(O N)$ to bring immigrants into Canalia who have not remained here. Your statements from time to time show that you brought $S(N),(K N)$ immigrants into the comitry, and the census shows that you have lost then all and a large portion of the natural increase besides. What, then, is the use of wasting more money? Fou camot point me out a rural section in Untario where an immigrant from England, Ireland or Siotland has bought a farm in the last five years. Farms are being sold there every day, people are learing there and going to Manitoba or Dakota or other parts of the United States, and I can safely say, speaking of my owno county, that there has not been an English, Niootch or Irish immigrant in that county for the last
five years who has bought farm property there. Why not stop this terrible waste of nomey or else adopt some other system! The hne-books show that the agents stationed in England. Ireland and Scotland, and in Queloe. Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces are all olrawing large pay, living like fighting cocks upon the fiovernment, and iloing absolutely nothing. Their reports do not show that they have done anything worth keeping them there. We have expensive otfices in every guarter of the eomitry and expensive officers. Ino the Linited Ntates keep up these immigmation offices all through their country? Are they keeping up expensive establishments in foreign countries: So. They do not depend upon such means to get immigrants. $\mathrm{IV}_{\mathrm{e}}$ are bringing them out ly excellent immigration agents, no doubt, but we are immigration agents for the United States. There is where the money is going. theme is where the people are going, and the somer we stop the sy:tem the better for the comatry.

Mr. Mr.MCLI.FN. This letter which hats just been discovereal by the hom. :member for North Brant is certanly a matter of importance. The: Minister, of comse, has seen the letter.

Mr. (APRLNA: I have not seen it.
 leagues have seen the letter, andi it is of great moment that we should have very distinct and explicit explanation with regard to, how it was that the person in charge of that department shouhd have rentural to issue such a letter to a person seeking to extatat from the Dominion treasmey money that he was not entitled to. That, alonis With many other facts revealed in comnection with insestigations which took place hefore this comb mittee as well as before the Pablic Accounts Committee, go to prove that under the head of immigration enomoms amonnts are splatmered, hoth in allertising aml otherwise. The Minister mate some reference to the pamphlets being painted hy the Queens Printer. 1 understood him to say last. night that the department had given a very large number of these reports to be printed in Lommon, and that they had been circulated in rery large gnantities throughout Fingland, sootland and Irelaml.

## Mr. ('ARLNNe. Ves, I said so.

Mr. Mr.MELLEX. With regan to the report of the other wo delegrates who came out here last summer and returned last fall, it is high time that the in report should be laid on the Table. We are here investigating the expenditure of money in commec. tion with the visit of these delegates and yet that report is mot lefore us. It was sent out to the hon. gentleman, it was laid on his resk, and notwithstanding the fict that this was in March last when we were alout to assemble, he deliberately returned it to Nir Charles Tupper, and the hon. gentleman is not now alle to communicate its contents. He cannot say whether in reality it was a report that highly commended Canada as a tield of immigra. tion or what else it said. It has already been hinted by some members of the committee that it contains reflections upon the policy of the fiovernment with regard to this comatry. We ought to have that report and there has been ample time to have had it printed and laid on the Table. Here are two men who came out and who with nos selfish interest

Mr. Cabling.
$=$
or desire to serve, deliberately report upon this comutry, and that report is not laid lefore us.

Mr. CARLIN(: Do yon think we have the report:

Mr. Mr.IULLLE.N. Will the hom. gentleman say that it is not the case:

Mr. CARLIN(: I have said that I have not seen the report, that no member of the (iovermment has seen it, and the report is in the hamis of the High Commissioner. Not a single memher of the diovermment saw the report. I did not lay it on my lesk. It was brought to me, aml I was not in a condition to look orer it.

Mr. Mr.MULLEN. Well, we have some reasm to believe that such statements were in the report. The hon. gentleman satys he is not in a position to saly whether they are or mot, hat we havegood reat sin to helieve they are. Notwithstaniling the fact that it has eost a great deal of money to loring these ilelegates ont, the hon. gentleman is mot ahle to tell us what the report contained. Has the hom. Sentleman hat a report from Sir Charles Tupper on the contents of that report, or is it to be printed in Bacland as the other report was for circhlation ?

Mr. (ARLIA: 1 suppose so.
Mr. Mr: Vlillbli.. Is the Minister able to sity letinitely:

Mr. (ARLINi: No.
Mr. Mr.NLLLES. What were the hom. gentlemanis instructions to Sir Charles Tupper in regard to that report:

Mr. (ARLING. As I hate stated again and arain. 1 gave instructions to return that report to Sir © 'harles Tupper to deal with as he had dealt with the previons report.

Mr. Mr. DULLAFN. That repont wasprintedand eiroulated. Were the hom. gentlemans instractions to sir (harles 'lupper to print and circulate this report:

Mr. (ARLIN(: My instructions were that he was to take the same course with the report of the farmers delesotes to the Maritime lrovinces as he tork with regard to the farmers delegates to the North-West.

Mr. MralliLLEN. Is it mot rather peenliar that the Minister of Agriculture has neglected to examine, or even to direct one of his subordinates to examine, that report, hut has returnel it to Nir Charles 'lupper without knowing whether its contents are such as he would recommend to be printed or not:

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). It would appear to me that it is ahout time there was a change in the head of the department. According to the statement of the Minister to-night, it appears that the practical head of this business is not in this department, but in the High Commissioner. I have a good deal of respect for the abilities of our High Commissioner, but, if the administration of this part of C'anada's affairs is to be transferred to a London office, it is about time we had some new head to the management in Canada. If a man who is on the spot with a staff of ofticials to help him has got to transfer this business to the London office, we should know it. Whatever may he the administration of the Department of the Interior, this business cannot get into a much worse tangle in that
department than it is now in. 1 rose, however, not to refer to this matter, but to protest against the tone of the Ministers ahlless on the subject of the remarks of the member for South Brant (Mr. somerville). We are tired of hearing that, the moment we criticise the action of a Minister or of his department, we are cloing something detrimental to the interests of Canala. If the members of this House are to get uponly when they are ordered ly the Minister of Agriculture, and are to sit down when he tells them to sit down, and are to do just ats he tells us, the somer we go home and cease to exercise our functions here the better. If we are not to have the richt of a free and indepement ariticism of the doings of this department, and of the expenditure of the public money of the perople of this comntry, the somer we know it the better. It seems to have come to this, that the fiovermment think they own this (amada. that they have supreme and absolute control of the public funds. and those fumis are only to be expenten aceorling to their direction, and the moment yon interfere with that sumoth and pleasant current, you are injuring your comatry, you are traitors to your comitry, anl then comes the waving of the old thag and the ery of disloyalty: If hon. gentlemen will tum hack to the perion up to 1 sis, and a number of us were in the Homse at that time, they will fimb that just as stomer language was placed on recoral in the Hannelerl with reference to the alministration of public affairs when it was in the hamds of gentlemen whore now in Opposition as has leen indulged in ly members on this side of the House to-night. The question which has heen brought up ly my ho:1. friend from North Brant (Mr. Nomerville) to-night, is a question which on the face of it deserves the eareful consideration of the Minister and of his department. I do not pretend to say, and my hom. friend from Brant did not preteml to say, that the Minister should be in a position to give an explanation off haml : but, if Parliament is not to have an opportunity of investigating and ventilating these matters, and if the Minister camont bring his officers to book in regard to them, the somer the public realizes that we are getting to he maler an antocracy in the management of the atfatis of this comitry, the hetter for all concerned. We should realize that the Opposition are here in the interests of the community, and, whether the (iovernment like it or uot, they will have to submit to caiticism of those affairs.

Mr. (AMPBELL. There is no douht that the remarks of the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Pain) are in point. I think it is a duty we owe to the comitry to point out where the money has been misspent or not spent to the hest advantage. The hom. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) was quite right in bringing a matter of that importance to the attention of the committee. Such conduct as that, supposing the statements be true, is certainly very reprehensible and should receive the severe censure not only of the Department of Agriculture but also of the whole House. There is no member of this House, if the conduct of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture is what has been staterl, but would say that that man ought to be severely censured, and the Minister of Agriculture instead of objecting to the hon. member for North Prant (Mr. Somerville) having brought this mat-
ter forward, shouhl, if he desired to conduct his olepartment as it should be conducted, he thankfulto any hom. gentleman bringing to his notice such miscomduct as that. There is $n o$ doubt that such a state of affiars existing in any department is dangerous uot only to the country but to the Giovermment, and the member for North Brant deserves credit for ferreting out and bringing to the motice of the House such conduct as he has mentioned. I cannot help thinking, considering the enomons imounts which have been spent for promoting immigration to this country, with the facts staring us in the face that every dollar of that money has heen pratieally thrown away, that we mast come to the conclusion that there are a thomsamd more cases as had as the one mentioned by the member for North Brant. I was astonishel to time that the Minister of Agriculture has never real the report of the farmerss delegates. Is it possible that a pamphlet of such importance which hats been cirenlated throughout the old eomitry has never been read by the Minister of Agriculture:

Mr. (ARLIN: I never satid that.
Mr. CAMPBELL. I thought the hon. gentleman saill he had sent it back without reading it.

Mr. CARLIN: 1 explatined that that report was sent hack :o Sir Charles Tupper and dealt with in the same way that he hat slealt with previous reports. I wid I had not read it.

Mr. (ADIPBELLL. It seems to me most astonishing that the responsible hean, and the gentleman who is responsible to this House for the large anounts that are spent under that head, shoshd be so negligent of his duty as that a report that was intemped to be circulated all over the ofd country, should never have heen read lyy him. How does he know what that report contained? How does he know that it would induce immigration to this country: His first duty was carefully to real that report, or have some person read it for him. We find that over (iOO), (K)O copies. at an expenditure of $\$ 13,0 \mathrm{KN})$, have been circulated, of a pamphlet that he never read at all. Then I tind that in circulating these pamphlets in theold country we paids4,i20. $\bar{i}$, and we paid for postage, $83,371,22$. Now, 1 would like to know if the hon. gentleman considers it a wise and business-like transaction for this country to make a large expenliture, not only in printing pamphlets but in distributing them over Europe, when the responsible head of the department has never read them at all.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). There is one other item, and that is the returns that we are in the habit of making in connection with what is known as settlers effects, that is, settlers coming insto (anada, and their effects passing through the customs house. For a number of years past the Americans have abandoned the system of counting people going into the United States across the frontier amongst their immigrant returns, believing that, placed as they were with a long Canadian frontier, with a population going and coming all the time, these returns were utterly unreliable. Now, if you will turn to the returns of those who were counted in as immigrants added to Canada for the last threeor four years, it will appear to all of us how absurd it is to continue to count that class of people as immigrants coming into Canada to settle. Take, for example, the Quebec

Mr. Campreid.
returns. In $18 s s$ we hatl $1 s, 466$ : in 1889 , 19,663 ; in 1800, 19, 6.54 : in 1891, we hat 20, 8.i-2 returns of settlers crossing into the Province of Quelsec from the United Nitates with settlers goorls, and classified as immigrants coming into Canala. Now, in turning to the summary of the reports that are made by our repatriation agents who have been working in the castern States-hecause you can only consult a summary of those reports for these years- -in looking at the original reports for the past year. I find that the lalours of these men are levoted not to lringing parties back to the older provinces, hut to hringing (anarlians from the United States to our North-iVest country. Now. it seems to me that after all, these thonsimils that go to swell this list are merely men whog gover into the New Fingland states for a few months, taking their effects with them and retaming at the emel of the seatson, and I think the poobabilities are that the same individuals have been passing the frontier for a series of years, each year being comated in to swell the munher of settlers who came back into (anama with a view of settling here with their goods. It is worthy of consideration. When the operations of this department are being revised, whether it would not be better to drop that system of anting parties who come into this eonuntry and eounting them ats immigrant settlers. I alloware that the returns sive us the mumber coming into (anala from foreign countries separate from those returns: of parties who pass the customs with settlers goonls, but in the rifficial returns you will find that they are almost insariably classified unitenlly ats the gross results of the operations of our immigration policy. In nine ciases ont of ten, these figures are combined together as the results of that years expenditure for immigration purposes. Our agents in british Columbia, in former years, referred to the ditficulties in separating the ordinary class of parties repassing back and forth from the class that were gring into that province to settle, and there appeared to be a process by which they sifted out alout one-fourth of their whole passengers and took the balance as What might las considered immigrants coming to settle in that country. I think there is a strong reason why we should alopt the American system and drop these altogether from our returns as parties consing into Camarla to settle. If there is any process by which we can retain a check upon those that are coming into our North- West Territories from Dakota and other portions of the United States we shall be glad to have some information that is correct and reliable on those heads.

Mr. BOWELLL. The remarks made by the hon. member for North Wentworth (Mr. Bain) in reference to customs returns, may lie, to a certain extent, correct, but there is no system that can be devised that will accomplish the object that he has indicated, or the results which he thinks should follow from the keeping of a full return of those who come into the country. He is ๆaite in error in supposing that the same system prevails in Canada that prevails in the United States in reference to the noting of persons crossing the border as immigrants into their country. It will be remembered that a few years ago when this question was under discussion, affidarits were produced from parties living at Port Huron, and also at Point Edward, that the system that prevailed in the United
states, and which was afterwards abamoloned as leing utterly unrelialle, was to count every passenger that crossed from Cimada into the United States and add them to the list of immigrants going to that country. On the contrary, there has been no system prevailing in Canada other than this: That a man alone, or with a family, entering Cinala with settlers' goods, has to make an affidavit that he is coming into Canada to reside with the grools which he is bringing with him, thus bringing within the clanse in the Customs Act which permits the importation into this country of settlers gools free of duty. These are the only persons who have been returned to the (ustoms lepartment and reported to the Agriculture Department as parties who came into the country as settlers. The hon. gentleman, however, is quite correct in saying that in many cases Canalians have left Canalia and gone to the Uniteni States, amom remaned there for a certain length of time, and then on returning clamed the privilege of free armission for whatever effects they might bring back. In some cases it is foum that these effects have leen purchased within the limits which prevent:s the free importation of goods. There are other cases in which they have returned to Canada before the expiration of one year. and their effects wre alanited free, so that to a limited extent the remarks mate by the member for North Wentworth (Mr. Bain) may be considered correct. I agree with what the hom. gentleman says that it is highly desiable that we should have as correct returns as possible, hut I venture to assert that there is no system that can be adopted hetter than has heen in force here, or that greater precautions could be taken than have been taken by the Customs Department since I have known anything of its working, in order to have the correct returns made in the manner I have indicated. There are other settlers from Northern Dakota or Minnesota, who originally left Manitoba, settledin these states and remained there for six months and sometimes for two years and sometimes longer, and then returned to danitoba, and they clamed the same rights as settlers. They certainly were immigrants in that sense of the word on returning here, although they had previously gone to a foreign country. The only possible means to carry out the suggestion made hy the hon. gentleman would be to ascertain where these people were born, where they formerly lived, and to eliminate from the list of immigrants who come into this country those who hat previonsly livel in Canada. That is really the surgestion mate by the hon. gentleman, but he will see from the explanation that I have made that the system which prevailed in the United States was altogether different from that which prevailed in Canada, because we know that the system of the United States in reference to the statistics on this sulject was to set down as an immigrant almost every traveller who crossed the borper. I know no better system that could be adapted so far as Canada is concerned, than that which has prevailed in the past. I may say that I listened to the hon. gentleman's remarks a few moments ago with some little degree of astonishment and surprise when he stated to the House that unless they, the Opposition, could discuss matters thoroughly they had better go home, as the Government seemed to own the country and that they objected to any criticisms. I certainly
have not hearl any oljection on this side, to fair, legitimate and even improper criticism of the items. If a stranger were to read the remarks made hy the member for North Wentworth (Mr. Bain) on this subject, he certainly would come to the conclusion that there was such an immense and powerful majority in this House, not only numerically, but every other way, that it prevented a free discussion of every item which comes before Parliament. I am under the impression that so far as this particular item of immigration is concerned, we have had three days discussion on it alrealy. One day no item was passed at all, and tlo next day two items were passed. We have been for two days and two nights un to the present time disunssing this question, and yet the hon. gentleman states that gentlemen opposite are prevented from discussing this question as they ought to discuss it. I confess I lo not know how much more liberty men can possilly have in any part of the worll than we enjoy here, and particularly in the discussion of estimates. 1 am sure that the hon. member for Kent (Mr. (amphell) must have misumerstool the Minister of Agriculture, when he said that the pamphlets referred to han been circulated already, and that the Minister had never read them. I heard the Minister of Agriculture say that he did not read the reports to which the attention of the House hat heen called. I confess I never read them, and I do not know any: thing about them, but I losaly that if they were of the character indicated by the hom. member for North Wellington (Mr. NeMallen) I wouh, if I were Minister of Agriculture, suppress them at once. I would not allow reports to be published which were derogatory to the conntry, or which reflected upon its institutions, or upon any policy which might be alopted hy the majority of the people. I do not hesitate to say above board that I would suppress them without i moment's thought. These delegates were brought to the country, not for the purpose of criticising our institutions nor to find falult with the policy of the majority of the people, or to say whether we should have a system of incidental protection or free trate. That is a matter on which they had a right to have their own private opinions. They came here and their expenses were paid for the purpose of visiting this country to ascertain whether it was a country, in which the overphus of population of the ohl country could settle with advantage to themselves. If they made a report that it was not a country fit for settlement, owing to its fiscal policy or for any other reason, and if such report were sent to me as heal of the department, I would at once act on the principle that I have indicated to this Hosec, and not publish it. I would not permit these delegates who had been brought here at the expense of the country to make any report and circulate it at our expense if it were intended to injure the country. The contrary principle to this may be the one on which my hon. friend thinks this country should be governed, but it is certainly one for which I would not hold myself responsible, nor would I be a party to it if I knew it.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Would you pay their expenses?

Mr. BOWELL. Certainly, just as all other delegates were paid, but that is no reason, if they made a report which would injure the country.
that we should put an ardlitional expense on the country in enabling them to print and circulate it. I ani guite sure that the hom. member for Prant (Mr. Paterso:i) would not do so either, because I think he is too much of a patriot and likes his country too dearly to do anything of the kind. If he had the misfortune as a responsible Minister of this comntry to lring delegates to it, and if they should $^{\text {a }}$ make a report to him and he should real it. amd he thought it was of a character that was going to injure the comutry. I question very much if he would puhlish it to the world in order that it might do that mischief.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). Did they make such at report:

Mr. Boll ELLL. I do not know. I did mot say so. I never hearel of such a report.

Mr. (AMblBELL. Wias it not submitter to the Minister of Agriculture :

Mr. Boll ELL. I Io not know. I am telling the Honse distinctly what I ats a member of the Hios: ermment woulidiondividually if it catme before me.

Mr. (AMPBFELE. Vin would not seme it batek withont reatling it:

Mr. BoWFELS. I domon know what I might do. I am very wuch inclined to think that if the hom. gentlemain wrote me ar report I might do as the member for West Lambton (Ah. Lister) dil. I might not have the time, or not think it worth rearling. Refering to Mr. Lowes letter, which I have not seen hefore. I fully agree with the remarks mate in reference to it. It is an improper letter for any deputy-head to write. and I amsatisfied that the Minister of Agriculture and the (iovernwent of which he forms a part, will see that the reputies sho not write letters of that kinl, or if they do that they will receive what they ought to receive after it hies hecome known. If the forernment paid for the writing of that pamphlet, then the copyright belonged to the Government, and I do not hesitate to say that this letter having been made publis ---how my hon. friend obtained it I do not know-I think I can safely say to this committee and to the puhlice that steps will be taken to ascertain why a deputy head of a department wrote a letter of the kind in order to extract moneys from the coffers of the country which should never have been pail.

Mr. FLINT. We have heard from the hon. Minister of War in regard to the principles that would actuate him in case a report was sent to him of which he disapproverl.- He has stated as Minister of the Crown that he would not have published at document of the kind he has alluded to: but he has not stated that he would not read it.

Mr. BOWELL. No. I did not say that. Of course I would real it, otherwise I would not know that it should be suppressed.

Mr. FLINT. And I presume that a large number of the members of this House will agree that if the report of the delegates was hostile to the interests of the country and to immigration which the department desires to promote, it would not be advisable to publish it as an immigration ducument. But I take this ground, that the Government having invited these delegates-men of high standing and exceptional intelligence and ability-
to report on matters of this kiml, it was the duty of the fiovernment to have had that report in theirarchives in a position to be laid before this House, in order that the members representing the constituences of the country should be able to see the views expressed to the (iovernment by men temporarily in their service. I think the complaint which the representatives of the Maritime Provinces particularly have a right to make lefore this committee is this: These delegates, whowere peculiarly qualified to report on the capabilitie: and prospects of the Naritime Provinces. were invited to do so, their expenses were paid through. out the Maritime Provinces, they male a report. and their report is somewhere in the archives of the fiovermment either in Camada or in Lomdon: and we contend that the representatives of the people should have an opportunity of examining that report and seeing what the vicws of the delegates were. If they referred to the tiscal poliey of the locremment, if they showed that those grovinces were not desirable tields for immigration, then I think it would he only reasmalle that the diovernment shond say. We will not semblocaments of this kind abroml. becanse they may temd tocheck immigration : but 1 think it is a lumach of fath towiands the representitives of the people in this Honse. partienlarly to the representatives of the Maritime: Provinces, that we should not have anopportunity. of seeing what the views of those gentlemen were. I hope that the impressions mate on the mimls of those nelegates were not as strong is they hare heen represcated to be : lat we have reason to helieve that they reporte ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the thovermment that the anditions of life in the Daritime Provinees were too severe to permit them to recommeml thase portions of the lominion at any rate for immigration. If they have male this statement. it agroes with the opinion of a large number of the people of the Maritime Provinces and their representatives in this House. The combitions of life in eomserguence of what has been termerl by a prominent member of the Conservative party in Nosat Seotia this iniquitons tariff, and in consequence of the enomons extravagance of the dovermment, the ditticulties placed in the way by the failures of the Government to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. hare created such a repression in the Maritime provinces, that not moly is it unlikely that immigrants ean settle there with any prospect of improving their circumstances, but the residents of the country are fleeing away as fast as they call, and the reasons I have given are the true reasons for this exolus. We have in the Maritime Provinces, so fir as nature is concernen, as great advantages as any other part of the Dominion. I defy any hon. gentleman topoint out any territory with greater resources, a more agreeable climate, a more industrious population than the Ammapolis Valley in Nova Scotia; and yet in that fair valley, with all its resources, and its advantages of society, of education and of culture, we find the people leaving as rapidly as they can. Some of the finest counties in Nora Scotia hare actually decreased in population in the last ten years. We have enormous fishing, mineral, forest and agricultural resources of a very superior character, and the climate of the country is unerualled. We have the benefit of those equal laws which are the proud boasts of British subjects everywhere. There is no possible complaint that can be male of
any feature of life in any.portion of the Maritime Provinces except those features comectel with the upportunity of the people to make in living and to prosper. Theseare the canses why immigrantsdo not come there $;$ and $I$ contend that the lest immigration prolicy that this fovernment could have, and the best alvertisement they could give the Maritime Provinces throughout the world, would be to reduce the taifif and tomak eanearnest endeavour tolning about reciprocal trale with our neighbours in the United States. Then we should have no reason to spuamder enornous sums to induce immigrants to come from alromal, because the circumstances of the people woulh le so easy and the conditions of life surroumbing them so cheerful and happy that immigrants would seek our shores without this enormous expenditure of money. Coning to the report of the farmers delegates, I think the committee has haul hefore it enough information to justify it in Drincing the Ministers before the bar of public 'phinion for uot publishing this report. We donot ats them to publish the report if it is against the interests of the comery, but we do claim that it should be laid before the Honse for the information of the members, so that we should have an "pprimity of seeing it and judging whether it -hnold loe puhlished or not. We have had placed hefore the House, motably the last time it was in committe, some reasons from the fiovermment sinfe why the inmigrants from abroal hand not renainel in the comitry, why intending immigrants in the old world hat declined to come to Canala, and why a large proportion of our people had from time to time left the conntry and are now leaving the comitry togoto the Cnited States. 1 think of all the ahsurd reasons ever given to a levislature, the most ahsurd was that given by the Minister of Agiculture the other night. that it was in consequence of the speeches, made by the Gppositim. Arguments of that kind may do very well as jocularity in a har-room, or a hotel corridor, wa at an excitel public meeting where people are only too realy to grasp at anything for the sake of turning an argument ; hat as a serious atgument in Parlianent, it is not worth a moment's comsideration. It seems to me purrile, in the face of the difficulties people have to overcome, in face of the combitions surrounding them, owing to the failure of the iowermment to extend our trale, to say that $^{\text {a }}$ the exmbus is chue to speeches of public men. I defy any hom. gentleman to point to one atdress of any leading man in Cimada, in which tither the resonires of the country, its capalilities, climate or the opportunities it affords for advancement, have heen decried or in any way made light of. Widd charges are mare that pulicic men have run lowan the Dominion, but let us have some duotations from their speeches in proof of such charges. If any such speech did exist or any such statement, hon. oentlemen opposite would be only too glan to place it in the must glating light possible before the people on every opportunity. But no such statement can be founl. I will tell hon. gentlemen, however, what does exist, and that is free criticism of the policy of the (iovermment, free and full discussion of the effects of their policy. It is the duty of members of the Opposition to see how the moneys have been expended, to see where the promises of the Government have been unfulfilled. ile know that these gentlemen made magnificent election promises that when placed in power pros-
perity would the the rule, and the exodus would be stopped. These claims, made by them at a time of great depression, were accepted hy the people who believed that the ( iovernment could, in some mysterious way, by the policy they propounlen, bring ahout a new era. But now we know hy hard experience that theex whas in greater than it ever was at any time during the Mackenzie regime, and that the taxition of the perple has been enormously increased. We know now that our expenditure has increased three fold, whileourpopulation hasscarcely increased at all: we know that the ohl and the weak remain at home and bear the burden of taxation, while the young and enterprising leare the country as if it were stricken with it pestilence. With regard to inmigration, while we see no signs of it in the estimates before the House, there are indications in caricus quarters, from sources supposed to he inapireal, that there will be a tremendons pressure in the next twelve months to induce some more formidable expenditure in comection with it. I wam the diovermment, howerer, that unless they revise the system, muless their agents are made nore responsible, unless they can show clearly that some material benefit will acerne from the expenliture of a larger sum, there will arise, particularly throughout the ohler provinces, suchalostility to the whole scheme that it will hare tolveahamdoned. It is ineredille that the fair provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotiaand the wealthy old Prorince of Ontario, have no attractions for immigrants from the old world. It is incredible that they shond have wo attractions for men with $\mathbf{t} 1,(\mathrm{kn})$ on $\mathrm{t}^{2}$,( HN ) sterling, who could find in the tine Province of Ontatio a must excellent climate, splendid soil and sitnation, and other attactions social and otherwise which woull be appreciated by the best class of immigrants. some other reason exists than the stale one that the Opposition speeches were driving the people ont of the comitry. Let the (:overmment make the combitions of life easier. let them cut down expenses, let them show that the public departments are not honeycomber with corruption, let them show that the great powers given (iovermment and the legislature were not given them to erush political freedom and emalle them to give the minority the representation which should be hat by the majority. Then immignation will come in, our own population will he kept at home, and will enjoy the prosperity long promised us.
sir RI(PHARD (ARTWRICHT. Does the Minister of Agriculture intend to make enguiry into the authority of this letter signed ly his deputy, and inform us whether that letter is in the archives of his department:
Mr. CARLING: Certainly, I shall make the emuiry.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHTS. I think that is a matter which should le dealt with promptly. I desire also to know whether we are to understand that the hon. gentleman will obtain from England and lay before us the reports of these two delegates: Before entering on a discussion of this kind, we should have had these reports. I want to know what the hon. gentleman's decision is on that point?
Mr. CARLING. I can only say that the reports made in 1891 were all submitted to the High Commissioner before they were printed, and as he selected these delegates in 1891, I referred the
report to him to be dealt with and examined, is the High Commissioner for Canada. 'That was one particular reason why I did not go over the report and hold it, as I might have otherwise done. There was no other member of the (iovernment who had an opportunity of seeing or reading it, or, I think, who knew anything of it until they heard about it in this House.
sir RI('HARI) CARTWRI(iHT. We are now aware that there is such a report. Will you lay it hefore us?
Mr. CARLIN(i. I shoull be very happy to do so, hut I have no doubt it is now in the hands of the printers in England.
sir RICHARI) ('ARTWRE(iHT. A cablegram will hring it in a few days.

Mr. CARLIN: But it is probally in the printers' hands.
Nir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. A copy can be sent.

Mr. CAMERON. The hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Bain) has challenged any hon. memher on this side of the Honse to show any groumls why I should have stated that the specches of hon. members opposite would have any influence on parties who cmigrated from this country or on those who have been alsent in preventing them from returning to Cunda. It is not necessary to go into ancient history to show that their speeches would have that effect. When this question was under discussion a few nights ago, my hon. friend from North Wentworth (Mr. Bain) said:
"These gentlemen tell us, with the calm assurance which characterizes my hon. friend from Inverness (Mr. Cameron), that the reason why people leave this country is that gentlemen on this side of the House decry this country. I deny the statement emplatically, and I defy them to show any statement to prove their assertion."
This was his defiant demand for any evidence that my representations were founded on fact, but, before he concluded, he himself said :
"I say that the sooner we set about endeavouring to find a remedy for this condition of things, the better it will be for the people of Canada, for I can come to no other conclusion than that if we keep on at the present rate we will see our population gradually melting away and leaving our shores for a country where the conditions are more favourable for their personal advancement."
This is the same strain with the speech of my hon. friend from Yarmouth (Mr. Flint) who has just concluded. On the same evening my hon. friem the senior member for Prince, P.E.I. (Mr. Perry) said:
"The hon. member for Inverness must know that we have now in the United States over 2,0ư0,000 Canadians, a labouring class of people, who are developing the resources of that country, when we should have them here assisting to build up this country. When did these go there? Did they go in 1854 ? I do not know of one emigrant from Prince Edward Island who went to the United States from 1854 to 1866, but $I$ know that many Americans in that period came and settled in the Island. The hon. gentleman knows as well as I do that emigration from Nova Scotia is far greater now than it was from 1854 to 1866 ."
And he went on to show that the conditions on the other side were of such a character as to induce our people to go across the line, and that has been the tenor of all the speeches I have listened to for a period of years whenever this question of immigration has been before this House. I stated before, and I think I can prove, that the emigration that left the Dominion of Canada, or the Maritime Provinces particularly, was greater during the existence of reciprocity between 1854 and 1866 than
the emigration which left this country at any other period of its existence. When this question was under the attention of Parliament in 1880, it did not occupy much of its attention. At that time, it was pointed ont that the census was not of a reliable character, that the entries in the customs were not reliable, but it was agreed on all hands that it could not be remedied. No one felt compelleal to change from the dre jur to the dre farto system. However, in $18(M)$, when this question was maler the consideration of the House, it was pointed out by the hon. members opposite, and particularly by the hon. member for Quebec, the senior member for Queen's, P. E.I., and other hon. gentlemen on that sids, that it was necessary to change the system, to abandon the de jure and come as near to the de jurfo system as possible. I felt at the time that, if an approach were made to the de facto system, the result would be disappointing to the people of this Dominion, but the Minister of Agriculture consented to adopt the system which was suggested by hon. gentlemen opposite, and that was concurred in by all those who were then in attendance. The Minister of Agriculture said :
"There was no fixed time in the Order in Council, but instructions were given each enumerator to consider those who were absent on employment during the summer as temporarily absent, and to include them as belonging to the house. The enumerators are sworn, and receive instructions as to how the census shall be taken. There may be mistakes, but $I$ am sure erery precaution was taken and will be taken that none shall be entered on the lists but those that are in the house at the time and those who are considered temporarily absent for a month or two during the summer."
My hon. friends opposite have taken advantage of the apparent decrease in the increase-if that term may be allowed--of the population of this Dominion, but there is one reliable source of information, which I believe hon. gentlemen opposite will not refuse to accept, and that is the census taken upon the other side of the line. I do not think that any gentleman opposite will maintain that the census of the United States, as far as it represents the foreign birth of residents on the other side, is not a reasonably fair representation of the emigration from Canada to the United States. The census of the United States will prove that the emigration from Canada into that country, during reciprocity between $18: 54$ and 1866 , was greater than the emigration from Canada at any period before or since. In 1830 the number of pers. ple in the United States of British North American origin was only 2,277 ; and in 1840 the number was 31,627 ; in 1850 it was 147,711 . Up to this time there was no National Policy to affect emigration from Canarla into the United States. In 1860, which decade includerl the first six years of reciprocity, the number of British North Americans in the United States was 249,970 . The increase during the first six years of reciprocity was not less than 101,259. In 1870 the number of Canadians in the United States amounted to 493,463 , and this decarle included the second six years of reciprocity, showing an increase 243,493 . I say that in 110 twelve years since Canada was organized, did so many people emigrate as during that period. On a former occasion I gave reasons to show that it was not due to the National Policy, but to the free trade relations that existed between Canada and the United States in the products of the sea, the soil, the mines and the forest, that so large a num-

Mr. Carling.
ber of people emigrated to the United States, when not less then 3:1, 229 during 20 years, in 12 years of which we had reciprocity with the United states, left this country to cross the border. In 1871 the number I gave included 33,208 Nova Scotians: that was orer one-tenth of the population. From New Brunswick there were $\mathbf{2 6}, \mathbf{3 6 4}$, which embraced more than one-tenth of the population of that province. From Prince Edward Island there were only 1,357 : and any person who knows that that is the garden of the Dominion can easily see why, at that time, it was not necessary for them to go abroad toseek their fortunes, because the market which reciprocity in the products of the soil had given, afforded them employment at home, and enabled them to live and to make money, as the senior member for Prince County (Mr. Perry) said when this quesion was under discussion a few nights ago.

Mr. LANDERKIN. What was the increase in Canada during these years ?

Mr. CAMERON. That has no bearing whatever on the question. In 1881, there were 717,153 souls of British North American origin, residents of the United States, and I would remind my hon. friends opposite that that decade included the five years they were in power.
sir RICHARD CARTWRItiHT. During which period the agricultural population of Ontario increased seven times as fast as it did during the last ten years.

Mr. CAMERON. My hon. friend gets his information from sources which he has leclared to be utterly unreliable.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The hon. gentleman knows nothing of what he is talking ahout.

Mr. CAMERON. I have never been characterized in my earlier days as a mixer and muddler of figures. In 1880 we hall 610,090 Canadians of old Canada in the United States. We had in that year $\mathbf{5 1 , 1 6 0}$ Nova Scotians, 41,788 from New Brunswick, and 7,537 from Prince Edward Island. The most of them left during the blue-ruin reign of the Grit party in this Dominion.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Would you repeat those figures again? I did not catch them.

Mr. CAMERON. I do not think my hon. frient is able to catch anything just now. The figures, then, prove that the emigration from Canada to the United States was greater, if the census of the United States is reliable, during reciprocity than it was at any other period of the history of Canada. They also prove that the emigration from this country was greater during the regime of the Grit party than at any other time. I venture the assertion on the basis of common sense that there was a less emigration during the last ten years into the United States, than during any other period in the existence of Canada, and that emigration decreased on account of the National Policy during the last decade. There is another point to which I wish to call attention. An exodus is not always a sign of blueruin. Emigration from the rural districts of this Dominion into the United States, is not a sign of ruin and decay. If my hon. friends opposite would only have a little patience and await the census returns of the industries of this Dominion, which
are forthcoming, they will find that the population in the rural districts are in leetter circumstances now than they ever have been before in the history of this Dominion; they will find that although a few young men are leaving the rural districts for the States, they are going there to better their own condition and better the condition of those whom they leave behind them. If a farmer has two or three or four sons on his farm, and it only reguires the labour of half the number to operate the farm, is it not to the advantage of those at home that some of them should leave the farm to better their condition in the cities, or go to the other side of the line as our hou. friends opposite suggest that they should do. I challenge hon. gentlemen opposite to contradict the figures which are given from the United States statistics.

Mr. LISTER. They are not correct.
Mr. CAMERON. They are not correct in some respects, but they cannot be incorrect when they give the population of the United States by the births. I have not the slightest doubt that the number which are taken of foreign births in the United States or Canada are as correct as any portion of the census can possibly be. I venture to make another prediction which is not always very pulatable to my hon. friends opposite.

Mr. MILL; (Bothwell). Are these predictions?
Mr. CAMERON. Not palatable to my philosophic friend opposite.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I understool my hon. friend to say that he was stating facts, but he now states that they were predictions and he is going to give us another one.

Mr. CAMERON. I said that I marle some predictions which had been verified and that I would make another one now. I predicted some years ago that so long as the Grit party pursued the policy of obstruction and howling blue-ruin, that they would not obtain power, and that has been verified. I also made the prediction that they never would attain power while they were encouraging our people to emigrate, by the speeches they were making in the country and in this House.

Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). My hon. friend says they are leaving the country for their own advantage.

Mr. CAMERON. I hope my hon. friend will keep calm.
Mr. BOWELL. It is a good job for the country that they are all Grits that are leaving.

Mr. CAMERON. les, I proved that too. I believe that the census of the United States will show conclusively in the enumeration by origin of the people there, that fewer people left Canada during the last decade than left it at any other perion. There is not a sensible person on the other side of the House who will not agree with me that as far as the enumeration by birth of the people of the United States is concerned, that the census of that country is reasonably correct, and that in that respect it is a better test for 1 s to go by than our own census. We know that as a matter of fact my hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) and my hon. friend from Quebec (Mr. Langelier) and in fact every leading gentleman opposite, proved conclusively that in the census of 1881, there were hundreds of thousands of our people on
the other sile of the line at that time. I tirmly lelieve that if the census of 1891 were taken as they were taken in 1881 and in the previous census, there would not le such a great disappointment at the results.
Mr. PATERson (Brant). Would my hon. friend le kind enough to say what he considers the difference in the way in which the census was taken by the Canadian Govermment in 1881 and in 18:9!

Mr. CAMERON. My hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. )avies) and other hon. gentlemen opposite stater positively in 1890, that there were hundreds of thousands of Canadians on the other side of the line that were enumerated in the census of 1881. I agreed with him at that time and I believe that he was right. I believe that humdreds of thousamis of our people living in the Luited states were enumerated in the census since 18s1. Up to last year it would not be fair to take the census under the de farto system lecause the few who were on the other side of the line previous to that time were only temporarily absent, and when the census was taken here it was like what my hom. friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) said, that if a father were asked if a son who was twenty years away was expected to return, he would naturally say "yes." The Government of the day with that parental desire to see the chiddren of this Dominion return held on, without a change in mode of taking the census, up to the last census, hoping that they would return.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). Did they do that with people who were absent for twenty years?

Mr. CAMERON. My hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) said that in 1800.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). What do you say :
Mr. CAMERON. I believe that my hon. friend from Queen's was correct, and that there were hundreds of thousands enumerated.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). That were away 90 years?

Mr. CAnERON. He said that some who were away 20 years were taken in the census in Prince Elward Island, and I believe from my experience that he was correct. We cannot hope for an absolutely correct census in this Dominion or in the United States or in any other country where the people are floating from one side to the other, and there is no one knows that letter than my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Paterson).
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. Did the census takers receive instructions from the Government to that effect? I would like to know if the Government instructed the census takers in 1881 to count people as residents of Canala who had been absent for 20 years?

Mr. CAMERON. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) said so, and Mr. Blake said so, and hon. gentlemen opposite agreed with them.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). What do you say?
Mr. CAMERON. I believe they were correct. However, on the suggestion of theee gentlemen, the mode of taking the census was changed, and if it had not been changed as my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) knows, the showing of the census would have been far different.

I say that the census of 1901, which will be taken I have not the shadow of a doubt by the LiberalConservative party, will show that the increase during the transpiring decade will be larger than the increase during any decade since Confederation or before that time. I do not mean to say that the increase of population would be very material ; but owing to the change, according to the evidence of my hon. friend the senior member for Queen's, P.E.I., the evidence of the leader of the Opposition of the day, Mr. Blake, the evidence of my hon. friend from Quebec aud other leading gentlemen opposite, there were no less than 400,000 people on the other side of the line who were enumerated in the census of 1881. It is owing to the mode in which the recent census was taken that that was changel, and not in order to gratify hon. gentlemen opposite : but surely the change has given them ample excuse for trying to induce the people of this country to believe that lecause our people have been going across the line, the country is going to the dogs. Why, no less than $3 \mathrm{Fon},(\mathbf{0} 0$ people went to the United States between 18.5 and 18:1, during a part of which time we had reciprocity; and yet no one would pretend to say that at that time the country was going to the dogs. It is not going to the dogs now. I have no doubt that when the report showing the industries of the Dominion will le presented to this House, it will show that the country is more prosperous now than it has been either before Confederation or since.

Mr. MaCDONALD (Huron). I wish to refer to a few of the remarks mate by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat. He took a great deal of trouble to show that we on this side are continually decrying our country. Now, I do not think that one line can be produced to show that the members of the Liberal party have decried their comntry. True, we have said that our country was not as prosperous as we wished to see it. We have said that a large number of our people were leaving us, not because of any natural causes, but principally on account of the policy inaugurated twelve years ago by the hon. gentlemen sitting on the Treasury benches. I fo not think that stating the facts in reference to the condition of the country is decrying the country at all. If I were called in to see the Minister of Militia, and I found him sick and I told him he was sick, I would not in any way be decrying hiseharacter. Now, the constitution of the country is good, and its advantages are very great, but it is sick, it is not as prosperous as it should be, and if the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat thinks that this is decrying the country, I would recommend him to read some of the speeches delivered by his late leader, Sir John Macdonald, in 1877 and 1878. If he would read the speech delivered at Sherbrooke on one occasion, he would find that Sir John Macdonald pointed out that thousands and tens of thousands of the very best people of this country-for he stated the young men and young girls-were leaving Lower Canada and going to the manufacturing centres of the United States, there to add to the wealth and prosperity of a foreign nation. If it was patriotic on his part to make such statements then, how can it be unpatriotic on our part? Then he will do well to read the speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald

Mr. Caneron.
in Montreal, in which he stated that we had no workmen nowalays, because there was no work in Canada for them.

Mr. CAMERON. That was the time of the soup kitchens.

Mr. Macionald (Huron). And they were compelled to leave this country on account of the insane policy of the Liberal party then in power. He will do well also to read the speeches delivered by Sir David Macpherson when that gentleman travelled up and down the length and breadth of this country, stating that this country was in a desperate condition and that our people were leaving and going to the Unitei States to find employment. He stated that there were insolvencies in the country the like of which were never known in the country before. He will do well to read the speeches of Sir Leonard Tilley delivered in 187 and 1878 , in which he will find the statement that we could not borrow money in England, because, the credit of the country was gone under the insame policy of the Liberal party. If he will read those speeches he will find paragraph after paragraph in which it is said that the people were learing our comentry because it was in a had condition under the regime of the Liberal party. This was untrue to a very large extent, and I am going to prove it to the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman stated that 400,000 people went to the United States from 1854 to 1871, or in about 20 years, or about 20,000 a year. Will he follow a few tigures which I will give in regard to the exotus under the National Policy? The hon. gentleman will not doubt the accuracy of the statement made in the report of the Minister of Agriculture that 886,000 immigrants came into this country who stated their intention of becoming citizens of Canada during the last 10 years. Now, taking the natural increase of our population at the same rate as that of the United States during the last decade, that is 14 per cent, it would amsunt to an increase of 600,000 , which, added to the 886,000 immigrants, would make $1,486,000$ people which should have been the increase in our population. Now, we had an increase of just 504 ,( $1(6)$, which leaves about $1,000,000$ to be accounted for. Will the hon. gentleman undertake to account for them? I will sit down for five minutes if he will undertake to do so. Where have they gone? If they did not come to the country we were led astray by the statements that we supposed to be true; if they did come, the question naturally arises where have they gone? Echo answers "where?" They are not in this country. They must be in some other country. It is not likely that they went beck to England, and so we conclude that they have gone to the United States. Divide that $1,000,000$ people by 10 , and the result is that 100,000 people went away each year under the National Yolicy, assuming that the figures presented us were true.

Mr. CAMERON. Will my hon. friend just have patience until the census of the United States will show the birthplaces of those who reside in the United States.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). Will the hon. gentleman take the figures before his eyes at present, prepared by his own Government, and will he say that those figures are untrue. What is the use of going to the United States when we have public documents prepared by ourselves. Is the
hon. gentleman not willi:g to accept them? And will he ask us to wait un'il some time when he will receive from some other :ource a contradiction of these documents. The i n . gentleman says that the movement of the pop slation can be accountel for largely by the number who have gone from the rural sections into the city. Now, I have taken ten cities of Ontario, the nost prosperous we have, and I have taken up ten similariy sized cities in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, the three states adjoining our own country, and I find that while our cities increased about 36 per cent, theirs increased about 63 per cent.

Mr. CAMERON. A good place to go to.
Mr. MACIONALD (Huron). So a gool many of our people think, and the reason is they think they can do better there than at home. The hon. gentleman knows very well that it has been estimated that no less than 40,(0)O Nova scotians are in the city of Boston, irrespective of the large number in Providence, Rhode Island, and other places in the adjoining states. The hon. gentleman has tried to account for the smallness of the population by saying that the system used when taking the census in 1881 was not the same as that used in 1891. He must know that the two systems are exactly the same with the exception of limiting the time of the abseniee. Does he not know that Mr. Johnson, the statisticiani, has stated that even if the two methois were identically the same, it would not make any appreciable difference, that the result, instead of having $11 \cdot 6$ he would only have $12 \cdot 6$; and that is a small increase compared with $2 \overline{3}$ per cent on the other side of the line. Another point the hon. gentleman brought up was that Mr. Davies, P. E. I., stated some years ago that there were 100,000 in the United States who were not in Canada in the census of 1881, and the hon. gentleman says he believes Mr. Davies before he believes the Governnent, because, if he believes Mr. Davies was right, he must believe that the Government had not a proper system with regard to the method of taking the census. If the hon. gentleman thinks that the Government has so little understood their duty as to be unable to count our people without counting large numbers in the United States, he believes they are wrong.
Mr. Cameron. What Mr. Johnson did say is this:
"To prevent the indiscriminate counting of absentees a time limit was introduced for the first time in the recent census. The application of this limit restricted the enumerators to taling only those persons whose. ence from the Dominion or the province was really temporary. The absence of the time limit in 1881 led to considerable laxity and perrons were included in the popalation who had been out of the country for years."

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). Read the bulletin of Mr. Johnson and you will find that the difference in his opinion would not exceed one per cent.
Mr. CaRLING. Five per cent.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). I saw it one per cent in one of the books. There is a great difference in the immigration we get into the country and the exodus from the country. Those who leave are Canadians born and bred, whom we have educated at great cost, and who, as soon as they have received the full equipment to prepare them for the serious work of life, leave us. It is the healthy, the robust, the intelligent, the vigorous and enterprising people who leave us, and whon do
they leave behinds They leave the odder people, and we have to bring in large numbers from foreign countries to supplement that loss. No one will say that one immigrant from the old country is equal to a Canadian, because even though he be physically strong and energetic he must lee a few years here before he can become habituated to the work of the country, and therefore he is not as goorl a citizen as the average Canadian. Again we are in the habit of bringing out to this country a number of children, boys and girls, every year, and I would ask the Minister of Agriculture: Who has the inspection of those children lefore they come here ? Are they selected by the poor-house boards or by the parties who bring them out and receive S2 a head for them? Who are the parties appointed to inspect these children as to disease and hereditary taint? Are they doctors" And liy whom are they appointed, and by whom paid! Are they responsibie, directly or indirectly, to the Government of Canada for their inspection and reports? I maintain that a large proportion of those children are tainted with hereditary and scrofulous diseases, and when they grow up and marry they sow the seeds of disease and immoral ity in our population. There is not a gentleman on either side of the House $w$-ho, if he looked over the character of the children coming out, would not come to the conclusion that quite a proportion are unfit to le brought into this country. I knew just nine in our neighlourhood who were brought fronithe homes and adopted by people there, and every one of the nine has leen a failure. Some of the girls have lost their character, and some of the loys had to be returned. They become so profligate and so dissolute that they are different from other parties, and it stands to reason that there is no person in this country who would not take greater care as to the purification of the stock in his barnyard than we are taking in the purification of the people of this country, because we import these people from the slums, yea, some of them from the reformatories to which they have been sent for crimes they have committed, and they are brought out here from those dens of infamy to mingle with our people. Any one can tell you that these children, born of dissolute, immoral and scrofulous parents, inherit to a certain extent, and although the diseases may not show in that generation, they will in a future generation, so that it is very dangerous unless there is some inspection by a Government officer, responsible to the Government for the duty he performs. This is a question of importance which I bring before the Minister, and I hope he will answer it. Of course, if they were examined by an officer of the Government, paid by the Government and compelled to report to the Government, they would have taken all the care they could, but I understand there is only an inspection made after they land in this country in many cases. It is said that any person who is found tainted is returned, but I have not heard of any case where they have been returned, and it would be a sorry thing to return a few boys or girls after they had come to our shores, and were found to be tainted with diseuse. It would be better to have the inspection made there by persons who would see the thing properly done and who would only send out people who were pure. It is the duty of the Government to prevent our population from being made impure by the intro-
duction of impure bloonl from abroad. In reference to the letter which was read by the member for Brant (Mr. Somerville), I was sorry that the necessity arose for reading it, but I compliment the Minister of Militia for the emphatic way in which he condemned any officer of the Crown who would write such a letter, and I thank him for doing it, and it adds to his reputation as leing one of the most honourable men in the Conservative party.

Mr. DEPUTY speaker. Carried.
Mr. MaCionald (Huron). No, I want an answer to the question I have put to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. BoWEEL. That question has heen discussed in this House repeatedly. I think there is a gool deal of force in what the hon. gentleman has said, but the sulject has been repeatedly brought under the notice of the Government.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). I brought it up in the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, but 1 should like to have an answer to the question. By whom are these chillren selected:

Mr. CaRLING. To what children doee the hon. gentleman refer ?

Mr. MaCDONALD (Huron). Those who are brought out by Dr. Barnardo and Mrs. Burt and others. There are 3,410 children brought out by these societics for whom the Government pay $\leq 2$ a head, which amounts to $\$ 6,800$. By whom and how are they selected, and how are they inspecter:

Mr. CARLING. I understand that the children brought out by those philanthropic persons are not inspected at all. It is the pauper children brought out, that we do not pay for at all, who are inspected by the Imperial Government, and that is seen to by the High Commissioner, and our agents in Canala inspect them each year and report to the Imperial (iovernment as to their condition and how they are getting aloug. The reports are very satisfactory, and there are not more than 5 per cent that have not turned out to be good boys and girls.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). With all die respect to the Minister, I think this is a very por way of doing business in regard to this important question. He says he hardly knows who inspects them. He says that those for whom the Government pay $\$ 2$ a head are not inspected at all.

Mr. CARLING. Those are all healthy children. There has never been any charge that they are not healthy.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). The Minister says there is no inspection of the children brought out by Miss Rye, Dr. Barnardo and others. It is shown by his own report that a number of these children are taken from the reformatories of England. This year's report gives a statement of the reformatories from which they are brought. No person can impose upon the intelligence of the House by saying that children who have been guilty of some crime and have been sent tos the reformatory as a punishment and then brought to this country, are the children who should come, and there should be some inspection to guarantee a certain class of children being brought to this country. Again, how can the inspectors of this country do any good by inspecting children who have arrived and remained in this country? Can we pick them up from
Mr. Macdonald (Huron).
amongst the other chillten and send them back? Is it not reasomable that the inspection shoull take place on the ground where they are, and that the children fit to le sent out to this country should be selected, and that we should have a doctor responsible to this (iovernment and paid ly this Government so that he would give the benefit of the doubt to the (iovermment and so that these childiren should be examined as to scrofulous, venereal and r, ther diseases with which many of them are affecter, if not hy their own action, by the action of their parents. If the children are found pure after their inspection, they could be sent out.

Mr. CARLINi: I am not aware that they are inspectelat all. The children that are brought out by these ladies and gentlemen are healthy children. and they are pronounced healthy when they arrive here ly our agents.

Mr. MacDoNald (Huron). The Minister has not had the same experience in examining these chilliren that I have had. I must assure him that a large proportion of them are affected with scrofulous and skin diseases, or secondary venereal diseases. I know this for a fact, hecause I have examinel children coming from these homes: and it is no use telling the intelligent people of Cinada that children gathered up in Eagland from the slums of large cities, are coming out here without lringing with them a certain quantity of that disease from which Canadian children, horn under different conditions, are free. I think if the firvermment have no system of inspection in Figlan!, it is their duty to establish one, so that the chilltren coming out here, for whick we pay two dollars a head, should not le taken from the reformatories of English paupers and brought over here to hecome criminalsin our comntry, and to infect our population with their diseises. It is our duty to protect the innocence of our own people. Remenber, also, that from the statements of police magistrates in this country this very class of children figure very largely anong the criminal classes. Now, it is no use shatting our eyes to these facts. I think it is impolicy on the part of the Covernment not to decide at once that these children must le properly inspectel, and to allow none to come in to pollute the stream of living humanity in our comntry by diseases of that character. I am glad I have put these questions, because it has brought ,out the fact that there is no inspection. I would strongly urge upon the Minister the need of looking into this matter with a view of taking some steps to see that a proper investigation and inspection is made into the physical condition of the children brought over here by public funds.
Mr. Watson. I hope that the debate that has taken place, and the evidence that has been produced lefore the House, notably the letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture which has been condemned by the Minister of Militia, will have some good effect, and that the arguments that this side of the House have made will, at least, receive the consideration of the Immigration Department. I certainly think that the Deputy Minister, who has leen attacked by members on this side of the House on different occasions, should be a responsiinle gentleman. It was stated last night by the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly) that, with all deference to the Minister, a considerable amount of dry rot exists in the agencies in Great Britain: the
only exception he marie was that of Mr. Dyke. I woul not go so far as that hou. gentleman went last night, even if I knew Mr. Dyke as well as he pretends to know him. I would not admit, after living in Manitoba 8 or 9 years as he has, that Mr. Dyke or any one else coming from the old country, could give me information as to the wants of the people of the North-West. The hon. member for Selkirk almitted that Mr. Dyke was able to inform him of the needs of the people of Manitoba during his visit there last year. I was surprised to hear an hon. gentleman representing a constituency, who hal lived 9 years in that country, almitting that a gentlenan. casually visiting the province from the old country, could inform him as to the needs of the province in which he livel. Nou, that hon. gentleman stated that dry rot existed among all our agents in the old country, except Mr. Iryke. As I understand it, Mr. Dyke is a supervisor, to some extent, of all the other agents in the old country. I can almost even excuse Mr. Dyke when we know that the gentleman who has practically control of the Inmigration Department is the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture. I have thought for years, and I think this House must have thought for years, from the evidence given by that gentleman year after year. before the Immigration and Colonization Committee, that dry rot had set in in that gentleman long ayo. It has appeared to me, and to all the other representatives of Manitola and the North.West, that a change should be made in the deputy head. I have been attacked in the committee by that gentleman for speaking my mind in the House, when every statement that I made with regard to the immigration returns was proved by the census. Notwithstanding that we have had that gentleman year after year telling us the number of immigrants that were coming to our country, the census clearly showed that they had not come, or if they had, they were not in the country now. Then we had hon. gentlemen on the fovernment side of the House getting up and decrying our country in apologizing for the fact of these people not leing in the country. One went no far as to say that it was on account of the early frost in the North. West. Now, I do unt think that language has ever been used hy any of the hon. gentlemen on this side of the House that was calculated to do so much injury to the North-West as that. We give reasons why the people have left the country : we believe it is the fiscal policy of the Government, and that being the case, 1 certainly think, if they are going to retain that policy, that their whole immigration policy should be reorganizell. So I think that this reorganization should not only include these agents in the old country and Mr. Dyke, but that it should also include the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. So far as the head of that department is concerned, we are going to have a change, and I hope the change will be for the better. It nust be admitted that the immigration schemes of this Government in the. past have been a failure; for all the money that has been spent for that purpose the results are very meagre. According to the statement made to-night by the hon. meniber for Inverness (Mr. Cameron) the people who leave our country, leave it for the countrys goorl.

Mr. CAMERON. I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. WATNON. The hon. gentleman said that when these people left Canala those whom they left Iehind them were better off. Then why should this House vote money to bring people here: to take the place of those who have left.

Mr. CAMERON. Because there are new territories to people.

Mr. WATSON. If there are new teritories to people, those who have left our country ought to le kept here to occupy those territories. Then we are told that people leave the east and go to the west.

Mr. CAMERON. You discourage them from going there.

Mr. WATsON. When we take the census we find that penple have leftour country, young men of energy and enterprise, who, as he says, have left the commtry to benetit their condition. I believe they have left the country to benefit their condition, and because they are young and enterprising, and have gone to a foreign country, we must regret it, and we ought to try and keep them at home. I do not believe that all the money you spend on immigration will increase the population of Canada as it should be increased. and the people that you bring in here at a great expense to the public treasury will not replace the men who have left the country. We claim that our young Canadians of enterprise and enersy are the very class of men we ought to keep here, and so far as we are concernerl in Manitoba and the North. West, we know that one good Canadian is worth two or three settlers that you can bring from any country in the world. Now, in regard to these farmers delegates, we know, from the evidence given to-night, that they had some reason for making a report against the fiscal policy of the Giovernment, as they could not advise their friends and relatives to come to this country on account of that policy. Now, while I would like to see a large amount of money voted to bring immigrants to this country -hecause we must do the best we can, we have got to try something to counteract the bad influence of the fiscal policy-we should see to it that the right class of people are brought here. We have a glorious heritage in our Canadian NorthWest : it is the backbone of Canada, so far as her credit is concerned. But the fiscal policy of the Government is against that country, and tends to discourage immigrants from coning here from other parts of the world. I do hope that the evidence that has been offered here to-night, especially that letter signed hy the Jeputy Minister of Agriculture which was intended to show a man who had published a pamphlet the means whereby he could defraud the Government, will be taken cognizance of. If that Deputy Minister has leen guilty of such an act, it certainly ought to be an excuse for getting rid of him. I do not know what particular ties exist between that gentlentan and the Government, but 1 am satisfied that we cannot expect to have a proper system of immigration to Canala while we have such a man controlling the departinent. I have expressed myself on this matter before the Committee on Immigration and Colonization and in this House. I think that the memlers of this House who are members of that committee and have heard the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who takes longer to ssy less than any man I ever heard speak, make his annual
statements, will come to the conclusion that he is not a proper person to direct the immigration depart ment of this country, and have under his control the expenditure of a large sum of money, after the evidence we have had here to-night over his own signature, that he showed a man how to defraud the treasury. I trust that when this immigration department is transferrel to another department of the fiovernment, that the men who mate such a miserable failure of our immigration policy for the last ten years will lee supplanted by abler and more active and more energetic men.

Mr. McNCLLEN. I earnestly hope that the discussion to-night will have a beneficial effect. I ams sure that the Minister in charge of the department will appreciate the discussion and will bring about a letter condition of things during the next ten years than in the past. Weare willing to spend money to bring people here if we can keep them here when they come, but it is a sad fact that the census shous that all we have brought here have left us. The Minister of War said to-night, that if the report by the delegates reffected on the general condition of Canada, he would have no hesitation in suppressing it at once. I agree with that to a certain extent, but if these men in their wisdom felt it their duty to draw the attention of the people in the old country to the fact that the policy of protection militated against the prosperity of the people here, these delegates would not have discharged their duty if they had not made known fully any oljections they had to the fiscal policy of Canarla. They felt it their duty to do that, and the Minister of Agriculture appears to have thought it his duty to prevent that report being laid before Parliannent, and here turned it to the High Commissioner. The Auditor General's Report shows. in the amounts paid to men for trying to bring immigrants here, and for trying to locate them and repatriating those who have gone to the United States, that a great deal of this money has been wasted. You find that one W. A. Welster whom you can meet in every constituency in this country where there is a bye-election, and who is nothing but an electioneering agent, has drawn Si, 928 last year as immigration agent. It is undoubtedly a inisappropriation of public money to keep a man of that stamp in such a position and to charge his expenses on the country as an alleged immigration agent. The letter which has been referred to tonight, and which from the evidence on its face has undoubtelly leen written by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is a reflection upon that gentleman and upon the head of the department. A man drawing a salary of $\mathbb{E 3 , 2 0 1}$ who is supposed to guarl the best interests of the people, who woull lend himself to the writing of such a document showing a person how he could extort money out of the people of this country is not fit to hold his office. All these things go to show the recklessness with which our inmigration system has been conducted within the past ten years. Hon. gentlemen remember the case of Têtu, the immigration agent at Emerson, which came before the committee last year. That man has now passed away, but after all we should be permitted to draw the attention of the House to the irregularities which took place under his management. I may mention that I notice by the Auditor General's Report that he drew his pay up

Mr. Witnon.
to the 30 th Jume last. It is proved clearly by sworn testimony before the Public Accounts Committee that the Minister had been informed that this man was extracting money out of the public treasury improperly, and that he was charging for his own brother-in-law, a man namel Fournier, sin a month for 11 months as caretaker of the office, while Fournier was away in the States, and that this man hal pocketed the money by endorsing the chejues as drawn by Fournier. That witness stated that he told the Minister of Agriculture in his own office of these irrecularities, but notwithstanding they were allowed to continue for 11 months, and until they came out in the Public AccountsCommittee. All these things show that the management of the whole immigration system has been reckless and extravagant. and without any returns. If on this side of the House we have pointedly criticised this expenditure, it is because we feel it to be our luty to loso in the face of the revelations of the census. It is in the interest of the comentry that we criticise these items, and we earnestly hope that in no future Parliament will the Opposition feel called upon to bring before the House the evidence of the want of care and proper management which have been exposel to-night as well as at other times in this House. Now, I wish to draw the Minister's attention to the payment of $\$ 1.66 \overline{5} .40$ last year as salary to .J. H. Metialfe, besides $\$ 2.50$ a day for living allowance for 112 days. I would like to know who Mr. Metcalfe is? Is he the man who is a member of this House? has he been in the service of the fiovernment as an immigration agent : where did he perform the service. and what did he do:

Mr. CARIING: I think the hon. gentleman knows Mr. Metcalfe as well as I do.

Mr. MoMCLLEN. I do not know him at all
Mr. CARLING: I think the hom. gentleman discussed him last year very fully and freely. Mr. Metcalfe is now the member for Kingston, and he was employed frequently in the North-West, in Dakota and in Ontario.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). While he was a memher?

Mr. CARIINi: No, not while a member: and he did gool service in inducing immigration to the North-West. I think we succeeded last year in bringing two or three thousand people from Dakota; and the seed having been sown, we expect still better results this year.

Mr. McMULLEN. Will the hom, gentleman state what particular pualities Mr. Metcalfe possesses to fit him to be an immigration agent? Does he speak French or fiermans?
Mr. CARLING. It is not necessary that he should speak French or German. He is a man like Mr. Weloster, whom I think the hon. gentleman knows.

Mr. McMULLEN. Yes, there is not a byeelection held at which Mr. Webster is not present working for the fovernment.
Mr. CARLING. I think the hon. gentleman knows that Mr. Welster has done good service for the country. I do not know any man who has done more in Dakota than he has in turning the eyes of the people of that state, especially Canadians, to the advantages of our own North-West.

Mr. Metcalfe has leen erually energetic in inducing people from the western states to come to Canala.

Mr. McMLleEN. All I have to say is that I consider it an injustice to keep a man like Mr. Webster 10 go aromind to the bye-elections. I am satisfied that he has not rendered service to this conntry for the money he has taken as an immigration agent. The appearance and adilress of the nan, and everything alout him, are not such as to reflect credit on this country, and I would not take him to be a man who woull make a very active immigration agent. He is capable of talking a good deal in his own way, but 1 do not believe he is at all a success as an immigration agent. With regaril to Mr. Metcalfe, he has heen a memler of the Legislature of Ontario in opposition to Mr. Mowat, and when he has not leen there, this Gorermment has employed him and sent him to Dakota. Is that because he has no other way of living? Now, if the hon. Minister wants to prevent lengthened discussions of items of this kind, let him bring evidences that the money we vote is properly expendel; and if without that he thinks we are going to allow items of this kind to go meriticised he is very much mistaken.
Mr. MaCDONALD (Huron). I made a statement with reference to the sources from which the chiliden I referred to were taken. I stated that a number of them were taken from the reformatories of England. I have here the report of the Minister of Agriculture for $18 \times 8$, and on page 2.2 I tind a table under this healing: "The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the last six years:-Kingsuoorl Reformatory, Bristol: Dr. Barnario, London; Redhill Refonnatory, Falthham Reformatory, Bedforizhire Reformatory. Suffolk Reformatory, Oxford Reformatory, Rinton Reformatory." From thew were taken. in 18ss, . 99 children who were brought to this comers and on whom we paid $\$ 2$ each. Fifty-nine juvenile criminals taken from England.

## An hon. MEMBER. Sot at all.

Mr. MaCIONALD (Haron). No person is put into the reformatory unless for some simple crime. Therefore these children may not be very deeply dyed criminals, still they have the elementeof criminality in them, and they will sow the seeds of crimnality in the country. Ido not think they are a class which ought to be brought out, and I dray the attention of the Minister to it.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). I would vote this item readily if the results were not so disappointing. It is very disappointing that we should have gone for years expending such large sums and then when we take the nation's stock and count our assets find that we are short and have done an unprofitable business. It is a matter of regret to me that we should have to expend money to secure settlers for Manitoba and the North-West, while at the same time we are losing so many of the older settlers of Canada. If there is any way by which we conld induce those who feel impelled by circumstances to leare the prorince in which they live, to go to portions of the Dominion where they wonld have opportunities for bettering their circumstances more favourable than the States, it seems to me

We buchit to emileatone to to 0 . It semas to me that pamphlets listributed anong the farmers of Ontarin and the other provinces, drawing the attention of the great presililities in Manitolsa and the North-West and the many openings for investment and enterprise in British Columbia. that wothd tend to the welfare and benefit of the people and prevent Camadians from going into the Unitel states. It is tole regretted that while we are trying. on the one hand, to induce people to come from the ohder comitries and settle here, on the other hami, the liest of oun perople are consing wer to the Lnited States from some cause or another. I uas only too glad to hear the Minister state that 2.1 Mn (Gamadians had leen brought from Dakota oluring last year. If that be an actuad fact. I.lo not legruige the mones spent in bringing them over. hut it would be money letter spent had it been used in the first instance rop direct their attention to their own country. If tre coull impress on the minds of our people the fate that there are many opportunities for benefiting their condition in Manitehsi, the Worth- West and Pritish Colambia, much greater than the reare on the other sile, and thas turs their steps in that direction, we would be toing a gered work. I do not desire the diovernment to mesettle the ideas of people located in the obler provinces. hut if those who feel impelled to remove by circumstances had their attention turnel in that direction it would be to the lenetit of the whole country: Mr. Dyke says that in the Eniterl states the fact there have leen su many settlers from the oll country who have sent lack money to their friends to loring them out, gives the United States a great advantage over us, and lesides there is a large proportion of foreign population in the United states that we have not in Ganada, and he snggested that a plan shoull he devised by which parties located in Manitosa and the North-West could be granted a sum of umoty to diefray the expenses of some of their particular friends they wanted to bring out from the old country. It is worthy of onnsideration. but I do not endorseit. not having sutficiently thought the matter over. It would be better perhaps that instead of lettin; agents be the means of bringing out immigrants. Ahs those brought out in this way we could rely on renaining here, which we cannot do in the case of those who receive the Sll per head or sis per heal on arriving at Winnipeg which they can use and pass on to British Columbia or Washington Territory. Thisitem no doult will be agreel to by the committee and I hope the Goverament will le more successful than they have been in the past. It is most desirable sonce way should le derised by which we could induce those living in the older provinces to remain within our hordens uhere there is plenty of land and good prospects. I trust we may be favoured in that country with a large crop this year again, and I trust that the rich mineral wealth of British Columbia will be developed more and more and that there will be an increase in the population there, as I believe there has been. I know that many have turned their steps in that direction lately. I trust that employment will be found for them there, that the country will le opened up, and that we may obtain better results in the future. It has been most discouraging, not speaking at all from a party point of view. to find, whaterer the canse may be, that,
when we have expanterl so much money for immigration purposes. on increase of population has been so small. The igures of the Agriculture Departnent may be wrong, but certainly there have been some immigrants who have come into the country during the last ten years Even if not one had come, and our own natural increase had stayed with us, we would have had a larger increase to our population than the census returns tell us ue have. It is I think in view of these diserouraging facts that this discussion has arisen, and I think it is the duty of the Canadian Parliament to find out what the cause is for the depopulating of the country. There must he some cause for it, and, if it is in our power to remedy it, it is our bounden duty to alo so, no matter on which side of the House we may sit.

Mr. MILL: (Bothwell). I would ask the Minister of Agriculture how the agent was employed in North Dakota. I can understand how an agent may be employed in Liverpool or in the rural districts of England, going about aslalressing public neetings and so ou, in order to encourage people tos emigrate to this country, but in what way coulit the agent le employed in Dakota? Dil he go to the various farm honses where people were just settling to juchuce them not to settle, or to people who hanl just purchased lands to induce them to abamion the lands and go to Manitobs: In what way did he perform dinties as an agent to induce immigration from bakota into Manitoka and the North-West? I confess that I see a very great deal of difficulty as to how it nould le prossible for that party to go into a new country which was just being settled up and to act as an immigration agent tol bring the people of that country to Canadia. The fiovernment must have a policy in this respect, and I should like to kuow if this party was sent there in grool faith to promote emigration from that territory into Camala?

Mr. OBRIEN. If the hon. gentleman had taken the tromble tar real the statement given by Mr. Welster to the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, I think he would have come to the same conclusion as I dil, and other hon. gentlemen from this side of the House also did, that that gentleman showed a grtat amount of ability and shrewdness, and that his methods were eminently successful. Of course his manner and style did not happen to suit the retined taste of the hon. member for Wellington. We can understand that a man must le very perfect in these particulars in order to come up to the refined stanilard which that gentleman would apply to all the servants of the Crown. As to Mr. Webster being given to talking, perhaps that is a fault with which the hon. menber (Mr. McMallen) might sympathize to a certain extent. Never having seen him: before, I came to the conclusion that the methods he employed were suited to the work he has to do, and that ine was just suited for the work he undertook. I do not think any money has been spent by the Department of Agriculture which was more successful, and attended with better results than that spent on Mr. Webster.

Mr. MLLS (Bothwell). The hon. member may lave been satisfied. I have not been.

Mr. O'BRIEN. You have not read his report.

Mr．MILL；（Bothwell）．The report of Mr． Webster is not the report of Mr．Henry Fneyth or of Mr．Metcalfe．and I have put a question to the Minister of Agriculture as to tine general policy of the Alministration，what instructions were given athl what methods were adopted to oltain immigra－ tion to Manitoha from lakota？

Mr．CARLIN：Perhaps my hon．friend is aware that there are some $\boldsymbol{3}$ ）or al $_{\text {avents }}$ from the Conted states travelling in Ontario and different parts of Canala now，all the time trying to in cince our people to so to the United State．

Mr．CAMPBELL．They are agents of railway ermpanice amb not of the foremment．

Mr．CARIIM：We Ire aware of agents who are sent here with literature to do anything they pnsibly can to persuate our people to leave Cana－ ila andigo to the Linited States．We found that there were a great mumber of people in the west－ em States，atml especially in Dakota，who were not satistied with the country they were in，and most of them were Camadians and people who had come from the old country：We sent Mr．Wehster there to visit that country，and he travellet humireds of miles．He stopped at farm houses． at agricultural fairs，and at places of public； reart．He met the people and found they were ciisenntented and dissatistied，and he pointel out tie aldantages we had to offer to them in the Sorth－West．and zook some of them with hime yuite a number of prominent meu uho lived in the state and in whom the people had contintence －to Manitola and the territories，and showed them what kind of land we had there and what in－ diucements we had to offer，and I am glad to say that mostly all of those who were taken there． went latick and reported favourably of our erountry． We have ly that means induced last year letween $\because(M n)$ and 3 （呗）to go into Manitoka，idd，as I said a short time age，we expect a much larger number from the westenn States next year．That is the kimi of work that Mr．Metcalfe wats employed to ib，and Mr．Welster has leen aiding him，and we have mow 10 or 19 parties who have leen in the western States during the last three or four months， Who are reporting in the most encouraging way as to the movement in the westeris States towards Canada．I do not think，if the hon．gentleman were at the head of the department，he could dos anything letter than we are aloing in showing the people who are dissatistied that we have a country much better than their own．aul that they can ion much better in that comutry．

Mr．MILLS（Bothwell）．The parties to whom the hon．gentlemaus refers，are agents of railuay companies in the western States who are operat－ int in Canada．These parties go to Toronto and other centres of population where they meet large numbers of farmers coming to market on market diays，and they seek an opportunity of distussing these matters with them．

## Mr．DALY．Iust what Mr．Weheter does．

Mr．MILL：（Bothwell）．But，at the time the Minister sent Mr．Webster，and Mr．Smith，and Mr．Metcalfe into Dakota，Dakota had no such large centres of population，and affords no such opportunitits of meeting with the people from rural districts as that which is afforiled in the cities and towns of an old settled province like

Ontario．I condi amitrstami how an immigration agent at st．Paul．or Chicage．or Milwankee． night meet large namiers of the agrientural population．

## Mr．DALI．N。

Mr．MILL心（Porhwell！Ihes the hon．oremte－ man pretend to sat that if he wantel to see the acriculturists of the comuty of Mililleser，he could dhomet anty hate at farourable as the city of Lomdon？The laryer the city is．the larger the number of the cural fropulation to coune in from the surromming listricts．He has an opportunity of meeting in a day a larger neminer than he would meet in a munth if he went into the conatry where the population hias sperse．is if the western States are to be male a tielit in which immigration ＂perations are to lec caried on．then it is of great conser，uence that the Honse should not simply he whl that there are agents in lyakota，or in Minnesota．or out in the Ihealwoon！country，hut that the Honse should twe informed where ：hese lowalitits are in which these persons ary carrying on their operations．It lowes seem to the that if you undertake to semd ajents into a new conntry where the prpulation is sparse，yon are sendin： agents inte a listrict where there will le the largest amount of lalxour with the least pasible results．

Mr．DALI．A pamphlet hats been published for circulation in Daketa．Minnesota，Michigan and other states．signel by is．H．Campbell， lieneral Immigration Agent of the finvermment． and in that pamphlet are contained a number of reports made by the delegates that were taken over from south Dakota io Manitoina and the North－West hig Mr．Welster and the other agents． Here is a report from the delegates from Dakota who visited the Canalian North－West in company with IV．A．Wehoter，during May and June，Isoi． The report says：

[^74] and after hearing the description of the agricultural re－ source of Manitobs and the Canadian North－West br W． 1．Webiter，Dominion Immigration Agent，and A．F． Holmes，colonization agent，decided to risit and person－ ally inspeet these provinces，not only in our own interests， bat also in the interest of rery many of our neighbour：－ Accumpanied by Agent Webster，we left Aberdeen．Nouth Dakota，May 14is，reached Winnipeg May 15th，spent a day examining that fire substantial city of 33 ，100 inhabi－ tants．We visited Brandon，which is the centre of a grand wheat－growing region．Visited the Government Experimental Furn．saw here samples of grain，grasses， treex，shrubs．and saw their system of farming，which seems to be most complete．We risited the well－known farm of William Sandison，who raised hat year ios，（an bashets of graiu：his wheat averaged 30 and outs 90 bush－ els per acre：his teams and outfits being the best we ever saw．After driving over this district and meeting some old friends who have made wealth farming here，we went west to Moosomin，drove over this district，which is a zolendid section formixed farming：visited the farms of J．R．Neff it Thomas Boubier，who hare been farming here for the last nine rears，srowing from 25 to 3i）bushels per acre，oats ou bushels，and potatoes， 300 ．From here we went to Mooee Jaw；drore over this district ： splendid soil，suod grass，stoek living out all the sear． Fisited sereral fire farmas and proeperous farmers in this distriet．From here we went to Calgary，fine town of 4，000 inhabitants：with many coctly buildines of free－ stone quarried on the spot．From h ere we had 2 grand riew of the Ruck Mountains， 75 miles distant．Going north from here to the famons Red Deer District，we ex－ amined it pretty thoroughly：it is a grand stock country． probably no better known ；plenty of timber，water．hay and good soil easily tilled．We found rery mans North Dakota farmers settled in this district．There is plents
of free homestead luml here. Turning eait we stopped offit Rexina. the capital of the Territories: Ke examined thic diatriet thorouehly: no richer ain that here. North and south of here are fine stock stations, stock liring ont almost the entire rear: we hearmothine of hurd times here. From here we went north 30 miles orer a first-class railmad to Prince Albert in the Sashatebrewan Valler. We erxumined this distriet rery carefolly: we find here pientr of timber for all purposees : water in ahombance-rivers, lakes and well water of first qualits. at depith of ten to fifteen feet. Rieh. mellow smit. pro.lucing a luxurions growth of erasses of a most nutritions kind-in shortal firt-class country for mixed farming. haring good railway facilities, and where good prices are had for steme and all kinds of farm profucts. There is plenty of free homestead land here.'
Anil they say at the end :

- In the interest of oar friends and ueizhbriare in Eouth Dakota. we desire thaz this. our report, be printed. and circulated in the Dakotas.anl we sar moer, emphatically thar the statements made by Akents Holmes and Webeter to us in regard to the agricultural resources of Maniteba and the Canadian North-IIest. are trae in evers particolar. as we found evertining better than they represented them to as , and we wish here to tell the farmers of South Dakota shat thes can place confidence in their statementsThen follow the names of the gentlemen whe compose the delegation. There are numerous other reports from other delegrations that went over unler Mr. Welster and the other agents. Now, in regard to the methods alopted by Mr. Webster and his assistants, they merely go to the centres of population in the different comoties in south lakota: they do not $£ 0$ to sit. Paul aml Minneapolis, lecause those cities are not surromided by as large farming districts as are a nomber of small centres of population in south Dakotal They went to Aberdeen and to other county seats in different counties of south Dakota, and saw the farmers there, and no doubt the methons adopted by Mr. Welster were the sime as those adopted by the American immigration agents here. I know that he has done a great deal to direct immigration into Manitoba from Ikakota. He was the pioneer agent there, and, with the others who have acted with him, has beeu alle, as the Minister says, to bring two or three thousind people into our conntry. I think the methowls he has adoptel will bear an inspection in every particular. Every oue of the delegates that have come over to Nanitoba and the NorthWest reported most satisfactorily of our conntry, and have stated that the representations made by Mr. Wehstar nere true in every particular. Now; in reference to another subject which was discussed by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Paterson) I may say in reference to the matter suggested by Mr. Drike in the report of the High Commissioner about fanilies sending over money to their friends in the old conntry to bring ont immigrants, that methon has lwen adopted in the United states for a number of years, and no doult the greater numiner of the people from the United Kinglom who hare gone in there, have beeu brought out through means sent home by their friends. Only a short time ago my colleagues and myself met the Premier, the Dinister of Agriculture and Minister of the Interior, and we laid before them our views upon the rery subject the hon. gentleman was discussing, namely, that we thought it a matter worthy of consideration on the part of the Giorernment whether they sbould not afford the assistance that the hon. gentleman has spoken of, namely, to enable the people who are located in Manitoba and the North-West Territories to send aid to their friencis to bring them out hers. If these people desire aid to bring their
friends from the old country, it is erident they are satistied with their lot here, and the fact of their being succesful and known to be men of respectable character which it will be necessary for the Gorernment to first ascertain. it is evident that their friends will be as gooml settlers as they are. I hope sincerely that the representations which are made to the Govemment in this partionlar wiil lear weight, and that next year we will asertain from the Ninister when this matter is under discussion again, that the liovernment have anlopted that plan. Now with regarl to the remarks made hy the hon. member from Naryuette (Mr. Watson) as to what I said last might alout Mr. Dyke. I simply suil then. and I repeat it now, that from my knowlerlge of Mr. Deke, and from the knowlelige that a great many other sentlemen in this House have of him. that he is a man well titted for the pesition which he holds. He is a geutleman who as a linguist has very feu equals, being a master of tive langatyes which he can speak, real and write. He has inmmense experience in immigration, and I repeat what I said about that gentleman being able to instract me in reference to the North-Vest and British Columbiannl Manitoka. Although 4 had luen living in that conntry 9 yeturs, when I tirst saw that gentleman and conversed with him, he was able totell meagreat many thiugsabont that comentry that I diel not know. But of course I camnot place myself in the same category as the hon. wember for Marquette (Mr. Watson) who will wever, at all events apparently. learn anythingI wish to tell that hon. gentleman that he ean be taught a great many things he does not kuow abont that conntry by jeople who have been iv. Nenitoba only one sea: I ams prepared and williag to learn at all time:. Of course 1 have not the allantage of the hon. gentleman opposite, axd some of his friemis who adiress this Honse in such grammatical language so frepuently. I have a lityle boy of 7 ors years of age whe can teach them. great deal. I viant to inform thens that there is a great deal for any man to leam about this great' (anada of ous, ansi there is a great deal for gentlemen on the opposite sile to learm. I have luen living in the conntry (Manitola) for 11 years and 1 have a great deal to learuabout it. and there are a great many gentlemen on the other sitle of the House who havelived therea great deal longer than I have apparently and I do not think they know they live in one of the grandest countries in the world. They always try to deride our eountry, and to rum it down, and to make us believe that if we have not the population in this country that we shoull have it is on acconnt of our tisial policy. They say that those people uho are alleged to have left Canada with a tariff of ?per cent taking it all romul, have, forsooth. gone to a country with a tariff 45 per cent and 50 per cent. Conld anything le more absurl ? It is not our tisul policy that has given our country awayIf hon. gentlemen opposite were in power to-morrow there woull le the same influx of people into the Linitel states from Cimada. We have people coming from the States here and so it will continue.

Nz: MILLS (Bothwell). That is not what your friends send in 15is.

Mr. DALI. No, heanse they hal reason thea to say the conntry was in min. Have we seen a soup Eitchen in the country for the last fourteen years?

## Mr. MILLN(Pothrell). Lots of them.

Mr. DALS. You and your frients have been in the somp ever sinctaul modoubt yon feel the effects of it.

Mr. LIsTER. Von are rery impertinent, Mr. lady. Whenever you get ou your feet you do sme know what you say.

Mr. DALI. I hey your pardon, Nir.
Mr. LISTER. lou are impertinent.
Mr. DALE: I ifo mot wish to eross suonls with the hon. exeutleman from Launhton (Nr. Lister) but if there is one gentleman in this Honse who can be impertinent, and who las leen impertinent, it is that hon. fentleman. I know him of oldi, ant I knew mo grentlenam in this Honse who an be as impertiment as he is.

Mr. LISTFR. Ner one cau surpasis you, Mr. lady, in that revpect.

Mr. DALI. Ion take the anke, you are almare me in that. Now, to come liack to the subject. I do net lelieve that our fisal polity has anything to do with our people groings to the other side of the line. Hon. sentemen opposite said the same thing in $15 x$. 15 and and 150 , and in 1591 the people answered them, amd during the last hye tlections the people have amswered them agsin by returning the tionerument by an immense majority. If they are not satistied with this expression on the part of the peaple they cammot understambianythingThey sive us to understand that if they were on this sile of the Honse provto change, everything wonkl le locely and we would have the population Honding in from lireat britain and the old comery: and they would remain here. I would like io know what was the extent of the exmbin between 15.t ame 18 sis when they were in power.
 of what it is now.

Mr. DALI. No amount of talk from hon semtemen opposite will conrince any reasonable mimeterk man in Camada that the fiseal poliey of this Cowemment has had anything to do with the perple goinge to the States

Mr. MeMLLLEN. I mant to let the House know what that report which the hon. gentleman has real to the House has cost the country. A. F. Holumes, served for 10 months and drew setting up that repurt and securing the signatures of these men. li. H. Camplell served half a year and he frew for his services $\mathbf{S N}_{2},(\mathrm{ta})$ for alrawing up that little pamphlet.

## Mr: DAI.I: He exurnet his money.

Mr. MeNULI.EN. The pamphlet which my hon. friend has real to the Hernse cost the country S, (mis). These are the two men that he trots out to-night as evillence of the emigration that is going from leakota to Manitok. It is simply hersuse they are paill large sums and they hace to show the Minister of Agriculture they alid something. so they corne lack with glowing accomuts of what they atcomplished and the Minister of Agriculture pays them ont \$i, (u) of the people's money.

Mr. Melllllan (Huron). I have hearl a great deal abont this Mr. Welster, I never met him before I met him at the Agriculture Committee and the first year he appeared there he gave us some very plausible reports The second year he made
statements that a large nomiler of peopple were leaving lakota and coming to Manitoba, ami when he was cornered andi asked to give the manes of any he tanew, he gave the manes of turo men whon were goingt to leave, and that was all he comblt give. If you examine the reparts: of the Agrientture Committer yon will ind that that statement is correct. These are noth the reports of these sentlemen themselves hut the reparts that were mave hy the agents aund signed hy these intivinuals Let me make a statement mon nith respere to what I know to be the case in cespert to the Provinct of Ontario. amel thite is, that lefore yout spend lagge smms of money tom hoinge imimigrants inte that province gint monst make the commtry a cheap country on hive in. I state fearles ly: that the tiseal polity of the liotermment has made Canatia a comutry in whebs preaple cannot prombuce theaply: Twity years actex I had a visitor from tilasgow. a semlemsin at the head of the sant itary arringements of that city. He remaineal some six or eisht netks in Camatia, ami alise risited? the Cnited States After he went home I had a letter from him, in which he colll me that if he could le the means of preventing any person coming to Comada be would do it. letallse he siond the fistal poliey of the liovernment was ketping the farmers in actual bondage, and they vere not gertime more than twothirds the value of their hakour, as it was taken from them by the polity of the Ciovernorent and put into the peokets of comhines aud rings a snall portion groing into the tressury. I have a friend who evmes to this eomentry every year to de businessant who in the whementry is a strong Conservative, and the last time he was bere lee sind tom met that as long as the poliey of the foremment was smoh as it was we nefinever expect immigrants from the ohicountry to come to Canaila. A large mmbor of comng men in the ohl comntry lave come into the Pronime of Ontario and have remained there one or two years, ame then their fremeds in the United States writing tom them have inducel them to leave Canada aum join them. I say that the frised policy of the coremment is the sole canse. I agree with the hom. me:nher for selkirk that we have in Ontario one of the finest countries under the sea:but the resson immagrants do not come there is becanse it is a dear country to live in and promince in, aud labauring people do nat get the full rewand of their labonr. The High Commissioner in his report even strikes in a distinct manner at some of the causes why Cuarlis is not settled. He mentions the exonhis to the United States, and though he states that it is too much spoken of, he admits that it has some effect. He alsossys that the immitrants from the old conntry are very ensily led. The class of immigrauts re want to obtain in Canada is a class who examine ererything closely before they leare, and the statements that have been sent abromal, that this conntry is rulefi by rings and combines, that large sums of money are taken frome the people that do not go into the treasury, and that nomy are leaving aul going to the Unitel States, are the canses why they io not come. There is amother canse uentioniel by the High Commissioner, who says :

[^75]The people from other countries would naturally encuire, what is the case of such a small increase in the population in Canata?" If the Government will not adopt a policy of making this a cheaper country tolive in and to produce in, they need never expect that all the money they may spend for immigration purposes will loring large numbers of settlers to this country.
Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). I was pleased to hear the hon. member for Selkirk say that there Was a prospect of many Canadians from Dakota going into Manitoba, and I hope that the gool work will goon. In ten or fifteen days Manitoba is to receive another car load of immigrants who are coming from the far east, and after I have stated to what class they belong, I do not think the hon. gentleman will say that they are very desirable settlers. I wish to corrohorate the statement I made as to the children, by reading an opinion expressed in London, England, in a cablegram which came to one of the leading papers a day or two ago. It is as follows :--
"Lonoos, April 23.-Fifty stalwart lads, whose ages range from thirteen to seventeen years. have just started for Camada under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, which defrays the cost of clothing and passage. amounting to about $\pm 13$ for each boy. The majority of the youths will go direct to Winnipeg, whence they will be listributed, it is uuderstood, throughoit the NorthWest provinces. Cynics predict, however, that the most of them will speedily find their way to the large cities of Canada and the United States, where they will be likely to resume the kind of life that has indirectly led to their expatriation. Nearly all the boys have been inmates of industrial schools. as a consequence either of crime or marental neglect. Critics of this sort of assisted immigration insist that Canada is entitled to have a better class of persons sent out from the mother country. They nlso complain that nobody thinks of helping lads of stainless character to get homes in the new world, the effirts of the charitable in this respect being almost exclusively lavished on persons from whom it is unreasonable to expect good results."

Mr. IVATSON. I just wish to say a word and give the Government credit, where credit is due. No doubt a large number of immigrants have been induced to come from Dakota to the NorthWest during the past year. I hope that good work will continue. I have always clained that we have better idlvantages to offer intending settlers from the old country, better natural adrantages than they uan find in Dakota. Unfortunately the Government policy was such that a great number of people from eastern Canada went to the western States and settled there, and they now find by the delegates who came from the United States to Manitoba, and viewed our land, that we have better advantages in Manitoloa than they have in Dakota, and quite a number of people are coming from Dakota to Manitoba. As there is a large number of Canadians in Dakota, I would suggest that the saune encouragement should lee offered young Canadians who have gone to Dakota to come to Manitoba that are offered English settlers. They are a more desirable- class of people, and I think that this gift to Furopean enigrants of $\$ 10$ apiece to actual settlers in Manitoba, to fathers of families, and 5 a head for the children, should be given Canalians who return from Dakota. There is no doubt a great many of the European emigrants assisted in this way find their way into the United States, and the money paid them will be an entire loss. I would suggest, as I did last year, that the Government should work in harmony with the Government of Manitoba,
as the latter could do more, being close at hand, and could put to practical use any grant under the supervision of the Local and Dominion Government. Much better work could be done that way by sending our fiovernment agents out to that section. It is well known there is a number of immigration agents from the United States operating in Canada. I do not believe the United States (iovermment pay any agents to operate in Canada, but the railway companies do. A few rlays ago I saw a gentleman who used to he very energetic in bringing the people from the old country to our Canadian North West, Mr. Whilhelms, wholbrought a large colony to the county I have the honour to represent, in the vicinity of Rapid City. But for some reasons best known to himself he has gone to Dakota and is now immig:ation agent, taking people from eastern Cinada to the western States. He told me that since the first of March he had taken some fifteen humdred people, adults and children, from eastern Canada to the western Stites.

## Mr. DALI: ${ }^{\text {V }}$ hat part?

Mr. WATSON. From the vicinity of Ottawe, the Eastern Townships; some from the vicinity of Toronto, and all through Ontario, taking them over the Northern Railway. The hon. member from Selkirk said he thought I could be informed by Mr. Dyke on the requirements and necessities of Manitoba. I am not prepared to admit that I could be informed by Mr. Dyke on that subject, but 1 am not surprised at that hon. gentleman saying so, because any man coming from Manitoba and supporting the fiscal policy of the Government cannot be considered as very enlightened-
Mr. DALY. I had a majority of 45.
Mr. WATSON - and could be enlightenenl by information from a gentleman who visited our country for a few weeks. Our people did leave this country for the United States during the Mackenzie regime at the rate of $23,(0) 0$ a year, bat during the present Administration they have left at the rate of 100,000 a year. People will move about, of course, but there is an immense loss, as the census shows, over what we suffered during the Mackenzie regime. After the census, taken in 188.7, when it was clearly shown that the number of immigrants reported by the Agriculture Committee to have gone into Manitoba and the North-West were not there, the hon. member for Selkirk gave as an excuse that the people had left our country on account of the frost.
Mr. DALY. I never said anything of the kind.
Mr. W.ATSON. I expected contradiction and I have the Hansard. On page 742, 2nd June, 1887, it will be found that when he made that statement, I called the attention of the House to the fact that frosts had not heen the means of driving the people from Manitoba, and he said : We had frosts for two yeurs and the hon. gentleman cannot deny it.

Mr. DALY. That does not say that frosts drove the people out. What the hon. gentleman says was that I had declared it was on account of the frosts that people were driven out of the country.

Mr. WATSON. The delate was on immigration and the Opposition challenged the Government for not having the people in the North-West. We pointed out that in five years 175,000 people were
reported to have gone into the country and were not there, when we took the census, and this was the reason the hon. gentleman gave why the people were not there.

Mr. DALY. I never gave the reason. Read the words.

Mr. WATSON. I have real them. The hon. gentleman gave other reasons, such as that the enumerators who had counted the people, had counted in navies, railway employés and people who had gone to the coast, io British Columbia or Washington Territory, and anong other reasons he stated that we had had frosts. That was not a patriotic reason to give, and I was sorry he made that statement. We have one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. We believe we have a much better country than the Dakotas. We know that the people who have gone to Dakota are now coming back to Manitoba, and we have had a large number of people who have come in there last year, whether through the influence of Mr. Webster or any one else. We want those people to be brought into Manitoba, and I do not object. to the money leing spent by the Government for that purpose. We are doing a charitable thing in bringing these people to Manitobr, hecause they have failed to get crops in Dakota, and we are free from those cyclones that trouble them there. We grow the largest number of bushels of wheat to the acre grown in the world, and the finest wheat in the world, and having all these natural advantages, there must be something, even outside of the immigration, work which prevents the people settling in that province. I hope the Goverument will work in harmony with the Manitoba Government, who could bring these people back to the province and see that they get proper locations when they come back. I believe that, by working in harmony with the North-West Council and the Manitoba Government, our moneys can he much better spent than by placing them in the hands of the agents of this Government. I hope this discussion will be of benefit, and that we may have better results in the future, so that, when we take the next census, it will be shown that the population is increasing not only in Manitolua but in other parts of the Dominion.

Mr. McNuLLEN. Can the Minister state the names of the 12 or 14 people who he told us were operating in Minnesota and Dakota with a view to the repatriation of the people?

Mr. CARLING. I cannot now.
Mr. MoMULLEN. Will he give the names and the allowances at a future stage?
Mr. CARLING. I will.
Mr. CAMPBELL. I hope the Minister of Agriculture will recollect a little experience he had with Mr. Henry Smyth in Dakota, where $\$ 1,800$ was paid for him to induce immigrants to come to the NorthWest, and it was shown that not one farthing's worth of benefit had accrued to the country, but in fact that, while Mr. Snyyth was sending glowing reports from the west, he was actually in the western part of Ontario. If we are to believe the statements which have been made for a number. of years by the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly), we would come to the conclusion that the whole North.West is filled up with people and Dakota was depopulated, whereas we find we have only a bare 54,000 people in the whole of Manitoba.

Mr. DALY. 1.it, MOK). Try and be correct for once.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The Minister of Justice said $\mathbf{5 4 , 0 ( O )}$ to-day. He must hate been wrong, but we find that lokota is increasing its population three or four times as fast as the North-West, and yet there are so many people said to be going to the North-West from Dakota. I believe a number of these reports are pure nonsense, and without foundation, and I think the accounts of Mr. W'ebster and others should be carefully audited, and it should be seen that the work is done which is alleged to have been done.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to ;and House adjourneal at 2.05 a. in. (Saturday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 2nd May, 1892.
The Sipakik took the Chair at Three oidock.
Prayers.

## FIRET READING.

Bill (No. 77 ) to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to the Canadian American Railway Company. (Mr. Taylor.)

## DUTY ON CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Mr. INAES asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to lower the duty on crude petroleum or gas oil used in the manufacture of gas?

Mr. FOSTER. The Govermment is not yet in a position to indicate its inteution on that subject.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES RANCHING COMPANIES.

Mr. LANDERKIN (for Mr. McMullex) asked, Whether any arrangement has been come to $w$ ith the ranching companies of the North. West Territories, whereby lands fit for cultivation may be entered on and occupied for farming purposes? Will the persons ejected by the Waldron Ranch Company be permitted to re-enter and occupy their lands? Will lands fit for cultivation in the Waldron Ranch Company's leased territory be henceforth open to settlement for farming purposes?

Mr. DEWDNEY. Negotiations between the Government and the ranching companies in the North-West Territories are now in progrees. I am not aware that any person has been ejected by the Waldron Ranch Company. The negotiations above referred to include the Wialdron Ranch Company, and as they are not yet concluded it would not be possible to enswer this question more definitely at present.

## THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LAURIER. I would ask the Minister of Agriculture if he has made the enquiry which he promised as to the letter of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture which was brought down by the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville), and if he is prepared to make any statement in regard to that matter to-day?
Mr. CARLING. I am not prepared to do that to-day, because I thought it would come up when the House went again into Committee of Supply, which will be to-morrow:

## RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

## Mr. McCAR'THY moved for :

Statement of all applications or complaints made to the Railway Committee of the Privy Conncil respecting the matters or things referred to in sub-sections ( $k$ ), ( $(l)$, $(m),(n)$ and ( $n$ ) of clause eleven of the Railway Act.
2. By or against whom such complaints were made.
3. The manner in which the same were dealt with or disposed of:
He said: The clauses of the Railway Act to which reference is malle in the notice are as follows:-
"The Railway Committee shall have power to enquire into, hear and determine any application, complaint or dispute respecting tolls and rates for the transportation of passengers and freight, the adjustment of such tollsand rates between companies, running powers or haulage, traffic arrangements, unjust preferences, discrimination or extortion."
I desire to see whether any such applications have been made since the Act was passed in the year 1888, and, if such applications were made, I desire to know how they were disposed of. It will be in the recollection of the House that some years ago a Royal Commission was appointed after an agitation had been carried on for some years with a view to appointing a permanent Commission. That Royal Commission made a report contained in the Sessional Papers of 1888 and formed a basis for the amendment maxle in the Bill passed during that year. The Commission reported, with a good deal of hesitation and doubt, as follows:-
" That the powers of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council be enlarged so far as to enable them to administer the proposed law, providing-
" 1 . That the committee shall itself hear and determine all disputes arising between railway companies, with power to appoint proper officers to take evidence locally.
"2. That the committee shall itzelf decide all guestions of classification of freight, tariff and uniform railwas returns.
"3. That the committee shall have power to appoint officers in each province to hear and determine all complainte against railway companies, subject to power of reference by such officer of any point to the committee, and also sabject to the right of appeal to the committee itself."
The last provision was not embodied in the Act of Parliament, and no step has been taken in regard to that since the report was made, but I would call attention also to the language of the report. The Commission, having dealt with the evils to which they refer, made the following statement :-
${ }^{4}$ The Commisaien desire to provide by immediate legislation for edmitted evils, with the least possible disturbance to existing methods, only accepting such conclasions as have been tested and proved to be beneficial. They wish to avoid the hasty creation of any system of Which experience in the United Statee, Eagland and Canads may eoon require serious modification. They Mr. Dewdener.
think it better to test the working of the proposed law by temporary provision for the execution, and after full experience of the results of the Interstate Railway Commission and of our own legislation to consider whether such system should be made permanent."
Now, for my part, I do not accept the conclusion except in that temporary sense at which this Commission arrived. I was not convinced then, and I am not convinced now, that the Railway Committee of the Privy Council is by any means the best tribunal for determining matters of this kind. I desire to draw the attention of the House to it, so that if that is the opinion entertained, either in the House or in the country, some change may be made by the Government, not in this, but in another session of Parliament. When we look at the enormons powers of the Railway Committee, and when those who have had something to do with it see how those powers are carried out, judicial powers, deciding matters between individuals and railuay companies of the greatest magnitude, I think we must all see that it is not in accordance with the general view which we entertain, that where judicial powers are exercised it should be by a body wholly free from political influence. Then there are matters of detail, and I think the Minister of Railways will probably agree that his office is sufficiently burdensome, as it is, with its ordinary functions, without his being called upon to interfere with matters of this character. I do not know, and therefore I move for returns, whether any objections have been made respecting traffic, against charges, unjust preferences and discrimination, or what is called in the Bill, extortion. If no such charges have been made, it may, perhaps, be reasonably contended that there is no complaint; on the other hand, it may be that charges are not made because those which are interested do not believe that they would receive the justice, perhaps, which their merits demand. There may be, of course, opposite views taken with regard to that, but so faras my information goes the public are not any more satisfied now with the management of railways and the charges which they make, tariffs and so on, than they were several years ago, when there wias a good deal of agitation on the subject. In that, however, my information may not, of course, be accurate, but that is the information I have. My main object in moving this and the following resolution which stands in my name, is that we may have the returns and the information, and that if it be, as I think it will be found, that the Railway Committee does not and cannot do justice between parties which the people have a right to expect, the Government perhaps will find a more simple and convenient means where these cases may be settled by a tribunal more in accordance with our judicial system. The one matter which I have observed, which I dare say other gentlemen have observed, is this : Where, for instance, the committee is composed of a certain number of Ministers, as the present law provides:
"It shall consist of the Minister of Railways, who shall be ohairman thereof, of the Minister of Justice, and of two or more of the other members of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, to be from time to time appointed by the Governor in Council, three of whom shall form a quorum ; and such committee shall have the powers and perform the duties assigned to it by the Act.'
Now, I have known cases in which four or five hon. gentlemen are sitting to hear a matter of complaint between railway companies, or between a municipality and a railway company. The case stands
adjourned, and the next time the committee meet, perhaps half of the original members may not be present, and others may have taken their places; finally, a third meeting will take place composed partly of still other gentlemen, on each case there being a quorum, but not by any means a quorum of the same gentlemen who heard the conplaint in the first instance. That does appear to be a shocking state of things, that in the end this matter has to be determined by those members of the conmittee whe happen to sit on the last occasion, although they may not have heard any of the facts of the case, and only know of it from reading the notes of the shorthand writer of the evidence that was offered in the earlier part of the enquiry. For this reason, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name.

Mr. HAGiGiART. There can be no possible objection to the motion moved by my hon. friend. In reference to the cases which he mentions under sections $(k),(l),(m),(11)$ and $(p)$, that is, conceming traffic arrangements between different companies, there have been only a couple of cases appealed to the Railway Committee, which was for the purpose, partially, of determining the rate of freight that one railway has to pay to another, and the traffic arrangements between them; these two cases have been satisfactorily disposed of. The other cases which come before the committee are not judicial cases at all, they are mostly cases in reference to the crossing of railways, public highways, construction of branches. As the hon. gentleman says, there have been a number of cases before the courts, I suppose about 60 each year in all, and I think we have managed to dispose of them very satisfactorily. There can be no possible objection to bringing down the returns and giving the information the hou. gentleman mentions. The class of cases which may be brought before the Railway Committee are entirely different from those brought before the Commission in England. The Commission in England is composed of one member for England, one for Scotland, one for Ireland, and one of the judges of the Superior Court is the chairman of the Commission. The class of cases which come up before that Commision are mostly legal and judicial questions, whereas questions of that nature very seldom come upbefore the Railway Committee of the Privy Council here. They are, as I said, mostly cases relating to tariffs, as to the manner in which one railway shan cross another, the manner in which a bridge should be built, and the crossing of a street over a line of railway, \&c. All these cases, I think, have been satisfactorily and quickly dealt with by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council as at present constituted. Very few cases have come before that committee of the class which the hon. gentleman mentions in the latter part of his resolution, as to the traffic arrangements, as to whether a particular locality is discriminated against, as to whether individuals have been discriminated against, or as to what tratfic arrangements shonld be made between different railways; in fact, only two or three cases of this kind have come up, and these were merely for the purpose of making traffic arrangements between two companies. I had full information upon the subject a day or two ago, but I have not got the papers here at present.

Mr. LAURIER. This is a very important subject, and I gather from the words just uttered by
the Minister of Railways, that he sees no reason to alter the law, and apparently the Government is satisfied with the system which now exists. For my part, I have always thought there was a goorl deal to be said in favour of the opinion which, if I remember rightly, was expressed a few years ago by the hon. member for simeoe, to the effect that the present system was not satisfactory, and that the whole subject had better be referred to an independent tribunal. However, I do not express any opinion to-day upon it, but when the papers have been brought down, perhaps the subject may be gone into again.

## Motion agreed to.

Mr. McCARTHY moved for :
Return stating for the last year (1891): -1 . The number of applications which were made to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council for an adjudication, order, or direction, respecting any of the matters or things which, under the provisions of the Railway Act, the Rail way Committee had power or authority to deal with: 2. Showing in general terms the nature of the application; 3. The names of the members of the Honourable the Prisy Council who (a.) Heard each of the applications; (b.) Who were present at any one or more adjourned hearings thereof, and at the final adjudication thereff: (c.) In cases in Which adjournments took place, the dates of hearing, and subsequent adjournment or adjournments of final adjudication. 4. Statement showing how each of said applications was disposed of, viz.:-Granted or refused or partially granted.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I wish to say a few words as regards one of the branches of the enquiry referred to in these resolutions, and which was commented upon by the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), that is, with respect to members of the Pailuay Committee of the Priry Council joining in decisions of cases which they have not fully heard. I think the hon. gentleman is entirely mistaken, or rather that his information is erroneous which leads him to the conclusion that this has been in any sense the practice. I think I might almost say that I anr confident such a case never occurred. I would not trouble the House even with this explanation at this moment if the return brought down would remove that impression from the mind of the hon. gentleman; but it would not do so. At nearly every meeting of the Railway Committee - and I have attended every meeting since I took office except twothere are cases adjourned, and very likely it will appear that some members were not present when adjourned cases were decided. But they are not cuses partially heard and. decided at subsequent meetings; they are cases in which the parties were found not to lee ready, and at the very opening of the case it. was adjourned to a more convenient day for the parties or one of them. But in every case where the matter had been entered upon, the enquiry was recommenced in order that the members present might hear the case in full, and I think it will be found that no casea have been decided by members who have not heard the evidence from the beginning to the end.

Motion agreed to.

## A CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

## Mr. McCARTHY moved :

That, in the opinion of this House; in view of the vast commercial interests existing betwoon the United States of America and Canada, and of the political questions from time to time requiring adjustment between the Dominion and the neighbouring Republic, it would tond to the ad-
vancement of those interests and the promotion of $a$ beter understanding bet ween the two countries were a representative appointed by the Government of the Dominion, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Imperial Advisers, and attached to the staff of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, specially charged to watch, gusrd and represent the interests of Canadr.
He said: Mr. Speaker, I desire to bring to the notice of the Honse a matter which appears to me to be of some very considerable practical importance. The House this session has already considered the question which was mooted by the hon. member for Bothweli (Mr. Mills) with respect to the power of making treaties, and a very interesting discussion-I had not the good fortune to be present, but I have read the debate since-took place on that occasion, in which the views entertained by hon. gentlemen opposite and those entertained by hon. members supporting the Government were very fully and prominently brought forward. I do not in the least desire to quarrel with the conclusion at which the House then arrived. I think, looking at the history of this country for the last few years, we ought to be well satisfied, and I for my part feel that we have had substantial justice done to us in the way in which treaties which have interested Canada or have been of moment to this Dominion have been dealt with by the Imperial authorities. We have had a very great enlargement of our powers luring those years. There was a time, no doubt, when the making of the old treaties with respect to this country was not participated in by any person who represented the Dominion, or rather the then old Province of Canada; but of recent years the policy of the home Government has been in the opposite direction, and we have not only been invited to take part in such negotiations, but on one occasion the leading Minister of the Crown here was appointed one of the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty which became known as the Washington Treaty. Although I realize the practical impossibility of the country making treaties irrespective of the Imperial power and of the Imperial authority, I do not see why we should not have a representative, not in any sense independent of, but acting in conjunction with, the representative of the Crown at Washington, who would be specially charged to watch over and guard Canadian interests. That appears to me as a practical step, a matter which should meet the concurrence, and I hope will meet with the concurrence of members on both sides of the House. We have enormous interests at Washington. We have larger interests with the United States than with any other power except the Imperial authorities in London. Whether we look upon it from a commercial point of view, when we find that nearly onehalf of our whole trade is done with the United States, or whether we look at it.from the point of view of international rights and privileges, we find difficulties are arising constantly between us and the Government of the United States. We are more or less affected by the Treaty of 1818, our interests are involved in the Washington Treaty, our rights are constantly being invaded and brought into question on both sides of the Dominion, and in addition questions are constantly arising in regard to our trading and bonding privileges and interests affecting our railways, and in point of fact it is difficult to enumerate the various matters which from time to time are brought in question between
this country and the great republic to the south of us. When we look back a few years we shall find that our powers in connection with treatymaking and matters of that kind with respect to foreign states have been very much enlarged. Commencing as far back as 1865, I find that at that time Sir Frederick Bruce, then Minister at Washington, was instructed to place himself in communication with the Canadian Government and directed to act in connection with matters more especially affecting Canada under the instructions of His Excellency the Governor General. That was the first time in which, so far as I know, there was any recognition of the peculiar position and interests of Canarla as between us and the Imperial power. In 1869, however, upon our delegates going from Canada to, Fingland they made representations that no steps should le taken in regard to the renewal of the reciprocity treaty without previous communication being had with the Canadian Government; and our views in that respect also were accerled to. In 1871 the late Sir John Macdonald was appointed a men-ler of the Joint High Commission, and although he was, of course, acting in that capacity as a representative of Her Majesty the Queen and under the lirection of the Ministers of Great Britain, nevertheless he was there to point out, and I have no doubt he did point out, how the interests of Canada were affected, and he did what he could to have those interests protected and safeguarded. Then, in 1874, a still stronger statement was made by our Government, which was not objected to ly the Imperial authorities, and appears to have been acquiesced in. A claim was then made, that it was impossille for a British Minister to understand questions involving the negotiations of a treaty, and upon that representation the Hon. George Brown was appointed as Inperial Commissioner on behalf of the Canadian Government. In 1879, Sir Alexander Galt was commissioned to ast on behalf of the Canadian Government in connection with the English Minister in both France and Spain, and in that same year, I think it was, a very important statement was made by our Government. It will be found in the corresponilence that led up to the appointment of our High Commissioner at London, and there I find this statement made :
"It is further submitted (by Canada) that the very large and rapidly augmenting commerce of Canada and increasing extent of her trade with foreign nations is proving the absolute need of direct negotiations with them for the oroper protection of her interests. In most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom; and the colonies are excluded from their operation, a fact Which has been attended with most uufortunate results to Canada as relates to France. * The Canadian Government, therefore, submit that when needs occasion snch negotiations to be undertaken, Her Majesty's Government should advise Her Majesty specially to accredit the representative of Canada to the foreign Court, by association, for the special object, with the resident Minister or other Imperial negotiator."
There it will be seen that the principle of my re: solution was contended for so long ago as 1879 , and that upon that representation the Camadian Government did appoint a Canadian to represent the Queen of course, but still as a special Minister or delegate or representative from Canada. Now, looking at the interests involved between this Dominion and the United States, looking at the difficulties which are continually arising, looking at the misunderstandings that will from time to time crop up between countries having the rival
interests which these countries have in various matters, it does appear to me to be a reasonable and highly proper thing that a gentleman coming from Cinada acting with, and under the direction, of course, of the British Minister, but still to be in direct communication with this Government, would be an appoiutment of a most beneficial character, and tend in every way to prevent misunderstandings and to promote goodwill and peace between us and our neighlours. It is certainly in the interests of all parties that there should le that good-will and good understanding between the people of the United States and the people of this country. It may be said-I dare say it will be said, if any gentlemen think proper to take part in the discussion,-that my argument goes further than simply the appointment of a resident agent, and that if pushed to its legitimate and losical conclusion as far perhaps as my hon friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) desired the House to go when he moved in favour of a treaty-making power,-I ame not going to discuss that, because it seems to me to le foreign to the present question, but I think it will be seen that if there is no practical difficulty, if there is no insuperable difficulty ina gentlemanappointed by Canada acting with the British Minister at Washington, that all parties in this comentry would be glad to see such an ofticial representing us there. If that he so, $\mathrm{Sir}, \mathrm{I}$ trust that if the House approves of the resolution, the Government will see its way to endeavour to give effect to it. I do not mean to say that the Government will not meet with difficulties, I do not mean to say that they will not meet with some objections from the Foreign Office; I dare say the staff of the Foreign Office will put forward many reasons why a novelty of this kind should not be introduced, but, nevertheless, that has not been the spirit with which our applications for advanced charge of our own affairs has been met with in recent years, and I have no doubt that the (fovernment of Great Britain will yield to anything that is practical and will yield to any representation that ismade from this side, moreespecially if it is backed up by the concurrent opinion of the great loody of the members of this House. After the lengthy discussions that have taken place on the trade question this session, I do not propose to do more now than to make these few observations. I bring it to the notice of the House, and more especially to the notice of gentlemen responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the House and of the country, that it would certainly be in the interests of Canada, and a proper representation of this country, and a proper advancement in our political rights if we could so look upon it, to have a representative in Washington, in the same way that we now have a High Commissioner at London. I, therefore, beg to move this motion, seconded by the hon. menber for Albert (Mr. Weldon).

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I was waiting to hear the remarks of the hon. gentleman who was mentioned as the seconder of this motion, before making any remarks upon the question itself. I may say at the outset, that after the long and somewhat thorough discussion the question with reference to commercial treaties has received at the hands of this House, it does not appear to be necessary to take up much time in referring to this matter at very great length. I sympathize alto-
gether with my hon. friend who has moved this resolution, in so far as it evinces a desire to carry on, so far as it can be legitimately and properly done, the extension of Canada's pwers in regard to the management of her own affairs; her powers and influence in regard to the direction of her affairs outside of this country as well as in it. The hon. gentleman has very truly remarked in his brief but accurate history of the gradual development of Canadian powers in this direction, that the Government of Great Britain have met our demands in a kindly and friendly spirit: and a review of ten or fifteen years history of this country will show a very great advance indeed in the powers that Canala, a colony of Great Britain, has obtained in reference to the full and thorough representation of her interests.as they are dealt with in foreign countries, ly the Government of Great Britain. The contrast between this recent period and twenty years ago is very marked indeed in that respect, and as I took occasion to affirm in the course of the debate which happened here not many days ago, Canada has to-day about all the powers in that respect that she can ask for consistent with the relations which exist between her, ats a colony, and the mother country as an integreal part of the Empire. The resolution which my hon. friend has moved contemplates more than a commercial agency, it seems to me, and somewhat less than the staths of an independent power. It asks that owing to guestions which arise for adjustment between the Dominion and the United States :


#### Abstract

"It would tend to the adrancement of those interests and the promotion of a better understanding between the two countries were a representative appointed by the Government of the Dominion, subject to the approral of Her Majesty's Imperial Advisers, and attached to the staff of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, specially charged, to watch, guard and represent the interests of Cansda."


So that I think my analysis of the resolution is correct, that it contemplates less than the status of an independent power and something more than a commercial agency. Now, so far as commercial agencies are concerned, I think that the Canadian Government, as it has been doing, may still further press its lines out in that direction, aiming ultimately at having at every important trade centre in countries with which we have large business relations, some one to represent this country in a commercial trade way, much the same as in the consular system which is in vogue in all commercial countries; and any proposition looking in that direction has not only the cordial sympathy of the Government, but its cordial co-operation. I may say that the Government has already made a commencement in the direction of establishing such a system of commercial agencies. The High Commisioner in London, outside of all other duties which he has to undertake. and which he performs so well, has the duty of guarding and looking after the commercial interests of Canada in relation to those of the mother country, and of reporting his observations continuously and clearly to the Dominion Government. Sir Charles Tupper's duties have largely turned in that lirection, and he has made numerous and very important reports to this Government, which have been very helpful and which in the future I hope may be turned to still more practical account. We have also in Paris today an agent, Mr. Hector Fabre, who outside of a
general supervision of immigration matters in France, has been chargel, not specially heretofore, but within the last year and specially by my own departnent, with looking after the commercial interests of Camala in so far as they are related to or affected ly legislation or the tremi of business in France. In the West India Islands there have been within the last six months a half dozen or so of commercial agents appointed at the principal centres. whose duty will be carefully to olserve the current of trate, the legislation, and whatever else may take place which would in any way affect Canalian commercial interests, and to report fully and carefully on those matters to the Dominion fovermment, to the end that their olservations and information may be known not only to the Canalian Govermment, hut, by me:us which shall be allopted, may become known to the commercial lualies of this country as well, so that benetit may accrue to the general trade and business of the country. With the United States of America, as my hon. friend has remarkel, our commerce is very large and our commercial interests correspondingly important. There is, however, this difference with regard to the United States system of Government and that of most other comitries, that in almost every other country the tariffs, which affect so largely the business relations of different countries with each other, have their origin with the Govermment; and representations made to the Fiovernment and negotiations carried on with the Government in purely fiscal matters, have their influence, and if favourably looked upon by the Government involved, may be directly carried out in tariff regulations made under the direction of the Government and be presented to the legislature; whereas in the United States the Cabinet is altogether outside of Congress. There the Cabinet as a Cabinet has nothing to do with the initiation or the carrying throngh of tarifi and fiscal regulations. These mattersare in the hands of a commirtee of the House and are solely within the powers of the House itself. so that the difficulties in the way of influencing tariff legislation through the Government are greater in the United States than they are in most other countries with which we have commer: cial relations. Now, when we contemplate what is proposed here, the question arises as to what greater power a representative from Canada would have as an attache to the staff of the British ambassador in Washington, in the sense of guarding the commercial interests of Canada and keeping the Dominion Government thoroughly informed as to the trend of seutiment, and as to the initiation of measures which may have an effect upon the trade and commerce of Canada, than he would have as a simple commercial agent whose duty it would be to keep himself en rapport with the tendencies in these respects in the United States, and to keep the Government of Canaila fully informed in relation thereto. If he is given a position as an attaché of the British ambassador at Washington, then the practical difficulties arise of which my hon. friend spoke, and which we must all acknowledge. What shall be his powers? He will, of course, have to be subordinate to the British Minister. It would not be possible that he should act of his own motion in matters relating to general Inuperial policy. He must act under the instructions of the British ambassador; and the difficulty arises as to what would be the practicalnature of hisposition, and
as to whether an alvantage would be gained by having a Canadian attached in that subordinate way to the staff of the British ambassador at Washington alove such adrantages as we have at present. Any one who has followed the course of events knows that a major part of the work of the British ambassador at the court of the United States has to do in one way or another with Canalian interests, as is the case with no other country in the world, and, perforce, the British ambassador at Washington has to make himself acquainted, and does make himself acquainted with Canadian affairs. He has the interest of Canadian affairs at heart, and it is his duty, as it has leen his practice, to keep the fiovernor General and the Covernment of this country thoroughly informed with reference to any transactions which affert Cimada in any of her interests. so that with this peculiar position of the English ambassallor at Washington, having to do so mach with Camadian affairs, amis with the quick means of communication we have with Washington, it is a fact that at present nothing goes on in which Canadian interests are involved, and with reference to which information ought to be given to the Canalian dioverument, in which such infornation is not given, and the clearest observations, so far as these things affect Canada, brought to the notice, and that speedily, of the Dominion (iovernment. Among the difficulties in the way of having an attache of our own at Westminster in comnection with the embassy, is the practical difficulty as to what powers he would have and what greater alvantages would be gained in that respect than are gained at present, and over and alove what might be gained by having an intelligent agent at Wishington, ani if the idea is that we should have such an agent there, that is a policy which would demand carrying out, not only with reference to Washington, but all important countries with which we have trade relations. So far as the question stands at present, without going any further into it, I see the practical difticulties which surround the question, and whilst I sympathize with the spirit and endeavour of my hom. friend to have the powers of Canada, which have been so extensively developed within the last 1 is years, still further developed and exteuded, in so far as that extension can be useful to Canada and practically carried out, I yet see many practical difficulties in the way, which it would be necessary to very carefully consider before we take a decisive step. The hon. gentleman has brought his resolution before the House, and it will no doubt be discussed by the House, and the Government will listen attentively to the discussion and carefully note the observations made on either side, with the view of profiting by these observations and this discussion towards extending as far as it can le consistently and properly done, in conjunction with the home Government, the powers which Canada already possesses in a large degree, and which it is the olject of my hon. friend to still further extend and develop.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). We are still in the clouds.

Mr. LAURIER. I am very sorry, for my part, that the very clear and forcible, though concise, argument of the hou. member for Simeoe has failed to convince the hon. gentleman who has just
spoken. That hon. gentleman has pointed out the advantages and the disadrantages arising out of the proposed policy, and I have not been able to gather from anything he has said that, letween the adrantage on the one side and the disadrantage on the other side, he was able to form an opinion for himself. He has not shown us whether he is fish or flesh. He may he both, but he has not shown us that he is either. For my part, I hail with great pleasure the motion of the hon. member for simcoe. It seems to me that his proposition, though it does not go so far as I would wish, would still he of great adrantage to the people of Canadia at large, and a great improvement on the present state of things. It is manifest, and it luust become more and more ohvions, that the interests of Canada and the interests of Great Britain are of necessity on account of their respective positions, distinct and separate upon many things. Their commercial policies diffier. One is free trade and the other protection ; and the very fact that Canada, and the Conservative party especially has chosen deliberately toadopt the policy of protection, while by instinct and by tradition, it seems to me, we should have faroured the other policy, is most conclusive evidence that the interests of loth countries cannot be servel equally hy the same policy. I hope the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. McNeill) will take a note of this motion of the hon. member for Simcoe. That hon. gentleman rather lectured me the other day for having repeated the opinion I had expressed on a former occasion, that the interests of Canada anll fireat Britain could not be served by the same economic policy. I could not have prevailed upon him, I am sure, to go back ever so little on the opinions he expressed; but I hope the colbwebs which obscured his judgment, usually clear in other matters, will be brushed away by the argunents of the hon. member for North Simece. As 1 have said, the proposition of the hon. gentleman is not perhaps as broad as I would desire, but I recognize the great difficulty which stands in the way. We are a colony of Great Britain, and it is impossilbe for us to have anything better than what is propmed. The Minister of Finance would prefer a commercial agen tat Washingtou. I do not say that a commercial agent at $W$ ashington would not be of great advantage on many occasions; but olviously the power of a commercial agent, in so far especially as international relations are concerned, must be very limited, and there would be, even if we had a commercial agent at Washington, numerous guestions upon which from the very limited nature of his functions, his powers would scarcely be of any benefit at all to Canada. I would prefer if possible to have a diplomatic rather than a commercial agent at Washington, hut how are you to have a diplomatic agent at Washington? What is the suggested remedy? The hon. gentleman suggests that there should be a Canadian attache to the British embassy. The experiment is worth trying. I do not know how far it will work, but for my part I say that a good many of the difticulties which narked our relations in the past with the United States would be obviously overcome if we had such an agent. Let us go back to the evil days of 1888 when commercial war was in sight between Canada and the United States, when we were threatened not only with commercial war but with all the evils of war itself,
because if we had come to this unfortunate state when possibly commercial intercourse would cease between Canada and the United States, the door being thus opened, the results must have been very serions and there is no saying where it would have ended. The hon. gentleman said that the British ambassador always took a practical interest in the affairs of Canala. I do not altogether agree with him. On the contrary, I charge British diplomacy with having been on all occasions indifferent to Canadian interests and with having sacrificed Canadian interests wherever the interests of Canala came in contact with British interests. In those very days of 1888, when commercial war was within sight, I frankly avow that the British ambassador at Washington was taking some interest in what was going on before his eyes, but from the very necessity of the case, from the fact that he had to report directly to London and that from London his communications had to come to Canada, war might have been declarel, non-intercourse proclaimed, before the results of his efforts hall lecome at all available. Under such circumstances it was lucky for Canada-and in so saying I have the words of Sir Charles Tupper-that a Canadian gentleman who resides in the United States. Mr. Wiman, constituted himself the ambassador of Canada at Washington, interviewed Mr. Rayard, then Secretary of State, and procured an interview between him and Sir Charles Tupper, an interview which at once brought up negotiations which afterwards brought on the Treaty of Washington, a treaty which I am sorry to say was abortive, but which at all events removed the clouds which threatened the amicable relations between the two countries. Perhaps it is not out of place here, after giving the authority of Sir Charles Tupper as to what Canada owes to the action of Mr. Wiman, to quote the language of Mr. Bayard, in a letter which he addressed to Sir Charles Tupper as follows:-
"Washisgtos, D. C., May 31, 1888.
"Mr dear Sit Charles,-The delay in writing you has been unaroidable. In the very short interview afforded by your visit I referred to the embarrassment arising out of the gradual practical emancipation of Canada from the control of the mother country, and the consequent assumption by that community of attributes of autonomous and separate sovereignty, not, however, distinct from the Empire of Great Britain. The awkwardness of this imperfectly developed sovereignty is felt most strongly by the United States, which cannot have formal relations with Canada except directly and as a colonial dependency of the British Crown, and nothing coull better illustrate the embarrassment arising from this amornhous condition of things than by the volume of correspondence pablished severally this year relating to the fisheries by the United States. Great Britain, and the Government of the Dominion. The time lost in this circumlocution, although of ten most regrettable, was the least part of the dificuits, and the indirectness of appeal and reply was the most serious feature, ending, as it did, very uneatisfactorily:"
I would call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the ending of this letter :
"The time lost in the circumlocution was the least part of the difficulty, and the indirectness of appeal and reply was the most gerious feature, ending, as it did, very unastisfactorily.'
Now, let us suppose that at that time the plan proposed by the hon. gentleman had been in operation and that we had a Canadian attaché at the legation in Washington, I would believe that he would have to report concurrently to both Imperial and Canadian Governments.

Mr. McCARTHY. Hear, hear.
Mr. LiURIER. He should communicate. through the ambassador, to the fiovernment of Fingland ame to the Govermment of C'anada, and if that were done through the British emlassy, the indirectness of the reply would be avoided.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Partially
Mr. LAURIER. No, not only partially but completely, because all matters would have to be commminicated simultaneonsly to the British and Ganalian fiovernments, and the Canadian (iovernment would then act at once, and the very difficulties which on that occasion occurred would have heen in a larger measure obviated. It seems to me that the language used by Mr. Bayard gives one of the best reasons for the inotion of the hon. gentleman. I agree with the hon. gentleman that the question is one of very great difficulty. I am sure that this arrangement would not work as satisfactorily as I would wish it possible for it to work, but, as long as Canada continues to be a dependency of the British Crown, I can think of no better methol than that which is suggested here of Canada conducting her affairs in regard to our relations with the American people. Situated as we are, the remerly the hon. gentleman proposes will certainly have my support, and I think my friends on this side are prepared to give it their cordial support.

Mr. WELDON. Seeing that the leader of the Opposition has come to such a sound conclusion, we can scarcely object to the statement he made when he commenced his speech, that the interests of Canada and the interestsof England were separate and distinct. The hon. gentleman's speech proves that he is not a perfect Bourbon, but that he can learn something. In 1888, he spoke in a most di.sparaging way of the Washington Treaty, and he has to-day expressed himself as being sorry that the Fisheries Treaty of 1888 was abortive. I think his remarks show that the position of a British ambassador in Washington is not adeyuate to meet the needs of Canada. He illustrated his remarks by referring to the representations which Sir Charles Tupper made in 1888 when he returned from Washington, which showed that there was, in fishery matters, an intense degree of irritation in the Uniced States. The Minister of Finance expressed his opinion more in favour of a commercial agency at Washington, and the leader of the Opposition saysthat, while that would be good, a diplomatic agency would be better. He has expressed my view in that regard. He has stated that British diplomacy has sometimes endangered the interests of Canada, and I think that is true. If we were to go over the treaties of many years since the commencement of this century, we wonld find the truth of that, commencing with the Ashbourne Treaty and going through the others, the principal reason for which was that the British plenipotentiaries were imperfectly informed as to the facts, and as to the effect those treaties would have on the interests of Canada. The motion which has been made by my hon. friend from North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) is to the effect that we desire to have the plenipotentiaries better informed as to the facts in regard to Canadian interests. I need not multiply instances in support of this motion. Some of them were given by the Minister of Finance, and it appears that, to-day, England has laid down the rule that,
where the interests of Canada are to be affected by British iliplomacy, no conclusion shall be arrived at unless Canada has been consulted in regard to the state of affairs. In a speech quoted this session, which gave some pleasure to hon. gentlemen on the other side and some pain to my hon. friend from North Bruce (Mr. McNeill) and others on this side, Nir NichaelHicks-Beach inale a rlistinct declaration on the part of the Imperial Government in this regard. I have not the worils in my memory, but from my reading of the speech I believe he said this in effect: Nowhere will you find a more distinct statement of the rule that England would take the colonies into her confidence, and would not treat for them so as to bind them withont their concurrence. The case in fatour of this has been so clearly and so well stated by the mover and by the leader of the Opposition, that I may not dwell upon it. I very heartily support the motion : I think it is capable of doing much good : I think that it is very likely to bring alout a better understanding between our own people and the American people. As was said ly Mr. Bayard, in the negotiations four years ago, "God made us neighbours, and common sense should make us fiends." He is an unwise public man, either in the counsels of that nation to the south of us, or in this Chamler, who uses words of acerbity or bitterness.

Mr. CASEI. The hon. member who has just sat down dissents from the view of my lealer that the interests of Canada and those of (ireat Britain are distinct. He has failed to show any reason for that dissent. I must call his attention to the fact that the statement that those interests are distinct, does not always mean that they are antagonistic ; it may mean that, and it may not. The fact that Great Britain is not directly interested in most of the questions that oecur letween the United States and ourselves, shows that those interests are distinct ; it does not follow, of course, that they are antagonistic, but it may easily follow from the circumstances arising out of a particular case. Let me quote the fishery question in the east and the question of the seal fisheries, as instances in which they might easily become antagonistic. England has no concern in the prosperity of our fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, England has no concern with the question of who kills the fur seals in the North Pacific ocean; but it does matter to Canada who shall fish in our eastern waters ; it does matter to Canala very much whether she has a right to kill seals on the high seas. I would instance.this last particularly, as a case where the interests appear to be antagonistic to a certain extent. Although Canarla has been consulted in this matter, and ourinterestshave been ably represented, England has dictated the policy that the question of killing seals on the high seas shall be an open question; she has agreed to go to arbitration on the question as to whether seals should be killed on the high seas. Now, it would be to the interest of Canada in this matter to have maintained the proposition that since the United States have admittedly no jurisdiction over those open waters, the question should not be open at all of putting restrictions upon the killing of seals in those seas. Now, another proposition of my hon. friend was that England had admitted the principle that Canada should always be consulted, and that she should enter into no treaties or no legislation bind-

Mr. Laurier.
ing upon the colonies withont such consultation. The hon. gentleman has put that much too broadly. In the treaties hetween the United States and Great Britain affectingCanada, Canadalad representation, but we were made rather rudely aware the other day of the fact that other British treaties did affect the colonies, and that Great Britain was unwilling, as stated by Lord Knutsford in his despatch which has been laid before the House, to make any changes in the existing treaties whatever at the request of Canada or any other colony. It was laid down very distinctly ly the Colonial Secretary that the interests of the colonies were not to be taken into consideration in regard to those treaties, that we would just have to put up with whatever effect those treaties might have on our commerce. I am not discussing whether that should lie so or not, but I am pointing ont to the hon. gentleman that such is the case, that in regaril to treaties England does not undertake to consiller the interest of the colonies except where the treaty is one specially referring to the particular colony in question. Now, as to the usefulness of this agent at Washington, there is no doubt he would le much more useful if we hal the power of making our own commercial treaties. I am satisfied that if this House had the courage, and had the knowledge of its own interests to induce it to ask for that power, there would be very little difficulty in ohtaining it. I do not see why England should not be willing to give us power to make our own treaties with foreign countries, just as she has given us power to make our own tariffs, levying taxes upon importel gools, English as well as foreign. Now, it is the Government and their supporters who have seen tit not to ask for this power. They have refused the suggestion made from this side of the House that we should ask for the power to make our own commercial treaties, a request which, I believe, would have been granted. It is naturally, therefore, awkwarel for them, specially for the Minister of Finance, to give any countenance to a proposition which, if it has any tendency, will certainly tend in the direction of more independent governmental action of Canada towarls the United States, in regard to treaties. It is awkward to the Minister to sanction any such proposition, and he, therefore, proposes the sulstitution of a commercial agent. Hefaited to point out what commercial agents could do for us in regard to a diplomatic matter. He has equally failed to see how a diplomatic agent attached to the Imperial consulate could be of any use to us. I do not agree with him there; I think a Canadian attaché would lee of some use to ns. But I would point out further that this agent would have no powers of negotiation in himself, he would bave to do everything concerning actual negotiations through the consulate, and with the authority of the Imperial Government. But this much he could do, so far as treating with the UnitedStatesisconcerned: he coull conduct preliminary proceedings, could arrive at such conditionsas the United States and Canada were nutually willing to agree to, and at that point only need the assistance of the Imperial Gorernment be invoked. Everything could be settled between the United States and Canadian representatives before the advice of Great Britain was asked in the matter. I think in that way he might be extremely useful. But it remains to be asked whether our agent need lee attached at all to the Imperial staff at Washing. ton. His duties would le necessarily the daties of
an adviser merely; he could fulfil those duties equally well if he were not attached, if he were merely a diplomatic agent of Canada at Washington for the purpose of adrising with the British representatives on all necessary occasions, but noi a member of his staff, anl not necessarily under his direct control. He could send us information of what is passing at Washington, he could sound the leaders of Congress as to what could possibly be arranged in the way of treaty, and he could give this information to this Government and to the British Government equally well whether he were attached to the staff or not. On the other hand, his attachment to the staff might in many ways hamper his action. I think all our experience has gone to show that a representative of Canada directly, has hetter facilities for negotiation with the American officials, than a representative of Great Britain. It has always been the case when we send delegates there directly from this country, that they have got along better in negotiations with the United States, the United States have spoken a little more freely than they would to the direct representative of Britain alone. I think this agent not attached to the Imperial staff would be more useful than if he were attacherl, and on other groumis I think there would be a greater fiell of usefulness open to him. However, taking the motion as it is, although there would be difficulties in the way of such a representative, I feel with my leader that the experiment is one well worth trying, that no harm could result and some good might lee accomplished by appointing an agent even with such limited powers and under the supervision of the mother country, as the hon. member for East Simeoe (Mr. McCarthy) asks to have appointed. For that reason, if no letter proposition is submitteal on the other side of the House, $I$ am inclined to support the motion.

Mr. COCKBURN. As one of the representatives of the city of Toronto, whose imports sad exports during last year exceeded $\$ 23,000,000$, a laige portion of whose trade is with the Enited States, I naturally feel an interest in the guestion which has been brought before the House by the hon. gentleman for North Simene (Mr. McCarthy). At the sane time I must say that I was somewhat astonished at the remarks of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey) when he told the House 'hat Canala and England were antagonistic in their views, that England had manifested no concern whatever in the fisheriesquestion, and that she had no interest in it. Surely it must be within the recollection of the hon. gentleman that only a few years ago, owing to the deep interest which she took in our fishery question, Canada was awarded over $\mathbf{S 5}, 010,000$; and surely he must recollect the despatch, not more than a month old, of the present Premier of England, in which he gave the United States clearly to understand that if Canadian rights in our seal fisheries were infringed, they would le protected by the whole force and power of the Empire. I think it was alssurd, therefore, on the part of the hon. gentleman to use the tone he did use in speaking of the negotiations of treaties, when he knows that every leading English statesman for several years past has given the colonies to unders tand, and has particularly given Canada to understand, that no treaty will be consummated with any power affecting the interests of

Canada without the voice of Canadia having been tirst heard and duly weighen. The question which has lewen brought up, as to, whether we should hatre a resident agent in Washington to protect our interests, is indeed a vital question. We have alreatly estahlished Canarlian agents, inasmuch as we have in Lomdon Sir Charles Tupper ; and I think the experience we have had of the mamer in which those luties have been performed, and the protit which has acerued to this country from the performance of those duties should strongly encourage us to establish a similar office in the city of Washington.

## Some hon. MFMPERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. COCKBCRN. Hon. gentlemen opposite siy " hear, hear." They are always ready to make an outery when dollarsand cents are concerned: but let me call to their remembrance the simple fact that only a few years atoo Sir Charles Tupper. being in Lombon as our representative, was able by the immerliate action he took to prevent our (anadian cattle heing scherduled, and to sive millions of dollars to our farmers, enough money to defray the expenses of the office for a ${ }^{\text {unarter }}$ of a century.

## An hon. MFMBER. That is oll.

Mr. COCKBURN. Hon. gentlemen opposite do not like old truths to be brunght to their remembrance. I trust this oftice will he established at Washington, aml that due prower will be given to the Canadian representative to protect our interests there. We have in Paris an agrent whose duty it is to protect our interests, and who, if he has not had the same opportunity to distinguish himself as Sir Charles Tupper has possessed, has heen, no doubt, of great service to this country. I myself in my experience in Toronto have again and agein had oceasion to observe the complications which are apt to arise letween the United States and ourselves on commercial matters; and again and again, as 1 know, merchants of that city are olliged to go to $\mathrm{W}^{\text {ashington }}$ or elsewhere to have mistakes and misumberstandings rectitiet. It is not simply the immediate results of the establishment of such an office to which we are losking, but the very presence of a Camadian agent would prevent many misumlerstandings arising anl many acts culminating which could not le recalled. If we hat such an agent there many ditioculties would be aroided and many misumderstamdingrs prevented. The duestion as to whether he should be a commercial agent, a mere consul, so to speak, or whether he should be attached to the diplomatic service, is another question. From my own experience, and from the time I spent in Wiashington, I am led to the conclusion. by the general tenor of conversation, that the interests of Canada were not looked afteras carefully as they would have been had we possessel there a gentleman qualitied on every occasion to represent the views of Canada to the Government of the day. It is true they have not at Washington a Cabinet as we have here, and therefore there is not the same direct mote of influencing the opinion of the Govermment, but, at the same time, Mr. Blaine, and other members of the Cabinet, although they have no seats in the House of Representatives, possess great influence, and are consulted by leading members of the House, and, therefore, if we had a commercial agent there, or some gentleman attached to the British Minister, he would be able,
in the course of the year, to serve Canada intinitely letter than this country can be servel without some such representative. I trust, therefore, the proposal male by the hon. member for North Simcre (Mr. McCarthy) will receive líve consideration from the diovernment, and that they may see their way to estalblish some officer there who woulit carefully guard the interests of Canarla and he in full accord with the 1 kominion fiovernment here.

Mr. MLLS (Bothwell). It is mretty clear that hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches have mate some progress since they diselussed the motion relating to commercial treaties a few weeks ago. The Minister of Finance with respect io that motion was of the opinion that it would necessarily lead to the separation of Canada from the Enited Kinglom. The hon. gentleman, in speaking for the Alministration, did not tell us the (iovermment were prepared to support this motion, but he did tells us that the fiovermment might go so far as to do for Canala as regards the Enited States what they have done six times over with respect to the West Iulian Islands. Our commerce with the West Indies is of the value of $S_{2}($ (NO), (OM) a year and the fiovernment have six commercial agents there, and so where our commerce is something more than twenty times that of the West Indies, the hon. fentleman does not, although he sees very great litticulty in the way, think but that the (iosernment might, in the interests of the commerce of Canarla with the Enited States. establish a commercial agent at Washington. Well, Sir, I may say this with respect to the hon. gentleman's proposition, that 1 do not think a commercial agent at Washington woill mean very much in the interest of (ianaia. The people of Canada might jerhaps to some extent be better served hy having commercial agents in the Lnited States, hut no more at Washington thanat other points amd certainly not so much at Viashington as at Poston or New York. Sir, it is the political duties which would largely devolve upona representative of Canama at $\mathrm{W}^{2}$ ashing:ton that would make the appointment of an atfor-he: at Washington important, and the appointment of a commercial agent would be the appointment of a person who would have none of those important functions which it is necessary that ah agent of Canada should bave who has to deal with the relations of this country and the neighbouring Republic. I was somewhat amazed at the olservations adilresseal to the House by the hon. member for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cockluurn). The hon. gentleman did not inform us, any more than the Finance Minister did, whether he faroured a commercial agent or a diplomatic agent. The hon. gentleman was in the clouds during his remarks and he never came down from the clouds. His opinions were as vague, and the House was left in doubt as to what they were at the conclusion of his speech as it was at the beginning. The hon. gentleman complained of the observation made from this sitle of the Honse, that our interests were not alway: itentical, or felt to be identical, with the interests of the Unitel Kinglom, and that, therefore, the interests of Canada were not always safficiently regarded in the negotiations that took place between the neighbouring Republic and the Fortign Office. The bon. gentleman repudiated that, and yet before he hal done he informed the House that the interests of Canada were not closely looked after by the embassy at Washington.

Mr. Сockbers.

Mr. Cockbers. No.
Mr. MLLs: (Bothwell). I understood these to be the words used by the hon. member.

Mr. COCKBCRN. I said they were not so closely and zealously looked after as they might le if we hall an agent there acting with the British ambessalor.
Mr. MILL.: (Bothwell). I will acept the hon. sentleman's pualitication of the worls I have attributed to him. I said that the hon. gentleman had stated that our interests werenot closely looked after, and the hon. gentleman says that I left out the comjunction. and that the words he used were $\because$ not so closely lowked after. I aceept his qualitication, and to the extent which it minimizes the statement accordingly. But, Sir, after all the hom. entleman admits that our interests are so far distinct from those of the Cnited Kingdom that the Government of Eugland sends a representative who dioes not so closely regard, and does not extend torour intereststhat watchful care that a representative of camala would do. Whenthe hon. gentleman makesthat admission, I think he makes all the admission necessary touphohl and support the proposition of the hon member for North Simeoe (Mr. Mc(arthy). Now, sir, whatever may the the views of political economists who think that in the highest amol most ateurate sense the interests of nations are never antagonistic to each other on questions of trade and commerce, that is not the view taken by the hon. memiker for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cinckburn), or. so faras I know, by any hon. gentleman on that side of the House: and whatever views may be entertained on the subject of trade and commerce, there are certain other relations affecting the territory and the sovereignty of this country, in which the feelings of the people of Camabia are not ader uately represented by any one from the other side of the Atlantic. We know that it does not matter vers much to the fiovermment of the Cnited Kinglom whether our rights in the Athantic tisheries are maintained actording to our contention. or wheiher they are surrembered to the extent of the American contention. It matters very little to the Corernment of the United Kinglom whether the seals in Behring Nea are regarded as American property stmyed away from home, or whether they are regarded as the property of mamkind generally: There are other interests represented by the English Foreign Otfice which attract the attention of Pritish statesmen and which are considered paramount, anl so in regard to all these matters which are of vital concern to us, and which are necessary to the building up of a nationality in this part of the North American continent which have very little interest for anys:orermment in the Enited Kinglom. It is true that the Foreign Otfice does take some interest in our affairs. So long as it has charge of these affains, the Foreign Otice must feel that it is necessary not to disgracefully akandon the just claims of Canala; but in so far as they can pursuade us to abaudon them for the sake of a peaceful settlenent they feel that they may in the interests of the Empire properly do so. The Inperial Government is much more concerned with the maintenance of their sovereignty in India, and witk the holding of Russian ambition in check in Central Asia, than it is in holding in check American aggression on the North American continent, and so I say that the sovereign interests
of the Empire whichs specially atfeet Canada on this continent are much more likely to be properly caren for, and much more likely to be aderpately guarled by a person responsible to the Parliament and to the Government here, than by one responsible to the Parliament and Covermment at Westminster. I do not think that there tan ine any doubt on this. lecause everything that has trainspired proves it. I need not refer to anything more than the Fenian raids to show this. What was there in the claim of the Cinited States with regaral to the Alahama, that was not eynally strong against the Enitel States amil in faveur of Gamala on the subject of the Fenian rails? Is there any hon. gentleman on that side of the Homse who will for one moment pretent that the dinemment of the Cnited states were to lo excused for permitting men to arm ami to drill aml fit themselves out in a warlike mamer aml to enter upon Canadian territory with a view of committing hostilities? Was not the Govemment of the Lintel states more responsible for what transpired in reference to these raids, than was the coovernment of the Cuited Kingolom respomsilhe for the rainls committed be the Alarama amil the shrmembonh and the Florith and other resells sailing from Fnglam? to commit deprelations upon the commerce of the American Republic? sir, with regard to these matters our interests were sulnerdinated to what the Imperial (iovernment felt to be the interests of the Empire. The Ciovernment of Cireat Britain was steking to hold Russia in chech, was amxious to aroid quarrels with the Cnited states and was ready to make sacritices for the purpose of reconciliation in reference to the Enited states that were perhaps in the interests of the Cnited Kingdom but certainly were not in the interests of Camala. I combld mention other illnstations, hut that one of the Fenian raids is sutficient to show that the interests of Canala and the interests of mother comitry in our diplomatic relations with the neighbouring Repullic are not always ilentical. Therefore the interests of Canalia. if they are to the allequately cared for and properly protected, must he under the control and jurisiliction of Cumada. I do not know, but it dires not seem to Ire that there are the difficulties in the way of working out this question that have been sugseste by some hon. gentlemen in the discussion that took place earlier in the sesion. I hase printed out lefore that the tembency at the present time, the evolution. if I may le allowed the expression, of our constitutional system, shows that the exercise of executive authoity with reference to external relations camot always he continuedi in the hamls of those who resile at Westminster: and when the interests of any important colony are paramount, when it is the colony which is chiefly concernet, then it is the responsible (Governm:ent of the colony, and not that of the United Kingdom, which should control the negotiations for the settlement of the question. Now, it is because that is the case with Canada that I favour the proposition of the hon. gentleman. I do not siyy that as worded it is in all respects such as would oceur to my mind : but I accept it generally as a first step necessary for the establishuent of our control for the securing of a substantial voice in the management of our external affairs. I do not ask that this shall be done in all matters; but I say that in those cases in which we are the parties chiefly affecterl, we,
and not the Cioverument at Westminster, should devile how the question shoulid be settleti. That being so, I think it is important that the proposition embraced in the resolution of the hon. member for Worth simeoe should receive the samction of the Honse. It was said ifty years ago that responsible sovernment for domestic purposes was incompatible with the maintenance of our comection with the mother conntry. It is said now that the gramting of this proposition is incompatible with the mamtenance of those relations. Experience has shown that the first contention was altogether erroneous. I believe experience will show that the contention with regard to this proposition is equallyerroneons: and that it is pasible to establish this relation. and to work out this policy of giving to the important colonies a voice in the manasenent of their external relations, without in any way weakening the comnection letween the colonies and the mother country. On the contrary, in my opinion. it would rather tenl to strengthen that comnection, because it would give us the pasition of eypals and not the position of subordinates which we have up to this moment ocupied, in reference to external affaits in which we are deeply interested.
Mr. MeNEILL I would like to ask my hou. friend which proposition he atheres to-the proposition that in matters mainly affecting one of the colonits of the Empire, the colony should have the sontrol of the negotiations, or the other proposition, which he stated immediately afterwards, that the colonies should have a substantial voice in the negotiations. betause the two propositions are very lifferent from each other.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I suppose that the colony would have a sulstantial voice if it exercised a controlling influence.

Mr. M $\cdot$ NFILL. Weli, I would like to know which proposition the hon geitleman wishes to athere to. I do not think that was really a very candid reply on the part of an hon. gentleman of my hon. friend's standing in the House. He knows very well that he has not answered the yuestion.
Mr. MIILS (Bothwell). I do not propose to enter into a discussion of the question the bon. gentleman has put to me. I amprepared to do so wheneter a proper motion for the diseusion of that question is lefore the Honse. I did disenss it a few days agn. I think that the extent to which any depentiences should have a voice in the management of the interests which concern itself will depent altogether on the extent to which that interest is exclusive. or paramome, or co-orlinate.

Mr. MeNEILL. I am sure that the House $i^{\text {s }}$ very much enlightened as to the views of the hongentleman in the reply he has made. My honfriend is not in the clouds, at all events. However. I am glad to tind that my hein. friend, although he has given us a treatise on this subject, does not himself feel that it is one so very easily dealt with as one would have supposed at one time from his remarks. The truth of the uatter is that when he comes down to a detinition my hon. friend is as vague as any one can very well be. He lays down the proposition that the colonies under certain circumstances should have the control of the negotiations, and in the next breath he modifies that proposition by the statenient that they should have a
sulstantial voice in the negotiations Now. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to oceupy the time of the House further than just to say that from my point of riew 1 am heartizy in accord with the resolution which my hon. frienil has presented to the House. It does seem to me that it would be of very great advantage, both to Camada and to the representative of the mother country at Washington, if we had there some one thoroughly familiar with affairs in Canala, who from his intinate knowledge of our affairs. would be able to inform the representative of of Her Majesty as to the best course to follow in the interest of the Iominion. For my own part, I dionot see-it may be simply because I do not take a sutticiently accurate view of the case-why we should anticipate anymore frictionin that case than we have experienced from the establishment of the Parliament which we hare in Canada. If it be posible to establish a Parliament such as exists in Cimata. and to give to our people the rights that they possess to-day, and if that can le done without friction, and workel harmoniously as it has been, and as it is being from year to year more harmoniously workel, I do not see why any danget shouli be anticipatel from the appointment by us of a gentleman to be placed as am atrache on the staff of the representation of Her Majesty at Washington. I do not set why we need anticipate any friction. If the gentleman were not so attacher. if he were sent there to negotiate treaties for Camada irrespective of the mother country altogether, 1 do think that we should very soon find that there would be friction, amd friction of is very serious description too. I camot imagine, formy part, auything better calculatel to force this Empire asiuder, or to set the rarious members of this Fmpire at each other's throats, than to give them power to negotiate treaties irrespective of one another or of the central authority. This, however, appears to me to the a very different proposition, and one which in no way threatens the danger which would accompany the arrangement propuset a slort time ago hy the hon. member for Bothwell (Nr. Mills). That hon. genteman has to-day, however, madea remark in which I locoincide -sonietimes my hon. friend and myself do coincide in our views, bit not as often as I should wishwhen he said that the Imperial anthorities had not treated Camada in reference to the Fenian raid claims as Canada ought to have been treated. I agree with my hon. friend. I am very far from siying that the Imperial authorities have always actel towards either England, Ireland, or Scotland or Canada just as they ought to have actel, and I think they did not act in reference to Camada on that oceasion as they ought to have acted.

Mr. MILL: (Bothwell). They paid her to be $q^{\text {quet. }}$

Mr. McNEILL. But when iny hon. friend says that at that time the Ciovernment of Great Britain were acting towarls Cawada as they lid, because their minds were centred on India, and hecause they were watching Russia and were annious to check Russian ambition there, I think my hon. friend is very, very wide of the mark. I think my hon. frieud is just as far wide of the mark as he can very well be. The truth of the matter is it was not any such spirit that actuated the British Government of that day at that time. The truth of the matter is that the spirit which actuated the British Gov:
emment in that day was the spirit which hat contined England and English politics to the silver streak. The truth of the matter is that the spirit which act nated the British Ciovernment of that lay was the spirit which actuates the gentleman Who is a clisgrace to this country, and who is, from his residence in Toronto, penming letters in American magazines to injure this country-I mean Mr. Giohlwin smith. The spirit which actuatel the mother conntry, or rather the liovernment of the mother country at that time was the spirit of the Manchester school. My hon. friend (Mr. Davies) shakes his heal. but it is the fact. That was the spirit which actuated those who held power in the mother country at that time, and 1 can assure my hom. friend there were a great many people in the mother conntry who would agree with his remark in reference to that matter, who were very mach ashamed of the pasition in which Fagland wasplacel. as reganls the enforement of the rights of the colonies. simply heratuse of the presure of those who dominatel to a large extent the press of Englami at that time - I mean the Nanchester sehoml. When my hom. friemi siys that the dovernisent of Faglamiare more concerneal with questions connectel with English polities than they are with the tishery question on the Athutic or the seal troubles on the Pacitic. I suppose that to some extent my hom. friend is correet. I presume a local Tiovernment is generally more concemed with loxal attaits in one sense. I presume that local affairs are more present to the minds of an English lowal fiovermment than more distant affairs, but I think it was a little ungenerous of my hon. friemd to refer to the British (iovermment as not having acted towatrls Canala with respect to our fishery chaims on the Athantic as they should havedone. I think my hon. friend should recollect that the British Cobtrmment mate our claims their clams with rezam to the fishery treaty: that they sent over here an agent whese sole desire was to tind out the vishes of the representatives of Canada in 11 ashington at the time and give effect to those wishes.

Mr. MILLA (Bothwell). Did the Treaty of lisis Give effect to our wishes with regard to land-lowkel fiayson our crists. and was the same rule adopted as the Amerians hoid with regaril to land-locked hats an their ceasts?

Mr. Me.NEILL. That is not a question affeeting in any degree what I have been siying.

Mr. MILLs (Bothwell). Ves it affeets it alrosether:

Mr. M. IEILLL. I woull like to ask my hon. friemi if he thinks that every treaty which is arranged is io lee arranget just according to the lieus of one side eoncerned in the treaty. I woull like to ask him whether he does not expeet that when we enter into negotiations with the Unitei States, either with regaral to fishery treaties or anything else, a certain amount of comipromise on the one side or the other will probshly le wise ? I think, at all events, that the treaty which was then negotiatel, had it been carried into effect. wouh have been a good treaty for Canada. As my hon. friend the Minister of Finauce says, hon. gentlemen opposite considered it a good treaty: at all events they supported it. As I was alout to say, I think the course my hon. friend took was most ungenerous with regand to the tishery treaty, amd I think it was especi-
ally ungenerons when he referred to the Behring sea tronble. He knows perfectly well that hat it not beren for the interest the mother commery took in the Canalian rights amd privileses in the Behring Sea, we wouh have leen mable to maintain our position there at all. He knows perfectly well that if the British liovermment han gone the length of forcing war letween the Empire ant the Enited States, Camala woull have been the main sutferer in any such tmuble. He knows perfecty well that is the case. I most suy I am very sorry my hon. friemd shoulh have treated the Honse to swh remarks as he has treated us to with reference to this matter. I do not think it lies very well in the mouth of amy member of Her Najestys loyal Opprasition to east afpersions on the Imperial cionernment concerning matters as to whether they have been doing their utmost worther our interests, as they have loen. Woth with regand to the fisheries and the Beloring sea question.

Mr. DATIES (P.E.I.) Why are you supmort. ing this resolution if that is the case s

Mr. Mi-NEILL. 1 am cery gial my hon. friend has put that question. It is perfectly fair, amblam prepareal to answer it. I suppert this resolution betanse 1 believe it will assist the lmperial tiovernment rery much in the kuowledge that is necesiary to enable them pmperly to defemi and uphoh one interests 1 say that in must cabses, in ahmest every case which canle pointed out, except perlaps the the ease of the fenian raids, where our interests were not guanled as they ought to have been by the Imperial Givrernment, it is becamse the Imperial disvernment has leten deticient in information. This is true luath with regand to the loumdaries amelalmost every other puestion we can refer to. Amil sive that the propaial of my hon. friend will have the effect of informing the British Govermment or representatives in a way in which they would oherwise not lee informet. I do net wish to teke up the time of the House further, but ams ghal to say that I think the resolution of mi hom. frient is one worthy of the suppert of the House and, further, from my point of view, and I should imagine, from the point of view also of those who astree, with me as to the future of the Empire, it has 1 think this atramtage, that it will temd to the lenetit not only of Camadia but of the Empire as a whole.
Sir JOHS THONPMON. The very yreat importance of this yuestion is indicated by the range of the dehate, luratuse members whe have diserased it, without indeed. I must admit, departing rery much from the principle of the resolution. have diseussed ath the rebatiens of Camada to the Empire. We have had a little delnate about the puliey of Great Britain in so far as Canada is concerned: we have had allusions to the history of British diplomaer in so far as it affected (amada, and especially as ailministereal at Washington. I albait, as I have said before, that these subjects are somewhat tonched upon by this resolution. I refer to the extent of the interests which it does touch, for the purpase of callimg the attention of the Honse to the necessity of the greatest care before pronomucing a detinite opinion upon this question. I mean as ro the details of the resolution it may adopt. Now, in all the argmuent that has taken place upon the subject this aftemoon, it seemsto me that the reasoning has not hada tendenty tosupport the resointionitself. In the reasoning we have had from illustrations
taken from British history in regard to her action ats to Coanala ant her diplomacy as to Canala, and especially the illustrations of recent date in Which it did seem that her policy somewhat disregarled the interests of Camalia, we have hal argaments in favour of our having an agent at Wiashingtom either of at commereial or of a diphom. atic character, hat the terms of the resolution are distinct and look not so much to the appointment of all agent at Wiashington as of all ofticer attiacheal tio the statf of the British Minister there, who, in me humble julgment, would he of a lifferent $\mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ sition altogether, from that comtemplaten be the hom. gentemen who have supported the resohution. Let us see whether the argmment of the hom. rentlemen opposite are not open to the answer of the Minister of Finance, thongh the "pposition may be just in their eriticism in regard th the term "commercial agent "ats used hy him. What was the argument of the leater of the Op, position himself: It was that an ofticer of this kind would be useful to looth (iovermments, and that he ought to report to both liovermments. The hon. gentleman, in that argment, distinetly put the officer in the position of ann agent of this comatry appointed with the assent of Her Majestys Govermment and having obligations both to the british foremment amil to the (amalian fiovermment, because lee must report to looth. There is a great deal to be said in farom of that view, amd 1 suppose that is the light in which the Minister of Fintance framed his statements. There is a great deal to lie said in farour of the appoint. ment at Washington of an agent--let us drop the term "commercial agent." anil say simply" agent" -who would have the rlaty that a consul has in foreign conntries, and would have the powers of such ath official where there is not a full sliplomatic argent. The importance of that may be seen in the instinnes. which were adduced this afternoon. While I am not able to agree with all the learler of the 0pposition saill as to what took plate in 1588, what has taken place since has shown that persomal intercourse with a fiovermment with which we have intemational relations, such as we have with the United States, is of areat importance with a view to removing uncertainty and misunderstanding on various matters. That was the principal value of the negotiations of Risis, though they did not result in a treaty, they did result in a better unlerstanding letween the two (iovermments, amb our experience in regarl to commercial and other. affairs shows that, ats to foremments as well as to individuals, personal commonications are inetter than any which have to go through the long circuit through which the orrlinary otficial communications between Canada amd Washington have to go. Thercfore, a great deal is to be saill in facour of the establishment of an ageney of that kind. I agree with my hom. friems on this side who deny the desire of Cimata to have an agent there with full cliphomatic relations. I agree that the practice of arranging that some person recommented hy the fovernment of Canala should act with the plenipotentiary on behalf of Her Majesty has been satisfactory in the negotiation of treaties of late years. For many reasons which it would be unnecessary for me to discuss this erening, I think that the criticism on the part of our friends on this side is wise, and that we ought to rest satisfied with the arguments in favour of an
arency estallishen there, as in other parts of the United States, such as the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) indicated in his remarks. But whether we shall oltain the same advantage from an officer attached to the staff of the British Dinister is another question. I think there is a wide distinction there. In my judgment, not ouly would it not lee the duty of the officer to report to both liovermments, but it would not he his right or his cluty to report to either. He would lie simply the servant, and the contilential servint of the British Minister himself. I admit that there would he some value in havin:s such an officer there because he could afford information to the Minister on ('anadian atfiairs, which would le more correct than the ambassador could get from other sources, hit he wonl be powerless to commmanate with us. What would come mules his observation from time to time would he within the contidente of his master, ant he would not he at liberty to report to us any circumstances whatever withont the permission of his master. As far as that is concernen, we wonh have no advantage at all, hecause now, when the british Minister thinks circumstances have arisen which the (inatlian (iovermment should he male aware of, it is his claty and his instruction to communicate them directly to us. Therefore, what the affarhe would do in commmicating with us is done now: We can conceive of many cases in which it would be most important that we should know what is procecting letween the two diovernments, and the retferha: might know of that and still be powerless to comminnicate with us upon it. For these reasons, I thiak it is undesirable that we should commit ourselves to a proposition in favour of appointing in officer who would simply le attachen to the British Dinister's staff. I think the time is approaching when it may be desinable for us to have all agent at Washington as well ats at other points in the Linted States, an acent appointed with the consent of the british Covernment, not clothed with plenipotentiary powers, hat with such powers as a commercial agent is clothend with, and that, with the sanction of the British Ministry, he should be at liberty to commonicate to ns any difficulties he may apprehom, any emergencies he may foresee, which an atmorlie of the British Minister could not ilo unler the seal of secredy which would be attached to the position he worlid hohl on that staff. The subject is of such importance that I think the House should lee very careful in committing itself even to the terms of the resolution. I think, if any agent shoulil he apprinted there, he should not be more subordinate to the British Minister than any consulat agent would he. For the purpose of seeing whether I have correctly understood that the arguments allvanced in favour of the scheme point rather to the appointment of an agent than to the appointment of an otficer attached to the statf, let us apply some of the illustrations we have had this afternorm; let us ask ourselves in regarl to one of the questions in relation to which it is said that fireat Britain has not conserved the rights and interests of Canada, how much leetter these wouh have been treated if there had been a Canalian attached to the staff of the British Minister at Washington. Would we have hal any more facourable consideration of our claims arising out of the Fenian raids from the mere fact
of our having an atforlhe there? That question was dealt with, I suppose, by the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs himself, as a part of the policy of the british (iovenment. If we take up any other of the illustrations we have had this atternoon, we find in not one of these casps could sur position have been improved by an otficer surromaled hy the embarrassments which a mere contidential servant of the British Minister would le in. I urge upon the Honse again that if we are to tike the very inpertant step of having a representative there, or in any other foreign country, we ought to insist that so far as confilence is concerned he should be independent of the British Minister having a right to approach him daily and to receive communications from him, and the Minister should be charged with the duty of giving him subh information as cam be properly given in the interest of Canada; but that we should not have him in such close relations that he most obtain therssent of the Minister himself before he can make any communication to this Govermment. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) says that that would be a matter of arrangement. He will see at once, I think, that any arrangements which would make an rttarhe independent of the Minister would le utterly incompatible with such a position. From the fact of his close association with the Minister, from the fact of his being attached to his staff, he must learn many things which only a person in the confidence of a Minister cam learn, hut he is not at liberty to communicate them under any arrangement which can be made without ohtaining the approval of that Minister himself; and even if he shatl have procured information elsewhere than in the Minister's office, as to events which lie may have heard of from other sources, he is not at liberty to communicate them to us without acting inconsistently with the terms which exist between an atfaricic and the Minister. For these reasons. I repeat that I think the House, in dealing with interests of such great importance, shouli deliberate very carefully upon the kind of policy which we wish adoptel, or which we wish to recommend: and for that reason I move that the debate upun this resolution be now adjourned.

Mr. WELDON. I would like to ald a word before this debate is closed, and that is a remark that eseapeed my memory when I was on my feet before, with reference to the omission of the Fenian raid claim which was submitted, is my hon. friend from bothwell said a few moments ago, to the Joint Sigh Commission at Washington. I think that circumstance affords the strongest proof in the whole disenssion in favour of the motion of the hom. member for North Simeoe. I think that my recollection of that matter is correct, that when the negotiations had been rumning in the autumn of 1870 during the month of Novemier and early in December, a prelininary agreement was come to by the British Minister aml by the American Secretary of State, setting forth a memorandum of the subjects on which the two nations were to arbitrate, these being, first, the damages wroughtby the Alahame and other Confederate cruisers; second, the bonding privileges; third, the Oregon boundary ; fourth, freedomof the St. Lawrence; and sixth, the Atlantic fisheries, and one or two minor matters. I have no doult whatever, from my recollection, that the question of the Fenian raids at that early
stage in the month of November, was omittel from that order of reference for the simple reasom that the British embassy was not sufficiently in touch with Canadian feeling, and did not know the magnitude of this guestion from the Conadian point of view. I have no doubt they meant to press the Canadian claims, but when it was distovered, some months later, that the oriler of reference had heen by this preliminary arrangement fixed, and when it came to the knowledge of Canadia that the Fenian raid question was not incorporated, and when our people pressed for a consideration of their claims, the answer was: It is too late. My point is that if, in the carly months of those negotiations, if in the months of Octolier or November; 1s70, there had been a Canadian cttrele at Washingtom, in tonch with Canalian feeling, realing the Canalian newspapers, and knowing how strongly Canadians felt in this regarl, that matter woull have been put in a much better position.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) 1 followed the argament of the leanler of the House carefully, and was sonry to observe the conclusion at which he arrived. We frankly almit that if the statements he made are to be acceptel as the only conditions umler which this ofticial could le appointed, his appointment would be of very little use. He has correctly stated that the relations existing between Canala and the states are so intricate, and the interests involved are so great, that all leading men acknowledge that the present fashion of making communication hetween the two comutrics is exceedingly cumbrsome ; wealladmit that. We all remember when the Washington Treaty of 1888 was disenssed, and when the correspondence which led up to that treaty was laid lefore the House; and the cirvmlocution that existed in exchanging despatches between the (iovernment of Canala and the hovernment at Washingtom, and in getting a reply, was sufficient to convince everybuly who studied the question that some escape from thic existing difficulty must be foumb. We found on that occasion, for instance, that a despatch on a vital yuestion at which the two fovernments were at variance, and in which there existed the possilility, to saly nothing more, of war, that it took nearly seven months for a despatch sent from the Canadian (iovernment to the Washington Government and to have a reply. There was, perhaps, some excusilhle delay ; I do not know where the fault oceured, perhaps both sides were to blame ; but nolooly could justify the existence of a system which permitted seven months to elapse between a despatch going from Canada and receiving a reply from the Government at Washington. Now, we all saw that if practical common sense had been applied to the negotiations, a despatch might have leeen forwanded and a reply received within six weeks, giving both parties time to consider the issues involvel. The hon. gentleman suggests that we can escape from the clitficulty by appointing what he calls an agent, what is practically a consul. I can see no grod reason why the appointment of a consul camot coincide with the appointment of a diplomatic agent. Their duties are altogether different. I should suppose if you did appoint a consul, or a gentleman who fills the duties which a consul usually does, that Washington is about the last place to which he should be sent. New York, being the great emporium of the.

United states, or Boston, the city with which we do the largest business, or Chicago, would lie the centres to which you would send such a gentleman as the leader of the House suggests. It does not appear to me that he would fill the bill at all. The difficulty is to have the special views of the Canadian fovermment upon fuestions especially affecting Canadian interests, pressed upon the Administration at Washington. The difficulty is to have somelooly there fully cognizant with Canadian interests, and capable of dealing with Canarlian interests in the Washington Congress and reporting on them to the Government here. Now, that cannot be met ly the appointment of a consular agent. The hon.gentleman hegins with this statement, that if you do appoint such a diplomatic agent he will not be permitted to report, as he necessarily ought to do, and necessarily must edo, jointly to this Government and to the Imperial Government. Why not? The hon. gentleman sees we are suggesting a condition of things for which there is no parallel. We are evolving out of the old colonial status into something a little higher, for which there has been no precerlent. He will see that the old hard and fast rules, which governel the diplomatic service of Great Britain in its dealings with foreign powers, cannot be applied to the new condition of affairs where one of her colonies is permitted to appoint a special aftache to the embassy, charged with care over Canadian interests. It necessarily must follow that that special attaché so appointed and so charged, must nake a report to those who charged him. If he is to go there simply as a Canadian, not having any further commmication with us, not receiving instructions from us, and no more in contact with the people of Canada after he goes there, than an affache from England, what benefit would he be? None whatever. He must be in touch with the Canadian people, and he must receive communications and advice from the Canadian Government ; he must report to them from time to time jointly with such a report as he may make to the Imperial Govermment. But it is not for us to lay down the conditions and limitations that should attach to this appointment. The experience of the Foreign Otfice will no doulst do that successfully and well. What we have to bear in mind is the great point we have in view : the difficulties that exist, and the means of meeting them. The suggestion which the hon. gentleman makes. not as a final solution but as a tentative measure which would at all events remove existing difficulties, is an experiment which might be tried, and we might ascertain how it would work. I have every confidence that the Home Office, recognizing the principle underlying this resolution, recognizing the fact that we have special interests which require a Canadian appointee to guard, will le prepared to go as far as is necessary in order to make this officer when appointed an effective one. It will not do for me or for the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Mc(arthy) to attempt to lay down those limitations which it might be necessary to set out in respect to this appointment, but I have no doubt it will be a step in the right direction and that very great good will result from it. If the appointee were simply a commercial agent, he would have nothing to do with diplomatic matters. He would have no right to communicate either with the British Minister or with Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I did not speak of a commercial agent only; I spoke of something between a commercial agent and a diplomatic agent.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) A kind of hybrid, so far as is known to the diplomatic service at the present time. In order to be effective, he must be attached to the British embassy, because all communications are made between Great Britain and the United States through the embassy, and all Canadian representations are communicated to the United States through the embassy after going throngh the Foreign Otfice. He must, therefore, necessarily be attached to the embassy and work in unison with the embassy. Although I see difticulties in the way, I see no insuperable difficulties, and the exercise of a little common sense would remove them, and as I see no objection to the proposal of my hon. friend from East Nimeoe, I am prepared to support his motion.

Mr. LAURIER. I am sorry the hon. gentleman has moved the adjournment of the debate. I would see no objection to this course being taken under different circumstances, but, in view of the remarks made by the two Ministers, I cannot but regard the proposed adjournment with feelings of diffidence. The two hon. memlers on the Treasury benches who have spoken on the question to-day have not spoken in a manner farouring the resolution. On the contrary, both hon. gentlemen who addressed the House slowed conclusively that they dil not favour the resolution of the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), but that they would farour something else. Now, what is this something else which those hon. gentlemen favour insteal of the proposal of the hon. member for Simcoe? They do not propose a commercial agent, hut they propose an agent of some kind, and so far as I understoud the Minister of Justice, what he would propose would he an agent at Washington who would report confidentially to the Government. Well, this seems to be very objectionable to my mind. First, as the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) has stated, we have to face a new state of affairs in this country. We are now a colony of $\mathrm{i}, \mathbf{0}(0,000$ people, in many respects a semi-inlependent people; we are already a nation, and we claim to be a nation; yet so long as we are a dependency of the British Crown, it is impossible we can have any accredited representative to a foreign country. With our neighbours, with whom we share the continent, it is inevitable that we must have, I will not say difficulties, but international relations. The best way to meet them would be, according to the tenets of international law, through our own embassy at Washington. The hon. nember for Simcoe (Mr. Mc(Carthy) has suggested the very best plan under the circumstances; that we should have, so far as we are able to acquire it under present circumstances, an embassy of our own at Washington in the manner he has suggesten, an attache to the British embassy, reporting not only to the British Government, but to the Canadian Govermment as well. But what does the Minister of Justice propose? He proposes that Canada should have an agent at Washington. Of course, he would not be au accredited agent who could be recognized by the American Govermment. They could not treat with him ; he could not approuch the Secretary of State and have official relations with him. Of course, he could have confidential relations; he
conld commmicate confidentially with the secretary of State, if the Secretary of State chose to see him. He could report confidentially to this iovernment; but certainly that would be the most oljectionable of all forms of diplomatic relations. It would tee practically the introduction here of a secret service which has too often been the bane of European diplomacy. For my part, the proposal of the hon. Minister is inost objectionable for all purposes, because there would be nothing open, but everything would be secret and contidential. This Parliament could not ask for the information which had been receivel, because, it heing confidential, the Govermment could keep it to themselves. Hon. menbers should not favour a proposal of that kind. We have recognition of this fact that after all we have distinct interests from the British Government and the British people, that those interests are to be served in some way, and so long as we have nothing better suggested than this proposition of the hon. member for Simcoe, I, for iny part, will abide by it. Hon. gentlemen opposite propose the adjournment of the delate. What does that mean at this stage of the session? It means simply that this question is to be shelved and is to have no solution during the present session. This is too important a question to he treated in this manner, and for my part I shall oppose the adjourument of the debate.
Mr. McCARTHY. I think on the whole I have no reason to be discouraged at the reception which my motion has met with on both sides of the House. There seems to be, at all events, a feeling, if not from the most couservative point of view, that we should have some kind of representative to the great country to the south of us. I have felt for many years, and the longer I am in public life the more strongly do I feel, that it is impossible for this great country to thwart the natural development and the process of evolution which is going on. We must remember that we are a great nation; we are recognized in that capacity, although we have not yet the full powers of nationality. I am not at all one of those who think that our interests are diverse from those of the British Government and that they must inevitably lead to separation between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire. In that I know I differ from hon. gentlemen opposite.
Some hon. MFMBERS. No, no.
Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to hear that expression of dissent; I thought that was the view taken by hon. gentlemen opposite. I believe the interests of this country and the interests of the great Empire, of which we form no insiguficant part, are not antagonistic. I cannot, for my part, believe the people of this country will be satisfied unless we are leading on, unless the development of a great country like this advances; and I helieve further, that we have only to ask, in any reasonable way, the mother country to receive at the hands of the great statesmen who guide her destinies, that recognition of the growing power of the Dominion of Canala to which we are entitled. It is one of the glories of the British constitution, it is one of the things that distinguishes it from all other systems of government-the power of expansion, the power from time to time to meet the growing wants, whether those of the growing democracy on the native soil, or the developments, in other ways, of the dependencies which belong to
the empire of (ireat Britain ; and I feel satisfied that when attention is drawn to this subject, when the close intercourse and intimate trade relations which exist letween Canadr and the United States are recognized, the reasonable proposition that we should be at liberty to have our oun representative at Washington, will not be denied to us. I do not understand the leader of the Honse to dis. sent altogether from that view. The Minister of Finance rather farourel the appointment of a commercial agent. But that does not meet the point I desire to present, while at the same time 1 do not mean to say that that is not important. I have long recognized the unfortunate position the commercial people of this country lalour under in having no agent to report to us the special wants of the country, wants which we possibly would be able to fill. But we have other interests, interests which are more or less embroiling us with the people on the other side of the line : greater, far greater than the interests-except in a commercial point of view, -that the mother comutry has with the people of the United States. I am not wedded to any former words of my own or pimed down to any particular course or to any particular policy, hut I want to know, consistent with our position as a dependency of the British (iovermment, how can we have that representation in international matters except in the way that I suggest: My hon. friend who has just spoken has pointer out that we could not appoint an agent there. As we are not an independent power our agent would not be received at Washington except under the authority of Her Majesty's Minister. Well, surely my proposition is more reasonable than that Her Majesty should delegate a British Minister to represent England, and a Camadian Minister to represent specially Canadian interests, the one independent of the other. It does appear to me that the reasonable way of carrying out this proposal is that we should ask that we should have the liberty of appointing a gentleman responsible to the Foreign Office at home, a gentleman who would be under the control of the British Minister at Washington, but a gentleman who would be authorized to report to our Government. If that could be arrangel, and it is a subject of arrangement, the difficulty which my hon. friend the Minister of Justice seems to find would at once disappear. Granted now that no atfache of the British Government could report except on the authority of the British Minister, granted that everything he knows and acquires he is bound to hold under the seal of secrecy, of course that leaves matters as they are to-day. But if this proposition which I venture to present to the House is acceded to, a way and a means must be found by which the Minister will permit, not in a hostile spirit, but will permit communications between the Governor General here, who is the head of our Executive, and the representative we send to Washington. Now, I do not know where this may lead, but I have the greatest confidence that it will not lead in any way which will be injurious to the interest which binds us now so happily to the mother land. I have the greatest confidence that the recognition of our great 1.ight and power will be all in favour of union, and all in favour of the permanency of existing arrangements, but it is impossible for me to doubt that the great interest of this country has with the people of the United States ought not to be
permitted to receive direct representation at Washington. I forlear, Sir, to go into any controversial matter which has been raised in the course of this discussion. I am not going to take up any of the illustrations and point them as tending to one conclusion or the other. I desire that this should not assume a party aspect or be treated as a party question. It seems to me it is a question which is common to the iaterests under which for onse at least we may sink our differences on party questions, and join together. Therefore it is that I aine glad it has on the whole been so temperately and fairly discussed. With regard to the motion for aljourment, I would ask my hon. friend the learler of the Opposition not to press the Honse to aditision against the opinion of the Government in that respect. I do not at all fear that the matter will not he raised again, and I think it would be perhaps best for the interests we all have at heart if the Government were permitted a fitting opportunity to reconsider, or to come down with some detinite proposition, if they have a definite proposition to make. At present, I do not quite understand I must confess, the riews that they entertain. If I had to vote on this question, as proposing it, I should certainly do so, and if I have to vote against the adjournment in the belief that the aljournment would shelve the question I would vote against the adjourmment; but I do not quite understand that the adjournment of this debate will shelve this question for the session. It will go on Public liills and Orders and would be reached on Wednesday week as I understand it. With that expression of opinion, in which of course my hon. friend on the opposite side is as well competent to deal as I am, I think on the whole that the Government not having given this matter full consideration, the House should understand exactly what alternative they propose and then we would be in a position to say that we either accept the alternative proposition of the Government or adopt the one which I have ventured to suggest. I can only say in conclusion, that the only means I can see of our having a representative is in the manner suggested by my resolution. At the same time, the members of the Government are much more familiar with the actual practical working of Government matters than I can pretend to be, and I shall listei with very great attention and care to any proposal or counter proposal that may be made. But I certainly would not be willing to accept as adequate by any means a proposition that would substitute a mere consular agent for the wider and larger sonpe which I think our agent should hold at Washington.
Mr. LAURIER. The hou. gentleman has more confidence as a rule in the Government than I have and in the hope that deliberation will produce a change for the letter in their ideas as expressed to-day ; we will agree to accept the adjourmment.
Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

## CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

On the Order being called for the motion of Mr. Fauvel, with reference to commerce between Canada and Great Britain ;
Mr. LAURIER. I would ask the Minister of Justice to allow this motion to stand.

Mr. McCakthy.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I have no objection as regards the absence of the hon. gentleman whose name it appears in: but I would like the hon. gentleman to consider, whether the motion could he moved or not? It seems to me to be the same Ifuestion that was disposed of the other night.
Mr. LAURIER. That may be, hut I ask this favour especially because Mr. Fauvel on one or two occasions was ready to proceed and could not. There is some force in what the hon. gentleman says. The hon. member is absent, however, and I would not like that any step be taken in his alsence.
sir John thompson. Very well, we will allow it to stand.

## COCKBURN ISLANI-LOCATION TICKETS.

## Mr. LINTER movel for:

Copy of location ticket granted to John Alexander McLellan, of Cockburn Island, for lot 15 in the jth concession, Cockburn Island. Also, copy of all affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department, or any officer of the depart ment, in auy way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket. Also, cony of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket.
He said: Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. Minister of the Interior that I bronght the suljectmatter of this motion to his attention last session, and I now hring it hefore the House in the shape of a motion for the purpose of getting the information which he then refused to give. If the facts in my possession are correct, the department has acted in a most extraordinary manner in refusing to give Mr. McLellan the information which he has songht, not only in the House, but by letters to the department. Mr. McLellan was the locatee on lot lis in the 5th concession of Cockhum Island. He hat received his location ticket, and that location ticket was cancelled by the department without, so far as he has been able to learn, any reason whatever. Mr. McLellan applied to Mr. Ross, who is the agent of the department on Cockburn Island, and he was told lyy Mr. Ross that his location had been cancelled and that his right to the property had been taken away from him. Mr. Ross refused to give any information as to why the location ticket had been cancelled; he simply told Mr. McLellan that declarations had been filed with the Department of the Interior, and upon these declarations this land, to which he claimed he had a legal right, had been taken away. The agent at Cock burn Island refused to give him copies of the aftidavits, refused to give him the name of the person or persons who made them, refused to give him the grounds upon which the department had based its judgment that he should be deprived of his land, refused to give him any information about the matter at all. During the last session of Parliament I asked the Minister the reasons for the cancellation of this location ticket, and he said that the matter was a private and confidential one and could not be made public. Now, Sir, it is astound ing that in this country and in this age a man who has properly acquired the right to a parcel of land, and who is to all intents and purposes the owner of that land, subject only to the performance of the settlement duties, should be deprived of his land and his rights in it, and that the Government of the country should refuse to tell him for what reason he has been deprived of his property. Now, I present this motion to the House for the pur-
pose of seeing once more if it is not possible to extort from the Minister the reason why this land has been taken away from the settler. As we all know, (ockbum Island was opened for settlement, and it was the right of any individual to go there and locate land for settlement. This man located his land, and received a location ticket from the proper authority; he was as much entitled to that land as any gentleman in this House is entitled to his land, until he made default in the performance of his settlement cluties. He says that he lill not make default, but that he was informed by the agent on the island that the land was taken away from him, and that the fiovernment had deciled that he should not get the patent for it ; and it was taken away and given to other people. Now, I ask the Minister to lay on the Table all atfidavits presented to the department on which the repartment hasacted in cancelling this location ticket. It is incredible that a man should be deprived of the property to which he is justly entitled without being informed of the reasons, the pretensions or the claims which were made against him as to the ownership of the lami, and that he shomhi not lee allowed an opportunity of presenting retsons why his rights should not lie taken away from him. Fet this man says, and I lelieve his statement, that he has been deprived of his rights, that he is ignorant of what evilence was produced before the department, and that he had no opportunity of controverting any statements made against him to the department ; and if his statement is true, it is an arbitrary and tyramical act, disgraceful to the department.

It being six oclock, the Speaker left the (hair.

## After Recess.

Mr. DEWDNEI. Before you left the Chair at sis oclock, Mr. Speaker, I wis about making a few remarks on the motion of the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Lister). I should not hive made any remark had it not been for a few words which fell from the hon. member indicating that he had asked for papers last year and that they had leeen refused. My recollection was rlifferent from that, and since recess I have endeavoured to find out the true facts of the case. Looking at Hansarrl, I find that the hola. gentleman last session asked a question somewhat similar to what appears to-day in his motion, and I replied to the question, but no papers were asked for. If, up to the time the hon. gentleman made his motion this afternoon, there was any objection to giving this information I am not aware of it. I will add tor the information of the hon. gentleman what I had given me with regard to this matter which occurred before I took charge of the depirtment :
"Lot 15, con. 5 , Cockburn Island, was sold to Mr. John Alexander McLellan on the 12th of December, 1887. Evidence was furnished the department by Agent Ross showing that this lot was taken up for the purpose of stripping it of its timber. The conditions of sale of the lot were not fulfilled, and the sale was accordingly cancelled on the 3rd of July, 1888. The lot is still unsold and is covered, as it was when sold to McLellsn, by the timber license of Hitchcock \& Foster."
That is the position I believe of this lot, about which the hon. gentleman requested information. With reference to the subseruent motion with regard to another lot, lot 16, in the 4th concession, Cockburn Island, which appears to have been sold
to Thomas Smith aml by him assigned to Peter McLellan, upon evidence being furnished that he was taking the timber off the lot covered by a timber license to another party, the sale was cancelled. That is all the iufromation I have on the subject, and there is no reason why these papers should not be laid on the Table.

Mr. LISTER, Sofar as the statement of the hon. gentleman is concerned as to what took place last year. I tind, on referring to Hansarol, that he correctly stated the position of the matter then. All that I dial last session was to put a question upon the paper. I asked:
"Was John Alexander McLellan entitled to lot 15 in 5th concession of Cockburn Island under location ticket, either granted or assigned to him? Has the ticket been cancelled? If so, when, and for what reason? Has any person. since such cancellation, acquired any right or interest in the lot from the Government? If so, the name and address of such person."
That question was asked in June, 1891, and the answer was as follows :-
" Lot 15, concession 5 , Cockburn Island, was sold to John Alexander Mclellan. The sale of this lot was cancelled on the 3rd of July, 1883, under section th of the Indian Act, for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale. No return has as yet been made to the department by the local agent of the resale of this lut.'
I stated a moment ago that when aldressing the House this afternoon, I was under the impression that the Minister had stated that the papers were confidential and could not he produced. I tind that that was not his answer, and I was led astray by a portion of a letter which I receivel concerning this matter in which it is stated :

## "I hare applied to Mr. Ross and the Indian Department for information and the only answer I can get is that certain affidarits were filed"which caused the cancellation. I cannot learn the contents of the affidavits or who made them, the department taking the ground, a very peculiar, one it seems to me, that these affidavita are confidential."

In speaking this afternoon, I had in my mind the letter in my possession. I have just a few words to and. The Minister says there can be no objection to now prolucing all the papers and affidavits and every docmment under which the department acted in cancelling these sales. So far, so well. I am aware that the present Minister of the Interior is not to blame, if there is any blame attaching to any person, as the transiction occurred before he took office. This sale appears to have been cancelled on the 3rd of Jaly, 1888. Since that time up to the present moment-for the last letter I have upon this snbject is dated only a few days ago-the legal advisers of Mr. McLellan have been unable to ascertain from the department or their agent on Cockburn Island the causes which led the Government to cancel these location tickets. They were informed from outside quarters that the evidence produced lefore the department, which induced the department to act, was certain statutory declarations made by parties whose names they could not find out. I do not know whether this information is correct or not, but will know when the papers are on the Table. It is somewhat extraordinary, however, that this man should have acquired a right, whatever it might be under that location ticket, to purchase land upon certain terms, and should have had that right cancelled without any notice being given them, and without submitting to them the evilence upon which the department acted, or
without calling upon them to show cause why their ticket should not be cancelled. That seems to me a very extraordinary proceeding. It seems to me the denial of a trial to which the humblest citizen of the country is entitled. The Minister of the Interior tells us that the right to cut the timber upon these lots has been sold to Messrs. Hitcheock \& Foster, of the city of Chicago. They are I believe men who take out cedar posts which they manufacture into paving material and with which they pare the streets of the United States. My information is that they were at the lottom of the whole transaction, through their agent, Mr. Davis, who lives on the Island. They wanted the timber on these two lots, at all events on one lot, and my information is on the two, and their agent on the Island manipulated the matter, as I am credibly informed, through the Government agent so as to have these licenses cancelled, and the timber upon the lands was at once soll by the department to Hitchcock \& Foster, of Chicago. And I am told that the affidarits put into the department were put in at the instance of Davis and forwarded by the local agent to the department. I will take the liberty of reading a letter I have on this subject. and if the facts stated in it are at all true, there has been a very grievons wrong done these men :
"T was the owner under a location ticket which had been transferred to me of lot 16 , 4th concession, Cockburn Island, and my brother Jobn Alexander McLellan, was the locatee of lot 15 in 5th concession. These are Indian lands and are under the management of Mr. B. W. Ross, the Indian agent on Cockburn Island. The location rights of myself and my brother were cancelled, and I cannot nnderstand the reason why. My own land was cancelled within six months from the time the location ticket was issued. I have applied to Mr. Ross and to the Indian Department for information, and the only answer I can get is that certain affidavits were filed which caused the cancellation. I cannot learn the contents of these affidavits, or who made them, the department taking the ground, a very peculiar one it seems to me, that these affidavits are confidential. It is strange that a man's rights can be taken away from him without his being heard, and without his knowing anything of the reasons why. It happens that Hitchcock \& Foster, a Chicago firm which deals in telegraph poles, cedar posts, ties, dc., were instrumental in procuring the cancellation. They have been operating on the Island for some time and have a depot there."
There is thestatement madeby this man as to the circumstances connected with the cancellation of these licenses, and he has never been informed why his license was taken away from him ; he has never had an opportunity of showing that these statements were true. I think in all fairness the department owes it to these men to give them an opportunity of showing that the statements made in these affidavits are not true, if such is the case, and if their lands have been improperly taken from them and their license has been improperly cancelled, then I am sure the hon. gentleman who presides over the department will not be unwilling to see that justice is done to these men. If as citizens of this country, they have acquired rights, as they claim they had, it is their privilege and their certain right, before their property is taken from them, to have an opportunity of showing why it should not be taken. That is among the rights accorded to every citizen, and this right should not be elenied in the Department of the Interior. In bringing this matter before the attention of the Minister, I have done what thesepeople who feel aggrieved have asked me to do, and I ask from the Minister, for them, that this
matter shall be again opened up and properly investigated by the department; for it does seem to ne that these unfortunate men have suffered for the purpose of helping on other people who were desirous of getting what they had received from the department. I am not blaming the department except in this that I think it was the duty of the department to have notified these people that application was made to cancel their license, and to have given them an opportunity of presenting their claims to the denartment, and to show why the license should not be cancellet.
Mr. DEWDNEY. So far as I have information it appears that Mr. McLellan and Mr. Smith, who sulserfuently sold one of the lots to McLellan, purchased those lots, subject to the license which Hitchoock \& Foster had at that time, and that McLellan and his agents were cutting timber on land for which Hitchcock \& Foster hall a license; and for that reason I umlerstool the license was cancelled.

Mr. LISTER. These men were not given any opportunity of having their side of the case hearil.

Mr. DEWDNEY. I shall take an opportunity of looking into the matter, and will bring down these papers at the earliest moment.

Mr. LAURIER. I would call the attention of the Minister to the fact that, from the statement he has just made, it is obvious these men have been very harshly treated. If it was reported to the department that they were cutting timber where they had no right, that is no reason why their location ticket should be cancelled and why all their own rights should be forfeited. It may have been a case of trespass, but because they were trespassing, and invading property that was not their own, that is no reason why their own property should be contiscated. It seemis to me from the facts, as stated, that there can be no possible reason why these men should be treated in that manner. They took their location in 1887, and about two years afteruards their location ticket was cancelled, and they were deprived of all the rights they had acquired inder those tickets; not only that, but they were so dealt with without any notice to them. If the agent makes a report, I understand that the department may feel justified in acting upon that report, but it is a very harsh course for the Governnent to take to cancel the location ticket of these men without allowing them an opportunity to speak for themselves, and to show cause why they should not be treated in this manner.

Motion agreed to.

## ACCOMMODATION OF GOVERNMENT RAIL. WAYS.

## Mr. McMULLEN moved for:

Keturn showing the amount of additional property purchased on or adjacent to Government railways for increased accommodation or other purposes; the quantity purchased or paid for with in the period from the 1st of July, 1891 , to the let of April, 1892 ; the party from whom purchased ; the price paid; the purpose for which the property is used or is to be used.

Mr. HAGGART. The first part of the return is not very clear, because that would mean all the purchases made since the commencement on the Intercolonial Railway, the Cape Breton Railway and the different branches, and the Grand Trunk Rail-

Mr. Lister.
way. Does the hon. gentleman mean to contine it only to purchases made between 1891 and 1892 ?

Mr. McMULLEN. My object is to get a return of the amount of property purchased from the 1st July, 1891, to the lst April, 1892, not to refer to any property anterior to that date.

Motion agreed to.

## POSTMASTER OF MCINTYRE.

## Mr. LANDERKIN moved for:

Return giving all papers, letters, petitions, applications, and every other document relating to the dismissal of the postmaster of McIntyre, and the appointment of his successor.
He said: In moving for this return I may state that I am informed that the postmaster of Mc Intyre was appointed some 17 years ago, and since that tinie he has never kept the office, but it was kept by a young man who was deformed and who was disqualified for performing ordinary labour. I understand that he performed the duties of the office in a mauner very acceptable to the people there: Lately, I understand, the postmaster has been dismissed, and the post office has been taken away from the charge of this young man, in order to give it to a supporter of the Government, and without any charge being made against the postmaster, as I am informed, although I have no personal knowledge of the matter. I am informed by letter that the postmaster never occupied the office, that the office has been kept in the same place ever since it was established, and by this same family. So far as I can learn no charge has been made of any serious character against the postmaster, but the office was transferred from this young man who is deformed, in order, as I said before, to give it to a Government supporter.

Motion agreed to.

## POSTMASTER OF EUGENIA.

## Mr. LANDERKIN moved for:

Return giving all papers, letters, petitions, applications and every other document relating to the dismissal of the postmaster of Eugenia and the appointment of his successor.
He said: Mr. Purdy has been the postmaster at this place for about 30 years, and, as I unilerstand, has performed the duties of the oftice in a very acceptable manner. Lately, the office has been kept by a Mr. Hogg, and I understand that there is no objection to the management of the office by Mr. Hogg. A short time ago, I am informed that Mr. Purdy was dismissed, and that the office has been given to another person whose name I do not know just now, but who is a supporter of the Government. I understand that the party appointed has not yet taken charge, and that the post office is still under the charge of Mr. Purdy or Mr. Hogy, his deputy. I, therefore, move for this return.

Motion agreed to.

## YAMASKA RIVER DAMAGES.

## Mr. LAURIER moved for :

Copies of report of any enqniry held under the authority of the Department of Public Works with a view to estimate the losses inflicted on proprietors of the Commane of Yampaliz, by the efection of a dam in the Yamaska River.

He said : I would call the attention of the present Minister of Public Works, as 1 did call the attention of the late Minister of Public Works, two or three sessions ago, to the great damages which have been caused to the proprietors on the river Yamaska by the erection of a dam. The Minister of Public Works then promised me that he would enquire into the matter, as to any damages which might have occurred and to what extent. I do not know whether anything has been doue since, but I have been given to understand that the promise was made of an immediate enquiry. In fact, I was shown a telegram from an engineer of the Public Works Department just lefore the late election to the effect that an investigation would tre made at an early date. I would like to learn if any enquiry has been made.

Mr. OUIMET. I have enguired from the department as to whether anything has been done in connection with this matter, and I am told that no such enquiry has ever been held. I am not aware myself, nor can I find out from any of my oticers, that any such promise was made as that to which the hon. gentleman refers.

Motion agreed to.

## PONTLAC COUNTY RAILWAY IEBT.

Mr. MURRAY moved for :
Copies of all correspondence, memorials, and documents exchanged between the Government, or any member thereof and any persons companies or corporations as to the propriety or advisability of relieving or recouping the Country of Pontiac of its railway indebtedness.
He said: Before I had the honour of representing the County of Pontiac, I understood that applications of that nature were made to the Government, and in faet I was one of a deputation which last session interviewed the late Premier in reference to this particular matter. I have also written to the present Minister of Railways on the subject, and I have also sent a copy of my letter to the present Premier. It may be considered an extraordinary thing for me to ask the Government to come to the relief of the County of Pontiac, but I think the position of that county is very exceptional. A large deputation waited on the late Premier last session asking to be recouped for bonuses which had been voted in the Province of Ontario, and while, for my part, I was prepared to concede all justice to the counties whose cases were similar to that of Pontiac, I think those counties obtained their railways and participated in all the alvantages. No doubt those railways were intended to increase the prosperity of the districts and create commercial centres, and the increase of the growth of such places in that way benefited individuals and enabled them to make money. They represented very wealthy agricultural counties as a rule, and they paid large sums and did not feel the burden. But I am sorry to say the condition of Pontiac is quite different. The people voted in $1881 \$ 100,000$ for the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway, a company that has not been able to carry out the original intentions as regards the construction of the road. For some reason or other the people were sorry immediately after they had voted the money that they had done so, and endeavoured to prevent the warden signing the debentures. He resigned rather than sign them and they were signed by his successor.

The guestion as to the legality of the delentures arose, and the county went into litigation with the bondholders and carried the case from court to court until it finally reached the Privy Council. The conseruence is, as the House will readily understand, that the county is not only liable for the original amount, but also for all the law costs and interest that has accrued since; in fact the whole debt amounts to $81 i 5,000$. The question might naturally be asked, why should the County of Pontiac ask relief from the (Government? We contend that Pontiac is a colonization county, that this is a colonization railway and interprovincial and international in its character, that such railways have received liberal aid from the Government of Canada. Take the Northern Railway that extends from Toronto to North Bay. it received $\$ 12,000$ per mile for 110 miles, or $\$ 1,300,000$ by way of subsidies. I do not believe that the municipalities through which the road passed were asked to contribute one dollar. This road is going northward, and Pontiac is one of the most western portions of the Province of Quebec, and it can fairly be considered as a colonizing railway. Moreover, it is intemled to intersect with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Pembroke. So, considering the large sulsidies given. as in the case of the Northern Railway, and consilering that Pembroke has been relieved of its indeltedness of $\$ 75,(000)$, which was given to the old Canada Central Railway, and no doubt the town was relieved from that indebteduess for just reasons, the request of the County of Pontiac should be granted. Then take the County of Ottawa. It granted $\$ 200,000$ to the North Shore Railway; but the people escaped payment of their indebtedness through some techicality, or at all events they did not pay it. The Dominion Government have authorizel the treasury to pay to the Province of Quebec $\$ 12,000$ a mile to that railway from Montreal to Oitawa. Considering all these circumstances, and that Pontiac is so near to these places that have been relieved, and considering the history of bonuses given to railways since Confederation, consiciering further that municipalities which borrowed under the old municipal doan fund both in Ontario and Quebec were able to make a favourable settlement of all such bonuses, and that non-borrowing nunicipalities were conipensated in proportion, this concession should be granted to the County of Pontiac. I am sorry to say that Pontiac did not participate in any arrangement uuder this Act to which I have referred, and did not receive any compensation in lieu of noney advanced under the municipal Act. Then I wish to point out the present condition of Pontiac so far as this debt affects the prosperity of the people of the county. During the last ten years the population has not increased in that county. That it is altogether due to this cause or to other causes combined, I am not prepared to say, but this burden of delt had had a great deal to do with crippling the growth of the county. In 1881 the population was 19,989; in 1891 it has increased 229 , not including the new settlement at the head of Lake Temiscamingue of 1,966 souls. In Ottawa County in 1881 the population was 49,432; in 1891 it had increased 16,000. Right across the river from Pontiac there is the County of Renfrew, with a population of 38,166 in 1881, and in 1891 it showed an increase of $\mathbf{8 , 8 1 1}$. If all the Dominion of

Canada had increased in proportion the census would show a much more happy state of things. The Nipissing district had only a population of 1,959 in 1881, but last year the population was 13,000 . The population of Ottawa County was of course largely increased. Why should not the population of Pontiac have grown in like proportion as compared with the adjacent counties? The county las fairly good agricultural advantages and many advantages equally possessed by adjacent counties, and there is no reason why the population should not have grown except that this burden of debt which not only prevents people coming in but drives people away. Settlers are leaving the county, not to go to the Canadian North-West, but in too many cases to the United States. I know that from ny own personal knowledge, and they state as a reason that there is no eucouragement to live in a county so long as this large dèt is hanging over the heads of the people. Parliament is voting large sums of noney for inmigration purposes, and yet we are driving the people out of the County of Pontiac, where they possess many advantages, and surely it is not the policy of the Dominion Government that this state of affairs should continue to exist. I have conceived it to be my duty to lring this matter before the House. True, I was elected as an opponent of the present Government, but I have sufficient faith in the Government to believe they will do an act of simple justice to the county. I do not hesitate to ask for the rights of the people, and I have some hope that the Government will see the desirability, in the general interests of the country, to do justice to Pontiac. If that railway were once completed, matters would not be in such a serious condition, although the people then would not derive all the advantages they expected, as it was to be a continuation of the North Shore Railway and to be extended to the mouth of the Deep River, whereas it is now contemplated to carry it 20 miles east of that to Pembroke. If it should be completed to Pembroke it would shorten the distance from Ottawa to that point by 12 miles as compared with the present route by the Canadian Pacific Railway. That is one reason anong others why the Government should, I think, come to the relief of the county, and release it from the payment of this indebtedness. Besides, if that road were completed as proposed, the fine water power at Allumette and other rapids, which is almost equal to the water power at the Chaudiere, could be utilized. Hon. gentlemen opposite talk of the National Policy increasing our manufacturing industries, and yet there is a place where 50 factories could spring up at once. If the road was completed to Pembroke, it would be the means of utilizing that water privilege for manufacturing purposes. Now, Sir, speaking of nyself being here as an opponent of the Governneent, in 1878 of course the people were led to believe that great things would follow if they would adopt the National Policy. I do not wish to enter into that question now, but I will say that if $I$ am here to-day as an opponent of the Government it is because the National Policy has done nothing for the people of my county, and there is not in that county any direct evidence of any good coming from it, because we have no manufactories there at all: The largest incorporated village we have in the county has a population of only some seven hundred odd souls,
and although the County of Pontiac is 80 near the capital of the country, yet the people are isolated, and they have no proper home markets in which to sell their produce. They are in an unfortunate position, and I do trust that this question will receive fair and due consideration at the hands of the Government not only in the interest of the county alone, bnt in the general interests of the Dominion, lecause I contend that when one county is in a depressed condition it reflects on the whole Dominion. I do not wish to occupy the attention of the House at any great length, but I do express the earnest hope that the Government will look at this matter in a business-like way as I believe they will, and that they will withont delay make some provision by which the people of Pontiac will be relievel from that great iucubus of a railway deht.

Mr. HAGiGiART. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the hon. gentleman I have to say there are no petitions, memorials or documents in possession of the department asking that the County of Pontiac be relieved fromi its indebterlness on account of what has been given to the Pontiac Railway Company, except the petition which I to-day received from the hon. gentlenian himself. The hon. gentleman complained of the action the Govermment have taken in this matter, but as this railway is not an undertaking connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, us it is not one of those great undertakings for the purpose of connecting the centres of commerce in the country. I can say that there is no railway system in the country which has receicel in proportion a more generous support from the fovernment than has the Pontiac Railway. They received from the lominion Government a subsidy of $\$ 3,2010$ a mile, and from, the Provincial Government a subsidy of $\mathbf{S 6 , 0 0 0}$ a mile. Ithink the object of the road is to complete it io the town of Pembroke. There is a subsidy yet unearned for 24 miles, which the Government has promised to assist to the extent of $\$ 3,200$ a mile, and for that portion of the road there is yet to be obtained from the Provincial Government a subsidy of $\mathrm{E} 6,(000)$ per mile. The hon. gentleman states that the com $\begin{gathered}\text { did not receive the benefit from the rail- }\end{gathered}$ way which they expected to receive. I presume they made their own bargain with the railway company, and under that hargain they were obliged to pay, because the company, I suppose, have performed the conditions of it. As I understand, the arrangement made with the railway company was that they were to build 20 miles of railway within the County of Pontiac, and upon doing that they were to receive $\$ 100,000$. The hon. gentleman states that the County of Ottawa was relieved of its indebtedness by some error in the grant, and that the County of Pontiac wished to be relieved in a similar manner but were not successful. He states that this section of the country received no benefit from the National Policy, that the people were being driven away in great numbers from the county, and that a similar state of affairs does not occur in the County of Renfrew on the opposite side of the river. The fact of the matter is, that the $\$ 100,000$ voted by the County of Pontiac for the purpose of assisting this railway could have no effect on emigration there, because the people of the county hare not paid one cent towards the railway which they
had promised to assist to the extent of $\$ 100,000$. The hon. gentleman says that the counties on the other side of the Ottawa River were relieved from their indebtedness, hut that is true only to a certain extent. They were relieved because they had a mortgage on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and one of the conditions of the mortgage was that the railway company was to repay them the amount. The railway company had an arrangement with the Provincial Government by which they were to receive a certain amount of land, and by relieving the Ontario (iovernment from their obligations to pay that amount to them, they were relieved partially from the amount of their indebtedness. Besides, under the arrangement these counties were entitled to a certain amount of the mubicipal loan fund indebtedness. They were deprived of the whole amount to which they were entitled from the Provincial Government on account of indebted. ness to the Government, because of advances to the railway. While other municipalities receivel their share of that money, the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew received none. In fact they paid the full amount of indebtedness to the Government, either by the claim they had against the Brockrille ant! Ottawa Railway, or by their not receiving their share of the mianicipal loan fund indebtedness. If we were to relieve the honi. gentleman's county, or to pay the amount of $8175,(100)$ towards this railway, the effect would be that every municipality throughout the Dominion of Canada, which has contributed any thing to wards hailding roads, would le in as gool a position as Pontiac County to ask this Government to relieve them of the amounts they advanced towards railuays. It would be a dangerous precedent for this (iovernment to set, ingranting any sum of money for the purpose of relieving the County of Pontiac of the indeltedness they entered into in order to construct that railroad. The Dominion Government have done all they could in furthering the enterprise which they considered a lenefit in opening up that section of the country. They have contributed the usual sum of money towards the portion of the road that is built, and they offer a further sum of $\$ 3,200$ per mile to the remaining portion of the line when it is completed. I say that the only documents, petitions or anything else which the department have in their possession is the simple petition which was presented by the hon. gentleman to myself, which I shall have no objection to bring down at any time.

Mr. MURRAY. Hou does the hon. Minister justify the relief given to the town of Pembroke?

Mr. HAGGART, I understood that the portion of the road built through the town of Pembroke was part of the Canada Central, and was in the interest of the Dominion generally, haring been built for the purpose of making connection between this section of the country and the city of Montreal, and with the main artery of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the town of Pembroke had contributedacertain sum of money towards that object ; and that as the Government of the day has assumed the responsibility of assisting largely in the construction of that road, the town ought to be relieved. On these grounds the Government of the day felt perfectly justified in taking that course, and I believe that the leader of the Opposition at that time, Mr. Blake,
telegraphed to the hon. gentleman who was running in the constituency at the time, that he thought the town of Pembroke should be relieved of the indebtedness.

Mr. DEVILIN. I am only too happy to add a few words to what has already been so well and so ably said by my hon. friend from Pontiac. I know very well that the reply which has just been given by the hou. Minister of Railways and Canals pretty much settles the question. The reason why I take some interest in this matter is that the road passes through a portion of the county which I represent - some 24 or 2.5 miles, I believe. Unlike the County of Pontiac, the County of Ottawa did uot think proper to vote a bonus in favour of this road, and we have all the benefits of the railway, which are certainly considerable, without being obliged to pay towards its construction; and we can appreciate those adrantages, for the road is unguestionally one of the most important in the Province of Quebec. Now, the farmers of the County of Pontiac have every reason to view with considerable apprehension the tax which is about to be levied on them on account of the payment of this bonus. If I understool the hon. Minister correctly, he sain that they had not yet paid one cent. That is true, but the execution is now in the hands of the sheriff and may be issued at any moment. I do not think it is so much assistance to the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company that the hon. member for Pontiac is asking, as relief to the county which has voted this bonus. The hon. Minister finds fault with the County of Pontiac for asting to be relieved of this bonus of $\$ 1(1),(000$; but I venture to say that if the County of Lanark had had to pay for the construction of the Tay Canal, the hon. gentleman would not offer an objection if it were proposed that the Government should relieve the county from the payment of the $\$ 400,000$ or $\$ 500,-$ 00 which that canal cost. He found no fault whatever with the Government of the day when they thought proper to expend half a million dollars on that work, which is of far less value or importance to the country generally than the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway. Not a word did he szy against it; but if I remember rightly he spoke very eloquently on behalf of it. He has had his own reason for doing so, perhaps four or five hundred thousand reasons. However, I think it is quite right for the County of Pontiac to ask to be relieved from the payment of this bonus. Let it be borne in mind that when the people of that county voted the bonus, they were under the impression that they would eventually be released from this severe obligation. It is true, the County of Ottawa voted $\$ 200,000$ in favour of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, as was pointed out, but the warden of the county at that time did not think proper to sign the bonds, and though I believe he was sued, the county contested the suit and won it; so that the County of Ottawa has all the alvantages of the road and has been relieved of the bonus by the action of the warden. It was not so with Pontiac, and I think a great deal of consideration should be shown to this demand. The hon. member pointed out, what is perfectly true, that the County of Pontiac has not prospered as a county adjoining the capital should prosper.

Bear in mind that this road is not contined simply to the County of Pontiac. The hon. Minister says that it is not a great inter-provincial road. When completed it will be an inter-provincial road. It will start from the Province of Ontario, cross the Ottawa, pass through the County of Pontiac and also through the County of Ottawa, and connect again at Ottawa city with the Province of Ontario. It will be a great freight carrying roall, and will be of important assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway ; it will be especially of assistance to the Counties of Pontiac and Ottawa, and as such will be a benefit to a very important portion of the country. Now, Mr. Speaker, when I say that the County of Pontiac is not exactly as prosperous as it might be, I do not wish to say that this is due solely to the fact that the farmers are in dread of the tax that will be levied upon them. Still, that fact exists, and it is well known that many a man is not anxious to-day to take up farm lanii in that comnty lecause of this impending tax. The olligation has been disputed by the county, anil the guestion has gone through court after court, has been carried to the Privy Council, and has been decided against the county. This is unfortunate. If the hon. Minister has not memorials or petitions-and I believe he has not, the only person who sent him a memorial being I believe the bon. member for Pontiac sitting in the House to day-he knows well that deputations have come repeatedly from the County of Pontiac and pressed their claim upon the covemment and also brought it under the notice of the country. Sir, I am glay to le able to second this motion, and I trust that the hon. Minister of Railuays and his colleagues in the Government will yet give this question more serious consideration than they have given it this evening.

Mr. PERRY. This appears to me to be rather a hard case against the settlers in the County of Pontiac. I understand that that company who have built a portion of this road through a part of the County of Ottawa and through the County of Pontiac have already been granted an extension of time and they are now applying for a further extension of time without giving any guarantee whatever that even at the end of five years they will have the road built. Now, we must bear in mind that only a very sinall portion of the people of Pontiac have the benefit of this road, and that if it is not completed as contemplated two-thirds of the people of that county will have uo benefit whatever in return for the amount of money which they roted and which I suppose is to be sollected from them if we are fo julge from the speech of the hon. Minister of Railways to-night. I contend that this is a very hard case. If this $\$ 175,000$ is to be collected from the people of Pontiac, it will be equal to 89 a head on every man, woman and child in that county. Now, if the Governnent mean to encourage immigration, why do they not build that portion of the road? Why not come to the relief of the County of Pontiac, andnotonly that, but grant a furthersubsidy sufficient to ensure the completion of theroad through the county, and in that way encourage immigration? It will be better for the Government to take a portion of the $\$ 300,000$ which they had mis-spent in humbugging and bringing immigrants here and making a present to Pontiac, and keep the population of the county. I would like to know what
benefit the people of Canada has from the Tay Canal, on which $\$ 200,000$ or $\$ 300,000$ have been spent? What lenefit do the people of the County of Renfrew derive from the building of that canal? That is only another instance of the wasteful policy of the Government. They will squander away money in this way, but when a member rises who has a case which deserves to be heard and to be done justice to, they refuse to listen. There was no guarantee in the first instance, and the consequence is that the road has not been completed. There may he gentlemen connected with the railway who are in high positions, and who, I suppose, will have influence enough to get a Bill through giving further extension, but, in the meantime, the poor people of Pontiac, who are not now receiving any lenefit out of the $\leqslant 1 ; \overline{3},(00)$ which they are called on to pay lefore the road is completed, and without any guarantee that it will be built, will have to suffer. Is the sheriff to be sent like a wolf on to their lauds to seize everything? These people have a right to be indemnified, and they have a right to a guarantee that the road will be finished hefore leing called upon to pay the last instalment of

Mr. MULOCK. I understood the Minister of Railways to say that there had never been a petition asking for relief from this railway subsidy by the County of Pontiac. Well, this is not the first time we have heard of the question. Year after year, we have heard allusions to the proposed scheme for giving relief to this county; and at last we learn that there has never been a petition to the Government asking for relief, and we learn now that the decision of the Government is that there shall be no relief. To that extent, at all events, the discussion has not been profitless. It has given us the (iovernment's final decision in the matter, and the people of Pontiac will know that they have nothing further to expect. I wish, however, to correct the Ninister of Railways in one point. He saill that the Pontiac Railway had been treated as generously as any other railway in Canada. I would remind him of two exceptions. One was the Lake St. John Railway. I think you will find that the aid which that railway has received, Dominion, provincial and municipal, far exceeds that which this railway has received. The railway in question, the Pontiac Railuay, is admitted to be for the general interests of Canada, and is destined to connect ultimately with the Canadian Pacitic Railway. It is not only interprovincial, connecting the two provinces, connecting the capital of Canada with the back country, but it is also destined to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has not received, if the figures are correct, equal to what was received by the Lake St. John Railway. There is another railway, the Northern Pacific Junction, extending from Gravenharst to North Bay, which has received in cash from the Dominion treasury, $\$ 12,000$ per mile for 110 miles. It cannot be argued that the location of the Northern Junction was for Dominion purposes, because it has been located wholly in the interests of a locality, and not at all in the interests of through traffic. . It is so far easterly, so far out of the line of the shortest a vailable route to the North-West, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company hasdeterminedat the earliest possible moment to build an independent
line from the provizicial system up through the Algoma District to monnect with the Canadian Pacific Railway, so thai in the case of the Northern Pacific Junction the Govizament gave a bonus of 812,000 cash per mile for a railway to serve locai purposes only. I am not aware whether the country served by the Northern Pacific is less able to bear the cost of railway construction than the territory represented by the hon. member for Pontiac, but it does seem to me unfortunate that there is so fixed principle in granting this aid, and that it seems to depend upon the whim of the Giovernment or the degree of pressure that may be brought to bear upon them from time to time. However, I understand the Government have given this question a quietus. They have given their answer to the people of Pontiac, and I suppose the answer is that the people of Pontiac can pay this debt or suffer under it as best they may. Would it not be better, if the Government desired to avoid abuse, to have a fixed policy under which aid would be given enterprises of this character, regardless of political influence? Instead of that, there being no fixed policy except one of buying aid and patronage and political support, these questions are continually coming up. However, the Government have accepted the situation, and have told the people of Pontiac to expect nothing. At the same time, the hon. member for Pontiac has certainly done his duty. He has brought to light a curious state of affairs. For years the people have been told that great pressure was brought to bear on the Administration to grant relief, and now we learn that the whole thing was a sham, that the people have been misled and played with, and now we are told there never has been a solicitation offered up on their behalf in this matter.

Mr. BOWFLL. The members who have represented Ontario for some years past will be rather surprisel at the remark which fell from the hon. member for North York, that $\$ 12,000$ per mile was granted in aid of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway for local purposes only.

Mr. MULOCK. That is not the statement I used.

Mr. BOWELL. I took down the hon. gentleman's words. The statement he made was that the Government gave $\$ 12,(000)$ per mile to this road for local purposes only.
Mr. MULOCK. I said nothing of the kind.
Mr. BOWELL. I do not propose to handy words with the hou.gentleman and to throw the lie auross the House.
Mr. MULOCK. It is incorrect. I stated that the grant was made for the purpose ostensibly of connecting the Ontario system with the Pacific Railway with the purpose of connecting the old Ontario system with the transcontinental railway, and that the Government did not take steps to see that the road was properly located, and that they allowed the connection between Gravenhurst and North Bay to be made at the eastern end of Lake Nipissing so that the railway was, located out of its proper position for connecting with the NorthWest, and that it practically became a local road for local purposes only.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman has made another speech explanatory of what he said before, and the remarks which he made could give no
other idea to the Holse or to the country than that the Guvernment had granted this boums to the road for local purposes only.
Mr. MCLOCK. That is the effect of it.
Mr. BOWELL. It is true that afterwards the hon. gentleman said the road was not located in the proper position, and he says now that the Pacific Railway, by which I suppose he means the Canadian Pacific Railway, has decided that that is not the correct route, and that they have surveyed another. Any one who knows the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the management of the road from Callendar to North Bay, knows that that is not the reason why the Canalian Pacitic Railway has taken the steps which it has of late. It is lecause the road has fallen under the control and management of the cirand Trunk and camot be utilizel by the Camadian Pacific Railway as originally intended.

Mr. MCLOCK. That is not the reason.
Mr. BOWI ELL. I am speaking, I think, from some knowledge that I have in reference to the construction of that road, having had something to do with the granting of $\$ 12,(10 x)$ a mile originally: That grant was matie for the sole purpose of enabling the mercantile commmity, and those interested in trade, particularly in Ontario, to have a western connection with the Canadian Pacitic Railway. Before the construction of that line of commmication with the North-West, they hat to send their goonls either mia the lakes to Port Arthur, or by coming eastward to Carleton Place and then taking the roall to the west. The road had been locateliand surveyed, and had leen agitated for years before any aid was given by the Canalian Covernnent to construct it, and the aid was given for the sole purpose of giving to the Province of Ontario as direct communication as possible with the great tramscontinental road. Whether the location was correct or not, I am not going to say, but the Act giving the grant stated that the road was not to be in the hands of one company or the other, that it was to le a neutral road; but, subsequently, the Grand Trunk Railway obtained possession of the Northern Railway, which had immediate conuection with the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, and has been managed and controllel by them since. Hence the advantages which would otherwise have accrued to the Canadian Pacitic Railway have not resulted. Whether that has been detrimental to the interests of Ontario or not, I will not now discuss, but it was not for local purposes, but for provincial purposes, that the large grant of $\$ 12,000$ a mile was made in aid of this road. The people of Ontario complained very reasonably that they were not derivingany advantages from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway except by the circuitous route they had to take in order to reach it; and, though a large portion of the road ran through Ontario, it was only opening up the northern portion of the province, while the front, the settled portion, the part of the province where the great population was and where commerce came from, had no advantages whatever. My colleagues from, the other provinces, recognizing the just demand of Ontario for that immediate connection, readily consented to give large aid towards the building of that road. In reference to the St. John Railway, there is no analogy at all between the boussing of that roand from Quebec to Lake St.

John and the railway in the County of Pontiac or any other railway with which I have any acquaintance. The part of the country around Chicoutimi and aronnd Lake St. Jobn, which is a very tine country, was inaccessible to any one. Farmers might be there for centuries, but there was no means of getting their produce to market except by bringing it down by the siguenay or other waters comected with the St. Lawrence. I coufess I looked with suspicion. or rather 1 looked not farourably, upon this project until I ascertained from personal observation that the large section of country there was of great value, capable of sustaining thousands of people who would otherwise leave the Province of Quebee and yo to the United States or our own North. West: and I believe that any one from the Province of Ontario, no matter how prejudiced he might be. if he visited that region, would come to the conclusion which the Govermment came to, that it was a wise policy to grant large aid to that road. The policy which has been ably adrocated ly the member for Pontiac (Mr. Murray), opens up a very wide question. a question much wider than is involved in the sion.(ONO to which the hon. gentleman hats referred. He gave the House no reason, to my mini, certainly no reason that could not be advanced by any county in the Province of Ontario, and I suppose by any county in the Province of Quebec, for being relieved of the amount they had contributed to railway aid. I know that in my own county the city of Belleville is indebted for $\$ 150,000$ given to railways. and one or two townships in my riding are indebtel for a large amonnt of money, which they voted for the construction of railways: When this question was before the country and when it was urged upon the Govermment that they should relieve these municipalities, I told my constituents that it should not le done, and that, if it were to le done, it would cost from ten to twelve millions of dollars. The hon. gentleman spoke of the success of the County of Ottawa in relieving itself from the payment of the amount promised. It think the city of Ottawa did precisely the same thing to the extent of $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{O}),(000)$ in connection with the Camadian Pacific Railway. Had they had as pliant a Lecal Legislature in the Province of Quebec as they had in the Procince of Ontario, probably they might not have been relieved. I know that the city of Belleville contested the question with the Grand Junction Railway to the extent of S00,000; it was in court, they would not fultil the condition upou which the grant was made, but the Legislature of the Province of Ontario stepped in and took it out of the court, legalized the by-law and compelled us to pay it. Now, if there is any municipality in the Dominion placed in a similar position, they would have a better claim, for if they had been allowed to remain in the courts of the province, I have not the slightest doubt that they would have been relieved of the payment; but the Legislature said: You obtained the railway for which you originally voteri a bonus, true, they may not have complied with all the conditions of the by-law granting the aid, but as you obtained that for which you gave the vote, you ought to pay it, and they compelleel us to pay it. If my hon. friend's county was in that position he would have some cause of complaint, but as intimated by the Minister of Railways, his county tried to do that which the County of Ottawa did, and which I

Mr. Bowell.
believe the city of Ottawa diik, which got relieved from payment through some tecknicality, to use his own worls. Vinder the circumstanc, cousidering the amount of money involved in the adoption of the principle, which the hon gentlemam has laid down. I do not think the country is prepared to atopt it. It may sound viory well, and it may be a capital. I was going to say, plank, to use a familiar word, upon which to go to the people, and tell them: that the hon. gentleman tried to get this amount, and that he lat the support of one of the influential members of the Opposition. I fancy if the hon. gentleman from North York (Mr. Mulock) ever came to ceupy the responsible position of adviser to the ('rown as to the morle in which the revenues of this country should be expendet, he would be the last to give his consent to the relief of the Comenty of Pontiac of this $\mathbf{s} 150,000$, unless he incladed all the other mumicipalities in the Dominion, especially in the Province of Ontario. If he did, even with his large majority, and in the political complexion of the Comity of North York, I question whether he would ever come lack to this Honse again.

Mr. MULOCK. I would have a hanl task to undo all your mischief, I admit.
Mr. Bowell. I am much inclined to think that he would not attempt to molo such mischief. But it is convenient for politicians of a certain class to advonate measures, not directly, but by innuendo and insimation, so that they may be used in an approaching election. Having said this moch in reference to the Northern Pacitic Railway, and upon the general principle of relieving the mumicipalities, I will close by saying that I think neither the comutry nor this House are prepared to atopt the principle advocated by the member for Pontiac.
Mr. MURRAI. I must sy that $I$ an very much surprised at the speech delivered by the Minister of Railways. I did expect that he would at least consider the matter further and would not at once decide adversely to the claims I advanced on behalf of my constituents. I thought, at least, he would confer with his colleagues lefore taking this vers important step and peremptorly refusing our claim. Perbips he may have done so, I do not know. At all events, we are told now, in plain words, that Pontiac has nothing to expect from the present Gorernment in the way of getting relief from its unfortumate position. Now, the Minister says that during my remarks I stated that the people were dissatistied with the National Policy: I made some reference to the National Policy; I said that some of the promises made in 1878 by the supporters of the National Policy were not realized, and that the people were disappointed.

Mr. HAGGART. What I said was that the hon. gentleman said that they had received no benetit from the National Policy.
Mr. MURRAY. I said they had received no direct benefit from the National Policy. Now, it is all very well for the hon. gentleman to say that it would be establishing a precedent. We know there are exceptions to all rules. I do not get up from my seat in this House to speak for the purpose of making a plank to be used at some future time for election purposes; I get up to speak in the interest of my constituents in order to ask for them what I believe to be their
rights. Referring to the history of bonuses and the Government relief of mumicipalities. Pembroke has been mentioner. What position did the liovermment take with reganl to that honus: Why, Sir, 1 , as a resident of the town of Pembmoke, put my name to a memorial asking the Government to give the mumicipality relief for the reasons that. we set forth. kecause after that moner was granted to the Canada Central Railway, it subsequently lecame a link in the Coundiam Pacinc Ratway. What action did the Ciovernment takes If it was right to recoup the town, why was it not done at once? There was no action taken on that memorial for three years, mutil the election, when I was myself a candidate against the foremment camdidate. The liovernment then passelian Order in Council promising relief to Pembroke subject to the ratification of Parliament. The impression was that it was not done simply as a matter of right, but through fear of losing the constitueney. The iovernment may say to the prople of Pontiac: Coumade a mistake, you should have leen wiser, you should have protected yourselves, you shonld mot have voted this money until you got what was promised and the agreement was cirried out. They may say to the people of Pontiac: We have constructed the Canadim Pacitic Rallway to the North-West, we have siven Sl2. (nno a mile to that road to be buit bit sudhury westwand and if you do not like the combition of things it is your own fault. gou hate brought it on youseltes you can leate lontiad and go to the Sirth-IVest or to the western States. That is what the cowerment are virtualiy telling the people of Pontiac in the reply they gate to my motion this evening. That is the effect it will priduce. Let the present tocernment take the consequence. I have done my plain duty ami the omas rests upon them. It will take but a very short time to concince the fovernment that motwithstanding all that has leen sain, they shomb make an exception in the case of Pontiac: I do not care whether there is any precelent or not. I sisy the condition and position of Pontiae are sueh that it has a claim upon the fatourable constideration of the (invernment, and that the doverament ought to come to the relief of the people.
Motion agreed to.

## CUSTOMS COLLECTOR AT ST. THOMAS.

## Mr. CASEY moved for :

Correspondence concerving the appoiniment of Mr. W. H. Ingram asCollector of Customs at St. Thomas, Oatario. He said : The ottice of collector of customs at st. Thomas had remained vacant for at very long time until a comparatively late date, since the bye-lection in the Riding of East Elgin. During all this time there was naturally a great deal of cancassing and discussion amongst the leaders of the Conserrative party in that city and riding as to who should receive the honour and emolument of this position. There were many who had claims. There was a gentleman who had been an active and intluential supporter of the Conservative party for over 40 years, who had been frequently mayor of the town of St. Thomas, when it was a town, and who had sat for a term in this Parliament. There were several other gentlemen whose claims were somewhat similar. There were a couple of ex-mayors of the city and the present mayor of the
city, whose names were canrassed freely by their party frienls and those who did not belong to that party. It is admitted on all hands that one or other of those gentlemen, whose names I need not give to the House, had a right to the position. The appointment of any of them would have satistied the general feeling that some one of the long tried servants of the party shoull obtain this valuable post. Some of us had our favourites. But after all this long waiting, after all the presentation of claims on the part of those gentlemen, the brother of the member of the riding has been appointed to thisplace. The hon. gentleman( Mr. Ingram) hasbeen successful in regard to patronage, for I have been informed that not only has this brother been appointed to the customs at Sit. Thomas, but that since his appointment, another brother has leeen appointel to some position in the North-West-che position I do not at present know. There was a time in the history of constitutional govermment in this comtry, when it was not thoughe the proper thing to appoint members of ones own immediate fanily to public positions of emolument. There was a time when I had nccasion to interview a leading member of the late Atministration, of which I was a supporter, in respect to the appointment of a gentleman in London. I urged the gentleman's claims on the Minister, and I was not contradicted as to the man's fitness to the position and as to his claims on the fiovernment : hut the Minister said: " Do you not know, my dear Casey, that he is a second cousin of mine, and I dare not recommend him to an y thing?" We do not hear that given as an excuse now for not appointing a man to ottice, as it has become the recognized thing that Ministers and members should appoint their brothers, sons, and sons-inlaw and their connections in all degrees so far as the extent of the family and the number of offices vacant will permit. There are several families in this House, or lately represented in the Cabinet, whose names are proverbial for the extent to which this family provision has taken place. But it was hardly expected in Elgin that the new member for the East Riding would follow the bad example set him by previous politicians who have gone in the old groove. The member for East Elgin owes his place in politics and his power of appointing men to positions of emolunent, not so much to friemels of the party to which he belongs as to mem. hers of the other party who supported him principally on account of personal sympathy. He owes his introluction to politics chiefly to his connection with the labouring classes. A large number of labourers of st. Thomas voted forhim because he had been a lelouring man himself. His friends on the railway supported him because he was their comrade and chum, and they wished to see him elected no natter what his politics were. They supported him not on party grounds, but owing to his connection with the labour movement and from private friendships, and they did not expect his position would be made the source of money or advantage to himself and family. I doubt whether they will take those appointments in good part. The brother whom he has placed in this position in the customs was at one time a resident of St. Thomas and employed in the railway service, but for some time, I helieve, he had joined the exodus and started business for himself in Buffialo. It was only a short time before the general election that he returned home, and began to take an active part in politics.

I do not know whether he had gone so far as to declare his intention of becoming an American citizen or not, for many Canarlians hesitate a long time before they do so. All the old party workers were passed over for this comparatively new aspirant, whose only qualification was his relationship to the member for the riding. But on further enquiry it appears he had another claim. The hon. gentleman told us in the House about it the other night. He pointed out that during the revision this gentleman took an active part. You, Mr. Speaker, have called my attention to the fact that I am referring to a previous deloate. I am merely calling attention to a state of facts applicable to the present case, and I do not desire to debate the question. I think under these circomstances I am entitled to puote from the remarks of a previous debate.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman may quote by way of illustration, but he must not refer to the matter of discussion or sulject of debate.

Mr. CASEY. I merely wish to quote by way of illustrating the manner in which the voters list was revised, as it affects his brother now appointed to a certain office. The hon. gentleman said:
"The revising officer, when he received the proof-sheets from the Printing Bureau, called ny brother who represented me and called also the representative of my opponent, and they both went deliberately over the list. My brother, in my interests ard that of the party I represented, took care that none of our friends were omitted, as it was his right and his duty to do. But the gentleman on the other side, not having attended the revision, as my brother had, from the commencement to the end, hut having, on the other band, sent a certain representative to one court and another to another, thus rendering themselves unable to say truthfully that such a name should be left off and such another one should be put on, were at a disadrantage in this respect."

Mr. SPEAKER. How does the hon. gentleman propose to read from a previous delate during this session by way of illustration? It is entirely contrary to the rule.

Mr. CASEX. Then I will state, as is well known, that the hon. gentleman's brother elid atteml with the judge during the whole of the revision of the list, that he was called in hy the julge to assist in comparing the proof sheets from the Printing Burean with the revised lists that were sent down by the judge to the Irinting Bureau. The hon. gentleman has stated, and it is well hinuwn, that on that occasion his brother olstained changes on the list and in the proofs as they came back from the Printing Bureau. The hon. member stated that his brother took care to see that if the printer by any accident or misprint had omitted a name that should have been on, or put on a name that should he off, that that was corrected on the final revised proof by the judge, and he has pointed out to us on different occasions that as his brother had been present at all courts of revision, and as the other side was not represented, his brother had the advantage of securing these corrections on the revised proofs, and he availed himself of the advantage to secure such corrections. The responsibility for this course of conduct rests largely with the revising officer, but I doubt very much whether he was within his rights in asking any one to sit with him to compare the printer's proof with the copy. He certainly was not within his powers when he made any changes whatever from the copy which he sent down to the Queen's Printer, because in so doing he virtually opened up the whole case
again, and was holding a new revision court. But Sir, the fact to which I wish to call particular attention is that the hon. gentleman's brother took advantage of this laxity on the part of the revising otficer, and did secure changes according to the hon. gentleman's own statement as I could understand it.
Mr. SPEAKFR. I hope my hon. friend sees the relerancy of this to the motion, because I do not.
Mr. CASEI. I am pointing out, Mr. Speaker, the claim this gentleman had for appointment to the office, and the adrantages which he had over the other competitors. This is one of his claims that he had heen able to assist in gerrymandering the voters' list for the city of St. Thomas and the adjoining townships. Still further it appears that this gentleman was employed in delicate work outside of the county, for we have a letter published in the newspapers written by him in the town of St. Mary's to a friend in St. Thomas ; it says :
"Dear Sir,- Your telegram to hand this afternoon and am glad to hear from you. Things were quite dull until to-night and mayhav to-morrow it mas be all 0 . K. Hold yourself in readiness at any time. I will write you when to come if 0 . K., if not I will write you 'no good.' Mr. R. Bir............is not here yet ; keep patient."
I see a part of the letter is omitted from the copy I have before me as compared with the copy I first saw. This gentleman stated in the letter as I saw it at first, that the parties who had the influence had not yet arriverl at the scene of action, and what the "influence" was, must le left to politicians to guess. We know what sort of influence is alluded to. especially when coupled with the name of the organizer of the party as alout to be present upon the scene. Now, Sir, this active attention to the voters' lists, this rather peculiar re-revising of the voters' lists, and this connection with the distribution of "influence" in other ridings as well as East Elgin, seem to have been the reasons, in addition to the question of relationship, why this gentleman was elected to this office. If I am mistaken in that supposition probably the papers for which I move will correct ne.
Mr. INGRAM. Mr. Speaker, before that motion is put I would like to say a few words. The hon. gentleman from West Elgin (Mr. Casey) has taken this oceasion to make a personal attack upon my career and conduct since I became the representative of the riding of East Elgin. The uotion is a very small one indeed, and I think that a very few words from the mover would have obtained the papers for him to examine. Now, in respect to my success in Elgin County, which the hon. gentleman has referred to, I desire to say that when I first received the nomination for the Local Legislature in West Elgin, the county which the hon. gentleman has the pleasure of representing in this Hulse, I accepted the nomination for that constituency from the Liberal-Conservative Association of West Elgin, and I did not receive it as a labour candidate, though as a labouring man I succeeded in redeeming that county which was lost to the Conservative party for 17 years. Representing the people for four years in the Local Legislature of this province, during that time I learned from the tactics of the leader of the Government of Ontario, who appointed his son as sheriff of Toronto, and I succeeded so well in learning from the tactics of that gentleman, that I recognized the services of my
brother to the Conservative party in Elgin County, and in consequence of that 1 appointed him Collector of Customs.

Mr. MULOCK. His Excellency had nothing to do with it at all?
Mr. INGRAM. I will tell you about the exodus after a while. I shonld have sain I recommended my brother for appointment. With reference to the remarks of the member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) in regard to my brother in the North-West Territories, 1 think the hon. gentleman must have been reading the St. Thomas Journal, a paper that has never shown very much respect or consideration for me, and which has never missed an opportunity of alusing me from every standpoint; but notwithstanding all its abuse I always managed to come out on the top of the heap just the same. I desire to correct the hon. memher for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) in hisstatement about my brother moving away from this country to Buffalo. My brother did not leave st. Thomas for gool, but on the contrary he has been a resident of st. Thomas for 20 years in so far as keeping his furniture and his home there goes. It is true he went to Buffalo and leased a place there for a short time. But he did not move away his furniture and therefore the hon. gentleman is incorrect in that respect. Again, with reference to the statement of the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) that I had secured an appointment for my lrother in the North-West I have again to deny that. My brother is not looking for an appointment, and would not accept one if it were offered to him, so that in that statement the hon. gentleman is also wrong.
Mr. CASEY. I was misinformed then.
Mr. INGRAM. The hon. gentleman says that my brother did a great deal of work in connection with the voters' list. That is quite true, but I can remind my hon. friend from West Elgin (Mr. Casey) that when he consulted the judge and after the judge had explained to him the manner in which the list was revised, that hon." gentleman told the judge that he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the revision had been conducted. I have also in my possession, and can produce it to the House in a very few moments if necessary, a document signed by five of the leading Reformers of the County of Elgin,testifying that the judgeas revising ofticer of the County of Elgin did his duty and his duty only as laid down in the law. Now, so far as the statement of the member for West Elgin goes, that I clained in this House the other evening that my brother had added names to the list after the court of revision had sat, or taken names away from the list after the court of revision, I have also to state that the hon. gentleman is quite wrong there. If I did not make myself plain on that occasion, I desire to make myself plain now, and I distinctly wish to state to the hon. gentleman and to the House, that not one name was added to that list nor not one name was taken away from that list; after the court of revision had completed its work. With respect to the letter from South Perth which the hon. gentleman has referred to, I wish him to understand that there is a protest now pending against the hon. gentleman who represents the county (Mr. Pridham), and when that trial does take place, hon. gentlemen will see where the influence came from. They will see the reason, and
they will find out to their own discredit why that letter was written, and if hon. gentlemen opposite will haveno cause to complain after the results of the proceedingsin that court, Iamquitesure that the Conservative party in this country will have no canse to complain either. That letter will be shown up, and will be shown up in grand style, and when it is, it will not be to the advantage of hon. gentlemen opposite. That is all I wish to say in respect to the remarks of the hon. gentleman. I think it is pretty near time now that he and a number of others in the County of Elgin who have fared so very badly within the last five or six years, should quit using the tactics of casting reflections on a humble nember like myself, which they have been doing more or less ever since I have had anything to do with politics in the County of Elgin. I think my couluct and career have been as creditable to me and to the party I belong to as the conduct and career of the hon. gentleman have bee:i to him or his party, and it ill becomes him to cast reflections on me in the manner he has done. I have fought the hon. gentleman and his party in Elgin County for five or six years, and so long as I live and breathe I am prepared to fight them still ; and any thing that I hare done in doing that has been honourable and above board. I am prepared to continue that course in the future as 1 have done it in the past, and I have no doubt that the majority of the electors of East Elgin will give me their support.

Mr. CASEY. The hon. gentleman is exceedingly mistaken if he thinks that I am insinuating anything against his character. I am criticizing his public conduct as a member of Parliament and a dispenser of patronage. So far from attacking his character, I have always spoken very highly of him as an imlividual, and have defended his character when it has been attacked, and I expect the same courtesy from him. He evidently intended to sneer at me in some respect by some remarks hemade ; but that isnot the course which I have followed towards him, and I do not intend to follow any different course. The hon. member said he had redeemed West Elgin, which had been held by Liberals for seventeen years before. That is all a mistake. The hon. member never sat for the West Riding of Elgin which had been represented by Liberals for seventeen years up to that time; but he sat for a new riding which was composed of what had been the West Riding of Elgin with the city of st. Thomas adder on. In the old riding of West Elgin there was a majority of over 400 against him. His majority was made up altogether in the city of St. Thomas, and principally from among the very worthy class of men to whom I have referred, who allowed their personal feelings to overbalance any party leanings which they may have had; a great many have none at all. The hon. gentleman says that I assured Judge Hughes after the lists were revised that I was satisfied with the way in which they had been revised. I never saw or spoke to Judge Hughes on the subject, after the matters with which I found fault had occurred, after the final revision of the proofs, and after, as I understood the hon. member to inform us, irregularitics had taken place. I never saw him after that, and expressed no opinion to him whatever. I do not renember before that time having expressed my complete satisfaction with the
manner in which he conducted the revision. I may have expressed a modified satisfaction with the manner in which he had managed it, but I never did express complete satisfaction with the way in which the list was revised. I am not complaining now of the revision of the list, but of changes which took place after it had been revised, and when nothing was to le done but to see that the proofs which were returned from the Printing Bureau corresponded with the copy sent down. I saw the hon. gentleman's own statement to that effect made in a previous debate; and now he says that no name was added or removed. I am unable, on account of your ruling, Mr. Speaker, to confront him with his statement and to show how inconsistent it is with what he says now; but there may be another opportunity of doing so.
Mr. INGRAM. If I am not trespassing, I would like to real this letter.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman cannot speak again, except by the courtesy of the House, and even then I think it should not be allowed. I think the House ought to sustain me in maintaining the rules.
Mr. McKAY. In respect to the appointment of Mr. Ingram as collector of customs at St. Thomas, I think the menher for the county has a perfect right to recommend to the patronage of the Government any person he chooses. In reference to the subject before the House, I would like to real the following letter :-
" Dfar Sir.-That the lists upon which the recent election for East Elgin was held were adverse to Liberals goes without saying. and some feel inclined to lay all the blame therefor upon Judge Hughes, the revising officer. The difficulty rather arises from the fact that under the Franchise Act a revision becomes an expensive matter to either party, and that Reformers are without the means which seem to be accessible to our Conservative friends. Electors must also, while the Franchise Act remains in force, learu that only their individual attention to the matter can at all ensure their names appearing upon the lists. We, who attended the revising officer's court, were treated with courtesy and fairuess, and we think it only fair to Judge Iugher to say that such is so.
(Syd.)
"W. E. STEVENS
"N MADONALD,
"JUNUSBRADLEY,
"F. HUNT
"R. MILLER."
This letter expresses the opinion of leading Reformers of East Elgin in regard to the conduct of the revising officer in revising the voters' list of that county, and their opinion will le endorsed by all the menbers ou this side of the House, and I have no doubt on the other sile as well.

## Motion agreed to.

## PRINCE EDWARI ISLAND RAILWAY.

## Mr. PERRY moved for :

Return showing the names of all employés on the Prince Edward Igland Railway who have been dismissed gince the 1st day of July, 1887, and the reason for such dismissal.
He said: In making this motion I desire to say that a number of employes have been dismissed from the Prince Edward Island Railway during the last few' years, and it is a matter of great importance to some of them to find out the reason why they were dismissed. In fact, the country has a right to know whether these men neglected their duty or not. We see it is stated in the papers that
great alt erations are to be made in the management of the railway, that several employes are to be dismissed and several stations closer, and I want to know the reason why. I am not aware that the people of Prince Edward Island have too much aucommorlation. They have too little. If the Government think it is right to keep the country from having the benefit of the railway which they built themselves and paid for, if they think it is wise and sound policy to prevent the people having the benefit they ought to have from their road, I think it is a step in the wrong direction. It is commencing to economize at the wrong end. I think they might find some other place to economize in besides the Island of Prince Edward, and I hope the Minister of Railways will lee magnanimous enough to see that the people of the Island have the accommodation they ought to have. I would like to have some information about these dismissals which are going to take place. If it is because the officials are incompetent and neglectful of their duty it is all right, but if it is on the score of econony the (iovermment should be careful that efficiency is not satcrificed to economy. I hear that the trackmaster, who has been in the service 17 or 18 years, is to le dismissed. Is he to be superammuated? I believe not. He is young enough to work and willing to work, and I would like to know why he is going to be dismissel. I ams sure one man is not sufficient to look after the whole road as trackmaster, and if the fovermment are going to neglect the management of the road they had better bear in $n$ ind what happened some years ago, through the mismanagement and penuriousness of the department, when the Govemment had to pay a large amount as compensation for damages.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I would invite the Min. ister of Railways, before this motion is carried, to state to the House, if he can, the number of those who have been dismissed under recent regulations. I understand that, in view of the policy of trying to make looth ends meet, it has been determined to make large reductions in the staff of the Island Railway as well as of the Intercolonial. I do not propose to discuas that question, because I have not the data on which to discuss it properly, but I would like to have sotne information, and the House is entitled to know to what extent this reduction is to be made. In that connection, I would say a word on behalf of one gentleman whose name has been mentioned in the Island pap. crs as about to be dismissed. He is a man of very great railway experience, a very exceptional man in every way, of the very highest character, and I believe the hon. gentleman will find that the chief engineer of railways, who knows him well, will speak of him in the highest possible terms. I refer to trackmaster John McPherson. He has been on the railway as trackmaster over the western section of the roarl, and has had under his charge 70 or 80 miles or more for the last 18 years. Hecame there with a very large railway experience and is an exceedingly prudent, careful man, who has always given the utmost satisfaction to those in whose employ he has been. He is a most economical and conscientious man, and I am sure there has never been an attempt made to retrench on the part of the powers that be of that road, which did not meet, so far as his department is concerned, his concurrence. In addition to that, he has tine
advantage of always being a very good Tory, and I suppose will continue so until the end of his days. However, apart from all politics, he is one of those rare men you find in communities who are respected by every one and who bring to the discharge of their duties faithfulness, integrity and a desire to serve the public. Although I an under no compliment to him because he has always done what he could against me, I have yet no complaint to make against him, as he is entitled to his convictions, but, knowing him so intimately, and having had so many opportunities of secing the excellent character of the work he does, I take this opportunity of saying a word on his behalf. I an quite sure the hon. gentleman will find every word I have said lome out by the chief engineer.

Mr. HAGi(ART. I am not prepared at present to state what course the (iovernment intend to take with reference to the reductions, if any, they intend to make in Prince Edward Island. There has been a recommendation by the engineer-inchief which has a tendency towarls economy in the management of that road, and I helieve some potices have been given in that direction, but the Government have not yet decided what course they will pursue in the matter. I shath have the papers brought down.

Motion agreed to.

## RETURNS ORDERED。

Detailed copy of the certificate of Acting Chief Eugineer that 532,000 paid to Bancroft \& Connolly was done in addition to all previous certificates on Kingston Graving Dock, as mentioned in Auditor General's Report, page C-119.-(Mr. Gibson.)

Copy of the location ticket granted for lot 16 in the 4th Concession, Cockburn Island, and any assignment or transfer thereof to Peter MeLellan. Also, copy of affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department in any way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket. Also, copy of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket. -(Mr. Lister.)

## FIRs'T READING:

Bill (No. 78) for the relief of James Alfred M. dikins (from the Senate).- (Mr. Taylor.)

Bill (No. 79) for the relief of Aila Donigan (from the Senate).-(Mr. Taylor.)
sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. CHARLTON. When will the Rerlistribution Bill be printed?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will take it up on Thursday.

Motion agreed to : and House adjourned at 10.20 p. m .

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

$$
\text { Tuesday, 3rd May, } 1892 .
$$

The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.

## Prayers.

## FIRST READING.

Bill (No. 80) respecting the Manitoba and NorthWestern Railway Company of Canaida.-(Mr. Coatsworth.)

## THE INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Mr. CUSTIGAN moved second reading of Bill (No. 71 ) further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

Mr. LAURIFR. The hon. gentleman has stated that the Bill is to apply the Inland Revenue Act to the North-West Territories, but he has giren no reason whaterer for the changes he proposes.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I thought I explained the powers of the Bill, and stated that it was to extend the Act to the North-West Territories. The explanation I gave before with respect io the provision making the law operative in the North-West Territories is all I can give now. The law as at present, without the amendments I propose, is not applicable to the North-West Territories or to the District of Keewatin. By this amendment the law is made applicable to the North. West Territories, but not to the District of Keewatin. On account of the changes which have taken place, it is necessary that the Inland Revenue Act should be in force in those Territories.

Mr. LAURIER. The Bill which is now introduced by the hon. gentleman is far broader in its scope than the hon. gentleman seems to comprehend. The hon. gentleman simply says that this measure provides for the introduction of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act in the NorthWest Territories ; in other words, that the restrictions which have hitherto applied to the NorthWest Territories with respect to the manufacture and sale of liquor are to be removed.

Mr. COSTIC:AN. That is not what it means.
Mr. LAURIER. What does it mean?
Mr. COSTIGAN. It applies the Inland Revenue Act to the North-West Territories.

Mr. LAURIER. There is a question as to Whether the restriction as to the sale of liguor has been renewed or not. For my part, I am not prepared to answer the question in the affirmative, for I am not aware of any measure that has removed the prohibition hitherto existing in the North. West Territories with respect to the manufacture of liquor. If the restriction as to the sale of liquor has been removed, it can only have been done according to the Act of last year, by which the same powers now enjoyed by the provinces are also conferred on the Legislature of the North-West Territories. For instance, theLegislature of the NorthWest Territories is empovered to issue licenses for shops, saloons, taverns and other places in order to raise a revenue for territorial and municipal purposes. I am not arare that, when this provision was introduced last year, Parliament ever contemplated removing the prohibition which has existed to the sale of liguor in the North.West Territories. If the legislation of last year has had that effect, Parliament never had such idea until this moment. The time may have come for the removal of the restrictions which have hitherto applied to those T'erritories, but I am not sure the time has arrived. That is a subject to which I invite the attention of the hon. gentleman. If we adopt this Bill we are taking a new depurture as regards the policy hitherto pursued in the North-West Territories, and a very serious departure, and one which deserves more attention at the hands of the House than the hon. gentleman is prepared to give to it.

Mr. Haggart.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman, I think, has not been well served by his recollection of the provisions of the Act of last year. Speaking from memory, I may say there is a distinct provision in the Act that the North-West Assembly may repeal the prohibitory clanses of the North-West Territories Act as contained in the Revised Statutes, and over and above that power is given to them to grant licenses. They have passed an ordinance repealing the provisions of the North-West Territories Act and they have sulbstituted a license system in their stead. So all that has been done.

Mr. LAURIER. I am not aware of the provision of which the hon. Minister speaks. But as to the other provision, it is a general clause found in the British North America Act giving nower to provinces to issue liceuses to shops and saloons for the purpose of levying a revenue, and for no other purpose. This raises the question whether in such a clause the power of prohibition which was implied in its enactments was removed hy such a disposition.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Section 19 of the Act of last session contains this provision :
"Notwithstanding anything in this Act or the said Act
contained, the Legislative Assembly may by ordinance,
repeal the provisions of section- 26 to 40 , both inclusive."
These are the prohibitory enactments-
"And also in so far as they apply to the Territories comprising the several electoral divisions mentioned in the schedule to this Act. the provisions of 22 to 100 , also both inclusive, of the said Act, together with all amendments thereto, and may re-enact the said, provisions or substitute other provisions in lieu thereof."
Under that provision the Assembly passed the ordinance.

Bill read the second time, considered in Committee and reported.

## WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved second reading of Bill (No. 69) respecting Witnesses and Evidence. Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time. Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Joint Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 7) respecting the Criminal Law. Motion agreed to.

## SUPILY.

House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.
(ln the Committee.)
Quarantine ................... .......... $\$ 35,590$
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I wish to enquire of the Minister, in the first place, where that sample book is which he promised to lay on the Table of the House?

Mr. CARLING. I will lay it on the Table in a few minutes.

Sir RICHAR1) CARTWRIGHT. I want to enquire, in the second place, whether the hon. gentleman has examined into the letter read by my hou. friend from North Brant (Mr. Somerville) and purporting to be written by the Deputy Minister and received by Mr. Casper Hett, and
what explanation he has to give to the House in connection with it ?

Mr. CARLING. I have made enquiry and I have a memorandum from the deputy of my department, which, if the House would like, I will read, or lay on the Table.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Read.

## Mr. CARLING -

## " Departafent of Agriccletere,

"Ottana, 3rd May, 1892.
" My Imar Sir, - With the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture I enclose to you, herewith, a copy of a memorandum which I have written in relation to a payment to Mr. Casper Hett, of - Berlin, Ont., for copyright of a German pamphlet, in 188 i. I am moved to do this from reading in the Hansarl of $29 t h$ April, in an official report of your speech, the following words:-
"'If the Government paid for the writing of that pamphlet then the copyright belonged to the Government.'
"The context shows that you were moved to express this supposition on the very positive but equally incorrect allegations which had been previously made in the debate.
"The point is so important that the whole matter in question is rested upon it; and it is, therefore, that I pray you to consider it by the light of the indubitable statements of fact in my memorandum herewith.
$\because$ I have an intimate conviction that no reference of this kind can be made in vain to your sense of justice and honour.
"Believe me, de.,
" Yours truly,

## "JOHN LOWE,

"To the Hon.
" Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
"Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P.
" Minister of Militia, \&c."
" Memurandem for the honourable the Minister of Agricelture:
" In reference to a letter of mine to Mr. Casper Hett, German publisher, of Berlin, Ont., written on 26 th January, 1887, I have to make to you the following remarks; a copy of which, with your sanction, $I$ communicate to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell.
"It is true that I wrote to Mr. Hett the letter read by Mr. Somerville in the House on Friday night, not as insinuated and alleged to enable him to obtain an undue payment not allowed by the audit of the Queen's Printer, but as an act of common honesty, to enable him to obtain a payment for authorship. which was his property, which the department had used, and in accordance with the established practice in such cases. I had no personal nor any reason to favour Mr. Hett. He was to me an utter strynger.
"The facts simply are : that on your ministerial authorization I ordered the printing of a German pamplilet at the office of Mr. Hett, in Berlin, Ont., in the early part of the year 1886.
"We had then no pamphlet which we deemed advisable to publish adapted to the special information of Germans. Mr. Hett volunteered to have one written and secured the services of Mr. J. Y. Shantz for that purpose. This was accepted. Mr. Shantz was well known to the department. He had been largely instrumental in the bringing and settlement of the Mennonites in Ontario. Mr. Hett further offered to obtain for publication in the pamphlet testimonials from the Russian-German Mennonite settlers in Manitoba, even at the cost of Mr. Shantz going personally and specially to that province to obtain that information. "Mr. Hett sent in his bill for printing 50,000 copies of this pamphlet in thefierman language,containing 32 pages, for an amount of 8751.60 ; but this amount, on the audit of the Queen's Printer, on the special tariff of rates of which all pamphlets printed by the department were audited, was cut down to \$434.74; that is, for printing charges only.
"Mr. Hett represented that a payment of this amount for his work would land him in actual loss. He told me that the prices charged in the bill he had sent in were only the ordinary commercial rates for printing which were usual in his establistment.
${ }^{6}$ I sam that he had not made any charge for authorship, which was his property, and not that of the department; and I ascertained that he was not aware it was the invariable practice of the department in respect to all pamphlete used by it, for which it had given no con-
sideration, written by persons outside, that authorship be paid for, at a fair price, either in the form of purchase of copyright, or a royalty for the use of it.
I I did not consider that the amount by which his bill had been cut down, in order to bring it within the printing tariff above referred to, would be improper or unfair to pay for the copyright of this pamphlet, with the electrotypes in addition, from which it was printed. In other words, making the cost of the whole work done by Mr. Hett, for authorship containing special and valuable information furnished, printing and presswork, with the electro-plates thrown in, of a pamphlet of 32 pages, about a cent and a Eallia copy; or with the paper added, which cost about three-fifths of a cent, the total cost of this pamphlet, including all the considerations stated, would be a very small fraction over two cents a copy.
"When the account for printing this pamphlet was sent in the usual course to the Auditor General, he wrote a letter under date 2 th April, 1887 , in which he desired to be informed as to the basis on which the value of copyright was ascertained, and in reply in my official letter dated $23 t h$ April, I furnished him with a statement of tho facts. I repeat my adherence to that statement; and respecting which I may point out that the Auditor passed it without further remarks. The determination of all such values must rest on the particular facts in each case. In that of Mr. Hett, I thought at the time, and I think still. that an amount at least equivalent to the difference between his own commercial printing charges and the amount by which his bill had been cut down by the audit of the Queen's Printer, would be fair and just.

- I accordingly made representations in this sense to you. and I was authorized to make a settlement with Mr. Hett on the basis stated.
"I do not think that anything less than this would have been even honest ; and while I feel that it is my first duty to protect the department, in so far as lies in my power from any undue charges, I camnot see that the performance of such duty in any way called on me to take advantage of the ignorance of any one. On the contrary, I amsure my duty was not to do so. And I cannot see why I should not have frankly pointed out, by letter or otherwise, any error which I saw that any one had committed to his diadvantage : nor could I believe any Government would justify any other course. Had I not done so in this case the net practical result would have been that the Dominiun would have been $\$ 316.81$ the richer, at the cost of a suppression of truth by an official taking an undue advantage of one with whom the Government had dealings:- that is if the party should not at some date in the then future have discorered the fact of difference between copyright and printing, and have demanded his rights aceordingly.
I subjoin the correspondence with the Auditor General, above referred to.


## " Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) "JOHN LOWE,
" Deputy Miniater of Agriculiure.
" Department of Agriceltcre.
"3uth April, 1892."
"Alditor General's Office.
"OTtawa, 2ith ©pril. 1887.
"Sir,-1 find that the following sums have been paid by sour department on copyright account :-
Le Cultivateu', use of English copyright "Gas-
pesia"................... 91) ( 1 )

La Liherté ". $\begin{gathered}\text { French } \\ \text { copyright "Nord-Onest". . } 10000 \\ 00\end{gathered}$
Casp. Hett, copyright of German pamphlet.... 31686
"I would be glad to know the basis upon which the value of the copyright was determined in each of the above cases.
"I have the honour, \&c.. \&c.,
(Sgd.) "J. L. MCDOUGALL,
" Auditor Gieneral.

## " Jons Lone, Esq.,

Acting Deputy Minister,
"Department of Agriculture."

## " Department of Agriculture,

Ottaw a, 29 th April, 1887.
" Sir,-I have to acknowledge your letter of the 27th inst., in which you ask to be told the basis upon which the value of copyright is determined in the cases cited by you. There cannot of course be any fixed standard on which the value of a copyright is determined, but I may state that the considerations for the department have
always relation to the extent of the work and the value of the labour, which, on the face, would be necessary for the production, coupled in some cases with considerations of expense which may be incurred in obtaining the information contained in the work.
"The German pamphlet to which you refer, for which copyright was paid to Mr. C, Hett included the transfer to the department of the plates from which the work was printed, and also the cost of obtaining certain information from the Mennonites of Manitoba.
"The same kind of considerations came with respect to the items of copyright (referred to in your letter) to Le Cultigateur, for an English and French edition of "Gaspesia," and to La Liherté for a copyright of the pamphlet intituled "Nord-Ouest," with the exception that, in these cases, there was no transfer of plates to the department.

- I hare no doubt that the values paid by the department in all these cases were just and reasonable.
"I have, de.,
(Sgd.) "JOHN LOWE,
"Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
" To the Auditor General.'
On the letter in answer to the Auditor (ieneral from Mr. Lowe, the Auditor General paid the account.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I think the correspondence is not complete, because we ought to have the correspondence which led up to the making of this contract with Mr. Casper Hett for the writing of this pamphlet. As it stands, the matter is incomplete, and it is difficult to arrive at a proper conclusion. I think the Minister will almit that we are entitled to the correspondence which led to the bargain being made with Mr. Casper Hett.

Mr. CARLING. So far as I am aware at present, the arrangements were marle hy the department for printing the pamphlet.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Were these plates purchased from Mr. Casper Hett ever used afterwards: Was a second edition of the pamphlet printell:

Mr. CARLING. No, I do not think so. At that time we were anxious to get a German panphlet. The Germans in the County of Waterloo joined together and becane security to the Govermment for a loan of $\$ 100,000$ some years previous, and Mr. Schantz was the man who was responsible for getting sufficient security to the Government for the $\$ 100,000$ to lring out Mennonites. Mr. Schantz resiles in Berlin, Waterloo, and be secured, prepared or assisted in preparing matter:s in this pamphlet, as he had a great deal of experience with the Germans and Mennonites, and these pamphlets were for distribution among them, so that they could send them to their friends in the old country. Many were distributed also among other German settlements and sent to the old courtry for distribution by our agents at Liierpool and on the continent among German people.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I will call the attention of the committee to the fact that the Government suggested this, because it appeared that the Minister is responsible for the action taken by Mr. Lowe in regard to this matter. As I heard the letter read, I think Mr. Lowe said he was instructed by the Minister to write this letter to Mr. Casper Hett.

Mr. CARLING. No, he asked me for my approval of having a German pamphlet printed, and on his memo. paper he marked this.'
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. If I followed the hon. gentleman when he was reading the pamphlet, Mr. Lowe certainly said that the peculiar
mode of payment arrived at was approved by the Minister who was anthorized to carry it out.

Mr. CARLING: He says in his report that when the Queen's Printer had produced this lill, he reported to him that it wolld be fair to allow for the manuscript and for the electro-plates, and that it would lee reasonable that amount should be allowed. It has been the practice in the Department of Agriculture, ever since Mr. Lowe has been there and during the time my hon. friend was in the Government. It had then been the rule in the department, and there is nothing unusual in paying for the manuscript and paying for the plates of this German pamphlet.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I suppose you have a copy?

## Mr. CARLING. I have not one by mie.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I suppose you have a copy that you can get, and I would like to see a copy if you will send for it.
Mr. CARLIN(i. I shall he glat to do so.
Sir RICHARD (EARTWRIGHT. One question is whether this $\$ 300$ was a reasonalle allowance for the pamphlet, and we might form some idea in regard to that by seeing the pamphlet itself.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. The suggestion made in the letter of Mr. Lowe was that the amount of 3316.86 would le a little high for that pamphet. No doubt Mr. Lowe is correct in that. I understand from the Minister that it was a 32 -page pamphlet, and a 32 -page pamphlet would not cost more than S16 to reset the whole pamphlet.

Mr. CARLING. Does it not cost more for fierman type than for any other?

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Not any more. German type can be set as cheaply as English type, and it would not cost more than $\$ 16$ to do that, and we are allowing \$316.86. It is true that it is supposed that some of this is paid for writing the pamphlet, but it appears that this man did not write it, and it is apparent on the face of the statement that the price paid for the writing of the pamphlet was an outrageous price, and was not intended as a just payment at all, but was intended to make up a payment to this man for work which he did not perform. Any ordinary writer could write a 32 page pamphlet in a day. This man Schantz had heen out to Manitoba and knew the Mennonite settlement. He knew all he had to write ahout perfectly well, and Casper Hett was paid $\mathbf{8} 300$ for this copyright which he was not entitled to at all, because the deputy told him he might assume the copyright to be his. I do not think the explanation of the Minister makes this any letter than it was before. The Auditor fieneral saw that it was an exorbitant amount, and he cut it down, and then the Minister or his deputy came to the relief of Mr. Casper Hett, and paid for what was worth certainly no more than $\$ 30$ to the Government, if it was of any value at all, the amount of $\$ 300$. It appears that has been the practice all through, as I am informed, in the printing of these immigration pamphlets. Formerly it went to such an extent that, as I proved before the House and before the Public Accounts Committee, 14 prices were paid, 14 times more than the Governmeni contractors would have done the work for, and in many cases these outside persons Mr. Carling.
were also paid for the copyright. It is only another way of putting money into the pockets of these people which they did not earn, and I do not see how the Government can justify the action of Mr. Lowe, though now he has turned the responsibility over to the Minister of Agriculture himself. I should like to know if the Minister of Militia has changed his mind since he said the other night that this conduct on the part of a deputy head should be punished. Is he now prepared to say that the Deputy Minister should not be punizhed, or is he prepared to carry out what he said when he condemued the action of the Deputy Minister and said that he should be punished, or, when the Minister assumes the responsibility, is he prepared to say that the Minister should be punished for this action which he has condemned?

Mr. LISTER. It is clear that, if Mr. Casper Hett had received $\$ 756$, the sum he charged against the Government, we would never have heard anything about the copyright. Now, it becomes very important to find what was the arrangement made with this Casper Hett as to the printing of this pamphlet, because it is evident that it was an aftertho:ght that Mr. Casper Hett should le paid for the copyright and the electrotype. I suppose, when this was given out, it was well understood that the price would he fixed and audited by the Auditor (ieneral, and it is perfectly clear from the correspondence that nothing was said about payment for the copyright or the electrotype. I would like to know by what anthority the Deputy Minister or the secretary of the department, as he was at that time, undertook to make this arrangement. I think the Minister of Agriculture told us the other night that he knew nothing about the matter, that it was not done ly his authority.

Mr. CARLING. I said it happened six or seven years ago, and I did not remember alout it, but I wonll enquire into it, and report to the House.

Mr. LISTER. It is clear that no arrangement was made with this mim for the purchase of the copyright or the electrotype, and it is also clear that if he hat been paid the siab we would have heard nothing further ajout the copyright; but it is also clear chat the department suggested to him the purchase of the copyright which he did not own, hecause certain proceedings had to be gone through before he could own the copyright, and as a matter of fact the copyright was not of any value at all. The Minister says this was six or seren years ago, and consequently this payment of $\$ 300$ was made to this man to cover the original account he put in, which was reduced by the Auditor. So flagrant did this matter appear, so utterly unjustifiable was it to the House when the matter was up before-and I venture to say that the explanation we had to-day is not satisfactory and does not explain the transaction--that the Minister of Militia stoorl up and said :
"I do not know what I might do. Iam very much inclined to think that if the bon. gentleman wrote me a report I might do as the member for Lambton (Mr. Lister) did, I might not have the time, or not think it worth reading. Referring to this letter, which $I$ have not seen before, I fally agree with the remarks made in reference to it. It is an inproper letter for any deputy head to write, and $I$ am satisfied that the Minister of Agriculture and the Government of which he forms a part. will see that the deputies do not write letters of that kind, or if they do that they will reciive what they ought to receive after they are made public. If the Govern-
ment paid for the writing of that pamphlet, then the copyright belonged to the Government, and I do not hesitate to say that. having been made public-how my hon. friend obtained it I do not know-I think I can safely say to this committee and to the public that steps will be taken to ascertain why a deputy head of a department would write a letter of that kind in order to extract moneys from the coffers of the country which should never have been paid."
Now, there is the statement of the Minister of Militia who heard the letter the other night, and spose upon the sulject. The matter is a small transaction, but I think it is only one of a great many others which, if made public, would show that some of the deputy heads in the departments of the Government are not acting solely and simply in the interest of the Government.

Mr. BOWELL. The remarks of the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) are, I am sorry to say, of the usual character, and not exactly fair or candid. He has a happy faculty, or an unhappy one, rather, of stating just half the truth and then stopping. I leave the commitiee to judge how far that is fair in dealing with a public officer, or even in dealing with a political opponent. We hear that mode of argument very often on the stump, but here, among members of Parliament, where each one is supposed to know at least something of the sulject on which he speaks, I am inclined to think another course had better be pursued. The hon. gentleman, in referring to this letter of Mr. Hett, quoted only a portion of it, and that portion was in reference to the purchase of the copyright. The hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Lister) says that Mr. Hett was not the owner of that copyright ; that I do not know. The correspondence, however, shows that he procured the writing of the pamphlet, and if he procured the writing of the pamphlet, and Mr. Schantz gave him the benefit of his brains and intellect, and allowed him to print it and charge for it, I suppose he would he the owner of it. However, that is not the point particularly at issue. The hon. gentle. man for North Brant says this pamphlet could be reset. for \$16. Well, probably he may have seen it ; I have not ; if that be true, then it must be an exceedingly small pamphlet, and printed in very large type. I think the hon. gentleman's practical knowlenge would lead him to a different conclusion. If there is but one thousand ems per page in each of the 32 pages, and that could be set up and a profit given to the proprietor, certainly it could not be done for less than 50 cents per thousand-I am using now the technical terms of printers; but I question very much whether a pamphlet of that character, unless it was set up in what the printers term pica. or somewhat larger type, would not contain a greater quantity of ens than would justify the statement made by the hon. gentleman. Now, to my mind, there must have been over two thousand ems per page rather than one thousand. If it was set in smaller type than the type in which Ihaveseen these pamphlets printed, there would be a still greater quantity. The hon. gentleman knows what I mean when I speak of the different sizes of type, and when I speak of the quantity of matter that is contained in an ordinary pamphlet, say, perhaps, the size of the Estimates, or a fittle smaller.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Supposing there were two thousand in it how much would it be worth each page?

Mr. BOW ELL. That would double your estimate; if there were 32 pages, it would make it $\$ 32$ instead of $\$ 16$.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Not at all, hecause 30 cents per thousand would be enough for the comprosition.

Mr. BOWFLLL. No, they pay more than that for ordinary newspaper work.

## Mr. somerville. Not in Berlin.

Mr. BOWELIL. Perhaps the hon. member thinks Berlin an out of the way part of the world where work is done for nothing. However, I do not know any place in Canadia where they do work of that kind for so small a sum. I know that in an ordinary newspaper office at the present lay, and for some years past, they pay 35 or 40 cents per thousamd, and even as high as $4 \geq$ cents. Then the profit of the publisher must be adrled to that. So much for that point. It must be borne in mind, also. that the Queen's Printer audited this account. I suppose he had sufficient knowledge of the value of the composition, that is, the setting up of the type, to use a printer's phrase, to know what it was worth. Adding the value of the presswork and other work in connection with it, he valued it at orer $S 400$. But that is not particularly what I rose to discuss. I might say, however, to the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Lister), that the first portion of the remarks that he read of what I said the other night, referred to another subject altogether, and not to this letter. What I said, and what I adhere to at the present moment, was that if this letter had been written to suggest to Mr. Hett the obtaining of money for the copyright, or for the writing of a pamphlet which had previously been paid for by the Government, then he would have been censurable, and so would every one connected with it. It was upon that view of the matter that I made my statement the other uight. As to the propriety of writing the letter at all, I am not prepared at this moment to say that I would even justify that, but the explanation given by Mr. Lowe, I consider, fully exonerates him from any attempt to extract from the coffers-using the words I did the other night-money improperly. He states, in his letter to the Auditor Cieneral, and in his explanatory letter, that they hal paid for the writing of what he terms one English copy of the "Giaspesia," $\$ 90$, and for the French copy, $\$ 90$ also ; they paid for the copyright of a pamphlet entitled " Nord-Ouest,"'and upon that hasis he suggested to Mr. Hett the propriety of charg. ing for the writing, or the copyright of this work, and he justifies that upon the ground that such had been the practice of the department ever since he had had anything to do with it, and that to do other than to pay him for the copyright, or for the writing of the pamphlet in addition to mechanical work, would be doing Mr. Hett an injustice. I am of the opinion that Mr. Lowe's explanation, taking into account the practice which prevailed at the time concerning the payment of copyrights-whether the sum paid was too much or not, I shall give no opinion-justifies him in the course he took. I am not as really a writer as my hon. friend opposite, but I do not think he will find many men who are able to sit down and write a pamphlet of 32 pages in 10 hours, supposing it to contain the amount of matter I
have indicated, about 64,000 ems of ordinary type. It requires a good deal of study to enable any person to write a pamphlet which is fit for circulation. It is not like sitting down and dashing off a column of matter for a newspaper upon current subje'ts of the day; he must have been clucated, he must have educated himself in order to obtain the information which was necessary for the production of a pamphlet which any department would be justified in sending forth to the world. It is also a fact that the plates are still in possession of the Government as well as the copyright, ilthough Iam not giving an opinion as to whether they are of any value. But should the work be consitered of sutficient value to be circulated among Germans in (iermany or other parts of the world in order to induce immigrants to come from that country to Canada, it can be made available at any time for that purpose. It is evident the Aulitor General desired an explanation of these payments, and not only in connection with the German painphlet but in commection with the others. That explanation having been given, he came to the conclusion that the work had been properly paid for, and he passed the account without further objection. Why this correspondence was not published at the time by the Auditor General as is the custom now, I do not know, except it he that he confines himself to publishing correspondence between the heads or deputy heads of departments when he does not agree with the conclusions at which they arrive, and he leaves Parliannent to consider as to whether he is correct or the department with which he has had the correspondenee. If that conclusion be correct, I take it for granted that the Auditor (ieneral must have been satistied with that explanation, and consequently passed the account. With respect to the hon. gentleman's remark, that it would not be worth $\$ 10$ or $\$ 1 . \bar{t}$ to write a pamphlet of that kind, I must leave it for him to judge.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Do you think it is worth $\$ 300$ ?

Mr. BOWELL. I should like to see the pamphlet first, and to know what information it contains, and further ascertain how much labour was entailed, and how much time was expended to acquire the knowledge necessary, and whether the statement made hy Mr. Hett tos Mr. Lowe that Mr. Schantz went to the North-West in order to olvain the certificates of the Mennonites and (ierman settlers in that country is correct or not. If that be correct, I can easily understand that the writing of the pamphlet would be worth $\$ 300$ or $\$ 400$. I am very glad, after the long acyuaintance I have had with Mr. Lowe, to acguit him of having written a letter to obtain money for work which harl previously been paid for, and it was because the letter was open to that interpretation I made those remarks. I am not going into the general question referred to by the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) as to printing in the past. We have discussed that subject over and over again, both in the Public Accounts Committee, during the existence of the present Government, and also very fully during the reign of the hon. gentleman's friends. That has been a prolific source of debate, particularly by those who have any practical knowledge of the work. I believe that in the future the system which had prevailed in regard to these pamphlets and the extent to which they have been
circulated will not be curried out to the extent it has been in the past.

Mr. LIsTER, I want to ask the Minister of Agriculture if I understood him correctly to say the other evening that this pamphlet has been prepared or uritten and printed by order of the de. partment?

## Mr. CARLING. Ves.

Mr. LISTER. Is it not the rule of the elepartment, where those pamphlets are printed by order of the department, that the copyright belongs to the department without charge?

Mr. CARLING: No. It has been the custom of the department for twenty-one years to pay for copyright.

Mr. LISTER. Fiom information I have receiverl, I understand that where a parnphlet is printed by order of the department, then the copyright belongs to the department. The price paid for the pamphlet covers not only the composition and the printing, but all copynight interest in it.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant.) That was the view of the matter stated to the House by the Minister of Militia, who is a practical man. His statement was that if the Government paid for writing the pamphlet, then the copyright belonged to the Government.

Mr. CARLING. He had not been paid for the writing of it, when the work was given to him to do. He was paid for the copyright after the writing was done.

Mr. PatERSON (Brant). The Govermment simply paid for the printing?

Nr. CARLING: $\$ 400$ was simply for the printing.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). What was pail for the writing?

Mr. CARLING. He was paid $\$ 400$ for the printing, and his account was taxed by the Queen's Printer.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). How much was he paid for writing the pamphlet?

Mr. BOWELL. The Auditor General's Report shows it. I would infer that, taking the account of Mr. Hett, it includes the whole work in connec. tion with writing, copyright-if he thought of such a thing at the time-and printing the pamphlet. When the account was laid before the Queen's Printer he checked it so far as regards the printing. Then that having been passed, Mr. Lowe said that Mr. Hett was entitled to be paid for the writing or copyright, whichever it may be called, and for the plates.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). If we take that view' the Minister was under a misapprehensiou as regards the rule of the department.

Mr. BOWELL. When I made that statement, I was under the impression that the department had paid for it, and then the letter would be highly improper, because it would le exacting money twice.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). So far as the slepartment is concerned, it is not aquestion with the deputy now, but it is a question with the head of the department, because heauthorized the preparation of the pamphlet. I do not quite understand the
position of the Minister of Militia to-day in view of his explanation, because it was not on statements made hy the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville), or other members on this side of the House, that the Minister formed his opinion of this natter. He had the letter in his hands, and it was after realing that he came to the conclusion that there was only one inference to be drawn from it, and it was the inference drawn by the hon. member for North Brant, that it was a dishonourable and dishonest transaction which the deputy forced on the department. The conclusion at which the Minister arrived is shown to have been reached under circumstances I have stated, because he said :
"Referring to this letter, which I hare not seen before, I fully agree with the remarks made in reference to it."
It would appear from the letter that there hal been correspondence previous to this, because the writer goes on to say :
"As regards copsyight and the reference to the letter, which I received to-duy, I do not see it is necessary to make an actual registration of copyright, but sou might still assume it to be your property, and we inight'purchaze it from you."
So that there would seem to have leen previous correspondence. I should judge from this that Mr. Hett had been asking: If I am to assume that the copyright is mine it will be necessary for me to register it, will it not? And the reply to him was in effect: You need not actually register it; you can assume it to be yours, that will answer our purpose, we won't want to be assured that you are the anthor of it through registration or anything of that kind. The letter says :
"As respects the conyright, and referring to your letter which I received to-day, I do not gee that it is necessary to make an actual registration of the copyright, but you might still assame it to be your property, and we purchase it from you. You mention also that you would sell us the eleetrotypes of the entire German pamphlet. Would you kindly inform meat what price you ralue these? I ask this question because the amount of your account Was originally $\$ 750.60$ while the audit of the Queen's Printer did not allow you more than 3434.74 . making a difference of $\$ 316.86$, which is the amount I wish to pay you. Perbaps the electrotypes and the copyright night be included in this amount. $\$ 313.86$ would be a little high for the copyright alone of that pamphlet. Please write me by retarn of post, and I will endentour to have the matter settled with you as soon as possible.

## (Sgd.) "JOHN LOWE."

I think every one will agree with the Minister of Militia, who reads that letter for himself as he di.l, that that was an improper letter, and that any Deputy Minister who would write it should be dealt with. The rleputy who did write it has been dealt with and his answer to the House has been : I did write it, but the Minister instructed me to do so. The question, then, is with the Minister. Is that the way our departments are managed here, that when accounts are sent in and audited by the proper person, Ministers should instruct their deputies to write back and say to these individuals: "I think you might get nearly double the amount of what is proper to pay you, if you would only follow out some suggestions which I make to you. There is the copyright, we will not say anything about the right of the Government to have it, but if you assume that you are not paid for it, and you need not go to the trouble of registering it so as to make sure that we have something of value. but assi:me it to be yours, and we are desirous of paying you $\$ 316$ more than the proper officer says you are entitled to. It may seem too much for
the copyright alone, but cannot you throw in the electro-plates as well, as they will not be of any use to you and perhaps looth together will sound a little better." So it would sound better, because, according to the explanation given by the deputy to the Auditor General, in onesimilar case we have $\$ 90$ paid and in another $\$ 100$ paid, and in the case in question S316 paid. As the deputy himself points out, the only value received from this gentleman more than the others was the matter of the electro-plates. I cannot julge of the value of these myself, but my friend from North Brant (Mr. Somerville), who is familiar with the business, says they are worth about 8 cents a pound, and there might be, perhaps, ten or twelve pounds of them. We can see that the difference between $\mathbf{S} 90$ as paid to the others, assuming it was right to pay them in their case which the Minister of Militia was not sure about, and \$316.86 is a very marked difference indeed. But the letter itself, the fact that the suggestion should come from the Minister that this man should take the course he did, is not, I think, justified even by the deputy when he attempts to do so. The deputy takes the ground that it was his duty, seeing that Mr. Hett had made a mistake, to point out the mistake to him : and he thinks it would have been very wrong if he had not done so. He says:
" IfI had not done so, the net practical result would have been that the Dominion would have been $\$ 316.86$ the richer at the cost of the esppression of truth, by an official taking an undue advantage of one with whom the Government had dealings, that is if the party had not at some date in the near future discorered the fact of the difference between copyright and printing and have demanded bis rights accordingly."
If he did not want to take advantage of Mr. Hett why did he not point out this to him before the account was audited by the proper officer, and how did it conte that he simply pointed this out to him after the account had been audited and it was found that it was \$16 more than it should be? If the proper officer hed passed the whole account of \$700, would the truth have been suppressed then, or would the deputy, on the instructions of the Minister, have suggested to him that there were 316, which he could claim for the copyright and electro-plates? I think not. The whole letter bears upon the face of it this construction: This gentleman wanted to have more money than it was proper for him to receive for the printing of this pamphlet, and the way was very plainly suggested to him, in such a manner that when a gentleman reading as the Minister of Militia did, not by any outside remarks or consideration, but judging the letter of itollf, could only come to the one conclusion, that it was a letter written with a view as he states:
"To write s letter of that kind in order to extract
mone from the cofters of the country which should never have been paid."
That is the only construction that could be put upon the letter by the Minister of Militia at that time, speaking with all the knowledge of a Minister and also as one conversant with this kind of work. It is a transaction on which the Minister of Agriculture should give further explanations than we have before us now. He should bring down the correspondence which took place prior to this letter and the correspondence which may have followed it, because it is pointed out by the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) that we find from the Auditor Genera's Report that this very sum of
\$316.86 was paid, although it was three times the amount that was ever paid to any one else before, so far as we have any record of it, under the plea of paying him for his copyright.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. I would like to ask the Minister if he will bring down any correspondence in the department leading up to this letter which was written by the Deputy Minister? I think we are entitled to that, and we will be better able to understand the matter if we inse the whole of the correspondence.
Mr. CAPLING. I cannot say what correspondence may have taken place, but if I have any correspondence I will bring it down to the House.

Mr. McMULLEN. Would the Minister leable to say whether there is any minute in the department with regard to the arrangement that was made by this mau with the department? The Minister says it was not by correspondence that the arrangement was made, but would there lhe any memo. in the department setting forth the arrangement before the pamphlet was printed?

Mr. CARLING. The arrangement was that 50,000 German pamphlets were ordered to be printed by Mr. Casper Hett, and after the account was rendered the correspondence spoken of here was brought before me, and it was shown to me that it was the custom of the department to purchase the copyright or manuscript and also the electro-plates, and I certified to the payment of the account.
Mr. McMULLEN. Had Mr. Hett the manuscript with lim at the time these pamphlets were ordered :

Mr. CARLING. I do not remember. The Deputy Minister brought the matter before me as to the printing of German pamphlets. We have had a great many demands for German literature from different parts of the continent and from Great Britain, and also from the Gierman population of the North-West who wanted pamphlets to send to their friends in the old country. We were very glad, indeed, to encourage that kind of thing, as there are no better immigration agents than those who have recently come to the country and are doing well, and who write to their friends inviting them to come and sending pamphlets giving a description of the country.

Mr. McMULLEN. Can the hon. gentleman say whether the manuscript was read over by any person in the department and sanctioned by the department before it went to press?

Mr. CARLING. I am confident that it was so, though I would not say positively, because we have a German in the department who looks over all German correspondence and other matter. I feel quice satisfied that it would be looked over and reported to the deputy and approved of.

Mr. MULOCK. Would the Minister be good enough to say what was covered by the original account of $\$ 7.51 .50$ ? 'Did it include printing, paper and composition?

Mr. CARLING. It did not include paper ; it included printing. That was the account that was rendered to the department, and that was the account submitted to the Queen's Printer, who allowed him $\$ 400$ for the printing only.

Mr. MULOCK. Would the Ministersay whether it is correct, as stated in the report of the deputy, that the gentleman who wrote the manuscript went to the North-West to get information? I understool from the report that Mr. Hett had leen selected to do this printing because of the interest which he had taken in bringing out the Mennonites and settling them in Manitoba.

Mr. Carling. No. I think the hon. gentleman must have misunderstood me. I said that Mr. Schantz, who was a resident of Berlin and who took a very active part in bringing out the Mennonites and settling them in the North-West, for which the Government loaned him $\$ 100,000$, which has all been paid with interest, took a great interest in having a German pamphlet published, and volunteered to help in any way he could in the way of getting information and obtaining certificates from people who lived in the country.
Mr. MULOCK. If you strike out Mr. Hett's name frora my remarks and put in Mr. Schantz's, my remarks stand. I understood the Deputy Minister to say that this allowance was made, not for the mere labour of compiling the pamphlet, but to defray the expenses of Mr. Schantz going to the Mennonite settlement and getting information from which to write it. Is it correct that he went there for that purpose or not ?
Mr. CARLING. I cannot say that he went there.
Mr. MULOCK. The amount in dispute, 8316.86, is apparently given without any examination as to what would be fair and right ; because for similar work done in French, a very much smaller sum was paid. For one in French $\$ 90$ was allowed, and for another on the North-West in the French language $\$ 100$ was allowed, while for some extraordinary reason the authorship of this German pamphlet is valued at 8316 .

Mr. CARLING. No, there were the plates also.
Mr. MULOCK. Their value is only nominal. I understood from the hon. member for North Brant that they are worth only a dollar or two as old metal. They are of no other value, because you never used them again. There was no second edition. They were simply paid for to afford some foundation for paying the account. That is admitted. The deputy seemed to be desirons of affording some excuse or apology for this demand on the treasury, and so these plates, which were of no more value than old metal-

Mr. CARLING. We might have used them.
Mr. MULOCK. But there was no intention of using them at that time.

Mr. CARLING. Yes, there was.
Mr. MULOCK. Well, the plates have been of no practical use, and Mr. Lowe says that he is willing that \$316 should be allowed, not simply for the labour of authorship, assuming that a man would sit down and with the information at hand prepare the pamphlet, but he professes to allow this very large sum on the theory that Mr. Schantz in the preparation of this pamphlet had gone to the NorthWest to inform himself. Now, the facts are wholly inconsistent with that. The Minister himself hasgiven a denial of that. He has told us that Mr. Schantz superintended the bringing out of these settlers, accompanied them to their district, planted them
there, borrowed a large sum from the Government and paid it back, and generally knew all about the settlement-knew the geography of the country where they were settled, and was in communication with them, and did not require to make a special trip to the North-West in order to write this pamphlet. But the deputy has asserted that this large sum is so large because of the expense of the author in making this trip to the North-West to get the necessary information. Now, it is clear that he did not make a trip for any such purpose, and did not make it at all. He had been there for some purpose and had this information. If, therefore, we strike out the supposed allowance for the trip which he did not make, and the reference to which is a mistake on the part of Mr. Lowe, how mach ought the true account to le?
Mr. CARLING. I think it must lee known to the hou. gentleman that any one writing a pamphlet of 32 pages must gather information. He cannot sit down and write a pamphlet out of his fancy without procuring information.
Mr. LISTER. He had all that information be. fore.

Mr. CARLING. In what way did he have it before?

Mr. LISTER. He bad been with the immigrants and knew all about the country.
Mr. Carling. He had been with the Mennonites and knew the general advantages of Canada, and the nature of our policy; but we have in this pamphlet special information, as we have in other pamphlets prepared for distribution, and I think it must be admitted that to gather information not only with regard to the Mennonite settlement, but with regard to British Columbia, the North-West and the advantages offered in Manitobay and the older provinces, involves a great deal of time and trouble. I know that Professor Fream came out to this country and travelled through the North-West and wrote a book on Canada. Professor Tanner wrote another, and when able writers have written on the resources of Canada, and we have published and distributed in all parts of Canada and Europe their writings, I think that you will admit that they deserve compensation for all they have done.
Mr. MULOCK. The hou. gentleman does not answer the point at all. This statement shows that Mr. Schantz was selected to do this because he had been to the North-West and because he had all the information before him.

Mr. CARLING. He had the information with regard to the men in our settlement, in which he took a particular interest, but not information with regard to the whole country.

Mr. MULOCK. The Minister cannot say nowif he cau, let him say it-that after the order was given Mr. Schantz to prepare the report, Mr. Schantz went to the North-West to get the necessary information to write it.

Mr. CARLING. All I can say is that the order was given to Mr. Hett to get Mr. Schantz to prepare the report.

Mr. MULOCK. Thereport laid on the Tablestates, and we have it in evidence, that the authorship is worth $\$ 90$ or $\$ 100$ because that is what has been paid all along the line by the Government for simi-
lar work: and for what reason is this large sum, three or four times that amount, paid Mr. Schantz? The report purports to say it was paid because he made a special trip to the North-West to instruct himself, and now we have it he did nothing of the kinl. He had the information in his head, and sitting in Berlin, he writes it for the Government contractors. So that the transaction is a fraud on the fate of it: and now we have on the face of that clocument, a misstatement made by the Deputy Minister, because he is suggesting that Mr. Schantz made a special trip to the North-West to get the information to write a pamphlet. The Minister has cut that gronnd away because he has shown that Mr. Schantz had all the information in his head and did not reguire to goont of his own house.

Mr. BOWELL. I will read the report, and perhaps the hon. gentleman will see he is attributing statements to the Minister of Agriculture which he certainly did not make. Mr. Lowe says:

[^76] Hett further offered to obtain for publication in the pamphlet testimonials from the Russian(ierman Mennonite settlers in Manitobis, even at the cost of Mr. Schantz going personally and specially to that province to obtain the information. He does not say that he went, but he says that he would obtain this information even at the expense of sending Mr. Schantz to Manitoba and the North-West to obtain it, for the purpose of including testimonials in the pamphlet for the information of those who may desire to come out to the country. I am not aware, and I have listened attentively to the debate, that the Minister of Agriculture has said one word bey ond what Mr. Lowe says in this memo. I do not know-and I take it from what the Minister of Agriculture has said that he does not know--whether Mr. Schantz went to Manitoba or not, but that was a part of the bargain made with Mr. Hett by the department, that this information should be obtained even at the expense of going to Manitoba. My oun interpretation of the account -I am not discussing whether it was too large or too small-is that Mr. Hett charged $\$ 730$ to cover all his expenses in counection with the preparing and the printing of the pamphlet. When the account was cut down by the Queen's Printer to the amount allowed by the department for such work, Mr. Lowe suggested he ought to be paid for the authorship and what other expense he had been put to. That is borne out by the remarks of the hon. member for North Brant when he first referred to the subject, because he says that, "on referring to the Auditor General's Report, he finds an account, which I presume is the account I speak of because the figures are exactly ulike-from the Berlin Gazette for 50,000 German pamphlets, and I find that the copyright and the electro-plates were paid for at the price mentioned in this letter, a total of 3750 . The original account rendered by Mr. Hett was paid in full." That would imply the hon. gentleman took the same view of the question as I did, that Mr. Hett in rendering his account, rendered it for
all services remelered, including the preparation of the pamphlet and printing and whatever other work had been done, but it had been cut down by the Queen's Printer to the actual cost of printing as allowed by the printing establishment and Mr. Hett was paid an additional S300 for suthorship, \&c., and no doubt at the suggestion of the Minister.

Mr. LISTER. How do you know it was the actual cost of the printing?

Mr. BOWELL. I say the actual cost as allowed loy the department in Ottawa. If I were doing a job of that kind myself, I would, as my hon. frient would, charge a profit over and above the actual cost ; and judging from law yers accounts, we know very well it is the study of the law and the number of years they have applied in acquiring information which enables them to give milvice they charge for in addition to the actual labour performed at the moment. If it were not, lawyers would not be as rich as thej; are torlay.

Mr. LISTER. I do not know about the riches of lawyers, but they do not get the start of Government printers. The Minister of Agriculture has said that it has always been the custom to pay for the copyright. I have it from the copyright branch of the department, that where an order is given for a pamphlet such as this, the copyright belongs to the Government and is the property of the Government without any payment for the copyright at all. I have it direct from the department, that where a pamphlet is written by oriler of the department the author has no right to a copyright.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I would like to ask the hon. member if he is aware that information with regard to the whole country was published in the pamphlet as well as information with regarl to Manitoba? He led us to believe that Mr. Schantz not only wrote with regarl to the North-West, but also gave information with regard to the oller provinces and British Columhia.

Mr. CARLING. I understand the pamphlet speaks of the whole country as suitable for immigrants.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Has the hom. gentleman read the pamphlet?

Mr. CARLING. J do not understand German.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. We should hive a copy of that pamphlet brought down.

Mr. CARLING. I think I can procure one for the hon. gentleman, and will be glad to bring it down.

Mr. SOMFRVILLE. I think it would be alvisable to have the electrotypes laid on the Table as well. I see that Mr. Lowe says :
"We had then no pamphlet which we deemed advisable to publish adapted to the special information of Germans."
That is rather an extraordinary statement for the Deputy Minister to make. It was not more than one or two years previous to this that the Government paid a man named Bennett, an English printer down in Prescott, who hal no German type, some $\$ 7,000$ or $\$ 8,000$ for printing a (ierman pamphlet, and this man Bennett purchased the German type and started a German printing office in Prescott where there are no Germans at all. They pail this man Bennett enormons sums of money for printing German pamphlets, and then we have a
Mr. Mulock.
statement that the (iovernment had no German pamphlets for the information of Germans. Why, they practically started a German printing oftice in Prescott, and they gave this man named Bemett enough protit to enalule him to establish that otfice. and yet the Minister says they had no German pamphlets to inform the (ierman people. I think. before we are through with this investigation, we ought to have the whole matter referred to the Puilic Accounts Committee in order to receive information under oath in regard to it. It was a gross piece of extravagance and favouritism on the part of the Government and it must be manifest to any one who reads this letter of Mr. Lowe that the offier he made to Mr. Casper Yett was an attempt to defraud this country of $\mathbf{2 3 1 6}$, becanse the (iovernment obtained no value for it. I think that, lefore this money is voterl. we should have the pamphlet itself laid on the Table.

Mr. LANDERKIN. In the town of Berlin, in the Province of Ontario, there is a large printing attice which has been long established and is well eyuipperl, capable of doing all this work, an othice where they understand fierman and have all the facilities for getting out German pamphlets. That is the otfice of the Jowrwal. Then in Stratford there is the Kodomist, and in the town of Walkerton we have the Glockr. They have the material to do all that work, and I think it would le better for the diovernment to give that work to people who are doing a legitimate business among the dierman people, who are gualified to revise and supervise the publication of pamphlets of this character and get them to meet the views of the (iovermment, than to act as they have in commection with this transaction which is now before the House. This transaction is most objectionable and utterly indefensible. I am not surprised that the Minister of Dilitia camot swallow this, though he has, as a rule, a great power of swallowing.

## Quamantine-Grosse Isle

$\qquad$
Mr. MoMULLEN. I think we ought to have some explanation why the man in charge here received such a large amount last year as $\mathbf{3 4 , 6 0 9 9}$. His salary is $33,(000$ : and then we have, additional services, 1879, $\mathcal{S G O L O}^{(0)}$ : arrears of increased pay, S220: allowance for horse and livery, 1890 , $\operatorname{si2} 100^{\circ}$; ditto, ditto for 1891, $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ : ration chllowance 30. days, $\mathbf{3 3 0}$; living allowance, 37 days at 33.20 . slom.in ; and so on. We should have some explanation as to how this man draws such an enormous amount of money.

Mr. CAKLIN(i. The salary of Dr. Montizam bert is 53,000 , and he is allowed what should have been paid the previous year to hring his salary up to this amount.

Mr. MeMULLEN. Ioes the Minister mean to sty that he did not get his salary the previous year?

## Mr. CARLING. Not his full salary.

Mr. MosULLEN. What was the portion not paid?

## Mr. CARLIN(i. $=3225$.

Mr. MeMULLEN. What is this amount of SG00 for-additional services?

Mr. CARLING. That includes this.

Mr. Mo.MULLEN. No: it says: "Adilitional serrices, 1889, EBMO." That cammot be the arrears of salary.

Mr. CARLIN(: It is not in aldition to the S3,(XO) but in adlition to the saliry he had heen receiving, making it up to the $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{3},(0 \mathrm{OH}$.

Mr. LISTER. It says for additional services. What are his serrices, anyway?

Mr. CARLINI: I said the amome was for anditional services for the previous vear. That is the fact. He was paid stinc) for alilitional services, that is for his salary for the previous year.

Mr. MeMCLLEN. If the hon. gentleman will turn up the page of the Auditor Cieneral's Report. he will fiml "arrears of increased pay, 320.0 What is that?

Mr. CARLIN(: The two payments of Sixto aml S22.i to Dr. Montizambert are for extra services arising out of the guarantine regulations, from the lst danary, 1889, to dume, ISOM. Then there is the increase of salary made by the Order in Commcil.

Mr. LINTER. When was the salary increased:
Mr. ('ARLIN(: lst Jamuary, lss?. liefore that date it was $S 2, f(x)$.

Mr. LISTEK. The Stim had nothing to do with the silary?

Mr. CARLIN(i. It was an adlition to his salary. He had heen receiving $\mathbf{S}^{2}, \not(\not(x)$.

Mr. LINTER. That cannot be. The item says "alditional services," not an aldition to his salary. The item appears to be for services over and above the services he was to perform as an otficer.

Mr. C.ARLIN: I have only to say to my hon. friend that the statement I have made is correct, however it is entered in the book.

Mr. LINTER. What does this item mean" arrears of increased pay, $\mathbf{8} 2 \mathbf{2}$ ) ?"
Mr. CARLIN(i. It was for the time that he wias entitled to his pay. S22i made up the amount that he should have had.

Mr. LINTER. Then did you date back the increase of salary y because it is an astonishing thing that if his salary was increased in the usuat way, he should have drawn increased pay.

Mr. CARLING. It was from the lst Jamary 1839.

Mr. LISTER. It appears that this man's salary was increased. That increase would date from it certain time. Did the Order in Council relate to back time that had pussed?

Mr. CARIING: I am not prepared to say that, but this was for the salary that was agreeil to the given to him from a certain date. I lo not know the date.

Mr. MCMULLEN. I think we should have the information the committee asks for in connection with this item before it passes. I would suggest that the hon. gentleman let the matter stand until after six oclock, and bring down the information.

Mr. LISTER. I do not think the Minister really understands the true position of this matter. The deputy, no doubt, does, and if the matter was allowed to stand until after dinner, the informa. tion could le obtained in the meantime. It does
seem to me that this man is drawing a very large salary indeed; he may have a great deal of work to do. He has been drawing a salary of $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0}$, and for additional services a sum which the Minister says is alditional to his salary, although it is not so entered in the book. It does look as if this sti(n) was paid for extra additional services over and alove the service he is supposed to perform as superintemlent. Then there is $\$ 25$ for arrears of increasel pay. Now, I think the House has a perfect right to know what that means: when that increase of pay was tirst given, what time he was entitled to draw that increase of pay, and what were the reasons that induced the fiovernment to give him increased pay at all: Was it for increased work, or was it becanse his efficiency in his profession entitled him to it? Then I see he is allowed for a horse and livery. That is an astonishing item tor. If he is allowed for a horse, he should not have a livery. If it is livery hire, we ought to know it. If he owns a horse and charges it to the country as a livery stahle keeper would, then he has no right to get that money at all. He would only be entitied for what the keeping of the horse would cost. This gentleman seems to be favoured by the Minister.
Mr. CARLING. Oh, mo.
sir RICHARI) (ARTWRICHT. Will the Minister inform us exactly what Dr. Montizambert's duties are, inow many monthes services he has to put in?
Mr. CARLING. From the opening of navigation to the close. He generally goes down about the latter part of April, and does not leave until November.
sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. During the other part of the year does he practice his profession?
Mr. CARLING. I suppose he does. I think he lives in Quebec.
Mr. somerville. The receipts of this gentleman are not confined to the amount on page $227-\mathrm{B}$; if you turn to $230-\mathrm{B}$ we find he got $\$ 159.8 .5$ for making a trip to Charleston, South Carolina.
Mr. CARLING. That was for attending a Pub. lic Health Convention, and, of course, it was important that he, as the head of the quarantine of Canada, should attend a meeting of the guarantine otticers of the United States. It was for the benefit of our quarantine.
Mr. soMERVILLE. Did he make a report to the Government of that trip:
Mr. Carling. Yes, it is to be found in the report of the Department of Agriculture.
Mr. LISTER. Then I see there is a ration allowance for 305 days ; how is that? He gets $\$ 3,000$ a year, $\$ 600$ for additional services, $\$ 225$ for arrears of increased pry, allowance for horse livery, $\$ 200$, and he gets a rational allowance for 305 days, but he only works six months in the year. Then he gets a living allowance of $\$ 129.50$. He will be charging us for his boots and socks after this.
Mr. CARLIN(: That living allowance is only when he is travelling.

Mr. LISTER. He could not travel a great deal, because he is only in the service of the Government as superintendent about six months in the year.

Mr. Linter.

Mr. CARLING. His time is taken up during fully eight months in the year in connection with Government duties at quarantine.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. How comes it that this ofticer has receivel rations for 305 days? This is a very unusual amount for an officer to receive with this salary.
Mr. CARLIN(i. It may cover more than one year. These otficers are allowed \$1 per day for rations during the time they are employed by the Government.
Mr. somerville. How can the amount of one year be placed in the accounts for another year:
Mr. CARLING. That may very easily ocem. The June rations might run into July.

Mr. McMullen. We desire to obtain some information with respect to horse-hire.
Mr. CARLING. The Island is four or five miles long, and the ofticer has to visit the hospital and other places in comnection with quarantine. He is allowed to hire a horse to enable him to take those journeys on the Island.

Mr. LIsTER. Does he keep a horse, or does he hire one?
Mr. CARLING. I understand that the arrangement at present is that the Goverument allow $\$ 2(N)$, and the otficer can either hire or keep a horse.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Is the same system in regard to vaccination pursued now as formerly? We have had a system hitherto in operation on vessels carrying passengers under which only steerage passengers are vaccinated, the passengers in the intermediate and stlonn not being subject to vaccination. This question is at the present time of some importance, as there are rumours abroad of small-pox breaking out in different parts of the United States, and it is desirable the Government should exercise every precaution in order to prevent the spreal of that most contagious disease.

Mr. CARLING. I understand the passengers are not vaccinated at present, if a satisfactory statement is obtained by the health officer regarding the health of the passengers. Of course if there is small-pox on board the passengers will be vaccinated. The practice in this regard is not the same as it was when the small-pox epidemic prevailed.

Mr. LANDERKIN. so you do not compel steerage passengers to be vaccinatel if they can show vaccination marks on their arms?

Mr. Carling. No.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Do you apply the same rule to intermediate and saloon passengers?

Mr. CARLING. At the present time we do not insist on vaccinating the passengers, as we did a few years ago. Of course if small-pox was on board ship, the doctor would insist on vaccinating the passengers. I think the vaccination would be confined, however, to the steerage and intermediate passengers.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Was it not formerly a portion of the duty of the doctor at quarantine station to vaccinate the passengers who arrived?

Mr. Carling. Yes.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. If that duty is taken away, should not the officer's salary be less instead of more :

Mr. CARLING. . The amount of work is steadily increasing, because the number of vessels coming up the St. Lawrence is larger than it was two or three years ago, and all the vessels have to be inspected whether they come up night or day.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I) I understand that the rule now is that the Government compel only those in the steerage to be vaccinated, if they cannot produce certificates or give evilence that they have been vaccinated, or does this rule apply to the intermediate and cabin passengers as well? Is there any distinction made?

Mr. CARLING. I believe the distinction is calused by the adoption of the system adopted in the United States, under which saloon passengers are not vaccinated. If we were to insist on saloon passengers leing vaccinated, it would drive travel from our steamers coming up the St. Lawrence to New York.

Mr. LANDFRKIN. If that is thought to be a healthy regulation, I do not see why it should not apply to saloon passengers, because they are not less liable to take small-pox than are steerage passengers. I do not understand why a distinction should be made, for in reality the contagion would be just as bad in one part of the ship as in another. I do not think any class is exempt from small-pox, or that any locality is exempt from the disease. If we are going to act in this matter from policy, following the example of the United States, we should nake a broad and general rule and allow it to be applied to the intermediate and saloon as well as to the steerage passengers. Do not compel passengers to be vaccinated if they have been vaccinated, for such is a barbarous practice. I knew a young man, who although he had been vaccinated, was compelled to be revaccinated, which brought on a serious illness from blood-poisoning following vaccination. There was no necessity for this revaccination, because he was already eujoying the immunity that vaccine virus could have given him. What was really done was the infiction of a lissecting wound, which endangered his life. It is right to accept certificates of examination, and let the marks be evidence of vaccination, and then we should apply a general rule to all passengers in vessels.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). It is necessary that we should take the utmost precaution in order to secure the vaccination of immigrants who come to this country. I understand that by the rules of the department they have no control over the pussengers who embark from the old country to conpel them to produce evidence of their having been vaccinated previous to their departure. I learn that the vaccination on board vessels takes place about the last days of the voyage, and very frequently after the ship enters the St. Lawrence River. The reason given by the ship's surgeons for this is that sea-sickness occurs almost imme.liately after the departure from the port, and that the passengers are in such a condition of health that it is not wise to add to their discomfort by vaccination. The consequence is that the vac: cination is delayed almost to the very last day before arrival. What is the result of that?

The vaccinal protection incubation period is about eight days; while the incubation period of small-pox is about fourteen days. Suppose a person were exposed to the small-pox virus in England he could cross the ocean and pass to the place of destination without any indication that he had the disease, and as the vaccinal protection would take eight days to develop, the result will be that the small-pox would develop before the protective effects of the vaccine operated. Dr. Montizambert points this out very plainly in his report, and he says it is one of the most important steps the Government could take that they should secure vaccination previous to embarkation, and reçuire a certificate of the immigrants previous to going or: board ship that they were vaccinated within the previous seven years. If this were done the protective effect of vaccination would be fully established in the system when they arrive here. Any hon. members who have read the report of Dr. Montizambert will find that two years ago smallpox developed among settlers as far west as Minnesota, from exposure in Norway. When the immigrants in that case passed through guarantine there were no indications of disease, but, nevertheless, small-pox developed in Minnesota, it having been brought from Norway in the manner 1 have described. Dr. Montizambert says himself :
"That the doctors on board ship are not to be trustedThey are not appointed by the Government, are in no way responsible to the Government, and they try to ,pass the thing as quietly through their hands as possible."
He gives this illustration. He says :
"I have gone on board at Rimouski and I found the doctor gave a certificate under oath that all the parties on board were either vaccinated to his own knowledge or had marks of vaccination on them. I have gone on that ship from that place to Grosse Isle and I found during my voyage of ten hours that I had to vaccinate 318 of those who were on board. Therefore if I had taken the statement of the doctor these 318 would have passed through the quarantine without being vaccinated at all."
He impresses upon the Government the importance of seeking to secure some methods by which these persons will be vaccinated either on the first of the voyage or previous to the voyage taking place. There is, 1 believe, a law on the English Statute-book, which makes provision that no diseased person can be accepted on board ship while so diseased, as it is supposed that that diseased immigrant would spread infection among those who are on board. That disease is visible, but a man may be diseased by exposure to smallpox virus, and contain within his system a centre of disease which is not recognizable, and therefore it should be required that these persons should be vaccinated before they go on board ship. Now in regard to quarantine. It may be said that although the Government spend a large sum of money, yet, if it is properly and honestly spent, it cannot be spent to a letter purpose, in my opinion. It is the duty of this Government to protect the people of this country from possible infection by immigrants, and I understand that the upparatus used on Grosse Isle for the purpose of the quarantine is not up to the requirements of the service. We find that the doctor is annually complaining that he is unable to carry out the provisions of the law properly with the present appliances which he has at his command. It is known to all those who have given the matter any attention at all, that the quarantine officers have to go out sometimes in the middle of the night and
more frequently during the day, to meet the ship that is coming into port, for the purpose of fumigating it. The apparatus or appliances have to be carried on the Hyyteia or other small boats, and it is stated ly those who know that, in stormy weather, it is very difficult to get the tug or steamboit containing the appliances sufficiently near to the ship, so that the result is that the fumigation of the vessel is far from being perfect. If that is the case, I think the Govermment would do well to see that proper appliances are supplied there. The suggestion is made that a deep-water wharf should lee constructed which would accommodate vessels drawing 22 feet so that the vessels will be brought to the wharf and upon that wharf the necessary apparatus could be fixed permanently. The appliances required for this service are a fan for the purpose of blowing out the impure air from the vessel and for blowing in the disinfected air, and also a large tank containing corrosive sublimate, a solution used for the purpose of disinfection. I press upon the attention of the fovernment theimportance of placing the medical officer in a position whereby he can properly look after the health of the immigrants so as to prevent those who carry contagious disease settling in the country unknown to the quarantine service. I think it is the duty of the Government to save money in other ways, and to place proper appliances at these quarantine stations so as to prevent inmigrants from lecoming centres of contagion and disease throughout the country, and to protect the health of the inhalitanis already here. Although I believe that large sums of money are unnecessarily spent l,y this Government, yet I helieve also that it would pay this country to spend sufficient money to place the quarantine service in an efficient condition, and to supply the appliances known to science to-lay. My object in placing this before the Government is to draw their attention to this matter, because there is no more important matter than the health of our jeoople. In counteracting and preventing the importation of disease from abroad I think we should not le stingy in regard to spending a few dollars to give the advantages and facilities which are necessary, provided these few dollars are properly and honestly expended.

Mr. McMULLEN, The Minister stated that the doctor received for horse-hire and livery $\$ 200$ per year. Turning up the Auditor General's Report for 1890 I see that he got $\$ 200$ for horse and livery, and in 1891 he got sinc. How does the Minister explain this?

Mr. CARLING It is explained by the accountant of the department, that that was payment for two years.

Mr. McMULLEN. But the hon. gentleman must notice' that the Auditor General's Report for 1890 shows that he was paid $\$ 200$ for that year, and the report for 1891 shows that he was paid $\$ 400$ for that year. How does the hon. gentleman explain that?
Mr. CARLING. The only way I can explain it is that the accountant informs me that the years sometimes run into one another, but he only gets $\$ 200$ per annum.
Mr. McMULLEN. I notice that for the year ending 30th June, 1889, he was also paid for travelling and horse-hire, 8142.43. I could understand the

Mr. Macdosald (Hurop).
hon. Minister's explanation if the Auditor General's Report for 1890 did not contain the item of $\$ 200$ in addition to the item of $\$ 400$ in the report for 1891.

Mr. CARLING. The payment may relate to another year. The Auditor General looks after those matters very carefully, and he has never questioned this allowance and I am satisfied that this quarantine officer receives only $\$ 200$ a year, although the accounts for one year may have run into another year.

Mr. Mcmulen. It appears to me that this man is a very expensive otticer. I notice that besides his salary he gets $\$ 600$ for services and expenses for studying steam disinfectants. I think the hon. Minister might fairly bring down the particulars of this item with the others after six o'clock.

Mr. CARLING. We will allow this item to stand.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I notice a statement in one of the newspapers that it was the intention of the Governinent that quarantine should be attached to the Department of Marine. Is that correct?

Mr. CARLING. I am not responsible for what appears in the newspapers.

Quarantine-St. John.
$\$ 2,500$
Mr. McMULLEN. I notice that there is an allowance for boat service of $\$ 6(1)$ to W. S. Harding, the inspector, who receives 81,200 a year. What is this?

Mr. CARLING. It is an allowance made for the hire of boats and men to go out to meet vessels. Instead of paying so much per day or per month, we make this allowance.
Mr. McMULLEN. Does the officer keep a boat of his own?
Mr. Carling. Yes.
Mr. McMULLEN. It is quite clear that this man is getting $\$ 1,800$ a year in place of $\$ 1,200$. We pay him the salary of $\$ 1,200$ and also $\$ 600$, I fancy, to keep a pleasure boat to ride arouud in. I would like to know what kind of a boat it is and everything about it. It may be another Joe.

Mr. CARLING. I can only say that it is a sailboat and also a row-boat, and he has to hire a man to look after it, sometimes two men. This amount has been allowed to the officers at St. John and Halifax for a great many years.

$$
\text { Quarantine-Halifax..... ............... } £ 3,000
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Mr. McMULLEN. There is a boat service here also, for which Dr. Wickwire is allowed $\$ 600$. I would like to know what kind of a boat this is?

Mr. Cakling. Dr. Wickwire hires a boat because he has no boat of his own.
Quarantine-Victoria, B.C......... ..... \$5,000

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What do you want $\$ 3,000$ more for? Please explain.

Mr. CARLING. The increase is owing to the fact that at Albert Head Quarantine Station, there have been many patients with small-pox, and we have had to spend a large amount of money in improving the accommodation. There is a large number of vessels besides, with Chinese and Japanese, which have to be quarantined.

Mr. McMULLEN. I find an item for horse and luggy-hire, \$14.). Can the Minister explain that?

Mr. CARLING: The hospital is over thirteen miles from Victoria, and the quarantine officer has to drive to and from the hospital.

Committee rose, and it being six o'clook the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

House again resolved itself into Committee of supply.

## (In the Committee.)

Mr. McMULLEN. Hes the hon. gentleman any details about charges for rations at cirosse Isle?

Mr. CARIING. The quarantine year begins with the lst of April and ends the 30th November, in all 244 days. In P888-89 Dr. Montizambert receivel rations allowance for 214 days. In 1889.90 he received rations allowance for 213 rlays. In 18:N)-91 he received rations allowance for 305 days, making an average of 244 days for the three years. I understand this is clue to the fact that the amount lapses over from one year to another, and possibly we may have run a little short of the year's expenses and have taken it out of the next year, and an average may be struck in that way.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. The conclusion one would naturally draw is that in the years he drew pay for less days than 244 , that would be the actual number of days he drew rations.

Mr. CARLIN(:. They are paid for eight months, or 244 days.

## Quarantine-Port Hawkeshury. . ......... . $\$ 300$

Mr. McMULI.EN. What is the explaination of this small amome?

Mr. CARLING. Vessels passing through the Giut of Canso have to be inspected frequently, and it was felt important we should have some one there at a small salary to look after it.

## Cattle Quarantine <br> $\$ 15,000$

Mr. LISTER. There is a charge in the Auditor (ieneral's Report of 81,500 ) to Dr. McEachran, veterinary surgeon. Whert is his office?

Mr. CARLING. In Montreal.
Mr. LISTER. What are his cluties?
Mr. CARLING: He is chief quarantine officer, and he supervises all the cattle that are shipped to the old country. All the cattle are inspected by hin or his assistants.

Mr. LANGELIER. I was under the impression that Dr. Couture was the chief quarantine officer for cattle. He is in charge of the quarantine station at Levis, which is the only one in the Dominion. I know Dr. MeFachran is a most distinguished veterinary surgeon, perhaps the most distinguished in the Dominion, but he lives in Montreal and the quarantine station is in Quebec, and Dr. Couture has always been the quarantine superintendent.

Mr. CARLING. Dr. Couture is kept at Quebec and Dr. McEachran goes to all parts of the Dominion to look after the inspection of cattle.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. Dr. McEachran is the inspector for the export trade under whose inspec-
tion cattle are marked. They are marked with a large V. R. in oil and paint. They have letters large enough to cover the back of a sheep all the way from the shoulders. It looks very bad on both cattle and sheep, especially those that go to pasture or go to le fed when they arrive in Europe. The dealers have been complaining a good deal in regard to this marining, and we would like the Government to change the marking and give the animals some other mark than has been adopted. I think the inspection is a good thing, and the more rigid it is the hetter for our trade, but we do not want to have these animals marked in such a way as to make it detrimental to the sale of cattle and sheep in the English market. Probally they could adopt some plan lyy which it might be shown that the animals had leen inspected while at the same time it would not be detrimental to their sale on the other side.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. I see that lir. Me Eachran not only received the salary of $\$ 1,000$, but he also received for special service to the United States, November 1 to 21 , 21 days at $\$ 20$, less salary for same time, $\mathbf{8 8 7 . 5 0}, \mathbf{5 3 3 2 . 0 0}$; fares, $\$ 110.05$; pullmans, $\$ 29.25$; cabs, $\$ 48.511$; board, \$196.10, making an additional amount of \$244.(i). It appears to le a strange thing, if Dr. McFachran receives a salary of $\$ 1,500$, that he shoulh he allowed \$332.in extra, besides his travelling expenses and hotel expenses, and I think it should be explained why he gets this ardition to his salary.

Mr. CARLING: In. Me Earhtan's salary is nothing at all for a professional man, and he would not think of accepting that if he had to give us his whole time, but, when we require his services on some special work, or to go to the United States and make some special report, we have to pay him something additional as a professional man besides his travelling expenses. I presume that would have to be done with any one.

Mr. SOMERVIILLF. What did he go to report on?

Mr. CARLING: He went to report on the cattle disease in the United States. Pleuro-pneumonia was said to exist there, and it was very important that we should have a report on the sulb. ject. We hall a correspondence with the authorities in Great Britain, through the High Commissioner, and an endeavour was made to have our cattle scheduled, while, at the same time, they were trying to get their cattle in without being scheduled. We were anxious to ascertain to what extent pleuro-pneumonia existed in the United States. It was really a conficlential visit which Dr. McEachran made to various parts of the United States.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. If his report was confidential, I suppose it is not published in the official report.

Mr. CARLING. No; it is not published, but we gave as much information as we could to the High Conmissioner.

Mr. LISTER. Then I understand that this gentleman gets this salary of $\$ 1,500$, but the Government is not entitled to all his time.

Mr. CARLING. He gets 81,500 and has full charge of the quarantine station there. If anything occurs in any part of the Dominion, in Nova Scotia
or the North.West, or any other part which requires a clever man, we select Dr. McEachran and pay him for his visits.
Mr. LISTER. When his duties call him to any part of Canada outside of Montreal, does hissalary of $\$ 1,500$ cover his pay, or does he get $\$ 20$ a day besides, as it appears he did while in the United States?
Mr. CARLIN(. I think his expenses in the United States were special, and probably it was necessary that we should pay him more than we would for an ordinary service in Canada.
Mr. LIster. Then you do not pay him anything extra in Canada?
Mr. CARLING. Except when he goes away from Montreal. Then we have to pay him extra.
Mr. LIster. Then in Montreal he receives S1,:00 a year, which is about \$3 a day, but whenever he goes away from Montreal he is to receive in addition to that salary about $\$ 20$ a day, in uddition to his travelling expenses.
Mr. CARLING. I am informed that this was the only time we paid him anything extra.
Mr. LISTER. Can the hon. gentleman state, or does he know, that Dr. McEachran is the manager of the Waldron Ranch Company in the NorthWest Territories?
Mr. CARLING. I cannot say that, lint I know he is connected with one of the ranch companies.
Mr. LISTER. The Waldron Ranch Company is one of the largest ranch companies in the Territories, and I am told that Dr. MeEachran speids a large portion of his time in looking after the interests of that company, and, that being the case, I think it is incompatible with the performance of his duties as an officer of the Government. He should be either called upon to resign his position of manager of this ranch company or to resign his position as an ofticer of the Government. I think the Minister will find that the greater portion of Dr. Mc Eachran's time is devoted to the ranch company in which he is interested not only as a stockholder but as manager under a large salary, and it seems to me to be an extraordinary thing for the Government to allow him to divide his time, a large portion of it being spent in a place other than that to which his duty calls him.
Mr. CARLING. I do not think that we could expect Dr. McEachran to give his whole time for the salary we pay hiu. His reputation in Canada and in England stands very high, and I think we are very much indebted to him for his efforts in preventing our cattle from being scheduled. He does not think that he is paid anything at all like his services are worth. I do not think we could ufford to give him a salary that would secure his whole time.
Mr. LISTER. I have no doubt that his services are of considerable value, but I do not admit they are indispensable. If he died to-morrow no doubt some other gentleman could be found who would discharge the duties of the office guite as efficiently as Dr. McEachran. The salary the Government gives to a veterinary surgeon in Montreal is a very liberal salary indeed, and I have no doubt that if the Governmient so desired; they could get a gentleman of equal qualifications to give his whole time for the same salary. The hon. gentle-
man must not forget that in this Dominiou our medical schools are turning out many professional men thoroughly qualified to discharge every duty that Dr. McEachran could possibly be called upon to discharge. I do not think the Government ought to permit their officer to engage in any enterprise which, of necessity, compels him to be away from his official business for a great portion of the year. I cannot help feeling that this cry ubout scheduling our cattle is considerable of a bugaiso held up to frighten people. No doubt if our cattle happened to le diseased they would be scheduled, and the fact that Dr. McEachran is a veterinary officer of the Government does not prevent diseases from attacking our cattle, and consequently does not prevent our cattle from being scheduled.
Mr. DAVIN. I can speak from knowledge in the North-West of the value of Dr. McEachran's services. My hon. friend speaks of the number of clever men turned out of our institutions yearly : but he is greatly mistaken if he supposes that turning out clever students will give you men that can with certainty diagnose the sultite diseases to which cattle are liable.
Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh, oh.
Mr. DAVIN. You know, Mr. Chairman, what Oliver Goldsmith says: "The loud laugh spenks the vacant mind" ; and the loud laugh of my hon. friends around me shows how completely vacant are their minds on all questions that affect cattle and cattle diseases. We had cases in the NorthWest where cattle were supposed by a very clever veterinary surgeon to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and Ir. McEachran has come there and examined the cattle, and he has declared authoritatively that those cattle suffered from no infectious disease whatever; although a very clever young man, such as my hon. iriend from West Lambton (Mr. Lister) wants the Government to employ, declared that they were so affected. Why, a clever young man might land Canada, and land the Government. and land the great interests of the North-West Territories, in confusion, by giving up his whole time to the country at $\$ 1,500$ a yeur. What we want is the highest skill we can have at the least price, and the only way you can attain that end is by employing a great professional man to give you all the time that is necessary in Montrenl to deal with the issue placed before him. I will take an illustration from my hou. friend's profession. What would be thought of $a$ man that will rise up and argue, as my hon. friend does, about the vast fees that are given to some lawyers. He might say : Why, we are turning out from our universities, and from Osgoode Hall, very able men, barristers learned in the law, and a complaisant Government in Toronto will make them Queen's Counsels for you, and you could get the services of any of these young men for a $\$ 20, \$ 30$ or $\$ 50$ fee, whereas you give to some eminent man a fee of $\$ 1,000$ or $\$ 2,000$, and yet the W2,000 lawyer does not give up his whole time. What you want is all the time of the $\$ 2,000$ man necessary to win your case. What we want from Dr. McEachran is all the time necessary to attend with consunmate skill, as he does, to the veterinary business the Government has for him to do in Montreal.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. We are to understand from the explanation of the Minister that this sum
of $\$ 1,000$ is not a salary at all, but it is a retaining fee that the Government gives Dr. McFachran. If it is a retaining fee, then it ought so to be stated in the Aurlitor Geueral's Report.

Mr. SPROULE. I would like to ask the Minister if he has considered the advisability of establishing a quarantine at Fort Macleod? In that part of the country, I am told, there are a great many cattle crossing the line, and the cattle trade at that centre is a great one at the present time. Great numbers of horses are brought in from the other side, and cattle are brought in in many places without any inspection whatever. I see from the Minister's return that the cattle are inspected, but I do not think that an ordinary inspection is sufficient to detect or prevent danger. The number of cattle in that locality is very large, and if cattle infected with pleuro-pucumonia were brought in from the other side, as they may be at any time, it would cause great loss to the country. I fully agree with the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) that it is importint to have a professional man in charge of this business whose reputation extends even beyond Canada, becanse it is a guarantee that this special matter is looked after, and it will go a long way towards satisfying the people in the old country that there is no danger in buying cattle from Canada. Nor do I think that paying him a reasonable salary is objectionable. If I understand the matter correctly, the man would naturally be ohliged to attend to different lines of professional work in different parts of the country. It would lee impossible to be in several places at once, and he would be occasionally obliged to employ others in connection with the work, and the payment of a larger salary was therefore necessary. Some portions of the work can be done by assistants, but in detecting disease no better man can be found than the one whom we have there. Has the Minister considered the desirability of establishing a guarantine station at Macleod, or in that district?

Mr. CARLING. Cattle are not coming in now from the United States, as they have been coming in for a number of years. We are enforcing the same quarantine regulations in regard to the western portions of the North-West Territories and British Columbia that we have enforced in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Only a short time ago cattle were brought in from British Columbia for slaughtering purposes, and now that we are enforcing the regulations cattle are not coming in so freely. We have now in the North. West sufficient cattle for our own requirements and for sale, and we do not expect under the quarantine regulations that cattle will be brought in from the United States, as they were some years ago. We have quite sufficient in our own country, and cattle will only be allowed to be brought in for improving our breeds, as is the case in Ontario, Quebec and other provinces.

Mr. SPROULE. I find the importation into the Dominion during 1891, by land, was as follows :Ontario (Point Edward) cattle, 51 ; swine, 26. Emerson, Man., cattle, 1,022; sheep, 123 ; swine, 275 ; horses, 1,767. Manitou, Man., cattle, 320 ; swine, 10 ; mules, 8 ; horses 362. Deloraine, Man., cattle, 179 ; sheep, 21 ; swine, 2 ;mules 5 ; horses, 147. Fort Macleod, N.W.T., cattle, 945 ; sheep, 4,004; horses, 817. It thus appears that a considerable number of aninials are coming into the country.

Mr. CARLING. Settlers' stock is allowed to come in without ${ }^{\text {quarantine, and the cattle arriv- }}$ ing at Emerson and other points were, no doubt, so brought in by settlers, after inspection. They have been brought in at Macleol hecause we are only now enforcing the regulations of the older provinces there.

Mr. GIBSON. I think the case so ably defented by the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) must have been somewhat defective, as I find Mr. Dyke has been paid $\$ 335$ for travelling ie cattle in Englanrl. If Dr. McEachran's services are of such value, why is it necessary to pay Mr. Dyke for looking after these cattle after they have arrived? I notice that gentleman received $\$ 1,507$ for travel in Liverpool and $\$ 2,10$ for services, also $\$ 2,319$ for the distribution of pamphlets, or a total of $\$ 6,319$. Then the rent of the office is $\$ 1,226$, taxes $\$ 268$. or a total of $\$ 7,804$. The total expenses of the office at Liverpool last yeur were $\$ 10,699$. I desire to ask the Minister if he can explain why Mr. Dyke was required to travel re cattle after they had been thoroughly examined by Dr. McEachian in Montreal?
Mr. CARLING: The expenses to which the hon. gentleman has referred are not all in connection with Mr. Dyke's salary. Some are expenses for publishing pamphlets, for postage, rent of office, fuel and other expenses.

Mr. GIBSON. I find I an quite correct in the figures I have given, because there is an amount for continental postage of $\$ 167$; postage amil translating reports of farm clelegates, $\$ 499$. I find that the expense of the pamphlets printed in the High Commissioner's office in London amounts to $\$ 13,000$. I claim that any man could go from Land's End to John O'Groats and deliver them in person at the rate of $\$ 100$ a week, and that there is no reason why this sum of 35,200 should have teen paid. There is an item of $\$ 6010$ for postage of pamphlets, in addition to the amount of $\$ 2,317$ to which I have referred.

Mr. LISTER. I wish to say to the Minister with regard to this wonderful Dr. McFachran, so lauded by the member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin)-who is a very alle man no doubt, but is nothing like so able a man as he thinks himself to be-that all the work done in Montreal is done by his brother, C. McEachran. While he is out in the North-West looking after the Waldron Ranch in that country, while he is lecturing in the college, of which I believe he is the head, his brother, $C$. McEachran, is doing the work in Montreal, assisted by Mr. Baker. It is very well to laud some particular individual, and make it appear that our whole safety depends on his knowledge and qualifications; but I apprehend that if the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were canvassed, there would be found other men in the veterinary profession, including professors in the veterinary college, who had as sound judgment as Dr. McEachran, and who, I believe, would be prepared to give their whole time to this business. It is simply ridiculous to employ this gentleman and to allow him to engage two other persons to discharge all the work in his otfice. The Waldron Ranch is a large institution. There are 600 or 700 horses on it, a large amount of money is invested in it, and Dr. McEachran is very deeply interested, and most of his time is, I am told, spent in the North. West looking after his personal interests. If
it is neeessary to have such a skilled gentleman constantly on the scene to watch for the dire disease which we all talk about so much, how can the Government spare this man from Montreal for months at a time and leave the work to some one else not nearly so skilled? One of two conclusions must be drawn, either that this person is not necessary in Montreal, or that other men are sutficiently skilled to discharge all the duties of the office.

Mr. MciriRegor. In regard to Dr. McEachran, with whom I am acquainted, I think the Government do well to have such a man in their employ. He is one of the most able veterinary surgeons in Canada to-day, he is one of the very best we have, and as a consulting veterinary surgeon he is firstclass. His brother, Chas. McEachran, is also a good veterinary surgeon, and I know him very well.

Mr. LIster. He is one of the very best.
Mr. McGREGOR. He is a very good one. I know further, that the time given ly Dr. NcFachran to the North.W est is not for any very great perion, his duties lying principally in Montreal. In regard to diagnosis of disease, I am certain we have no better veterinary surgeon than Dr. D. McEachran. We have also his brother Charles there, and I am satistied the work wil! ie thoroughly well done. It is true we might get others to do the work as well, but there would be no great object in changing when we can geta man soeminent as Dr. McEachran. If I did not know the two gentlemen well I would not speak so highly of them. I know then asgentlemen who are first-class veterinary surgeons, and men who are anxious to do their duty to their country.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Did I not understand the member for Cast Grey (Mr. Sproule) to say that he was aware a large number of cattle and sheep were being smuggled into the North-West from the United States?

Mr. SPROULE. I do not know what the hon. gentleman understood, as I am not responsible for his understanding, but I stid that I was informed that such was the case.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. Then I was right in understanding it that way.

Mr. SPROULE. The hon. gentleman is putting a wrong construction on what I said. I was not aware from my own knowledge, but I said I was informed of it.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Then if the non. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) was informed of it he must have been informed of it some time ago, and he should have told the Government so that the officers would put a stop to it.

Mr. SPROULE. That is what I ann doing now.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It is late in the day.
Mr. SPROULE. It only lately came to my notice.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. The hou. gentleman was lax in discharging his duty, in my opinion. of course neither he nor any of the members on the opposite side of the House believe in smuggling, and it seems to me that he should have informed the Government of this earlier so that he might put a stop to it. It is well known that the cattle in the United States are scheduled, and if disense is smuggled into the country with the cattle, what
safety is there for Canadian exporters? Even such an eminent man as Dr. McEachran could not prevent us from being scheduled if disease were smuggled into the country in this way. I see that Mr. J. Lowe was paid for some travel in connection with quarantine. I was not aware that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture was an expert in this matter, and perhaps the Minister can explain what duties he performed.
Mr. SPROULE. I think the hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) was unfair to me in what he said. I did not say the cattle were smuggled across, but I understood they were driven across-
Mr. LaNDERKIN. Hear, hear.
Mr. SPROULE. I do not know what is the matier with the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Landerkin) to-night. I wonder is it because that he thinks that noone shouldattempt to say anything on behalf of the farmers or cattle trade except himself. The hon. member for North Brant (Mr. Somerville) says the members on this side are against smuggling, and I presume we are to infer the gentlemen on the other side are in favour of smuggling. I think I did my duty in this matter as any member of this House should do. When it came to my knowledge I informed the Minister of Agriculture. It was only recently that I got the information, and I repeated it again to-night at what I think was a proper opportunity when this subject was unler discussion. I was discharging my duty and I do not think I should be subjected to the unfair criticism levelled at me for so doing.
Mr. SOMERVILLE. It appears to me the hom. member for East (Grey (Mr. Sproule) has not improved his position. He says that the cattle were not smuggled hut driven across, and surely he does not suppose that any oue in this country would for a moment suppose that the Yankees who are smaggling the cattle would carry them across? Certainly they were driven across, but when they were driven across they were smuggled across. Does he suppose they would bring them across in a carpet hag or a Saratoga trunk ?
Mr. SPROULE. I think some of the hon. members opposite could le carried across in a carpet lag.
Mr. BOWELL. My hon. friend from North Brant (Mr. Somerville) need have no fears as to the action the Government hate taken in looking after the smugglers in the North.West. If my hon. friend will apply to the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly) he may find out that some people think there is a little too much vigilance there, and that it gives him a great deal of trouble in protecting what he believes to be the interest of the settlers when they cross into Canada. The Government have been alive to the necessity of watching that frontier very closely, and to such an extent that instead of appointing local officers to watch a frontier of some thousands of miles, the Mounted Police have beenstationed from the Rocky Mountains down to Ennerson, and that section of the frontier is patrolled daily by the Police. When cattle are brought across they can usually track them through the prairie grass, and they are either sent back, or, if amuggled, seized and handed over to the customs officers. Everything has been done that can be done in order not only to protect the revenue against this kind of depredation, but

Mr. Lister.
in order to prevent the introluction of cattle that might be supposed to be altticted with disease. Whetker they are brought in at the outports, or to the south of Fort Macleod on the St. Mary's River, ani also at Coutt's, a station on the Galt roall, where it connects with the Montana road, officers are there, and no cattle are allowed to come into the country either for settlers or for ranching purposes until they have been thoroughly inspecterl either by a veterinary surgeon or by the collectors at these ports. Every precaution has heen taken by the utilizing of the Mounted Police and the custmms officers, to prevent that which. my hon. friend from East Grey (Mr. Sproule) fears has heen in existence for some years.

IIr. MILLS' (Bothwell). Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the Minister of Militia is quite fair to the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Daly) because he intimates that the hon. member for Selkirk if appealed to would be ready to complain of the vigilance of the customs officers along the frontier. Surely one who is so devoted to the system of protection as the hon. member for Selkirk would not complain of the vigilance of the customs officers? The hon. gentleman has certainly far too much faith in the principles of protection, and the vigilant enforcement of the customs laws to complain of anything in that direction. I could not help noticing the extraordinary defence which the hon. meniber for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) made for the very large payment to Dr. 11. Eachran as veterinary surgeon. The hon. gentleman says that the doctor's services were requirea in the North. West, and he told us of the very great calamity that would befall the inhabitants of this country if there was not one possessing the skill, the vigilance and the devotion of Dr. McEuchran to visit the North-West to prevent diseased cattle being imported from the United States into Canada; yet the Minister of Agriculture spoiled the defence of the hon. gentleman by saying that no cattle were being brought in. The Minister of Agriculture says that Dr. McEachran's services are required at Montreal, and not in the North-West Territories, as there is another party stationed at Fort Macleod, who receives a salary of $\$ 1,400$ for the inspection of the cattle that are no longer brought into the country. Dr. Mc Eachran received something like $\$ \mathbf{2}, 400$ from the public treasury last year, of which 1 suppose onethird must be for travelling expenses, because we are informed that his salary was about $\$ 1,500$ a year. Now, so far as we can learn, Dr. McEachran loes not visit the North-West country except as a member of a certain ranch company and one of its managers, and on this account his services to the company are rejuired, not in Montreal, but in the North-West Territories. Now, has the Minister of Agriculture proposed to the doctor the choice letween his services to the public and his services to the company? Not at all. The Minister intimates that he will not compel the doctor to make that choice ; and yet it is perfectly clear to my mind that the public interest requires that the doctor should either give his time to the discharge of his duties at the point where he is called upon to perform those duties, or he should abandon them altogether and devote himself to the company with which he is associated. I think it was last year that we had complaint made in this House with reference
to the conduct of Dr. Mce Eachran in conmection with this ranch company. If I remember rightly, he was charged with violently tearing down the houses of some of the settlers in that district. Is not this the same Dr. McEachran who was so accused? I think it was pretty well established that he attacked the houses of parties who were settled within the limits of the ranch, and who had acyuired interests in the property which they occupied, and did serious injury to those people who had settled there under the anthority of the Government. This conduct on his part goes a long way to show that his devotion to the company is much greater than his devotion to the public service; and if the hon. member for Fast Grey had referred to these dttacks by the doctor upon settlers in that district and had shown the injury which ohe hall done to them and the extent to which he was impeding the settlement of the comutry by spreading insecurity abroad amoug the settlers, he would have done a good deal more towards elucidating the interest of Dr. McEachran' in the North-West than he did by attempting to show that the doctor went there for the purpose of preventing diseased American attle from coming into the country, which the Minister of Agriculture assures us are not coming in. We have the evidence of the Auditor General's Report that another party, anl not Dr. McEachran, is paid for the discharge of that daty in the Territories; and it does seem to me that the House ought to insist on Dr. McEachran making choice between the public duties that devolve upon him at Montreal and the private duties that devolve upon him as a member of the ranch company in the North-West Territories. These two points are too widely separated from each other to admit of the doctor discharging his duties properly in both places. When required in Montreal he may be in the North-West Territories, and when required in the North-West Territories he may be in Montreal. It is pretty clear that the public interest in this matter is likely to suffer from his retention in the post which he now occupies. Certainly, his conduct in attacking the settlers in that particular district shows that he is much more devoted to the interest of the ranch company than he can be to the public interest.

Mr. SPROULE. The hon. member for Buthwell is even more unfair to Dr. McEachran than he is towards the memler for East Grey. He starts first by misrepresenting what the member for East Grey said, and afterwards minimizes the important work which Dr. McEachran has done. I did not say that Dr. McEachran made any trips to the North-West, for the simple reason that I did not know whether or not he was in the habit of going to that ranch, nor did I know whether or not he had any interest in it. But I think the hon. member for Bothwell discloses why he and his friends object so much to Dr. McEachran. There seems to be a sore spot somewhere on account of the work he has been doing in the NorthWest Territories. The hon. member for West Lambton spoke of him trying to keep out of the country a certain infectious disease, I suppose pleuro-pneumonia. If that were the only disease to which animals are liable his duties might be confined to that; but it is well known that animals are liable to almost as many diseases as human flesh is, and therefore the doctor's duties would be
as numerous as those of any doctor in his professional practice. But the hon. member misrepresented me in this. I said, in defence of the apparently large salary which Dr. McEachran wasgetting, that it might be that others were employed to do a portion of the work that he was supposed to do. Diseases may break out at the sume time in different parts of the country, and it is impossible for Dr. McEachran to attend to them all ; and, therefore, I presume he must employ others to do his work. Dr. MeEachran is expected to go to any part of the country where diseases break out among animials. I remember his going to Essex to investigate a disease which broke out among the swine, and he has been employed several times in the Maritime Provinces in a similar capacity. I also remember when he was obliged to go to the North-West to examine into diseases supposed to exist in that country. He did his work faithfully and well, and his ability was shown by the result of his investigations and his diagnoses which were correct in every particular. Therefore, he is a suitable man for the work he is doing, and if we do pay him a large salary he is entitled to it.

Mr. IVATSON. Do the Government inspectors pay any attention to diseased animals except those crossing the boundary line?

Mr. CARLING. They do not make inspections except when called upon to do so. But if there is any disease breaking sut, they are at once called upon to make a report to the slepartment, and if the disease has broken out to any great extent we send Dr. McEachran to visit the section of the country himself and consult with the officers there.

Mr. WATSON. A little over a year ago the Manitoba Government passed an Act taking power to appoint local inspectors for Manitoba. Hon. gentlemen opposite have admitted that animals in the North-West Territories are subject to disease. We have found that such is the case. Occisiotiaily there is a car load of horses shipped from British Columbia and the North. West Territories into Manitoba which have carried in disease, and the Manitoba Govemment felt it necessary to pass an Act to take power to appoint local inspectors who would not interfere with the Dominion inspectors. That Act was disallowed by the Dominion Government. Was the Minister of Agriculture consulted in the matter?

Mr. CARIING. I do not think I was consulted, and I do not think I would be in a matter of that kind which is a question of law and policy of the Government.
Mr. WATSON. It appeared to the people of Manitoba that it was very necessary to have such local inspectors because, not only from the west but occasionally from the east-although glanders are not prevalent in Ontario-that disease was imported into the country. It was thought necessary to make a thorough inspection of all animals imported cither from east or west or the international boundary line : and the people of Manitolas thought it was not right that the Government should inter. fere with the Act passed by them for the purpose of protecting the health of the animals. Of course hon. gentlemen know that the disease of glanders springs up very rapidly, and we think the Local Government should be allowed to appoint local
inspectors who would have power to inspect all animals coming into the prosince and who would not interfere with the Dominion inspectors.
Mr. DEWVNEE. I do not recollect the Act the hon. gentleman refers to, and I can hardly helieve, if it had leen a question simply of a contagious disease Act passed by the Local Government, that it would have been disallowed, because in the NorthWest Territories they have suchan Act in operation. Only a few days ago I had a letter from one of my constituents stating that four or five horses had leen destroyed under the Act and asking compensation of the Dominion (jovernment.

Mr. WATSON. It was disullowed.
Mr. BOWELL. How long ago :
Mr. WATsON. I think it was disallowed some six months ago. We had an Act there some years ago, but there was an Act passed of recent clate:and disallowed. I do not know whether the Act contained anything more except to provide for the appointment of veterinary surgeons or inspectors, but the Act was disallowed, aud I think that the explanation given by correspondence from the chief veterinary surgeon of that province, Mr. Charles Liddell, who was one of the inspecturs and who corresponded with the Justice Department, was that he thought it necessury such an Act should be in existence in Manitobis.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. We have heard the Minister of Agriculture explain the duties of Dr. McEachran, and the hon. member for East Grey has declared that he is called upon to travel all over the country to perform these duties. By looking at the Auditor (ieneral's Report, the committee will find that Dr. McEachran only paid $\$ 59.10$ railway fures during the past year. Now, it must be admitted that if he travelled very much he must have paid a great deal more in railway fares than that. It is therefore evident he travelled very little in Canada last year, and is not entitled to receive all the credit given to him by the hon. Minister to-night and by the hon. member for East Grey, because the Minister has admitted that when he travels on Government work he charges the Government for his fares.

Mr. FLINT. The matter was brought up last session with regard to the gentleman who occupies that office. When I brought up that question last session with regard to the conduct of Dr. McEachran in the matter of the difficulties between the Waldron Ranch Company, of which he is president, and a large number of settlers whose lands were taken away by that company, I was not aware he was then an official of the Government, supposed to be located at Montreal. I produced last session the :nost convincing proofs that the Waldron Ranch Company, or rather Dr. McEachran, its president, who has acted almost solely as the company, had in their treatment of a number of settlers so conducted themselves as to damage the Gorernment of this country in the minds of the settlers, and had shown a disposition which I consider as nothing short of tyrannical and arbitrary in the highest degree. So strong was the case on its own merits that, without any extra difficulty in presenting it to the Minister of the Interior, he very courteously promised that the matters which were then complained of would be looked into ; and, if I understood him correctly early in the session, he

Mr. Sprocile.
informed my hou. friend from North. Wellington(Mr. McMullen) that these matters were in course of adjustmentand that the Government would consider the claims of these unfortunate settlers. I hope that he will be able to settle these mattersso as to undo the unjust, harsh, cruel and arbitrary treatment of these settlers by the Waldron Ranch Company. I would be glad to read some letters which I have received, which have moved my indignation to a high degree. A few poor settlers locating in that distant portion of the country are placed at a great disadvantage in fighting, either in the courts or by petition to the Government, the powerful Waldron Ranch Company, of which Dr. McEachran is president. The tenor of the letters which I have had has given me a very disagreeable opinion of the te:nper and style of this Dr. McEachran, though I do not know him personally. I will read one letter and a portion of another, which will show that he occupies a position of antagonism to some 30 or 40 settlers whom the Government has pronised to indemnify for the injustice they have received at his hands, and I think it is highly uubecoming that this same man should be an otificial of the Dominion Government receiving a large salary. The first letter I have is from Fort Macleol, dated the 3th March, 1892, and signed by Mr. Harry H. Dumbar. He says:
"I wish to make a statement to you of my grievances with the Government and the Waldron Ranch Company, so that, through your kind ness, they may be laid before the House, and probably aid to open the eyes of a now blinded people to the tyranny and corruption of our present Government."
I am prepared to say that the attack of this gentleman on the Government is caused ly the harshness and cruelty of the Waldron Ranch Company, or, in other words, of the man whose case we are now considering, and, if it is in the mind of this man and others that the Giovernment is responsible for their treatment, the Government has only to thank its own official who has instilled this feeling into these people because of the losses and the distress they have been compelled by him to undergo.-
> "In September, 1889, I made application to the land office at Lethbridge to homestead south-east quarter of gection 20 , township 9 , range 28 , slso to purchsse southwest quarter of section 21 , township 9 , range 28 , on which was a suitable place to build. Receiving no reply, I concluded from what information my brothers had received at the land office at Lethbridge that there would be no hindrance to actual settlement. I put up a house on stone foundation, but heard nothing from the land apent till McEachran. in company with Pearce, land commiseioner, came and ordered me with many threats to cease operations. I then in the following July gtarted to cut has, but was forbidden to do 90 by. MicEachran, and as others had been served with injunctions of restraint I knew that I should be likewise dealt with. I was thus obliged to cuit the place. Thoroughly disgusted with this usage, I left the country and went to Washington, United States, and my house was afterwards thrown down by McEschran, returning at the end of a year to find the same state of affairs still existing. Hoping that you and your party may be able to awaken the people to a true knowledge of the settlers'grievances in this township,
> "I remain, yours obediently,
> "HARRY H. DUNBAR."
> I am not putting this forward as an absolutely conclusive answer to all that might be said from a strictly legal standpoint on the part of the Waldron Ranch Company, but these are the conclusions come to by an honest, hardworking, laborious and industrious settler as to the way in which he was treated. Hon. gentlemen who were here, and I sappose there are few of them here now, will recol-
lect the circumstances under which this man and his brothers were driven off the land they had taken in 1882. They will recollect that, after the land office had granted them a certificate and they had entered into possession, had dug ditches, erected fences, sown seed, and were seeking to obtain the result of long years of labour, their homestead entry was cancelled at the land office at Lethbridge and they found themselves involved in a lawsuit and in an enormous bill of costs, and under that situation they were compelled to throw themselves entirely upon the mercy of the Government. The Government promised to consider their hard situation and to give them lands elsewhere in lien of the lands they had, which had been granted over their heads tothe Waldron Rancls Company. Iam not seeking to enter into the legal or equitable learings of the dispute between these people and the Waldron Ranch Company, but I think it is improper that a man occupying the position of president or manager of that company should le continued in the position of an officer of the Government when he is in direct antagonism to a large number of settlers. Last year we quoted extracts from two newspapers published at or near Fort Macleod, which generally support the Government, but which oljected to the Waldron Ranch Company and their dealings with the settlers. They contended, as I do now, that that company's dealings with the settlers has disturbed the minds of those settlers as to their safety in settling on their lands after they had taken all the steps which they were expected to take, and when some of them were driven from their land, had their houses torn down and were unable to obtain any redress. I have another letter in my possession from one of these complainants, and, as it is more formal than the one I have read, I will read a few passages of it for the information of the committee. This letter is signed by Anthony Dixon, and is dated Porcnpine Hill, 4th February, 1892 :
"Learning you are taking an interest in this Waldron business and glad to know that we have a friend who will try and protect the grieved settlers, I will let you know m. grievances.
. I have been in this country ten years this spring and living within twenty miles of Macleod ever since I came. I left my father's house on the 25th of March, 1882, and was engaged for two years to work in the Indian Department in the North. West ; it was the Superintendent of Indian Afrairs whom I engaged with. There were twenty of us came out at the same time all engaged for the same purpose. My father settled in the County of lork, in the township of Etobicoke, over forty years ago. He was a farmer, he had seven sons, they all have the same occupation at present in that locality except myself. My father died in 1882, four months after I left home. My mother still lives on the old homestead within six miles of Toronto. (My father came from England aged seventytwo Fears). My ranch was taken up in 1889 and has been continuously oocupied ever since. I purchased it from the Rev. McKay in the spring of 1885 for the sum of $\$ 500$ and occupied it ever since undisturbed until July last. I have about 100 bead of atock to provide for, principally cattle. I will write $30 u$ a copy of what I sent to Jas. McMullen, M. P. and I also sent one to the Minister of the Interior as follows:-
"I am and have been a settler on the Waldron lease for the past six years, and have held in undisturbed possession thereon 320 acres of land until July last, when I was served, at the instance of Dr. McEachran, the manager of the Waldron lesse, with a writ of injunction regtraining me from ant enjoy nents of aaid land. This injunction has been the mean's of putting me to serious loss and inconvenience in the following manner: (1.) That I hare been prevented from improving my land by fenciog, I having, at the tiane, my fields in crop and only half fenced when the injanction was served, therebs causing considerable loss ty my crop owing to the cattle getting in and partially destiosing it. (2.) That I could not cut hay
on what I considered, and do now consider my own land, thereby causing me extra trouble and expense in procuring the same for my cattle during the winter. If it had not been formy cousin haring a ranch about two and a third miles from me, and being able to buy hay from him. I should either have had to sell my stoek or else get hay about twenty miles from my ranch which would have been utterly impossible for me to do, owing to want of means. (3.) I have lost very seriously sofar this winter, and the cattle, especially calves, have suffered greatly for the want of more buildings which I intended building last fall, for the calves have to be taken up and fed and properly housed during the cold weather. (4.) That I hare, on previous occasions, gone to Macleod ( 60 miles each time) in connection with this injunction, and that Dr. McEachran failed to appear, causing me a loss of money and time, and leaving me in a bad position, as I am completely tied down and cannot do anything. Dr. McEachran and Mr. Pearce, the Government surveyor, called at my ranch a year ago last summer and looked at my stakes. I asked Mr. Pearce at the time, in the presence of Dr. McEachran, how many acres of land I conld hold, and he told me 320 acres. Mr. Pearce then asked Dr. McEachran if he had anything to say, and hedistinctly answered no. And everything was very satisfactory to all parties at that time. In my opinion, the main cause of that writ of injunction being served on me, was simply owing to the fact of my haring refused to comply with his wishes regarding a piece of fencing which I was going to put up on my own land as a protection to my own crop and hay. I consider what loss and damage I have sustained through this injunction being serred on me up to the present time to be about $\$ 1,20$. Trusting you will give this your attention and kind consideration."
Now, I am not going to enlarge upon this matter, but I had no other opportumity to bring it forward unless I did so on some formal resolution. I have done so in the interests of these settlers, and I shall rely upon the promise nade by the Minister of the Interior that their grievances, and their losses and injuries will be looken into and considered, and that the Government will give them that indemnity which their case demands for the unfortunate position they have been placed in, owing to the negotiations letween the Giovernment and the Valdron Ranch Company, of which Dr. McEachran is president. I think the whole story shows that that gentleman camot be very actively employed in the duties of his office in Montreal or Quebec, and that he has abundant time, it appears, to manage the affairs of a large and wealthy corporation, as well as attending to ton much litigation in connection with the difficulties letween the ranch and the settlers. I trust this discussion will induce the (iovernment, or the proper department, to take a deeper interest in this matter than they appear to have done in the past, and that out of it all some measure of justice may be vouchsafed to those poor settlers.

Mr. SPROULE. I want to say a word in reference to what the hon. gentleman said about Dr. McEachran's travelling. He said he could not have travelled much if he only drew $\$ 59$ for travelling expenses. If he will look on page $B-231$ he. will see charges: Pullmans, $\$ 10$; cabs, 83. . Go over to the next page and he will find there : fares, $3110 .\left({ }^{-}\right)$; pullmans, $\$ 29.25$; cabs, $\$ 48.50$, so that the hon. member was not exactly correct.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. The item that I mentioned was for travel in the United States when he went there on special business in November, 21 days at $\$ 20$ a day.

## Mr. SPROULE. Less his salary.

Mr. SOMERVILLE. Then in addition are the items the hon. gentleman has mentioned, and also the items of board, $\$ 196.10$, and telegrams, 4) cents. When 1 referred to his travelling, I was
discussing a matter that had been discussed by the Minister of Agriculture and the member for East Grey as to the duties which Dr. McFachran performed in Canada, not with reference to the duties which he performed in making this visit to the United States, which was a special visit and for which he was paid specially, 8332.50 more than his salary of $\$ 1, \overline{0}(1)$ which he received, and he was paid hesides all his travelling expenses, pullnancurs, cab-hire, board, \&c., amounting to $\$ 196.10$. The hon. member for (irey will see that I was perfectly consistent in saying that Dr. McEachran only travelled to the extent of $\$ 59.10$ for fares in Canatla. The hon. gentleman can verify my statement by referring to page 231-B of the Auditor (ieneral's Report.

Mr. DALY. I wish to reply to a remark of the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson), and to give some information to that hon. gentleman and to the Honse. I will simply confine myself to the question of the disallowance by the Dominion Government of an Act of the Local Legislature in reference to the diseases of animals. In 1890 the Manitoba Legislature passel an Act respecting the diseases of animals, and the reasons of the Dominion fiovernment. I presume, for disallowing that Act, were that it contravened the British North Americia Act, as the subject of quarantine is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government under sub-section 11 of section 91 of that Act. My recollection is that the disallowance of that Act was solely on account of its contravention of that provision, guarantine being elearly without the jurisdiction of the Dominiun (iovernment. In reference to the inspection of animals I may say the Govermment of Manitoba have a thorough system, and a thorough organization for the inspection of animals. In every elistrict, or every county, there is an official for that purpose, and they have taken every possible means to stamp out any disease that may occur. I am sure that so far as the Dominion fiovernment is concerned, in their disallowance of this Act, they had no desire to interfere with any matter that was clearly within the juriseliction of the Iegislature of Manitoba. But when that Iegislature sought to legislate in regard to quarantine and interfere with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, the Act necessarily had to be disallowed.

Mr. WATSON. The hon. member stated that we had a system of inspection in Manitoba, but that it was done by veterinary surgeons who could only be obtained occasionally; when they are required. The Local Government undertook to appoint provincial inspectors, to attend to the inspection of all animals coming into the province. They had to visit every point on the Canarlian Pacific Railway where cattle crossed the boundary line going into the North.West Territories, and certain points east of Winnipeg. The member for Selkirk must agree that, whether this enactment was within the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba or not, and whether it was necessary for the Dominion (iovernment to disallow it because it was ultra cirex, it was a wise protection on the part of the Manitolua Government to pass such a measure and to enforce such inspection, and it would have been well if the Act could have been kept in force.

Mr. DALY. The Act has been re-enacted with the objectionable clause left out. The provision for district veterinary surgeons is still in force.

Mr. Fin t.

Unorganizerl Quarantine service.. ..... 32,000
Mr. SOMERVILLE. The expenditure under this rote last year was 832.40. How does it occur that $\mathbf{S O}_{2}^{2},(001$ is asked?

Mr. CARLIN(: It is to have funds with which to adopt protective measures in case of any disease breaking out.

Mr. LANDERKIN. How many immates are there in the lazaretto at Tracadie?

Mr. CARLING. Twenty-two.
Mr. LANDERKIN. Are there less than last year?

Mr. CARLING. During the year there have been three or four admissions, and three or four leaths have occurred, and the number remains abont the same.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Is this the only grant given to the institution:

Mr. CARLING: Yes, st, a 0 on .
Mr. LANDERKIN. Is any aid given by the Local Government:

Mr. CARLING. No.
Mr. ILANDERKIN. Who has charge of the institution?

Mr. CARLING. The Sisters of Sit. Joseph; there is also a physician and a chaplain in connection with it.

Lachine Canal. . 8175,000
sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What is being done in regard to the Lachine Canal, aul for what purpose is this rote intended :

Mr. HAGGART. This amount is for locks and bridges and works to secure the depth required for ressels drawing 14 feet of water, whereas at present the canal is only adapted for 12 feet navigation. In order to complete the enlargement to 14 feet, the deepening of the canal will be required for six and one-half miles. This will involve the purchase of land on which the excavated material can be deposited, and in order to avoid claims for damages owing to the low-lying land in the neighbourhood of the canal being inundated, for which in the past the Government has paill heary compensation, it is desirable there should be an open drain constructed at the foot of the canal slope to carry off the water. It will carry the water to River St. Pierre, which will communicate with the St. Lawrence. The River St. Pierre will require to be deepened to the St. Lawrence. The land for the drain has to be purchased. For the purpose of constructing the canal entrance, the town of Lachine has been cut off, and the adjacent lands have been subjucted to flooding from the river. To carry off the water and afford a regular discharge, a covered sewer 6,000 feet long is to be built from Lachine to the proposed canal, the land being furnished at the cost of the town. Wellington street at Montreal is crossed by two bridges, one a highway bridge, and the other a railway britge. The opening for the passage of yessels is only 46 feet wide, while the navigable depth is 15 feet. It is proposed to replace those bridges and build a highway bridge with four carriage tracks and two sidewalks, and increase the width to 60 teet for the passage of vessels, and make it navigable to a depth of 18
feet. The sum of $\$ 175,000$ is necessary for the purpose of carrying out these works.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Did I understand the Minister to say that there would be 18 feet depth of water in the basin:

Mr. HAGGART. From Wellington basin to Montreal harbour.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRICHHT. What amount of land do you propose to icçuire for dumping purposes?

Mr. HAG(iART. It is for land on which to pile material taken out of the canal to a depth of 14 feet, and for the ditching.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. How much land will he reguired for the purpose, and what price are the Government going to pay for it.

Mr. HA(iliART. About 30 acres will be taken for the ditching.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. And for the mere purpose of dumping.

Mr. HAGGART. It will include the dumping.
Sir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. What will be the price paid:

Mr. HAGiGAR'T. The cost of the land will be over $\mathbf{3} 36,000$.

Lake St. Louis $\qquad$ . 335 , 1 (xi)
Mr. HAG(iART. This is forteepening thechannel between the shoals above and below the lighthouse, to give 14 feet depth of water.

Soulanges Canal
. 8000,0001
Sir RICHARD CARTIVRIGHT. For what is this sum to be expended?

Mr. HAGGiART. It is for the purpose of constructing the canal that will take the place of the old Beauharnois Camal. The estimated expenditure is $5,7: 00,000$. The expenditure alrealy male is $\$ 11,304$. The estimated expenditure up to the 30th June will be about $\mathbf{\$ 8 8 , 0 0 0}$.

Mr. GIBSON. Have any of the contracts been awarded on this canal?

Mr. HAGGART? Yes, two of them. One to O'Brien \& Co. of Montreal, and the other section to Mr. (ioodwin, of Ottawa. They were the lowest teuderers in loth cases.

Mr. DEVLIN. How many tenders were received, might I ask?

Mr. HAGGART. Eighteen tenders were received for both of them.

Mr. GIBSON. Would you be kind enough to tell us the number of that section that went to Goodwin, and the number that went to $O^{\circ}$ Brieu?

Mr. HAGGART. Goolwin's is the lowest section, I think, No. 11, and O'Brien's section is the one next to that in which the guard lock is proposed to be.

Mr. McMULLEN. What is the length of this canal?

Mr. HAGGART. About thirteen miles, I think.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). What is the length of the Beauharnois Canal?

Mr. HAGGART. About the same length, I think.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). It does seem to me rery extraorlinary that we should begin to build a camal on the north side of the river when there is one already on the other side, and that we should incur an expenditure of upwards of $\mathbf{S} 4,($ (MO) ,(NO), which will simply le to do what is already done by the existing canal. One would think that were the subject fully considered before the camal was located in the first instance, and a very large sum expended on that camal, that looking at the amount of shipping on the st. Lawrence that passes there, there will be nothing in the alrantage, whatever it may lee on the north side of the river, in the new camal, to compensate for this very large expenditure of money. Certainly if we were ont of deht and quite free from taxation, and in a very prosperens condition, the expenditure of so large a sum of money for such in undertaking might be justified. hut when we look at the amount of commerce upon the St. Lawrence and the little difference there can be hetween these two camals for commercial purposes, it iloes seems to me a great waste of public money, and I do not think the public opinion of this lominion at the present time, considering our very high rate of taxation, will justify this expenditure. It is to be regretted that this expenditure should be commenced now. I need not repeat what has been said a dozen times this session with reference to our losing our population, but the fact stares us in the face that we are losing not ouly all the immigration that is coming here, but more than half our natural increase of population lesides. I do not see how the devermnent can expect to retain the pupulation of this country when such heary burdens are imposed upon the people for enterprises which are really so profitless in themselves. If we were without a means of water commmication altogether, and the question was at the present time. Whether there shomh lee a canal or no canal at all, then the expenditure might be warranted, but when you have an existing chamel of commanication adequate for our present purposes, it does seem to me a great waste of public money and a very unwise comrse to pursue at this moment.

Mr. MoMCLIEFS. I think it would be well that we should consider this whole matter. It is to be regretted that this work should have been commenced at all until its necessity was fully and clearly decided upon. It is well known two-thirds of the grain shipped from the west is unloaded at Kingstom, aud put into harges, and run down through the canals to Montreal to be there transferred to ocem-going vessels. If we should be able to ship grain at Port Arthur and send it direct to Liverponl, it would lee necessary that we should have an improved service so as to accommodate ocean-going ressels, but I do not think it is the intention to adopt that system of transport in the near future. When we consider that railways are now constructedin all parts and operated so cheaply, and that the canal service is growing less in every country of the world, even in the United States where it is ouly kept open for the sake of competition to railways, we must come to the conclusion that this is a very unwise expenditure now. If we could deepen the old canal I think it would be much better. There may be engineering ditficulties in the way of this, but this beginning of the new canal with an anticipated expenditure of an

Mr. Haggart.
enormous amount of money, looks to me as an unnecessary and imprudent undertaking in our present financial condition.
Mr. HAGGART. The polity of deepening the canals was decided upon a number of years ago, and in furtherance of that policy there has been an expenditure in the neighbourhood of $\$ 27,040,0 \mathrm{MM}$. In orter to complete the st. Lawrence canal system, so as to give a depth of 14 feet, length of lock $2 \bar{\circ}$ feet, and $4 . \bar{f}$ feet wide, to accommolate vesseis of $1, \bar{\sigma}(x)$ or $1,8(0)$ tons, it will require $S(10,-$ (NA),(MO). The reason for selecting the north shore was, that the deepening of the canal on the south shore to 14 feet would require a greater expenditure than it would to build a new canal on the north shore. The estimated cost of increased expenditure for deepening the ohd canal and making it as efficient as the new camal would be a million dollars more than the construction of the new canal.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIt:HT.• Who supplied these estimates?

Mr. HagGaRT. Mr. Mumo, the engineer, ame his staff. I have a comparison here of the cost of enlarging the eld canal on the sonth shore, and the construction of the new canal on the north shore and 1 will read it if the hon. gentleman wishes. On the north shore the estimated cost of a seven-lock line from Valleytield is Sis, $(x)$,(w) 0 . Another plan on the south side is for a seven-lock line with its terminus at Kuight's Point, at at total cost of Sī, 4.00, (MM).
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Does that follow the bed of the ohd canal?

Mr. HAGliART. One follows the hed of the old canal with its entrance at Valleyfield, and the other has its entrance at Knigit's Point, a couple of miles above Valleytield. The estimated cost of the north shore camal, inclucling the cost of right of way, is $5, \pi, \pi, 0000$.

Mr. Momullen. Has the right of way been purchased for the entire line?

Mr. HAG(iART. There is only a portion purchased yet, as the expenditure on the canal, last year, was only $\$ 11,000$ or $\$ 12,010$.

Mr. MeMULLEN. Has the hon. gentlemam any inlea of what the right of way is going to cost per acre:

Mr. HagliaRt. I cannot say exactly, but the estimate is in the neighbourhood of $5=10$ an acre.
Mr. gibson. While I an opposed to this expenditure generally speaking, I think it is better to build a new canal than to enlarge the old one. There are a good many ditticulties in the way of deepening the old canal. Its construction was a political mistake in the first place, and there is no reason why the (iovermment should continue that mistake. Moreover, we find from the estimates of the engineers that this new canal will be built for some 3550,000 less, to say nothing of the impracticability of increasing the depth of the old canal.
Mr. SCRIVER. It is very easy for the hon. gentleman and the hon. Minister of Railways to say that the construction of a canai on the south shore in the first place was a political mistake. My memory goes back to the time when that selection was made, and I state unhesitatingly and withont
fear of coutradiction that the selection was made as the result of a careful engineering examination of both sides of the river. I am sorry that the hon. memler for Beanharnois (Mr. Bergeron) is not in his place to-night to discuss this matter a little further. His constituents are much more interested than mine ; but I must say that many of the statements he made on a previous occasion, which were the result of careful study and investigation of the guestion, were not satisfactorily answered by the how. Nimister of Railways. It has not been shown that the existing canal on the south shore is not amply adequate to supply all the demands made ly the trade of the country, and we have no reason to suppose that it will not be adequate to meet those demands for some time to come. There is a general disposition to assume that the people on the south shore of the river are satistied with the policy of the Government with regard to this matter. They are not satistied that the engineer who was chatged with the examination of the alleged ditticulties in the way of deepening the camal on the south shore made that careful and thorough examination which the circumstances required. and the action of the Covernment with regard to this matter will canse intense dissatisfaction to all the people on the south shore of the St. Lawrence in that part of the Province of Quebec.

## Curnwall Canal

8500,100
sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. What is this rote for?

Mr. HAgi(iART. With the exception of the superstracture of three roal bridges and other small works, all is reguired to finish the deepening of the camal to 14 feet. This amount is required to pay for the works under contract to be executed during the years 1892 and 1893 .

Nir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. How much has been expemied up to date?

Mr. HAGliART. The estimated cost of the whole is $\mathbf{S},(1 \times n,(0) M$. The total expenditure to date is $5,9,2, s, 5$; and the amount required to complete is $32.04 \%, 1+2$.

Mr. Gilbson. Can the Minister say how much of this is going towarts blasting the chamnel?

Mr. HAGOART. The alvisability of abandoning the blasting, which is being done by Gilbert \& Sons, and substituting a dam at Sheiks"s Island in place thereof, is under the consideration of the department. We are taking a vote of 8100,000 for that purpose in case the engineering staff should think it preferable.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. I would like to know about what will the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals cost altogether:
Mr. HAdiGART. The deepening of the river will cost $\mathrm{S}^{-}(0),(0) 0$. The Galops Canal and the Rapide Plat will cost $\$ 1,700,000, \$ 1,600,000, \$ 30$,$0(0)$ and $8(600,0(0)$. That iucludes the Gialops Canal and the rapids outside, the Rapide Plat Canal, and the river above Farran's Point Canal, and the Farran's Point Canal. The estimated cost of the Cornwall Canal is $\$ 4,000,(100)$, the St. Lawrence Camal $84,-500,000$, and the Lachine Canal $87,800,000$; altogether close on $320,000,000$. There has heen expended on the Galops Canal and Rapide Plat, Farran's Point, $81,350,04$; on the Cornwall Canal $\$ 2,19{ }^{-},-$

900 ; on the soulanges Cianal about $\mathbf{E l 0 0}, 000$ : on the Lachine Canal $8(6,549,2(1)$. I will give you the total estimaterl cost from Lake Superior down to Montreal. The total estimated cost of all these improvements, including the Sault Canal, will be $343,000,0000$, the amount expended on which is 327 ,465,(00), leaving the completing of the St. Lawrence and the Siult Ginal in the neightourhood of S 15, , OOO, (MO).

## Rapide Plat <br> 

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Where is that?
Mr. HAGGiART. Just below the Galops Camal at Morrisbarg.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. In that a very large proportion is revote. What works are to be carried ont there?

Mr. HAGGART. $8230,0(0)$ is required to pay for the works to le executed luring the year 1sor-9:. The appropriation of $1891-92$ was $亡(4)(N),(A X)$, the amount expended is $\mathrm{S} 2(1), O(N)$ and the amount required to finish is 8200,0 on). There are two docks. The one at the upper end is completed.

## St. Lawrence River Canal.......... S $\sin 0,1 \mathrm{nn}$

Sir RICHARD CARTWRICHT. How is this to be expended and where?

Mr. HAGGART. This work consists in the formation of a chamnel 33 feet long and $2(x)$ feet winle. of it sufticient depth to allow ressels drawing 14 feet of water to pass safely. The contractors are Gilbert \& Sons. The sum of Sl(O), (MN) will be required for work done in the new chamel, including settlement with the contractors. It is right opposite the dialops Camal and is the alternate plan proposed by Mr. Page, it cut in the river itself.

Nir RICHARD CARTWRIAHT. Is that the particular section in which there was some statement to the effect that the rocks had been dumped back:

Mr. HAG(iARTT. Yes. The information I have from the engineer is that some parts of the chamel were not to the depth they were formerly reported to be. It was alleged by the contractor that some of the material he was ordered to spoil in a particular place was washed in again, and I ordered a new servey to be made to timd out the facts of the case. The contractors wete (iillert di Sons of Montreal.

## Murray Canal <br> S60, (004)

Sir RICHARI) CARTIWRIGHT. What is this for?

Mr. HAGGART. To settle with the contractor who built the stone hasin, and to buikl i bridgetender's house and wharves and mooring posts, and also for stone masonry and rip-rapping, and 57,000 for contingencies.

Sir RICHARD CARTIWRICHT. What report has the hon. gentleman as to the position of that?

Mr. HAGGART. The report is that it has worked very well. There are 11 feet of water there now, and the arerage depth is 11 feet unless at extreme low water, when it is $10 . t$ feet.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Any trouble with slides:
Mr. HagGart. No.

Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT. What were the receipts for tolls on that canal last year"

Mr. HA(i(iART. I think the hon. gentleman will find that in the Auditor Generals Report.

Sir RICHARD GARTIVRICHTT. Is there any alteration in the tariff for the appointment of bridgekeepers and others on that canal or does that remain unaltered: What is the expense of keeping this canal up.
 repairs.

Sir RICHARD (ARTIVRI(HT. I find the tolls received amounted to 5796.52 . Does the hon. gentleman expect any considerable increase in the tolls: Because to expend $\$ 12, \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~K})$ on maintenance
 able investment.

Mr. HAGiGART. I do not think the Government want to he recouped in a direct mamer from the canals. The adrantages are all indirect.

Sir RICHARI) CARTIVRIGHT. But that seems an excessively small return.

Trent Canal.... ........................... $374,0(1)$
Sir RlCHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think we ought to know what the hon. gentleman is groing to do with this rote, and what he is going to do with the Trent system altogether.

Mr. HAriraART. The $\$ 74,(K)$ is to be spent on a lock hetween Lakefield and Balsam Lake.

Mr. DAWSON. I should like to know what duties Mr. A. F. Wool performed during the 69 days he was emploved by the department apparently in raluing damages on this canal. I find here his services for 69 days at $\$ 10$; living allow. ance, 11 days at 83 , and 61 days at $\$ 3.50$, and $I$ find that the amount of ramages paid only came to $\$ 2.556$, although the cost of valuating amounted to $51,092.73$, and the legal expenses to $\$ 819$. The cost of valuing appears to have been $\$ 1,912$, while the damages assessed were only $\$ 2,556$. I would like to know how many lots were ralued, and whether any more work was done by Mr. Wood than the valuation of the lands owned by persons whose names appear on page C-89 of the Auditor General's Report. I should also like to know if this Mr. A. F. Wood is the member representing North Hastings in the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. HAGGART. I think he is the same gentleman. I suppose the reason for the arbitrator's fees and the legal expenses being so large is the great number of claims that were put in which were not large in amount. There might be one for $\$ 8$ or $\$ 10$, or for $\$ 0$ or $\$ 60$, and no doubt the legal expenses would almost come to a half of the amount of the damages awarded.

Mr. DAWSON. Does Mr. Wood render any statement of his disbursement for living expenses, because $\$ 3.50$ a clay is rather excessive?

Mr. HAGGART. That is the regular allowance.

Mr. DAWSON. l)oes he render a statement of his travelling expenses?

Mr. HAGGART. Yes.
Mr. DAWSON. I also see that he received 591.75 in connection with the Tay Canal, and that
the damages awarded there amounted to $\$ 189$. He is evidently a favourite.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I sinould like to hear what policy the hon. gentleman intends to pursue in regatel to the construction of this Trent Camal. All kinds of statements have been made in regard to it, but, if 1 can judge by the estimates now put before us, the hon. gentlemen do not propose to go on with the construction of the Trent Camal at all, hecause it is absurd to suppose that Sit, (OM) is sufficient to enable them to go on with the work of the character which was stated to us a few years ago. I think it is abont time that the Minister told us the intention of the Government in regard to this camal, becanse it is clear that these sums of 500,010 . $860,(0)$ or $570,(M N$, if they are not absolutely thrown away, cammot be turned to practical account in the way of carrying out this seheme of navigation.

Mr. HAGiGAR'T. The policy of the (iwemment is the same as it always was in regard to this work. The reason why a larger anome is not asked for now is that the revenuc of the country is not such as to justify the (iovernment in asking for anthority to expend more money on this work at present, but the Govermment hopes to have a better opportunity in the future in that respect.

Sir RICHARD) CARTWRIGHT. That is not rery satisfactory. This has lieen groing on for eleven years. There have been half a dozen com. missions appointed and there have been a dozen promises made whenever an election was coming on, and it :ppears to me that the only reason for this small expenditure being asked now is to enable the Govemment still to hold out this as a bait before the three or four constituencies that are supposed to be interested in the Trent Valley Camal. The Government stated that they had a rather extensive report on this canal made by some gentlemen who were employed three or foul years ago to report in reference to it, anl, if now all the Govemment can say is that they take this vote in order to dangle the bait again before the eyes of the constituencies, I think the electors will he even more gullible than usual if they place any more faith in the Trent Valley Canal.

Mr. GIBSON. On what basis were the damages awarded by Mr. Wood? I find the expenses amounted to $51,092.73$, and the whole of the damages amounted to only $\leqslant 2,5 \% 1$. It seems to me that the expenses of this man are out of all proportion to the work he did.

Mr. HAGGiAR'T. The only explanation I can give to the hon. gentleman is the one I gave a short time ago, that these damages, in a great many cases, would be comparatively trifling ; and the cost of assessing them: and the legal extenses incurrerl to find out whether the party is entitled to the amount, may, as the hon. gentleman said, amount to nearly one-half the amount of damages.

Mr. GIBSON. There were twenty-two persons awarded damages, and it took him 69 days, or a little over three days for each person to make the enquiry, and his expenses in connection with the adjudication of these cases came to just about half the amount of the damages.

Mr. HAGGART. The hon. gentleman forgets that there may be four or five times as many cases examined as are reported upon by Mr. Wood, and Mr. Haggart.
these claims may remain umpail. He gets his pay for the work that he does and when his work is done. The titles hare to lee enguired into and reported upon ly legal authority, and many of these people who were claiming dimages may not have received them.

Mr. GIBson. The Minister must have overlorked the fact that in allition to Mr. Wool's charges for valuation, there were some $s 8(0)$ paid for legal expenses for looking into these titles. Then Mr. Wooll was paid sl, itis in addition to the legal expenses.

Mr. DAlision. I would like to ask what the Trent Valley Commission are doing:

Mr. HAlidiART. They were appointed 3 years aso. I suppose their report has leen mate to the department. and full information has heen laid hefore the Honse 2 or 3 years ago.

Mr. DAWson. The Minister ought to be in a pasition to give some information with reference to such at large expenditure.

Mr. HAlifiART. I have not even had time to real the report yet.

Mr. DAWNON. What is the object of the emmmissiom: What are they engaged in doing now"

Mr. HAGidART. They are not doing anything; their commission has expired.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). (am the Minister state what length of navigation they have in that Trent Valley canal altogether now:
IIr. HAtiliART. ise miles.
Mr. PATERsON (Bramt). What is the total expenditure on this work? What depth of water is there in that canal?

Mr. HAlidiART. It is intended for a five foot and a half navigation. The appropriation for 1891 92 is $\leq i t$, onn. The total expenditure up to the 30th June, 1891, has been Si68, 139, which toes not inclurle the appropriation of the $5,4,(n)$ ) for 1891 ? 2 . Of this there has been expended only S , (MKO. sid, (NA) is a revote.
sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. Practically, all work has been suspended on it.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). How much of that is constructed work, and is in canal!

Mr. HACi(iART. It is not likely there is any constructed canal. The reaches between the different places are filled with water by putting dams across and raising the depth of the water. I do not think any sections of it are quite completed yet. The expenditure has been principally for land damages, and for erecting dans to cause the depth of water, and for locks.

Sir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. What is the expenditure on the canal?

Mr. HAG(iART. $s+$, M( $)$ for staff, and $\$ 3,0 \times 0$ for repairs. This is for capital expenditure alone, and it is new work proposed to be built, an extension of the system.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). How much of an extension does the Minister expect to accomplish ly this amount?

Mr. HAG:GART. A good deal of work is done hetween Lakefield and Palsam Lake, but there are some dans to be put in, and the length of navigation which it makes is $17 \frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Sir RICHARI)(ARTWRIGHT. This 58 miles, is it all in one piece, and where does it extend from?
Mr. HAgidaRT. It extends from Trenton to Frankford. There is a section from Frankford to Hoard's Creek; another section from Hoard's Creek to Heeleys Falls : another section from Heeley's Falls to Peterlorough ; another from Peterborough to Lakefield: another from Lakefield to Balsam Lake : another from Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe : another from Lake simcoe to Couchiching; and another from that point to Machedash Bay. The narigable portions of it are from Frankford to Hoard's Creek, from Helecy's Falls to Peterborough, and from Laketield to Balsam Lake.
Sir RICHARD ('ARTIWRICHT. Sone of these are together. How many miles of continuous navigation is there in any one place, apart from Lake sime ese"
Mr. HAMiliART. Fifteen miles is the longest piece narigable.
Sir RICHAR1) CARTIVRIGHT. What is the total length of the whole camal, and what will he the cost when it is completed so as to give a five foot navigation:
Mr. HAFigart. One estimate by Mr. Page is Sa.(nN), (OK), and there is another ly Mr. Rubidge of $\Delta x, \dot{O}(x),(M K)$. We remember that the hon. gentleman who represented North Victoria last session criticised these figures severely, and said the work could he done for about one-half these figures.
Sir PICHARI CARTWRII:HT. I understand
 Stan), (wo have been expended. Is that what the hon. gentleman says?

## Mr. HAGGART. Sia.omm.

sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. In all prohability at equal speed in the course of a(x) years the Trent Valley navigation will he completed. Could not the dovermment hurry up this work a little? It appears to me that this Trent Valley undertaking has become a regular farce, and when we find that $\mathrm{B},(10 \mathrm{~N})$ is the total amount expended in one year, and that the longest stretch of narigation is ifteen miles, it is time for some policy to le decided upon, either that the amount shall disappear from the Fstimates and the annomeement be made that it is not the intention of the Govermment to build the canal, or that the Government shall proceed with the work and carry it out, if it he a work of public utility.
Mr. (AMPBELL. I see ly the Auditor (ieneral's Report that this commission has been a very expensive body. Eath commissioner receives $\$ 2{ }^{2} 1$ per day and a living allowance of $\$ 3$ to S. per day and travelling expenses. Have the commissioners finally completed their labours, and have they reported:

Mr. HAGiGART. The report was presented six months ago : it is printed and distributel.
Mr. CAMPBELLL. What has been the total cost of the commission and report:
Mr. Hagigakt. The whole evidence has not yet been rereived.
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. How many miles above Trenton does navigation begin?

Mr. hatigart. it miles.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Then there is a stretch of how many miles:

Mr. HAGGART. 103 miles to Campbellford.
sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Then how much remains unimproved?

Mr. HAGGART. About is miles that are not navigable.

Mr. PATERNON (Brant). Is this amount to be expended in getting towards the outlet in order that we may have through tratfic on the canal:

Mr. HAGGART. It is to be expended between Lakefield and Balsam Lake.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Do you mean to start to push the work at one end, as this is intended to be a through route? Is it intended to start near Trenton with this money anl work so as to have a complete system, and construct a through waterway $\because$ At present it is being built in sections inland. Is this expenditure to be made at one end ?

Mr. HAGGART. I could not tell the hon. gentleman.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). When is it the intention to begin at one end of the work ?

Mr. HAGGART. It is not decided yet.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). This work has been going on many years, and if it is in the pulb. lic interest it should be taken hold of in a business-like manner and pushed forward. The hon. Minister will admit that a great public work like this should not lie used for ulterior purposes at election times. It should either be prosecuted if in the interest of the cotntry, or it should be dropped. If it is to be pushed forward work should le commenced at one end in order that some beneficial results may be derived from it. What is the nature of the traffic on the completed portion and what good purpose is at present served by the canal?

Mr. HUGHES. I may perhaps explain this matter, as I am thoroughly acquainted with the route. Between Balsam Lake and Cameron Lake there is a lock. Between Cameron and Sturgeon there is a lock. Het ween Sturgeon and Pigeon there is a lock. Through Pigeon and Buckhorn there is a water stretch. Then there is a lock between Buckhorn and Deer, another between Deer and Lovesick, and locks between Lovesick and Stony Lake. Then there is a water stretch through Stony and Clear to Young's Point, where there is a lock. Then the river is navigable to Lakefield, in all a direct navigable stretch upwards of 75 miles, or, including all the lakes, upwards of 150 miles. A canal will have to lee constructed connecting Lakefield with Peterhorough. At the present time steainers can run from Peterborough to Heeley's Falis above Campbellford. The river is navigable with locks, one being a couple of miles below Peterborongh. There is a stretch through Otonabee River and Rice Lake to Hastings. There is a lock at Hastings. The river is again navigable to Heeley's, between which point and Campbellford, a distance of about $\bar{j}$ miles, the river is not navigable. Some time ago a deputation waited on the Minister of Railways and Canals, and although the Government had not yet completed their plan of construction, we were led to believe that the portion between Rice Lake or Peterborough and Lakefield would receive attention. Then there is astretch
of navigable water to Frankforl, with one lock at Chisholm's Rapids. Between Campbellford and Heeley's Falls two or three locks will be required. A work will have to be constructed to secure communication between Lakefield and Peterborongh, a distance of 6 or 7 miles. The distance from Frankford to Trenton is nearly 8 miles down the rapids. Were these works completed it would give us communication from the inland counties to the seaboard. The Government has given us to unierstand that they are going to do this work gradually from year to year, and in my opinion it would be very foolish to undertake it in any other way.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I understand it a a little better now, , but I wish to know when do the Government intend to undertake the construction of that work from Frankford to the Bay of Quinte:

Mr. HAGCiART. I answered the hon. gentleman that I was not prepared to state.

Mr. PATERBSON (Brant). Would not that be the most important part of the work so as to make available what is constructed already.

Mr. HAGGART. They think the work at present being constructerl, and that has leen constructed, the most necessary for the amount of money expenderl.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). It would have an outlet to the bay if you had the portion constructed from Frankford out. What would be the cost of that particular work?

Mr. HAGixART. It would cost from Trenton to Frankford $31,218, \% \div 0$.

Mr. HUGHES. There are a large number of lakes which are connected with this canal and along these lakes and rivers are a great many various kinds of wood products. At the present time a large number of steaners are annually engaged in towing this lumber to market. They tow it to the nearest railroad station and there is a good deal of local traffic at the present time. If the canal were constructed from Trenton to Frankford it would open up only a little bit of navigable water from Camplellford to Frankford where there is no timber, and where the Central and Ontario Railway, and the Grand Junction Railway now accommodate the farmers in sending their produce to the market. I think the Govermment has properly decided to construct the canal so as to connect these large lakes and thus afford the timber produce an outlet to the market.

Mr. PATERRSON (Brant). I understood from the gentleman who preceded the sitting member in the representation of that county that this was a very important work, and that all these counties interested were anxious to have the work proceeded with rapidly. The hon. gentleman for North Victoria( Mr. Hughes) now says that he is quite satisfied with the progress made and that it would be wrong for the fovernment to make any greater haste. If he represents the views of the people of these counties in that way, it is a little clifferent from what has been represented here before. I have no desire to see any undue expenditure, but I think that if the importance of this Trent Valley Canal depended upon the representation of the former member for North Victoria and other gentlemen in this House, it would be a fair question.

Mr. Haggart.
for us to emguire, if we are to duplicate canals, and build a canal on one side of the St. Lawrence when we have one already constructed on the other side, whether the immediate construction of the Trent Canal would not be of equal importance aud equally justified? Of course the Government will feel relieved when the representatives from these counties assure them that the Trent Canal is not a work of such importance that it needs to be hurried on any faster that it has been.

Mr. HUGHES. I regret exceedingly that the hon. memher for Brant (Mr Paterson) should be misled by the representative who preceded me from North Victoria. I regret that he was not betteracyuainted with that gentleman than to listen to anything that he would tell him.

## Mr. McMULLEN. Take it back.

Mr. HUCHESS I will take nothing hack. However, what the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Paterson) says about us not being anxious to have the canal pushed forward to completion is entirely wide of the mark. We are anxious to have the canal pushed forward and to have all the money expended that the Government can properly expend. But we want it expended judiciously and where it will give us the most benefit. We believe that ly building these comecting links, and in following the same plan as the late former leader of the Liberal Government followed, in the construction between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, that it would give us who represent that locality, more immediate service and would benefit the whole Dominion just as much. Just as soon as we can get this inter-lake communication complete, then we will press for the terminal links. We want the money expended, and we do not sare our eloquence in pressing for it upon the floor of this House. We have already for the last two or three months been pressing this matter on the attention of the Government, and $I$ am glad to he able to say that we have received very satisfactory encouragement.

Mr. BENNETT. Representing as I do a constituency greatly interested in this work, I would wish to make a few remarks in reference to this subject. In the first place the question of the Trent Valley Canal is by no means a new one before the pulific of Ontario. For a great many years the proposition has been on foot, to connect the waters of the (ieorgian Bay with the waters of Lake Ontario, and for a great many years I may say that proposition was formulated in advance by Mr. Capreol, of Toronto, and other gentlemen equally interested in it. However, I think it has been demonstrated and proved that the expense that would be necessitated by the route proposed, namely a canal scheme from the waters of the Georgian Bay to the waters of Lake simcoe would be too expensive in that regard, and from there to the waters of Lake Ontario at some point near Toronto. Of late years a proposition has come before the public, and I think it is meeting with considerable approval, that there should be utilized all these water stretches which rum through the northern pait of Ontario. There, as hon. gentlemen doubtless know, by reference to the map, are a great many large rivers and large lakes which can be utilized. It is true, however, I regret to say, that there are also there some costly and expensive pieces of canal to le constructed ; howerer, a considerable por-
tion of the work has been done, and a large expenditure will be necessitated to complete it. Now, as I understand it there are four or five obstructions in several portions of the work and as these have been gone over by the hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes), I will not detain the House with any lenghty reference to them. Hom. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House wish to be facetions, or I had better saly wish to be sarcastic, at the expense of the hon. meniber for North Victoria, and they point to the fact that the gentleman who preceded him in the representation of that county was much more deeply interested in the work than the present member. All I can say to that is, that the verdict of the people of North Victoria has not been at all to the effect that they thought that Mr. Barron's remarks or actions in reference to this canal, were very sincere or very honest, but they believed that they were adranced with the one object alone of making political capital against the present Administration. I propose to speak of the work as a great national enterprise more tham as a local project, aithough as a local project it is fraught with the greatest possible import to the constituencies along the route. We know that at present the export grain from the great North-W est has been so enormous that, in the past year, the Ganadian Pacific Railway have been forced not only to carry it to the Atlantic seaboard but also to the Pacific. As a result of the increasing trade which must eventually grow, it must le patent to every person that another means of transport in aldition to the railway must be had. We know that it has been established for many yeurs past that no carriage is cheaper than carriage by water, which has been proved conclusively in the case of the Erie Canal, which is only comparatively speaking a ditch compared with what this water scheme, if carried into effect, would be. And yet we know as a matter of fact that millions of bushels of wheat are carried over the Erie Canal in preference to being carried by the mialroads. The general public, despite all the croakings of hon. gentlemen opposite, have still faith in the country, and if this work can be completed, and I think it can, at an expenditure of SJ,O(O),(OOO), it is not such a work is should appal the electorate of the 1 )ominion. The people of the Province of Ontario have I think to a major extent contributed to the revenue of the Dominion.

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) No, not per head.

Mr. BENNETT. Well, there are so few people down there that probally that is the case. But I say that the large Province of Ontario has contributed to the greatest extent, while it has not had the benefit of great public works to an equal extent with other portions of the Dominion. It is true that indirectly we have derived great benefits from the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Welland and other canals; but these works benefited the Dominion as a whole. The Province of Ontario alone has not had the expenditure to which I lelieve it is entitled ín consideration of the large amount of revenue it contributes to the general exchequer. This work is not ouly a local work, although from that point of view it should be considered, in view of the revenue derived from the Province of Ontario ; but I contend that it is a work of the very greatest national importance. I believe that once completed it would beeome one of the
greatest national routes for the carriage of grain to the seabrard. At the town whereIlive, Midland, we have seen vessels carrying 100,040 bushels of grain from Chicago and Port Arthur; and if this canal were finished from one lake to the other, the result would be that many such vessels would carry grain from Port Arthur to that point to be transhipped in barges carrying 10,0000 or 12,000 bushels, which would be carried through the canal to Montreal, where, by means of floating elevators, the grain would be transferred to the ocean steamers, and in return large guantities of merchandise would be carrie, llack laving for its destination the NorthWest. Therefore, from a national standpoint, this work should be encouraged. I regret that the Ministers have not seen fit to put a larger amount in the Estimates this year ; but I am satisfied from the assurances given by the Ministers that the work will receive pronpt action in the coming fall.
sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I hardly think that the hon. gentleman heard the Minister quite correctly.

Mr. BENNETTT. I am not referring to what the Minister of Railways has stated in the Honse. I am referring to what he and some other Ministers stated to a deputation who interviewed them.

## Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. BENNETT. Hon. gentlemen langh. Perhaps they do not know that the loud laugh sometimes lespeaks the vacant mind. I think it is vacancy on this question in the minds of the hon. gentlemen that prompts them to laugh so. However, I do trust that the Ministry will during the coming summer have a thorough survey made of the canal, and I hope that in the estimates of next year a sutficiently large amount will be placed to complete one of the links along the line. I, representing the constituency which J do,am not to a great extent hampered as to which portion of the canal should be at once put under contract. However, I can say this, that I have sutficient contidence in the wisdon of the Minister of Railways and Canals and the other Ministers to believe that they will do what is right in the prenises. As the constituency of North Victoria has seen fit to send here a member who is really honest in his desire to see this work go on, so I think it will be recognized that my efforts in that behalf are honest and not like those of my predecessor in this House. It is said that next year the canal will be under contract; and hon. gentlemen opposite may have the mortification of seeing more public works in progress, even though they should have the effect of sending more members to support the Government and keeping those hon. gentlemen in the position they seem to fit so admitably, the cold shades of Opposition.
Mr. LaNDERKIN. The hon. Minister of Railways will have some difficulty, I presume, in the construction of this important artery connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, in reconciling his supporters on the subject. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) wants this canal built gradually, very gradually, slowly ; a work that was commenced lefore he was born he wants completed about a thousand years after he dies.' That is his honesty. I think he said his opponent was not houest.

Mr. HUGHES. I did not say so, but if yon have a mind to say so, I would endorse the statement.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I do not think the endorsement would le received in any bank where the hon. gentleman is known.

Mr. HUGHES. The people of North Victoria receivel it, and received you tor, doctor.

Mr. LANDERKIN. The Government, I think, will meet the wishes of the hon. member and build the canal very gradually, very slowly.

Mr. HUGHES. Hear, hear; that is what we want.

Mr. LANDERKIN. In place of affording access to the free water stretches, we find the Government patching away in the middle. Sometimes the water overflows, but they still patch away in the middle, and the great alvantages which the people would gain by having an outlet to the lake so as to get to Montreal, are not gi ven to them. I cannot find any record of the beginning of the construction of this canal. though I have searched for it in the archives. They started away up in the interior. It appears that the canal goes throagh several constituencies, and all of the members representing these constituencies, with one exception, want the work done gradually. The hon. member for East simene (Mr. Bemett) wants it done a little faster, and the hon. member for Sorth Victoria wants it done a little slower. I presime he wants it to last during his political carcer in the House. That hon. gentleman has, perhaps, receivel some consolation from this scheme in his short political career, and he is afraid, if it were expeditel, that perkaps the leverage which gave him his honest record might be taken away. I have looked at the report of the engineer in reference to this great highway which is to comect the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, and I am surprisel at the hom. member for North Victoria leing satistied with it. Speaking of Fenelon Falls, the engineer says:
"A breach was made by ice in the side dam leading from the main dam. This was repaired, as it-allowed the water to fall below the normal level.
"At Bobcaygeon a workshop was built at the dry dock for the conrenience of those using the dock. At Buckhorn a large guantity of gravel was washed down the canal into the lock chamber. This was removed."
It is very gratifying to know that was done. That is quite enough for the fogey member for North Victoria. At Burleigh the report says:
"The dams here were thoroughly gravelled. It was found that a much greater quantity was required to make a thorough job than was at first thought necessary. The dnms are now tight, and there has been no trouble since in keeping the water at its normal height. The apron of one of the sluices was taken out by saw logs. This was repaired."
That is very gratifying indeed. At Young's Point :
"A boat slide for the passage of small boats orer the dam was constructed at a small expenditure. This has been greatly appreciated by the owners of small boats who are continually passing up and down."
That is very gratifying. It is the great high way between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, and they will allow small boats to go over the dam. That will be useful for the canoe association up there. At Lakefield, which is the great highway, one in which the people have taken a deep interest and have elected members to support this policy of going slow :

Mr. Bennett.
"A top was built on one of the old piers at the Narrows, so as to form an ice-break. Protision was also made for the placing of a light on it.,'
That is very gratifying. At Peterborough :
"A landing pier was built at the south end of the town, extending from the north side of Wolf street to the Canadian Pacific Railway track. The want of sufficient landing space has long been felt. The landing pier was placed in its present position at the solicitation of the street and bridge committee of the town. The ice did considerable damage to the sluice piers, which were repaired."
Now if the Minister of Railways would make an opening into Lake Ontario, would not that obviate the dangers and difficulties of the ice? He keeps a dam in order to flood these places, and then I see by the report he is paying thousands of dollars for land damages by the overflow. At Hastings, when the ohl wooden swing bridge was removed, it was foum that a considerable portion of the pivot pier had to be rebuilt in order to get a good foundation tos set the new iron swing bridge on. It rotted down and had to be replaced by iron and the hon. memleer for North Victoria will probably find out by this how long it has been built.-

[^77]That is the work done on this canal last year. That is the great work they took such a deep interest in and which is so entirely satisfactory to the members who support the Government after they got in. They are pleased with the progress. I fancy the policy of the Government with regaral to this is slow enough to satisfy the most fossilized Tory that ever existed. Well, if they are sitistied it is all right. It is wonderful just lefore the elections, you will find a large estimate made for the building of this canal it little faster than it has been going on. As to the observations made with regarid to the gentleman (Mr. Barron) who formerly represented Victoria so ably and well, and made himself a nane and fame, who will he known long after the present member leaves this House, and who will have a glorious resurrection and be in this House again enjoying the contidence of the people, who in a moment of frenzy and a desire to get the canal lonilt set him aside for a supporter of the Goverument who promised to build the canal a little slower, it would be well for the hom. member for North Victoria were he alle to put on the shoes of that gentleman and wear them so well and so worthily. If there is any benefit in this canal, I would like to see it completed. I do not want to see it pushed the way it is being at present, putting in a bridge here and a workshop there, tearing up old work that has become rotten, but I want to see it constructed and not be used for all time as an engine of corruption. If it is to be of any advantage, it should be pushed aliead without delay. If the fiovernment are in earnest, let them put something in the Estimates worthy of the enterprise which is to connect the two great waters. If it is not to be of any advantage, let the Government drop it and not fritter away the people's money in this way. Let them go at it like business men or abandon it altogether. It is a singular thing that the people along the line are satisfied with the progress made. It is a wonder they are not lissatisfied.

Mr. Paterson (Brant). Does the Minister know how much of this $57 \%$, (h(K) has leen expended in surveys and commissions and other expenses not connected with the actual construction of the work?
Mr. HAGGART. None has been expended on commissions. That is not included in the amount.
Mr. PATERSON (Brant). How much has leen expented on surveys and commissions:
Mr. HagGart. I have nu idea. It does not appear in my department at all and to find out the amount we would have to go through the public accounts.
Mr. Paterson (Brant). This being a work of such importance that the Minister promised the hon. member for East simese privately that it would le pushed on very lively, we should have some details. The hon. member for simeoe congratulates himself and the hon. memher for North Victoria that they are honest chaupions of this work and have every confilence in the Government, and they declare that their predecessors were dishonest in their adrocacy of this work. I would like to know whether the hon. member for East Simeoe, while he thinks his predecessor was dishonest in this matter, when he finds the Minister of Canals purting $\Xi(69,(00)$ in the Estimates for the prosecution of this work, after telling him privately he was going to push the work, thinks the Minister of Canals is particularly honest or not. That would be yuite as pertinent as casting reflections on a gentleman not present now. They were not able to discover from anything said by the predecessor of those hom. gentlemen that they were not sincere but they did not toady to the Government, but spoke from the belief that the work they were advocating was in the interest of Canada. They did not assume any humblc, cringing, begging, apologetic tone towards the Minister, but pointed out why they did comsider this work should be proceeded with more rapidly. I suppose it may be satisfying to the Minister to find gentlemen now representing the constituency commend him for the slow progress he has made. But a work of this kind ought not to he kept and used as a means for politicaladvantage for the party in power. That that is the case, that it is so viewed, may he fairly inferred from the closing remarks of the hon. member for East Simeoe (Mr. Bennett), who said he hoped the Government would go on and expend money on this canal and on other pullic works eren at a slow rate, even if it should result in bringing more supporters to the Govermment from the different constituencies. A more open acknowledgment that the public works of this country are used by the Government for the purpose of corrupting the constituencies was nerer made, and I think it was a shameful statement to be made by any one in the Canadian Parliament.
Mr. McMULLEN. Can the Minister state the amount of tolls collected on this canal last year?
Mr. HAGGART. It appears in the Auditor General's Report.
Mr. MeMULLEN. I see that the amount was \$756. Can the hon. gentleman say what the wages bill was?
Mr. HAGGART. The amount asked for the staff is $\$ 4,510$, and for repairs $\$ 3,000$.

Mr. Memulden. It is suite clear that this is a very considerable loss to the country every year. It may contribute to the advantage of a certain class, but it cannot be saill to be a work for the general alvantage of Camada. I think it would be leater to change the name from the Trent Valley Canal to the Tory Canal.

Mr. BENXETT. With righteous indignation, most of which I think is affectell, the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson) thought fit to refer to me as a champion of bribery and corruption. What I said was that I hoped this work would lee completen liy the preseft Aiministration, and I trusted that the people along the route of that canal would acknowledge the work as a national enterprise, and also the fact that if this fovernment carried it out, they would return supporters to this or any other conservative Allministration that might follow. It ill becomes the hosi. gentleman to refer to the erection of public works for the purpose of biating the electorate. Let me tell you what was done in my own riding ly the Local fovernment.
some hom. MEMBERS. Order.
Mr. BENNETTS. I am not going to refer to Quehec. Gentlemen opposite do not like to hear anything alout that province. In consequence of the conservative character of the city of Toronto, the Ontario (iovernment erected in the East Riding of simeoe an immense idiot asylum, and the result is that the idiots, of whom unfortmately there are too many in the country, are carried from all over the province at an immense expense, not to the centre of the province hat to this asylum in the East Riding of Simeoe. That building was put up there for no purpose other than to keep it safe for Mr. Drury, who was a member of the Administration.
Mr. WATSON. The Tories are all in the asyimm.
Mr. BENNETT. My hon. friend is safe from the asylum at the distance at which he lives. I attackel the hon. member for North Victoria of last session for a ring of insincerity which I saw in his advocacy of this scheme. As far as the hon. member for East Simcoe was concerned, when a large deputation cane down to place the construction of this cinal before the Government, he would not come, and why? Recause he could not get a pass, because he had not his expenses paid. Afterwards, when we applied to him as the representative of the riding, and asked him if he would favour a grant of public money, he said he could not say until he found out what Mr. Laurier was going to do ahout it. He thought that the party interests must be servel first and those of the country afterwarcls. I trust that the Government will go on with the work as speedily as possible, and I trust that a large section will le completed next year, and that not only the constituencies along the route of the canal will approve of the work being undertaken and return members to support the Government, but that all parts of the province and of the Dominion, recognizing the importance of the work, will support the Govermment in making any large grants they may propose in order to secure the consummation of the work.
Mr. FOSTER. The discussion of this matter promises to be as tedious as the construction of the Trent Valley Canal. We have a long day ahead of
us to-morrow, and I propose, if hon. gentlemen opposite consent, that we might pass this and the two succeeding small items, and then adjourn. so as to give us a season of rest in preparation for tomorrow.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions.

## FIRST READIN(:

Bill (No. 81) for the relief of Herbert Rimmington Mead-(from the Senate).-(Mr. Taylor.)

Mr. FOSTER movel the aljournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House aljoumed at 11.4.) p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wemambiy, fth May, 189?.

The Sirater took the Chair at Three oclock.

## Prayers.

## MANITOPA SCHOOL ACT.

Mr. WATsoN asked, What amount has been paid by the Dominion covermment to date for legal and other expenses in connection with testing the constitutionality of the "Manitoba School Act," being a suit of barrett $\cdots$. (ity of Winnipes:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Ahout $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{8 0}$.

## CHARGES AIAANST NIR ADOLPHE CARON.

House resmend aljoumed debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Edyar: That certain charges of corruption against sir Adolphe $P$. Caron be referred to the select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Bowell. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to enter at length into the question before the Honse. It is a matter of very grave importance not only to the body of which we form a part, but more particularly to the member of the ciovernment who has lieen charged with a grave dereliction of duty. When the motion was moved by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar) anil the reply made ly the leader of the House, the Minister of Justice, it was then indicated that if any definite charges were made, involving the honour or the ministerial conduct of the Postmaster (ieneral, the Government would not be a party to preventing an investigation into any charges which might be so made. It was very clearly and distinctly pointed out by the Minister of Justice, in the remarks made by him at that time, that these charges were not of that distinct character they should be where a man's reputation was involvel, more particularly one holding the responsille position of a Minister of the Crown and a Privy Councillor, that the resolution was not of that definite characte: it should be to justify its acceptance. It was then stated that any definite charges made against the Postmaster General, or against any other member of the Administration, would receive not only attention but that it would be the duty of the Government to have the fullest investigation made into such
charges. It was also statel by the Postmaster (ieneral himself before leaving the House that he was quite prepared, not only to meet any charges which might be made against him, but that he was anxious to have an investigation into his conduct so far as the charges related to his action as a Minister of the Crown: and in his comection with the parties with whom it wassaid he was associated in the construction of a railway and the subsidies granted in aid thereof. Since that time, much more definite and printed charges have been made by hon. gentlemen opposite during the discussion. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) made statements which, had they been included in the resolution would have at once been accepted as good reason for immediately proceeding with the investigation. These were supplemented ly the hon. member for lothwell (Mr. Mills), who, on two or three occasions during the debate, made positive and distinct statements as to the malfeasance of office and improper conduct on the part of the Postmaster (iencral. The hon. gentleman, as is his wont, shakes his heal, but when 1 read these extracts, perhaps he will give me credit for not misinterpreting the langnage which he usell, or the interpretation which can lee properly and legitimately placed upon his statemerits. In adidion to that, the member for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar), the gentleman who first fulminated the charges in the resolution which he proposed, in explaining what he meant, made the charges much more pointed and distinct, giving in addition to what was already stated in the resolution, sufficient ground to warrant the (iovernment in asking this House to take such steps as will lead to a proper amd thorough investigation into the allegations which have been made, such as they are, by insinuation and innuendo, not only in the resolution, but more pointedly and distinctly by the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), in the speeches which they made. The Government has no desire to screen any malfeasance of oftice on the part of any of its members. nor do the members of the dovernment individually desire to shirk any responsibility in connection with an investigation which involves their character as men, or their reputation as Ministers of the Crown. Having said this much, and without entering into or combatting any of the statements made by the hon. gentlemen opposite who have addressed the House on this subject, although there is ample room to show that their statements in many respects are not warranted by the facts, nor justified by the remarks made by the Minister of Justice;-I say that although there is ample room not only to combat but to show the unfairness with which a charge of so grave a character as this has been made, I do not propose to enter at all at the present moment into that cuestion, I shall simply contine myself, under the circumstances, to moving an amendment to the motion which has been proposed by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar), an amendment which I think will meet the approval not only of the House of Commons but of the people of this country. I shall, therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Foster, that all the words after "That" in the main motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor :-

James D. Edgar, the member representing the Electoral District of the West Riiling of the County of Ontario in this House, having stated from his phec in this House. that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory eridence:

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive. the Quebec and Lake St. Johu Lailwas Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canadia, subsidies amounting in the aggregate to upwards of ule million dollars, which subsidies were yoted by Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Crown.
2. That arrangements were entered into by the said railway company whereby the expenditure of said subsidies was made by a construction company through or in conjunction with one H . J. Beemer, a contractur-and the said Beemer and those who assisted him in financing for the said ruilway works, receired the lenefit of the satid subsidics.
3. That during the whole of the said period from 18s2 to 1891, the llonourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron wals and still is. a member of the House of Commons of Camada, a member, of the Canadian Giovernment and one of lier Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada.
4. That the said Sir A. P. Carm wns, during the whole, or the greater nart of the said period, one of the members of the said construction company, and thus had means of knowledge of. and did know of the dealings with the said subsidies and their destination after they were paid over by the Government to the said railray company.
5. That during the said period and while the sidid railway was being constructed in part by means of satid subsidies, the said Sir A. P? Caron corruptly reecived large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and from moness raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same.
6. That during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moness raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties bencficially interested in the same, large sums of money were trom time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes, and to atid in the clection to the House of Commons of the said sir A. P.Caron. and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member. and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were gr:mted and paid to the said railway company by the Gorermment of wrich Sir A. P. Caron was a member.
7. That the Temiscounta Railwny Company was siven incorporation by Letters Patent issued by the Canidian Government on ith Oetober, 1885 , and since that date the said railway company has received from the Dominion ot Canada subsidies to the extent of $\$ 649,210$-which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.
8. That since the hith (October, 1885 , and while the said Temiscouata Railway was being constructed in part by means of the said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of mone from the persong who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were benefictally interested in the stid subsidies.
9. That also since the said 6 th 0 ctober, 1885 . the persons who frote time to time controlled the said Temiscounta Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said sibsidies, paid and contributed large sums at the refuest, a;ad with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, for ele tion purposes to aid in the election to the House of Comians of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other nembers and supporters of the Goverminent of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said ruilway company by the Goverument of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member.
That in the course of the debate arising on the resolution based on such statements of the said Mr. Edgar, it was sated by the Hon. Mr. Mills, the member representing the electoral district of Bothwell, as follows:-

So when the leader of the Governinent and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to enquireinto the misappropriation of public mones for the purpose of corrupting the electors of this country, because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election petitions is one thing. The use of public money for deliberate corruption of the electors by a member of the Administration is a proper matter for enquiry by this Honse, and it is not in the smallest degree restricted in any way bs reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills:
"These charges point to a member of this House in his official capacity as a member of the Administration, rather than to his conduct as a member of this House. What, in effert, are the charges here made? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from these public purposes and placed in the hands of a Minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of the Dominion of Canada.'
That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills :
"There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster Gencral, is the Minister of the Crown who advised these subsidies being appropriated to aid these companies. There is a charge that he obtmined a portion of the subsidy so voted, or its equivalent, from these companies, and used it for his oun purpose in his own election, and in the elections in twenty-three constituencies in this Dominion. That charge is specific and clear enough. It is also stated that after some of these moneys were received by him this same gentleman advised the Crown to grant other subsidies to other parties, and that from these other subsidies, moneys were also obtained."
That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills as follows:-

- If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations, and had an understanding with one of the railway companies participating in them that these moneys, or a portion of them, should go, to him, we ought to know it ; we are entitled to know it."
That it was stated in the said debate by Sir Richard Cartwright, the member representing the electoral district of the South Riding of Oxford, re ferring to the said churges of the said Mr. Edgar, ats follows:-
"What in the name of wonder is it that my hon. friend beside me has charged the Postmaster General with ? He has charged him in no vague language, but in terms, with being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy, for the purpuse of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which any adviser of the Crown can be found gnilty."
It was stated in the said debate by Mr. Edgar aforesaid, as follows:-
"4 Those railways which are involved in this charge, were aided by the Dominion and Provincial Government:, and what I complain of is the appropriation of Dominion subsidies by the Postmaster (ieneral."


## And again:

"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said that I did not, as I should have done, charge his colleague with public robbers. Well, I did not put it in those words but in words which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public. If it is not public robbery for a member to take moneys out of pulbic subsidies, I would like to know What is." And again:
-so $I$ think if $I$ get a chance to go on and prove these charges there will be what is, under the law, a most abominable conspiracy."
That from the aforesnid statements made by the said J. D. Edgar, and from comments and arguments thereon by the said David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright and the said James D. Edgar from their places in this House, it appears that it was the intention of the said J. D. Edgar by siid statement to charge Sir A. P. Caron, a member of this House, and of the Hunourable the Priry Council of Canada, with grave offences and derelictions of duty, notwithstanding that the said statement of the said J. D. Edgar, first above cited, did not make any definite or precise charge against him.
That the following charges and allegations are indicated by the said statement made by the said J. D. Edgar, and by the commenta and urguments of the aforesaid other members of this House and by his own comments therean as intended to be made in the said statement, against the said Sir A. P. Caron, namely:

1. That, during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive. the Quebec and Lake St. John Rail way Company received by way of bonus from the Domiaion of Canada, subsidies amounting in the aggregate to upwards of a million of dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.
2. That, during the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir A. P. Caron was, and still is, a member, of the Canadian Government, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada, and was also a member of the House of Commons in each Parliament which has been elected since the year 1882.
3. That, during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron
knowingly aided and participated in direrting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted, by receiving, for election purpozes, from the said railway company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one II. J. Beemer, as manager thereof, or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies. and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same; und also, during the said period, did further knowingly 80 aid and participate by obtaining from the said companies or one of them, the payment out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised by the said companies, or one of them, on the credit of the same, of large sums of money for election purposes. and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other nembers and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.
4. That. after some of the last-mentioned maments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.
5. That, since the lith of October, 1885, the said Temiscouata Railway Company recived various subsidies from the Dominion of Canada, amounting in all to about \$649,200 and that the said Sir. A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purposes for which they were granted, by receiving from the said company large sums of money out of the said subsidies, or out of monevs raised on the credit of the same, and also by obtaining the payment by the said company, out of the said subsidies, or out of muneys raised on the credit of the same, of large sums of money to aid in his election as a member of the Honse of Commons. and to the election of other persons as member: of the House.
6. That after some of the last-mentioned pasments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in eonsideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the zail company to olltain further aud other subsidies from the Dominion of Parliament.
T. That the said Sir A. P. Caron misappropriated public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of Canada, to wit, a portion of the moneys voted as subsidies as hereinbefore stated.
7. That the Crown having been advised to appropriate large sums of money for public purposes, to wit, the said subgidies, such moness, or a portion of then, were diverted from the purposes for which they were so approprinted. and placed in the hands of sir - . P. Caron for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of Canada.
8. That the said Sir A. P. Caron hadan understanding. when the said subsidics or some of them were voted or recommended. with one or more of the railway companies participating in said appropriations, or with a person or persons interested in said appropriations, that the moneys so appropriated by Parliament, or portions of them, should go to him.
9. That the said SirA. P. Caron. by virtue of the fact so alleged, entered into a corrupt conspiracy with the said companies, or one or more of them.
That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that enquiry should be made as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges last nentioned, and numbered respectively $1,2,3.4,5,6,7,8,9$ and 10 (being the allegations and charges included in the original statement of the said James D. Edgar, and those made in the course of the debate thereon), and that for that purpose the House deems it proper and convenient that the evidence relating to such allegations and charges should be taken by one or more commissioners to be appointed under chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and having all the powers mentioned in said chapter, and that such avidence should be laid before this House when completed.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. BOWFLL. The conclusion at which the Government has arrived in connection with this matter seems to have furnishel the Opposition with a cause for apparent amusement. I am rather inclined to think their derisive cheers are just what they woull have given, no matter what course might have been taken or suggested by the Government. I believe that the country will concur in the course and approve of the policy adopted by the Government in this matter. I believe the country will be better satisfied that the truth can be arrived at much better by a commis-
sion of one or more independent gentlemen, whose duty it will be to discriminate and hear the evidence and discuss it, than by a boly of politicians who compose the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It must be borne in mind that the Govermment do not propose in this resolution to ask for any opinion on the part of the commissioners who may hold this investigation. They ask, not to have their finding, but the evidence, which will be taken under oath and laid before Parliament to deal with. I could understand the derisive cheers of hom. gentlemen opposite if we had asked to have the matter referrel to a commission and for that commission to report their opinion, and then fall back upon the opinion which they might give as to the falsity or the truth of the charges formulated against the Postmaster Gieneral. But in this case we ask an independent loody, if I may term it so, or an independent individual, to take whatever evidence may be produced by the mover of the original resolution and report that evidence to this House; and then it will be for the members of the Commons of Canalia to say whether the Postmaster General is guilty of dereliction of duty and malfeasance of office and the corrupt practices alleged against him. I am convincel that the members of the Opposition do not desire an investigation.
Mr. LISTER. (iive us a committee.
Mr. BOWELL. Would hon. gentlemen like to stay here until next spring. I could point to hon. gentlemen on that side and draw a line of circamstantial evidence which I think they would not like to have promnlgated in a resolution. Were I to commence with some acts which I could trace, from the robbery of a provincial treasiry, down to an clection fund, which I believe I could prove, hon. gentlemen opposite would very justly say to the member for Hastings: You had better say you believe they are true before yon try to blacken the reputation of any one.
Mr. LANDERKIN. We would give you a committee of the House at once.
Mr. BOWELL. We have had some little experience of committees in the past.

Some hom. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. BOWELL. We have had some little experience of committees of this House as well as where geutlemen on the Opposition had the majority in a province, and we know what the results hare been. It is not necessary that I should point to the result of the investigation which has lately taken place in a sister province. It is not necessary that I should go back to the time when charges were made against Ministers of the Crown in the Province of Ontario, and where the Minister himself changed the resolution so as to make it distinct and positive against himself, and refused an investigation in the manner demanded by hon. gentlemen opposite.
Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) Against unnamed parties?

Mr. BOW ELL. No, but against the whole Gorernment. I cannot be led away by either the sophistries or the legal acumen of the hon. member for Prince Edward Island. I know his great aptitude for diverting the attention of the House from the points at issue. I have given reasons which I believe should actuate every fair-minded man in Canada in considering that this investigation should be clear and positive; and that the evidence should be taken ly gentlemen not influenced either
by poitical considerations or by any other considerations except those of arriving at the truth; believing that, and believing that the truth can be obtained mach letter by the evidence heing taken as suggested in the amendment; and that that evidence should be referred to this House to deal with in the future, I believe that this course is infinitely better than referring the questiou either to a special committee or to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I may add that the hon. the Postmaster (ieneral occupies precisely the same position which he occupied when he made his statement to the House, that is, that he is anxious that a fair and impartial enquiry shall be made into his conduct with regard to these charges.

Mr. FLINT. I think the Minister of Militia will agree with me that perhaps it is somewhat unfortunate that he has not waited till the conclusion of the debate before preparing and presenting his amendment, because, in all probability, by that time he would have hal several more paragraphs which he would have foum it advisable to include in his anendment.

Mr. BOWELL. I shall have no objection to add them afterwards.

Mr. FLINT. Those who will follow me will touch on many important matters which I shall not have time to discuss, and which it is advisable that a Royal Commission should investigate. If those statements are correct, and if they deal properly with all the charges, then I think they also should be fully considered. It would seem, sir, that since we closed this discussion the other evening a new light has dawned upon the occupants of the Treasury benches, and that they have seen that it was advisable to take at all events a portion of the advice tendered them by some of their supporters; advice tendered to them, no doubt, to the effect that in addition to the matters then before the House there were so many other subjects for consideration as should have heen worthy of presentation either to a committee of the Honse or to a commission to be appointed in conserquence of this resolution. There are so many new facts elucidated by the amendment, that, although they have been repeated in our presence by the mover of the resolution, and by yourself, Mr. Speaker, and have been so eloquently and ably translated by our assistant Clerk of the House, I would not venture to refer to them, because I have not had an opportunity of going over them seriation and studying their bearing carefully in connection with the original charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario(Mr. Elgar), I may say, however, that the position which I take is, that the charges which are now presented to the House are not the original charges which were brought for our consideration, nor is the tribunal to which it is proposed to refer them the tribunal which was selected by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), and which has been selected by the genius of British institutions to try matters of this kind, almost from the earliest periods of constitutional history down to the present time. I contend that the Parliament of the Dominion, as also the English Parliament, although I agree with my friend from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) it is not, strictly speaking, a court of justice, yet it is the high court of inguisition of the nation-is the proper place in which to try this matter. It is the court of

Parliament, not bound by the strict technical rules of the courts of justice; it is the court selected by the people in constitutional form to try the responsible Ministers of the Crown for all higi crimes and misdemeanours which may be conmitted against the people of this country. We are not discussing, nor do we propose to discuss under the charges which have been brought here, offences cognizalbe by the courts of the land; but we have asked, if these charges are true, to cause an inguest to be made, through the powers committed to us by the constitution, into constitutional offences. We maintain that this Parliament is the only court which has the power and the jurisdiction to try these charges. Now, we are met by several objections, and we are met with a long list of precedents, the only olject of which is, in my humble opinion, to narrow down the scope of this enquiry and to minimize the character of these charges which were brought before us. Hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House are now seeking to so becloud these charges, and to so mix them up and confuse them in the public mind, that the real gravamen and the weight of them will be lost in the confusion that must result from any attempt to bring their discussion fairly before the people. I think that these charges should be discussed from another staudpoint, and that they should be looked at from abroader basis. Therecan benodoubt that throughout this country eversince the days of the celebrated Pacific scandal, there has existed in the public mind --whether well-founded or ill-founded it is not for me to say-a strong impression that the great powers and the enormons funds placed at the disposal of the Dominion Administration have been used in an unwarrantable, unconstitutional and dishonest manner, in order to exercise an improper influence on the electors of the country at the polls during the periods of general and bye-elections. When charges are made bringing to bonk a responsible officer of the Crown, saying that he, by his influence in Parliament and in the Govermment, has been a go-between bet ween the dispensers of party fumds and the public treasury, then I think that we should waive aside all of these narrow technicalities which are perfectly proper and consistent in a court of law, but which are not proper in dealing with matters of this hind in the House of Commons. The hon. Minister of Justice, in opening the discussion upon this question the other evening, very carcfully retraced one or two of the steps which he had taken in comection with former investigations or former charges made in this House. It will be in the recollection of hon. gentlemen that, during the last session, I had the honour to bring charges of not so serious a character as these, in regard to a fellow-member, and which I did with much regret, lut as a pullic duty. I was met, almost at the outset, by the statement of the Minister of Justice, that the member for Yarmouth took his official position in this House and his privileges as a representative in his hands when he made these charges. The only inference I could draw from that was, that if the charges were made without any evidence whatever, that the House under the guilance of the Minister would be justified in expelling the member who brought these charges. Although I differed from the Minister at that time, and although the covert threat had no influence on my mind, because I felt that if I had discharged to the best of my abilities

Mr. Flis?
the duties I felt imposed upon me as a member of this House, my constituents would rise above all considerations of these threats and would reward me for attempting to carry out my duty by a re-election ; yet I felt the Minister of Justice was laying down a principle which I never met with before in my readings in connection with parliamentary governmeit. However, in the opening of this present discussion the Minister of Justice frankly stated that charges of this or a similar character made by an hon. member of this House which were not substantiated and were shown to be absolutely groundless, subjected the hon. member merely to the censure of the House, and then he could take whatever course seemed fit to him when such censure had been passed. At the outset of the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), we were met withia few leading objections quite familiar to those who practice in the courts of law, objections, in the first place, to the juristiction of this House, or through a committee of this House, totry charges of this character. We were met by theoljection thateven if this House has juristiction, that there are other courts, orother powersin the country which have jurisdiction of a similar character, and that it would beadvisahle torefer charges of this kind to some other jurisdiction. We were also met with the objection that even if we have the jurisdiction, or even if there is another jurisdiction equally powerful to sift the evidence and to punish offenders, yet that these charges, even if admitted, did not amount to a constitutional offence; and throughout the whole of the speeches of the Minister of Justice and of gentlemen on the other side of the House who followed him, we find the charges continually referred to as if they were against the Postmaster General as a member of this House. I do not so read the charges. I read the charges to apply to the Postmaster General partly as a member of this Honse, but largely, however, as an adviser of the Crown, and principally as a member of the (iovernment dealing with the public funds. From that standpoint, I find very little reference to his position ly any of the speakers who have opposed the adoption of the resolution as presented by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar). Then, again, in addition to the objection made to the jurisdiction of the House, and to the conclusion which would be derived from the wording of these charges if sulstantially proved, I find that there are political objections urged, notably by my hon. friend from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey). Although he frankly admitted that probably these considerations ought not to have the same weight as strictly technical objections, yet he dragged into the consideration of this question, as other hon. members have, political considerations as an offset to the charges which have been made. Now, I contend that no matter what charges may be made against any hon. gentleman on this side of the Honse, no matter how they may have conducterl themselves as politicians, no matter how strongly they may have been condemned for anything that has been proved against them, either in elections for this House or for any of the Local Legislatures, that forms no answer to the charges made here against the Postmaster General, and those who are charged with being associated with him in improperly using the public money for the purpose of corrupting the electorate of the country. My hon. friend from Cumberland quoted with considerable
gusto from that great constitutional orator and thinker, Elmund Burke, in his desire to prove that parliament was not the proper body to consider charges of thiskind; and his referenceseened to me to have so little hearing upon this case, or at any rate to have so little weight when contrasted with other statements and with the whole course of life of that distinguished man, that I will beg pardon for alluding to it somewhat at length. Quoting from the Life of Burke by Morley, he proven or contended that Parliament was not a court of justice. This we are perfectly willing to admit. There were attempts made in ancient times to set up the court of Parliament as a court of justice, and to hale hefore it offemlers against the general laws of the land, and punish them by the exercise of the powers of l'arliament. Those efforts frilel, and it was sub. serguently held by constitutional writers and thinkers and liy great jurists that Parliament was not a coiurt of justice to try and punish offenders who could ie puished by the ordinary procedure of the courts of common law. But we have here an offence which, so far as $I$ am able to real it, is not an offence against any statute law or against the common law : l, it it is an offence against what is recognized as the moral law, an oftence against the constitutional rights of the people, and in offence against this Parliament as the dispenser of public money. Burke referred to the matter of enguiries before Parliament, of which he was a champion; and any student of his great speeches will discover in them all that he was a lealer during his political existence in enguiries into almses of power on the part of the administrators of the Government, aud on the part of those exercising the power of England beyond the seas. Many of the getatest enguiries ever entered upon liv the British Yarliament, notably those in comection with the East India Company, in connection with the troubles in Ireland, in comnection with the wars in America, in connection with the Crown's disposal of public money, in connection with the Hastings case, were either instigated or powerfully supported by Edmund Burke. In bringing before the House in 176 s his motion for an enquiry int, the military trouble which arose, some of his olserrations are so pointe: 1 and seem to apply so clearly to cases of this nature that I will yoote them for the benefit of hom. gentlemen :
" Burke brought the matter before the House in a motion tor a conninittee of enquiry, supportedby one of the most lucid and able of his minor speeches. If ever the time should come,' he concluded. 'when this House shall he found prompt to execute and siow to enquire : ready to punish the excesses of the people, and slow to listen to their grievances; ready to grant supplies and slow to examine the account ; ready to enrest magistrates with large powers. and slow to inquire into the exercise of them : ready to entertaiia notions of the military power is incurporated with the constitution-when you learn this in,the nir of St . James's, then the business is done; then the House of Commons will change that character which it receives from the people onls.,"
This wats a powerful vindication of the principle which the preamble of these resolutions asserts, that this House has granted large sums of money for useful public purposes, and that a certain hon. gentleman, occupying a high position in this House and in the Government of the country, which enabled him to exercise his influence in regard to appropriations ly the House and in regard to their expenditure afterwards, has conspired with those who have been the recipients of this public money, to share with him, in the handling of these funds,
and to use a portion of the proceeds voted for pullic purposes in order to corrupt the electorate, and thus strengthen himself and his colleagues in power. My hon. friend from Cumberland, referring to the duties and power of Parliament, also quotel from Hallam’s Constitutional History ; and although he made no particular reference to any particular chapter, he spoke of the whole tenor of Hallam's observations and comments on the powers of Parliament as supporting the position he assumed, namely, that this was not among the range of questions that Parliament could investigate, and that the form of the indictment or charge was not such as to invite this Parliament to appoint a committee to consider it. Now, let us see what Hallam says in a brief passage, and almost the only passage on the sulject of an inquiry by the House of Commons, and see if that position is sustaned :
" In June, 1699, a special committee was appointed to enguire into the misearriages of the war in Irelind, especially as to the delay in relieving Londonderry. A similar committee was appointed in the Lords."
Here let me olserve that I tow the opportunity of looking up the report of this committee in the Commons Journals of 16sis, and I find that the resolution asking for this committee of enuuiry is very brief. It does not make any statement as to the grounds of the belief entertained by the member moving for the committee of enquiry, hom does it charge or at all indicate any particular persons or any specified times or places as those which are solely and necessarily hound up in the scope of the enquiry. The resolution is so brief that I will quote it :
"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire who has been the occusion of the delays in sending reliet over into Ireland, and particularly into Londonderry."
A short resolution of four lines, which leal to such important consequences, lel to the indictment and ruin of several important military officers, led to important legislation and important astion on the part of the British (:overnment in comection with attiairs in Irelaml. The report of the committee was made alout six months after its appointment, and the evilence taken by the committee was exceedingly lengthy: upon the result of that evidence presented to the House, after notice given to the persons who were charged with the delays and losses and sutferings in Ireland, wherehy the British power was abnsed and the people injured. Colonel Cumningham was put upon his trial, and many other officers foumt themselves defending themselves in the courts of law. Referring to this enquiry, Hallam says :
"The former reported severely against Colonel Lunday,
gorernor of that cety; and the House addressed the King
that he might be sent orer to be tried for the treason laid
to his charge. I do not think there is anys eurlier preee-
dent in the Journals for so specific an encuiryinto the
conduct of a public officer, especially one in military com-
mand. It marks, therefre, very distinctly the ehange of
spirit which I have so frequently mentioned."
Thns we see the introduction of the new spirit by which the Commons insist upon their rights, as the Grand Inquisition of the Realm, bound by their duty to the Crown and their duty to the people to enquire into the injuries intlicted upon the people and the ciolation of the laws of the land, by means of commissioners of their own. -

[^78]records, paners, enforced by the strong arm of parliamentary privilege."

## And he says further :

" It is hardly necessary to enumerate later instances of exercising a right which had become indisputable, and, even before it rested on the basis of precedent, could not reasonably be denied to those who might advise, remonstrate and impeach."
So we find that it has been the halit to elude this, a habit which, no doubt, will he contimed as long as Parliament exists, because the line of defence which has heen indicated here is as old almost as the history of law, and will continue as long as public men are charged with any offences. There will always be a denial of jurisdietion ; there will always be, probahly, demurrers to the gravity of the charge ; and there will, probably, always be a desire to mix up a large number of collateral non-important questions with the charge, in the effort to confuse the public mind and becloud the charges, and deceive those who are to pronounce judgment. Referring again to Burke's position with regard to matters of this kind as among the precedents which have been quoted, I would call the attention of the House to the famous case in 17.0 wherein a motion was made for a committee to enguire into the allministration of eriminal justice and the proceedings of the juiges in Westminster in cases relating to the liberty of the press. Now, every speaker who has addressed the Howse on the other side, although supporting the hon. gentlemen who oppose this enquiry, allege that the charges mate by the hom. member for West Ontario are vague and indefinite, and upon this groumd they ask that they he thrown out of court as not amomating to sufficient to place a Minister of the Crown upon his trial or to demand an investigat tion at the hamds of the representatives of the perple. Let us see how that great statesman, Fimmul Burke, treated a yuestion of a far more important character, reflecting on the ahninistration of justice. One woull suppose that if the judge or a number of judges of the bench at Westminster Hall were publicly attacked in the House of Commons, their defenders there would insist that the charges de specific. One would suppose that in such it case all the technicalities and precedents, if any, which could he quoted favourable to the pretension of hon. gentlemen opposite, would be found in a resolution brought before the House of Commons in connection with charges against the julges of the land. The motion was:
"That a committee be apprinted to enquire into the administration of criminal justice and the proceedinge of judges in Westminster Hall, in cases relating to the liberty of the press and the power and duties of juries."
Mr. Burke said :
"The learned gentleman who introduced it. boidly arraigns the general conduct of our courts of justice, and the hon, gentleman who seconded him, as boldly arraigns the conduct of a particular judge."
Now we find no particular judge charged in the resolution, yet we find in the speech of the seconder of the resolution an attack on a particular judge and a severe arraignment of him.-

[^79]
## He then goes on to say :

Mr. Flint.
"My sole object in supporting the proposed enquiry is the public welfare and, the acquittal of the judges.
Although a friend of the judges, although a believer in their integrity, their learning, and their impartiality, he supported this resolution, in which no particular judge is named, on the ground that the enyuiry was for the public welfare, and for the olject of acguitting the juilges. So I think that those who believe in their hearts that the persons accused of the offences named in these charges will be acyuitted, should support the enquiry on that gromul as well as on the ground of the public benefit which will arise from the investigation into the expenditure of the public subsidies to the two malways mentioned.
"I am sutisfied," he says again, "that an acquittal will be the consequence. In acting thus. I think myself their best friend, becanse no other plan will clear their character. Till this step is taken, in vain do the pretend to superior sanctity: in vain do some gentlemen tread their halls as holy ground, or reverence their courts as the temples of the Divinity."
And so he continues, on the line I hive mentioned, to support an enguiry into the comluct of the judges. But our hon. friends, having faile in their encuiry into precedents, even precedents supporting the position taken hy the hon. Minister of Instice at the outset, have brought us down to modern times and have drawn the proverbial red herring across the trail, hy referring to so-called precedents of a recent date well known to this Honse. We have hat the affair in Quebec referred to: we have had quoted with great grasto the morement in the Gntario House when the Hon. E. H. Wool was charged with certain political offences: and we find the investigation of last session referred to, as leaning aratinst the hom. member for West Ontario and those who support him in this House. The Minister of Militia, in concluding his speech, referred to the Ontario case of Wood as a precedent supporting him in the amendment he has moved to-day. Now, I will call the attention of the House to that case. and ask their candid consideration of it, to see if it bears out the contention made by one of the members for Montreal and the Minister of Militia as at all parallel, as at all supporting the position they have assumed in connection with this matter. The general charge against Mr. Wood was malle by Mr. Cameron, and he moved:
" For a committee to enquire whetherany, and what, corrupt inducement or offer was made to the Hon. E. B. Wood, a member of this House to induce him to resign his positionas Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, by the Hon. E. Blake or any other nember of the present Administration while, members of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly."
Mr. Blake took exception to the phrase "any other member of the present Administration," ant contended that that was too wite and general to place inciefinitely before the House charges against the present Administration, and he moved in ameniment :

[^80]Whole of the Government. But the hon, gentleman must name those whom he charges, before Parliament is called on to grant him a committee.
" Mr. CAMERON. The charge is that the Hon. E. B. Wood received a corrupt consideration, and that it came from the Hon. E. Blake. I believe that some of the Government had nothing to do with the matter."
The motion which was made in amendment to the charge of Mr. Cameron was to the effect that he should make his charge correspond with his motion. While his charge mentioned other memleers in that vague and general way, the motion mentioned only one member, and the amendment which was carried in the House was conched in. these terms:
-" Resolved. that the Hon. M. C. Cameron, member of this House, having stated in his place that a corrupt inlueement or offer was made to the Hon. E. B. Wood, a uember of this House, to induce him to resign his position as Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, by the Hon. E. Blake, while a member of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, a select committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what corrupt inducement or offer was made to the Hon. E. B. Wood, a member of this House, to induce him to resign his position as Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, by the Hon. $E$. Blake, while a member of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly."
Consequently the House will see that all the observations made during that disenssion, in which greater definiteness was demanded, centred in the point as to whether it was fair to charge other members of the Administration with being parties to an improper transaction unless their names were mentioned. I think we will all have to agree, that, if there were in the charges of the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edyar) an allusion to " other members of the Administration" in those words, the Government would be correct in insisting that those members of the Administration who were charged should be named or that the whole Ciovernment as a body should be named, or the charge should be strnek out as unfair and indefinite ; but in this case we have all the reguisites that can bring home an offence of this character to the individuals who are charged. Let us take the case of the Pacific scandal, one so notorious, so generally canvassed, so thoroughly discussed in almost every phase and bearing it had on the public affiairs of the country and the public men of that time, one involving such vast consequences to the reputation of public men and the stability of parties in this country, and let us follow the character of the charges which were made in that case and compare it with the character and form of the charges made in this case, and see if the charges made in this case do not bear a favourable comparison with the charges made in 1872. You are all aware that Mr. Huatington's charges were very brief. He rose in his place and stated :

[^81]should receive the contract for the construction of the railway,
"That accordingly Sir Hugh Allan did advance a large sum of money for the purpose mentioned, and at the solicitation, and under the pressing instances of the Xinisters -
"That part of the moneys expended by Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the obtaining of the Act of incorporation and charter were paid to him by the said United States capitalists under the agreement with him,-it is

Ordered, That a committee of seven members be appointed to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the negotiations for the construction of the Pacific Railway-with the legislation of last session on the subject, and with the granting of the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and others: with power to send for persons, papers and records, and with instructions to report in full the evidence taken before, and all proceedings of said committee."
Now, in what particular are these charges more specific or more full and detailed than those which are now before the House? I do not allude to the amendment, but I mean the charges which have been brought before the House by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Eidgar). They are almost precisely alike in their essential features, but how were they met on that occasion by the Govermment of that day? Did sir John Macdonald or his able colleagues rise in their plates and contend, as has been contemded in this disulusiom, that the clanges were cague and indefinite, that this was not the court before which they should be tried, that there were other tribunals where they could be better investigateci, and that the charges were not properly formulated for the consideration of the House? Not at all. Relying upon their majority, which was quite large, relying upon the belief that Parliament would not deal further wirh the matter, they roted the motion down without discussion or debate. Public opinion then rose to such a height that the Govermment began to feel, as in this case, that something more must be done, and from the representations coming in from all parts of the country that they were not dealing rightly in flouting such important charges affecting the character of statesmen and injuring the creclit of the country at lome and abroal, they had to alopt another course, and a few days afterwarls the Prime Minister was compelled to bring in, what? A resolution making the statement more specitic or duelling upon newspaper reports as in this case? Not at all. but he virtually acceptel the charges made by Mr. Huntington as the basis of the enquiry, because, on the 8th April we find that :
"On motion of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald a select committee of five members (of which committee the mover shall not be one) was appointed by this Hoase to enquire into and report upon the several matters contained and stated in a resolution moved on Wednesday, the 2nd of April instant, by the hon. Mr. Huntington, member for the County of Shefford, relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with power to send for persons, papers and records."
So that powerful Government, when its position was at stake, accepted the charges as made by Mr. Huntington, without alteration of form or extension of detail, as the basis for a committee of enquiry, and they were prepared to place themselves before that committee on the Huntington resolutions. The result of this transaction, although so injurious to the credit of large numbers of public men, although so alarming in its revelations of immorality of public life at that time, that result was the downfall of the Government of the day and the installation of a new Administration in its place. But the point I wish to make is that the charges upon which, and out of which, the succeed-
ing events grew which overthrew the Macdonald Aidministration, were by no means as full, and as explicit, and as detailed as the charges now before the House. We are, then, called upon to consider the (uneleec charges, we are called upon to consider the history of the transactions which led to the overthrow of the Mercier Administration the other day in the Province of Quebec. I am certain if an instance is sought of any great public transaction wherein men strongly entrenched in power were overthrown, where public opinion was brought to lear upon what we all must realize as corruption in high places, hon. gentlemen are very unfortunate in citing the empuiry into the Mercier matter in the Province of Quebec. How was that brought to public attention? Was it in consequence of elaborate, detailed, complete and formal charges in any Legislature? That matter came up, as we are aware, almost accidentally, in the discussion on the passage of a Bill through another House. I am not saying that was not the proper manner in which to Iring that matter forward. I do not see how, if a Bill is before a committee of this House, if a company come hefore this House, or a corporation asks for an amendment to its charter, 1 am not prepared to say that the committee is not empowered and justified in enquiring into the hond fides of the corporators, into the genuineness of the transaction which they wish to have legalized. But at any rate the enguiry arose out of charges made without any names whatsoever. In the charge brought by the solicitor of the Ontario Bank before a committee of the Senate, neither Mr. Mercier nor any of his colleagues were at all involved. The committee of the Senate merely investigated, without reference to individuals, the circumstances surrounding this charter and the projosed ameadment, and as a result of the evidence brought out, public opinion in the neighlouring province was aroused and was brought to bear against those who appeared to be convicterl of improper dealing with public funds, and a great party went down in the elections that followed. This was not a fair trial from the standpoint of the hon. gentleman. This was not a fair manner in which to bring a public man or his colleagues to book for alleged malfeasance in office, but at the same time hon. gentlemen are never weary of rejoicingin this Honse and elsewhere, and of expressing their congratulations as to the result that followed those investigations, and as to the publicopinion which was aroused by them. Had the objection taken by hon. gentlemen opposite been successfully taken by those whose guilt was implied, we would not have had an inrestigation, we would not have had the rousing of public opinion, we would not have had the condemnation of those transactions in the Prorince of Quebec which appeared to the people of that province to be improper. We had last session a lengthy enluuiry into charges made against a Minister of the Crown, and against a member of this House, and the ground was not taken here or elsewhere that has been taken in opposition to the charges made by the memberfor WestOntario (Mr. Edgar). Now, placing all those charges together, those at Queber, those in theTarte-McGreery case, thosein the Pacific scandal in 1872 , they stand urion all-fours as regards their formalities, as regards the details given upon which to base an enguiry; they all stand upon the same footing. In the Tarte-McGreevy case we find there were subsidies appropriated by this House for
great public works; there were subsidies appropriated to assist railway construction: In these charges we find there were subsidies appropriated hy this House to assist railway construction; in the other case the charge was that these subsidies were improperly made use of, were paid to contractors with an understanding that part of it should be remitted for political purposes. In this case we find there is a construction company of which a Minister of the Crown is accused of being a shareholder, and that those funds went to this construction company; in the other case they went to the contractors, and by the construction company a portion of them were handed back again to the Minister or to his friends for political purposes. The only difference in the two cases is the difference in name; in the one case it was a railvay, in the other case it may be a great public duck or a public harlour. In the one case it may be the Minister of Public Works, in the other case it may be the Postmaster General. In the one case the distributors of the money or the go-betweens, were public contractors, in the other case it was the construction company chartered by this Legislature. Now, there has been an effort made, in fact it has been broadly stated that even admitting these charges to be true, they are not such as ought to merit an enquiry at the hands of Parliament, if Parliament has the power. If it is true that $\$ 1,000,000$ were voted by Parlianent for the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, that a construction company, of which a Minister of the Crown was a nember, was to expend these moneys in building that railway, that the Minister who recommended these sums to Parliament, who was a member of the construction company, corruptly received large sums of money out of these subsidies and moneys raised upon credit of the same, I ask this House, I ask any hon. gentleman, if that is not an offence which should be investigated by the representatives of this Legislature? If it is not true, as the person incriminated has stated, would they not be doing their duty by him, as Edmund Burke claimed he would be doing his duty by the judges incriminated in 1770, to give him an opportunity to prove his innocence, and to bring forward such evidence as would result in his acquittal? If it is true that during that period the subsidies were improperly paid and contributed for improper purposes with the knowledge of the Minister, and used for election purposes, isit not the duty of this Legislature to pass some resolution in connection with it, to ask for some legislation which may prevent a similar abuse in the future, and thus protect the people of this country from that misuse of public funds? Ancient precedents may be very useful, yet I contend in dealing with great moral and constitutional questions like this, every Legislature must, from the very necessities of the case, emancipate itself to a large degree from the narrow constructions of ancient precedents. From time to time Parliaments have always enancipated themselves from the precedents of the past, but unless it can be shown that it is opposed to the public interests, that it is repugnant to the fairest and broadest principles of justice, then hon. gentlemen are not justified in refusing to investigate these charges as made by the hon. member for WestOnturio (Mr. Edgar). The same charge is made, in almost the same terms, in regard to the subsidy voted in aid of the Temis-
couata Railway, that a Minister of the Crown coiruptly received large sums of money from the persons who controlled the construction of the road, and that, after those corrupt payments were made, other and further subsidies were granted, and that those sums so contributed by public contractors were dishonestly expended, with the knowledge of the Minister charged, in lavishand corruptamounts for the purpose of influencing the electors, I cannot imagine why thereshould be this constant lteration, that this is necessarily and solely a charge against the Minister as a member of this House, that it necessarily involves, and solely involves, an attack upon him. Indirectly it may do so, but it is only the assertion of the right of this House to follow the public moneys voted ly this Parliament out of the taxation taken from the people. The gist of the resolution is in the enquiry, and not in the other part of the resolution. I contend that Parliament should not divest itself of this duty cast upon it of making an enguiry into the dispossl and distribution of these public funds. It is notorious, it is asserted with scarcely any contradiction, that enormous sums of money are used at general elections throughout this country. From the day of the Pacific scandal down to the present day large portions of the electorate are houestly of the belief that their rights have been overthrown by the corrupt use of moneys spent among those of the electors who are immoral and who take a low and degraded view of the franchise. A large majority of the electors are honest and straightforward and look upon the franchise as a sacred trust, and use it free from improper influences; but it is well known that a moderate percentage of corrupt voters, 10 , 15 or 20 per cent, have no principles in comnection with public questions, and do not look upon the receipt of money as a bribe, certainly not as an unpatriotic bribe, and it is, unfortunately, well known that the destinies of the country are to a large extent controlled by this weak, immoral and dishonourable vote. If this Parliament can, by throwing aside any mere technicalities, ascertain the means by which vast sums of money are taken from the public treasury and diverted from their proper objects and brought to hear on this percentage of weak and immoral voters, who thus shape the destinies of the country in spite of the views, consciences and wishes of the great majority of the honest elecitors, it is our duty to do so, no matter who may be hurt by the course of the in vestigation. These charges are made from time to time against both political parties. I do not preteud to say that the members of the Jiberal party in some particulars may not make improper use of their own funds in controlling elections, but I do mein to say that it is impossible from the very nature of the case, they leing out of office and having no control or influence over public funds, that they can be charged with improperly using public moneys either directly or indirectly in furthering the private ambitions of any individual members of the party. Bad as it may be to corrupt the electors or any portion of them by the expenditure of private money, it is infinitely worse to corrupt them with money voted by the representatives of the people for public purposes; and I repeat, that bad as it is to corrupt these electors by the use of party funds, it is nothing like so degrading as to use public moneys for the purpose, degrading and immoral as these
actions nust be both to those furnishing the money and those receiving it. We have the taunt thrown across the House, and we must receive it as pleasantly as possible, that the election courts show that Liberal candidates and Liberal representatives have violated the law. But any hon. gentleman who knows anything of the courts and their pro. ceedings is aware that the investigation into general corruption by the election courts proves nothing whatever. It is well known that an election may be a very corrupt one, that there may have been a large amount of money expendel on one side or the other in the constituency, and yet the election trial goes off on some minor point. There is no full and real investigation into the extent of the corruption and the guilt of the various parties, or as to the details of the expenditure of any corruption fund on either side, by means of the election courts. Take a case such as frequently occurs in a ccustituency, where large sums of money have been improperly spent, yet the hon. member is unseated in consequence of some triffing violation of the law, either because the controlling parties choose to select it as the ground on which the seat shall he vacated, or because of the difficulty experienced in proving some of the more flagrant cases. I contend that an investigation of this kind should be pursued by a committee of Parliament, a committee made up of hon. members on both sides of the House ; an investigation pursued and based on charges of this kind would be able to follow these publie moneys, and it is only in that respect we have a right to investigate the matter, and to show the methods by which large constituencies have been improperly influenced in the exercise of their franchise; and it is the duty of Parliament, following precedents acting upon constitutional grounds, to accept the resolution moved by the hon. member for West Ontario and to agree to its reference to the select standing committee, or if that committee is considered too large, to a smaller committee for investigation. I will not at the present time discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a Royal Commission. I must say I think it exceedingly strange that the leaders of the House should affirm that Parliament is not competent to investigate charges of this kind, that our power, as exercised, by the Imperial Parliamentof Great Britain, hascompletely broken down and collapsed under the stress of modern emergencies, and hon. gentlemen are going to hand over to a partisan commission, necessarily partisan, because appointed ly the very persons charged with the offence, and not appointed by the people of the country, the investigation bf this case. It is derogatory to the power, privileges, and dignity of the House that such a proposition should be accepted. If the member charged should resign his place as one of those appointing this commission, if he should stand aloof while the whole evidence is leing taken, and appear before the commission simply as one of those charged, perhaps something more might be said in favour of this proposal. But as a representative of the people in this House, I do object to a Minister of the Crown, charged with improperly using public money, appointing his own court to try himself or to iuvestigate the circumstances under which an improper use of money has been exercised. Hon. gentlemen, it seems to me, are belittling the inportance of this matter. During the last session we had formal charges laid aside on the ground
that the matters were old, that the charge was indefinite, and that even if it were true, that it was not sufficiently important-for that was the substance of the discussion upon the other side of the House-to cause an enquiry. Again, we find charges of an important charaster involving the reputation of a leading member of the Administration, involving the disposal of enormous sums of public money, involving the very stability of our electoral institutions, thrown out of this House, aind vague, general assertions, extracts from speeches of hon. members upon this side of the House, brought in to confuse the issue. I think the people of this country are looking with more interest than hon. gentlemen opposite imagine as to the result of this matter. They are expecting that Parliament will assert itself, that Parliament will insist upon its rights and its privileges, and 1 believe that the charges alrearly formulated are sufficiently explicit and sutficiently important to require an investiga. tion at the hauls of a committee of this Honse. The hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) insisted that this was purely a legal , uestion, and that it should be dealt with upon the strictest principles of the courts of justice. Now, taking it from that stanlpoint alone, I think he will find that the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) conform to the strictest measure of an indictment for an offence in a court of law. This is not an offence indictable in a court of law. It is not an offence triable in any court of which we are atware, and it is not fair to say that the courts are open to those who object to the electoral corruption of the comnties which are referred to in the closing paragraphs of this resolution. Corruption at an election is a specific offence which can only be tried by carrying out the strictest construction of the Controverted Elections Act. Once let the forty days pass in which you can tile a petition, once make any error in the service of the papers upon the person chargen, once make any error in form throughout the whole of these proceedings, and all opportunity for an investigation in the courts of law is over. We know what occurred in the Province of Nova Scotia within the past few months. Gentlemen upon both sides of this House were petitioned against upon the ground that there was electoral corruption by which they became members of this House. The petitions were in due form, they were duly served with all the accompanying documents, the courts met, the dates of trial were arranged, and it was hoped and expected by those who brought these charges and deposited their money in order to meet expenses, that the details of these improper expenditures would have been brought to light. It was hoped that not only would their opponents be unseated but that such a flood of light would be thrown on the methods used, as to lead to the reformation of electoral habits in these localities. But what occurred? Were these matters investigated, did they ever reach trial? No, they were thrown out upon technicalities, andin one of the courts of Nova Scotia, upon identically the same statement of facts under different judges, in one case the petition against an hon. member was dismissed, and in another case the petition was sustained and the hon. member must go to trial. I only allude to this to show the difficulties in many instances that are in the way of proving electoral corruption, even on a limited scale, under the Controverted Flections Act. Let us assume for the
sake of argument that after the time at which election petitions could be presented, it was discovered, by a sincere public-spirited man, that the most un-heard-of corruption had existed, that large sums of money had leeen improperly used in corrupting voters, that threats and intimidations of the grossest character had been brought to bear in order to carry the election in favour of the successful candidate; is it not quite apparent that all their efforts would be in vain to reach the root of these evils.unless Parliament came to the rescue and granted such relief as the importance and merits of the case demanded? I fancy that in a large degree this may be one of the reasons why Parliament, although having relegateal the trial of controverted elections to the courts, has not entirely surrendered it to the courts, but still holds in its own hands the right and duty and privilege of still further investigating charges which under the Controverted Elections Act cannot be reached. This is precisely one of the cases now under review. It details a constitutional offence which no court can reach, and which Parliament alone has the power and the right and the luty to investigate, and if necessary to adequately punish. Suppose a Minister of the Crown, suppose the whole Govermment should refuse, after an adverse vote in this Parliament, to carry out the constitutional duty imposed on them, and refuse to carry out the instructions of Parliament and refuse to resign, what court in this comntry would have jurisdiction in this case? The only power that could le brought to bear to compel the most powerful combination in this country to oley the constitutional law is the High Court of Parlianent, and it is to that court we now appeal and not to a commission appointed by the agency or through the power of any of these charged with the offence, but to the High Court of Parliament, to the representatives of the people of this country, to investigate the expenditures of their money, and to trace to their termination the funds which a member standing in his place in this House alleges that he has satisfactory evidence in his possession to prove have been used to corrupt the people of this country. I have not had an opportunity of reading or considering the amendment moved by the Minister of Militia, but if it beclouds the issue or minimizes its importance, I hope that it will be rejected and that the House will come down to theissue brought befort it by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), and will insist that justice be done as asked for by him from his place in this House. Thus I believe it would contribute, not merely to the dignity of Purliament, but to the welfare of the people. If we can by any means remove this corrupting influence from our elections we will have taken a higher and nobler position than can be attained in any other way. Let the people of this country be called upon to condemn or support the Ministry, but let them do it apart from the inflaence of public funds used to corrupt a small percentage of the people, and they the least important of the community. I believe, Sir, that even those who are most sincerely of opinion that the Minister has not been guilty, will be doing him a service by giving him an opportunity of proving his innocence before the people of this country, and if he is guilty they will be consulting the dignity of Parliament and the welfare of the people by saying that all offences against the constitutional and unwritten law shall be punished as they deserve.

Mr. Funt.

Mr. DAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I echo the words used by the hon. memler (Mr. Flint) at the close of his speech ; I think it is most important, for the sake of the hon. Minister and for the sake of the dignity of Parliament, that the charges made on the floor of this House by the hon. memher for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) and supplemented as they were, glossed as they were, explained as they were, by the speeches of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), by the speech of the leader of the Opposition, by the remarkable speech of the hou. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), and by a speech subsequently made by the hon. member for West Ontario him-self-I think it is most important that these charges should be siftel to the lottom, should be thoronghly enquired into ; that every means should le used to get at the truth or otherwise of these charges impugning the honour and position of a Minister of the Crown ; and, Sir, the hon. member for Yarmouth (Mr. Flint), who has just addressell the House, seems to me to have taken a very curious position, hecause he says that if we take what is certainly a vague charge, made by the hon. member for West Ontario, we can have a very thorough and sifting investigation; but if we take that charge, amplified, extended, enlarged as it has been by the speeches of the hon. member for Bothwell, and especially by the speech of the hon. member for West Ontario, he seems to imply that we cannot have a full investigation. Now, Sir, his assertion that we cannot have a full investigation if chis amendment is carried, cannot be based upon the form of that amendment, save in this one respect, that insteal of referring the issue to a committee of this House, it constitutes a Royal Commission to take evidence from whonsoever may go hefore it, directed and guided as may be, by any counsel he may think fit to choose, and reporting that evidence to this Honse. He asserts that that cannot be a thorough, a sifting, a complete enupuiry.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIN. The hon. member for Bothwellsays "hear, hear," and in the course of his speech he spoke against the appointment of a Royal Commission ; but the Royal Commission which the hon. member for Bothwell had in his mind was a very different one from that proposed by the hon. Minister of Militia. The hon. member for Bothwell spoke of julges. This commission will not be a judge. This commission will have the powers of a court of record to compel witnesses to come before it, to examineand hear fully any evidence that may be placed before it ; but it will not devolve upon the commission to pronounce on that evidence. That is still in the possession of the House, and the House can declare on the evidence. If the House is dissatisfied in the least degree with the way in which the evidence has been taken, it is open to it to have the whole matter referred to a committec, giving its reasons, showing that there has been some unfairness on the part of the commission, or that the commission has been wanting in its duty in some way in hearing the evidence, and then the country will be as ready to support hon. gentlemen, I suppose, as it is now when they say, as they pretend has leen the case, that this commission has been suggested, not for the purpose of making the enquiry thorough, full and complete, but in some way
for the purpose of limiting and burking that enquiry. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, if I may make such a remark in passing, that our friends are profoundly disappointed at the course taken by the ministerial side. I um afraid that they are very sorry that this amendment, so wide, so extensive, so fundamental, has been proposed, and that they expected that instead of that course being taken, the monster majority, as they call it, would be induced to vote down the original motion as it stood. Nohody supposes that 1 am ready to come here at the bidding of any party to cloak any man charged-

## Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh, no.

Mr. DAVIN. Well, if these incredulous people around me do not believe it, the public know my character. The people know that I could not be brought here to rote to screen a man seriously charged. But, Sir, if this amendment, or an amendment something like it, had not been proposed, if an amendment, as i expected, had not come from the Opposition side of the House, embodying the definite charges that I have read in the speeches of the hon. gentlemen referred to, I do not know how any man having regard to the dignity of this House, having regard to common fairness, having regard to the independence and the liberty of the members of this House, could do other than vote down that original motion.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.

Mir. DAVIN. The hon. member for Bothwell, who says "hear, hear," was in his speech, as he always is, very learned on the constitutional position of this Honse : and the hon. member for Yamouth, who is a lawyer, and who has been quoting Hallam to us, is also very learned on the constitutional position of this House : and the changes have been rung on the High Court of Parliament as though this Parliament of Camada bore a strict amalogy to the High Court of Parliament as described hy that phrase in constitutional history. Sir, the High Court of Parliament as spoken of by that same writer Hallam and other constitutional writers, is not the House of Commons at all. It is the House of Lords and the House of Commons of England ; the House of Commons of England is the great inquest of the High Court of Parliament, and the reason for this is founded in constitutional principles and in principles of justice. The reason why the Commons could not be properly the High Court of Parliament is very clear, because since the system of impeachment came into existence, the court to try such cases has been the House of Lorils. The court which first enquired into the case was the House of Commons, and I think Hallam lays it down-I am speaking now from memory, but if not Hallam, it is some constitational writer of authority-that the House of Commons could not sit as a High Court of Parliament for this renson : that then you would have the julge and the prosecutor one and the same person; so that when my hon. friend rings the changes on the High Court of Parliament-I do not know whether he misled himself or whether it is the hon. member for Bothwell who has misled him-he is using a phrase calculated, as he uses it, to mislead the community and this House.

Mr. FLINT. I said the House of Commons.

Mr. DAVIN. At the conclusion of my hon. friend's speech, he spoke of bringing these charges before the High Court of Parliament, and he justified this technical constitutional criticism of mine by that statement. This trial by committee is not at all as ancient as my hon. friend from Bothwell would make out. Why, the committees of the House of Commons in Fngland did not get the power to hrar evidence under oath until early in the eighteenulh century; and the position taken by the hon. gentleman, that the House of Commons is the only borly which can constitutionally try a charge of this kind, is not a tenable one at all. It so happens, although my hon. friend from Bothwell says that no precellent or no illustration to the contrary exists in English history, that we have in recent times in England a very remarkable illustration of the opinion which the greatest Parliament in the world holds as to the incompetence of a committee of the House of Commons for hearing certain charges. It will he rememberel that out of the Irish political discussions, a case arose of O'Donnell against Walter. In the course of that case most violent charges were made against Mr. Parnell and others by Mr. Webster, the Attorney General and the counsel for the defence : and Sir Wilfrell Lawson, on 9th July, 1888, asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Smith, whether, in view of the serious charges recently made against the hon. member for Cork, the Goverument would consent to the appointment of a select committee to enguire into the truth of those charges. Mr. Parnell himself then called for an enquiry. The First Lord of the Treasury said in reply :
"Mr. Speaker, I received the notice of the hon. baronet as I entered the House, but I have no hesitation in at once replying to the question which he addressed to me. I may say, Sir, that myview remains precisely the same as it was last year. This House is absolutely incompetent to deal with the grave charges to which the hon. baronet refers, or be at any time a tribunal of the character indicated. I have less hesitation in saying this, as there exists tribunals in this country on whose competence and absolute impartiality no doubt whatsoever can possibly be thrown."
On the 12th July, 1888, Mr. Parnell himself asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would afford facilities for enabling the judgment of the House to be taken on a motion for a select cominittee standing in the name of the hon. member for Cork. The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Smith, said:
"Mr. Speaker, the Government retain the opinion they have expressed, and in which the House concurred by $\Omega$ large majority last year, that the proposed tribunal is ultogether unft to deal with the question-limited as it is in scope and character - (mark these words)-which the in scope member proposes to reier to it. but they are willing to. propose to parliament to pass an Act appointing a commistion, which should consist only or mainly of judges, with fall powers 8 an in the case of other statatory commissions to enuuire into the allegationg and charges made against members of Partiament by the defendants in the recent action of $0^{\prime}$ Donnell $p \pi$. Walter and another.' It has always appeared to the Government that the proper conyse for hon. membera concerned was to appeal to the courts of law for a complete examination of those charges."
What was the result? A very remarkable proceeding took place, unique in English history. An Act was passed appointing a commission of jurlges to enquire into this matter. What did the judges do? They did precisely what the Government has done with regard to this appointment. They were not content to take the charges as stated by those who were opposed to the men whose characters
were impliuated. They actually took the speech which the Attorney General, Mr. Webster, made in the case of O'Ionnell against Walter. They took all his violent language, and they formulated from that speech, and from the articles that appeared in the Times" headed "Parnellism and Crime," a series of charges against Mr. Parnell and the Parnellites, or rather they insisted on having the gentlemen who had made such charges formulate them. But that did not suit Sir Charles Russell, and he added other charges, and the consequence was that before that high court, one of the most august that ever sat in England, whether you take the character of the judges or the genius of the men who appeared before it, or the prominence of the men who were to be tried, or the issues at stake-you had at that commission which not even the court that tried Warren Hastings can throw into the shade as a great and august tribunal, precisely what has taken place in Parliament to-day. You had not the charges such as the Attorney Gieneral, Webster, wished them to remain as against Parnell and his followers, but you had charges made out of the speeches of Mr. Webster and out of the articles in the Times; you had these charges formulatel, and you haul, therefore, the full and complete issue. I say that that is a very remarkable illustration of the print I make, and that point is this: It is quite clear that, to begin with, we are not here in this Parliament what is called a High Court of Parliament in the constitutional history of England ; it is further evident that it has even dawned upon hon. gentlemen and right hon. gentlemen in England that the efficiency of a committee of the House, as a machinery for taking evidence even, but, above all, its efficiency as a machinery for obtaining judgment, is very doubtful, to say the least of it. Now, the speech of my hon. friend, the member for Yarmouth -and I wassorry to hearit from him because he is a man for whom I have very great respect-had, after all, in it all the characteristics of pure talk in court to a jury, just for effect. He spoke abrout technicalities. He said that the result of having this Royal Commission would be that we should be bounded in by technicalities, and he told us that the result of these technicalities would be that we might not have that full investigation proper to a High Court of Parliament. What is the meaning of technicalities? What are the technicalities to which he refers? They are the laws of evidence, which you will tind in three large volumes of Taylor. It is the law of evidence that the man charged with petty larceny can have the protection of, if he goes into court. Yet here you make charges against a man occupying one of the highest positions in the country, charges aiming at his political life and honour, and you are afraid that the judges who may take the evidence will have their judgment biassed by conducting the enquiry in accordance with the rules which the experience of centuries has shown to be good. What the hon. gentleman wanted was not a fair and full enquiry, but some kind of tribunal where, owing to the incompetence, perhaps, of the chairman --and I hope the chairmen of our committees will not be offended with me for saying so, though every chairman may be perfect in all respects as a member of Parliament-he may permit of a rambling license in a committee which, instead of furthering the efficiency of Parliament and showing the utility of committees and reflecting dignity on this House,
strikes at all the efficiency which has been supposed to attach to these things and brings the House and the committees into contempt. My hon. friend from Yarmouth (Mr. Flint) also spoke of narrowiag down the scope of the enquiry. To use the elegant and classical language of the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright): "in the name of wonder" what is the meaning of narrowing down the scope of the enquiry? How is it narrowed down? You have the same charge which the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) made.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Not at all.

Mr. DAVIN. You have the same charge, amplified by the words of the hon. member who shakes his tistappointed head, amplified by the extravagant, gross, wild charges made by the hon. member for South Oxford, and what the Government sayI do not know what the Postmaster General saysis come not only with one or two little arrows, one or two antagonists, against us, but the Government takes the position of one of Scott's heroes, and says with James Fitz-James:

> "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I."

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## IN COMMITTEE-THIRD READINGS.

Bill (No. 22) respecting the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.-(Mr. Moncrieff.)
Bill (No. 23) to incorporate the High River and Sheep Creek Irrigation and Water Power Company. -(Mr. Davis.)
Bill (No. 50) respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Bergin.)
Bill (No. $\mathbf{5 6}$ ) to confirm an agreement between the Tobique Valley Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Skinner.)

Bill (No. 63) respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.-(Mr. Murray.)
Bill (No. 77) to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to "The Canadian-American Railway Company." --(Mr. Taylor.)

## SECOND READINGS.

Bill (No. 78) for the relief of James Albert Manning Aikins.-(Mr. Taylor.)
Bill (No. 79) for the relief of Ada Donigan.--(Mr. Taylor.)

Bill (No. 80) respecting the Manitoba and NorthWestern Railway Company of Canada. -(Mr. Wallace.)

## RELIEF OF HERBERT RLMMINGTON MEAD.

Mr. TAYLOR moved second reading of Bill (No. 81) for the relief of Herbert Rimmington Mead.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. We are in the habit of taking a vote on these Bills. Am I to understand that the vote is postponed until the Bill comes back from the committee?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think that would be the better course. I have examined the evidence, and it seems to be in the usual course, and I thought it would be better that the Bill should have an opportunity of going before the committee. In fact, I must admit that I was under the impression that it was after that investigation that the vote was taken. I think it would be convenient to let it go to the committee first.
Motion agreed to on division.

## CHARGES AGAINST SIR ADOLPHE C.IRON.

House resumed consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. Edgar : That certain charges of corruption against sir Adolphe ${ }^{\mathrm{P}}$. Caron be referred to the Select Standing Conmittee on Privileges and Elections; and theamendment of Mr. Bowell thereto.
Mr. DAVIN. Before dinner I had referred to the Parnell case as one illustration of the principle on which we are called upon by the amendment of my hon. friend the Minister of Militia, to act. Now, I wish to call the attention of the House to the state of opinion in England just prior to the issuance of that commission, and for this reason: My hon. friends of the Opposition, I regret to saty, have been guilty of giving us the evil precedent of showing a distrust of the judiciary of Canada. Sir, I have heard a great deal from hostile lips against the late illustrious leader of the Conservative party, but I never heard one word in disparagement of the manner in which he filled up the judiciary of Canada. I have heard from men that could not breathe one fair word in respect to his political life eulogies of the manner in which he selected men to adorn the bench. Sir, I need not enlarge on the great advantage, the priceless heritage to a people to have a judiciary that is above suspicion. Although the position of a Superior Court judge in Canada is not so distinguished from a social point of view as that of a judge in the old country, yet, so far as I have heard, we have had a long line of judges in every province of Canada not unworthy to sit side by side with the men who have distinguished the bench in England. Therefore, if there could be any ground of argunent in the tone of disparagement we heard in respect to the tribunal to which the issue with which we are now concerned is to be referred, there would be the same ground in respect to a tribunal of the same kind precisely established by either Royal Commission or Act of Parliament in England. I happened to be in England in 1887, and those who were not there will yet be familiar with what I found. I found that one of the greatest managers of men that ever played the part of a parliamentary lealer, was held to have been ruined by the attacks of the Timex on his character. Mr. Parnell in 1887 was under a cloud, and it was supposed that he was destroyed. I will tell this House further, that the very man-one of the men at any rate -who was writing these articles "Parnellisn and Crime," one of the most distinguished studente ever turned out of the university of which I happen to be an unworthy clumuux, did me the honour to invite me to dinner at the Reform Club to meet some old literary friends; and he spoke of Mr. Parnell as destroyed, and destroyed by these articles. I said to him : "I do not know him, I never saw him, I know nothing of him except what I have read; butcan you supposefrom thecharacterwe know
him to be, a leader of men, that he is guilty of the crime that is laid at his door by these articles?" He said, "I have him-he is a destroyed man." Now, what was the charge? The charge that was laid at the door of himself and his friends, and which made him, at the time, probably the most lespised man among the masses of the English people, was that, when, on certain occasions, they thought it politic to denounce, and did clenounce certain crimes in public, they afterwards led their supporters to believe such denunciations were not sincere. Mr. Parnell was accusel of being implicated in the Phonix Park murder. And, as I have said, he was supposed to be a destroyel man. Three judges, Mr. Justice Hannen, an Englishman, Mr. Justice Day, I do not know what countryman he is, and Mr. Justice Smith, an Englishman, formed a commission to try the charges which the leader of the House of Commons refused to submit to a parliamentary committec. What happener! " These men, so far as judges with superior minds and learning could, shared the prejudices and passions of their environment. The trial went on. Public opinion was strongly against the accused. Yet what happened? Did that happen which hon. gentlemen hint here would happen if we had a similar tribunal ! This is the finding: "We find that the charge 'when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public they afterwards led their supporters to believe such denunciations were not sincere,' is not estab). lished; we entirely exonerate Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciations of the Phonix Park murder, and find that the far simile letter on which this charge was chiefly based against Mr. Parnell was a forgery." The House will remember that Mr. Parnell went into court against the Times and got exemplary damages. From that moment, Mr. Parnell's character as a public man rose higher than ever. The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), who is an authority on constitutional law, dealt with the Minister of Justice in the course of his very erndite speech, and I will compliment him on the tone of patronage with which he dealt with the hon. and learned leader of the House. In criticising the Minister of Justice, he said :
"Why, Sir, from the days of Edward III down to the present hour, the Government and the Parliament of England have adhered strongly to the principle, and have maintained the right of Parliament to investigate such matters, and they have held that the House of Commons is the sole body that has the right to conduct those investigations."
That is as to investigation in regard to charges such as these before the House. I suppose when the hon. member for Bothwell goes back to the time of Edward III he is referring to Latimer's case. That was an impeachment. Was the hon. gentleman referring to Latimer's case?

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I will tell the hon. gentleman by and by.

Mr. DAVIN. What the hon. gentleman means is this, that the kind of trial he wants to give to the Postmaster General is the trial that from the time of Edward III has been time-honoured in England. Either his words meant that or they were absurd nonsense. The hon. member might as well tell us whether they meant that or not. The hon. gentleman said:

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"And they have held that the House of Commons is the sole body that has a right to conduct these investigations." This is of the character of an impeachment. The hon. gentleman means investigation of a judicial character ; he does not mean the enyuiries that take place in Parliament by reason of its inquisitorial character. I will say this for the hon. gentleman, who poses in this House not merely as a constitutional authority but as a logician, that throughout the whole of his speech we find the fallacy: if I will not be thonght pedantic in saying so, of using the principal term of his argument in a dubious sense. He again aind again confounds the character of Parliament as a court, to use his own phrase "the High Court of Parliament," and the character of Parliament as an inquisitorial body. As an inquisitorial body there is no limit to our power to enyuire into anything any man holding official power can do, from the conduct of the Prime Minister, or the conduct of the commanding officer, down to the most humble postmaster in any country village. Anything that affects the public we can enguire minutely into, and in committee we constantly exercise that inquisitorial character. But when you come to dead with Parliament as a court it is a different matter, and our powers are by constitutional usage and in the interests of the public. in the interests even of the liberty of the subject, as the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) pointed out, and as was shown in a quotation from a speech made by Mr. Blake in the Ontario House, our powers are in all these instances strictly limited, although as an inquisitorial body our powers have hardly a limit. If the words of the hon. gentleman mean anything, and he repeats them in the language of his speech, he lays down the principle that from the time of Elward III, the mamer in which charges of that sort which are made against Sir Adolphe Caron have been tried in Fngland, is before a parliamentary committee. I say here, and I defy him to contradict it, that he cannot show a single instance where a charge of this character was ever tried in England before a parliamentary committee. I have here the record of a very remarkable trial, the trial of Lord Melville, the last impeachment that took place in England, and supposing I could only give this one case, the universal proposition laid down by my hon. friend would le destroyed. He laid down the universal proposition that in no case has the usage been departed from, from the time of Edward III; that the mode of trial of offences of the class he alleges against Sir Adolphe Caron, was to refer them to a committee of Parliament, or, in his own language, to try them before the House of Commons. Was the case of Lord Melville tried before a parliamentary committee? Let us see. I may say here, in passing, that if these charges which affected the honour of Lord Melville are looked at, you will see that they are specific charges, and that they state specifically the actual things with which Lord Melville was charged, so that he knew what he had to reply to. Now, when Mr. Whitbred moved the resolution charging Lord Melville, what was done by Mr. Pitt, who was then (hancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, and who was then Prime Minister of England and the most powerful Minister that ever swayed the British House of Commons? He got up in his place and he moved that these charges be referred to a committee of the House of Commons.

## Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.

Mr. DAVIN. My hon. friend says "hear, hear," but let him wait awhile. What did the British House of Commons do? The Imperial House of Commons actually voted down the proposition of their own leader, and the result was, after several efforts to bring Lord Melville to justice, he was impeached before the High Court of Parliament, in the only mamer known to English constitutional history : and a prosecating body went up from the Commons of England to the House of Lords. When I read and heard the speech of my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), I thought that he was astray in stating that it was the invariable rule in England to try offences in the manner in which he wants to have the Postmaster (ieneral tried now, for I could not recall a single instance of such a thing. I went to the Library and I took down various books, amongst others "The Institutions of the English Government," by Cos, and the very first charge mentioned therealthough the hon. gentleman is afraid to admit itis evidently the charge that he is thinking of when he refers to the time of Edward III. The charge was that against William Latimer and othets for mistealings with the public revenue, and the record says that Latimer was impeached and accused by voice of the Commons before the Lords. He was comlemned liy the Lords in full Parliament to fine and imprisonment. The impeachment fell into disuse for some time, but it was again revived in the time of James I, when the impeachment was again conducted before the Lords, and so on down to the time of Lord Melville. I may mention to the House the familiar case of Warren Hastings as another instance of this. I call the attention of hon. gentlemen to the remarkable case of Lord Melville in which the Prime Minister of England wanted to refer certain charges, very analogons in character to the charges we are now considering, to a committee of the House of Commons, and the House of commons actually voted down its own leader. I an afraid, devoutly believing as I used to in the authority of $m y$ hon. friend from Bothwell, that my faith in his constitutional law is somewhat shaken. Sir, a good deal has been said about the privilege of Parliament. I want to say something absout the privilege of members of Parlianent, and I say here that no higher crime and no greater misdemeanour can be committed by a menber of Parliament, than to abuse his privilege of Parliament in aspersing the character of another member of Parliament, or any man outside ${ }_{i}$ Parliament either ; and for a man like my hon. friend from West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) to come to Parliament with such rague charges as these, without any particulars, and to try to asperse the character of a Minister of the Crown, or any member of Parliament; and for any hon. gentlemen to get up and make the gross and grave and drealful statements they made founded on this vicious and cowardly charge-
Some hon. MEMbERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIN. Yes, this mountebankish chargefor the object clearly was not to bring the Postmaster General to justice, but to throw a vague cloud of suspicions alout his character, and about the Ministry. I say that hon. gentlemen who make such statements in this House without the
fear of being brought to book, abuse the privilege of Parliament to the bamboozlement of the public, and the injury of the character of a Minister. Now, Sir, what is this charge? As they are in love with it. what is it? It is a kind of bat, which partakes of a dual character; it is an indictment improperly drawn, and it is a belated election petition multiplied about twenty-two fold, and as an election petition it is simply monstrous, absurd and impudent. My hon. friend the leader of the Opposition is more engaged in law than I have been for many years, and there are other hon. gentlemen who are daily in the practice of the law ; but, though I am not. I know this, that the essence of au election petition is that particulars shall be given.

## Some hon. MEMBERS. No, no.

Mr. DAVIN. I say you must give particulars in an election petition at thatstage of ripeness when the charge is properly made. Are particulars given here? If you look at clause 6 of these charges, and at the phrase "other members," you will see that this bat might have spread its wings over half a continent, but when you look at the charges against the hon. Minister, why, it is a very small monse indeed, and when you look at that little mouse, at the timidity in the eye, the ferocity in the jaw and in the claws, and at the general character of the whiskers, you can see that it bears a remarkable similarity to its parent from West Ontario. I say that this charge of the hon. member is a kind of bat which would fain spread its filmy and flimsy wings as an election petition over half the continent, and at the same time fix its venomous claws and teeth upon the character and standing of the hon. Postmaster General without giving him an inkling of what he had to reply to.
Mr. CASEF. It is more like a battery, perhaps.
Mr. DAVIN. Well, if it is, it is so far like the mover of this motion and like my hon. friend that it is a silenced battery. Well, sir, the hon. member for West Ontario is as weak on his reasoning pins as some of his leaders. He thus deals with one of the leaders of the Govermnent:
"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said I had not, as 1 should have. charged his colleague with public robbery. Well, I did not put it in those words, bat in words, which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public."
If he intended to mean robbing the public, why did he not say it? He goes on:
" If it is not public robbery for a member to take money out of public subsidies, I would like to know what is: Then the Minister of Publio Works drew another beautiful defence. He said that I had failed to set out conspiracy, that conspiracy was not shown in terms in my charge; and therefore it should fail. The hon. gentleman is a lawyer. Does he not know the law of conspiracy? Let him read up his Russell on Crimes, and he will see it is there declared that 'an unlawful, conspiracy is to be inferred from the acts of the parties.' And I have tried to make clear what the acts of his hon. colleague were, and does not Russell go on to say that, not once in a thousand times can it be otherwise proved?' So, I think, thousand times can it ge otherwise proved chance to go on and prove these charges, there Fill be what is under the law, unless the Minister of Justice should change it in his new criminal code, a most abominable conspiracy."
Now, you see the reasoning of the hon. qentleman there. The hon. Minister of Public Works says : You should have set out the charge of conspiracy. The hon. gentleman replies: I do not get out the charge of conspiracy, but I want you to direct your attention to this. What, if he had been logical,
would he have directed attention to? He should have directed attention to some authority which would show that if you charge a man in court with conspiracy, you need not lay the charge; that would be the logical answer. Instead of that, he goes on to show how you should prove conspiracy. Suppose he went into a court before a judge hinting at conspiracy in some vague and shadowy way, and the judge said to him: There is no charge here; what do you intend to prove? If it looks like anything, it looks like conspiracy, and if you can prove that, why don't you lay the charge? The hon. member replies: Well, if you will allow ne to go on, my lord, I think I may prove the case ly the evidence. Would not the judge say to him, you must lay the charge or leave the court? And now, what are the hon. gentleman's friends arguing: When he runs into court and hints at conspiracy and misconduct on the part of the Minister, he and others say in heated speechesspeeches all wanting in julicial tone-which they are afraid to put into the charge; and the friends and colleagues of the hon. Postmaster General come forward and say, but that is what you want to prove-is it not"-and we will put it into the charge; we will not turn you out of court ; we will make the charge and give you an opportunity of proving it. Then these hon. gentlemen come and whine and press their ridiculons bat-like resolution, instead of being realy, honestly and sincerely, if they have the facts, to prove them, and blessing Gool and blessing the Government for the opportunity which has been given them to do so. Now, the hon. member for South Oxford went further, I think went further than any other member in this House in what he said. Part of his language was quoted by the hon. Minister of Militia. But, Sir, the full language, the atrocious language, of the hon. member was not fully set out. He said-and mark the words of this hon. gentleman who would have to be one of the judges of the hon. Postmaster General:
"That during the whole of that time, if I understand the charge aright"
Is it possible that the hon. member for West Ontario laid such a serious charge on the Table of this House and never consulted the Gamaliel of modesty and decency of speech who comes from South Oxford? This hon. gentleman, who wants the Parliament of Canada to take action on this charge practically says: The charge is this, if $I$ understand it aright, but the language is so vague that I really do not know whether I understand it aright or not. He says :
"If I understand the charge aright, that hon. gentleman was actively engaged in, and profting more or less from, the reoeipt of these larre subsidies, which he, as Minister of the Crown, had adised to be granted to these railmays, that, besidee, he had corrraplly asada a large proportion of the subsidies granted by Pariament or the parpose of debauching the electors in a large number of counties. Nom, I want the House to underratand that if these charges be proved, the Minitter beyond all question stands guilty of ocinspiracy and embesziement. He stands gnilty of more. He stands guilty of haviige com mitted this embesslement for political parposes, that being one of the gravest ofiences that can be committed against parlismentary government. The charse that is made againet the Postmaster General is in terms the charge of treason against this commonwealth."
But that is the very charge which is not in terms. Sir, those gentlemen are guilty of an abuse of the privileges of Parliament to such an extent that they put on the Table a charge which no honest man

Mr. Davin.
can read, and say with certainty that even corruption, as properly understood, is charged against the Postmaster General at all. He is charged with having corruptly received moneys. What would that nean? It might mean that he received moneys corruptly, as defined by the amendment ; it might mean that he actually conspired with those men to get subsidies in order to get profits out of them either for elections or for himself; or it might merely mean that some contractor, some railway magnate, had given subscriptious to an election, and that we are to infer these subscriptions had heen spent corruptly. . It might mean one or the other; and I ask you whether it is a creditable thing to those gentlemen to be capable of stating in their speerhes that the Postmaster (General is guilty of embezzlement, is guilty of conspiracy, is guilty of public rolbery, and yet, when they come to make a solemn charge, to be only capable of putting it in such it vague language that you camot seize the meaning. I say that a graver abuse of the privileges of Parliament has never been coumitted. The hon member for West Ontario, considering his lung experience in this House, has set a very bad example indeed in this matter. Now, I wish to sity one word about the character of the debate. Wehadia speech from the Minister of Justice, in which he deelared twice explicitly that if any definite charges are made, they shall be enquired into. He stated it twice, and yet, although he thus stated it, we had the leader of the Opposition, from whom, to ase the language of the hon. member for South Ontario, we might have expected better things, saying:
"When the hon. gentleman was before the people of this country, and when the Governnent of which he was a meinber wasassailed for bribery and corruption, for winning elections by vicious practices, the hon. gentleman was brave, and he stated that he was willing to give a hearing to every man who made a charge against the Governinent or any of its members; that he was welcome to make that charge and to have it investigated, that the Government was afraid of nothing.'
And he goes on to say that now the Minister of Justice draws back from that. What did the Minister of Justice say? His words were still ringing in this assembly when the leader of the Opposition spoke. He said :
"I have already assured the House that if any charges are framed which do come within that category, they will be entertained, and there will be no opposition on this side to an investigation."
And again and again throughout the debate, it was sought to be sent forth to the country that the Minister of Justice had on the public platform said one thing and had in this House said another, whereas the fact is that what he said here was that there are no charges on which issue can be joined ; that this was not a charge on which we can join issue. Make your charges, he said, as men ought to make them; make them clefinite, and they shall be entertained. It is discreditable to Parliament, it is discreditable to that great party, the Reform party, the Opposition in this House, that charges should be made in that way, and that misrepresentation of opponents shoulil be sent broadcast to the country, and no means whatever of getting at a large portion of the people to undeceive them. I say such a procedure is discreditable and a dishonour to the House. I say: we are here discussing an issue about as serious as anything that could occupy the attention of this House. It affects the honour of the House, it affects the honour of a gentleman who has long had a seat in this

House. If these charges are trie, they can be proved hefore the tribunal proposed by the Government to receive the evidence. If they are not true, the evidence no doubt will fail to establish them, and the hon. the Postmaster General will have his honour sustained ; and I should not like to describe the position of dishonour in which, in such case, the members of the Opposition will stand. I say that the character of our public men as regards honour, public honesty, and intellectual eminence, is one that affects the foundation of our prosperity ; and we ought to le jealous to see that we have on the Opposition benches men of the highest public character and men of eminent abilities and attainments. But I say this also, that whether a member of this House sits on the front benches or be the humblest member of it, we should, in the interests of the House, and of each one of us, and of the conntry, have a strict regard for justice, and take heed that we do not try, in order to catch a petty party victory, to lay down principles which would strike at the root of our independence, impair our etticiency and destroy our dignity.

Mr. BRODECR. (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Asoiziaiboia (Mr. Darin) will no donbt parton me if I take the liberty of answering him in a language which may not be very familiar to him. As I fear that the debate might prove somewhat tiresome, both for the House and - for myself, if I should undertake to use a language which is foreign to me, I prefer to speak in my native tongue, which is French. If I understand clearly the question which is before the House, it is whether we are to have a sham encuiry or a serious investigation into the charges made before the House by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar). For my part, I consider that the scheme proposed by the hon. Minister of Militia in his amendment, will never lead to a knowledge of the truth or fulsity of those accusations. Mr. Speaker, we have had, in the Province of Quebec, an opportunity of learning what good is to be expected from enquiries conducted by commissioners. We have been able to find out what measure of light such enquiries can lring to bear upon the matters to be investigated. I remember that, in 1882, an extremely grave accusation was formulated by a member of the Quebec Legislature, an accusation which involved a large number of members, and endangered their seats in the Assembly. Instead of referring the matter to a serious tribunal, instead of referring it to a committee of the Assembly, the Government appointed a Royal Commissioner, Hon. Judge Routhier, to enquire into it. I have nothing to sey against the character of this distinguished magistrate, but as he alone had the carrying out of the enquiry, without the help of a counsel for the accusing party, and as he naturally did not know where the guilt rested, nor what witnesses could eulighten him, he simply called a few witnesses designated by public rumour, and there was the end of it. We see by that the uselessness of having such enquiries made by Royal Commissioners, beyond the control of Parliament, and before whom witnesses cannot be heard which should be heard. Now, the hon. member for Assiniboia has drawn upon the stock of English precedents to show that the appointment of Royal Commissions was the practice followed in England. But, Mr. Speaker, is there any necessity to look for

English precedents. Have we not one here, hardly a year old, which may show that such matters may be referred not to Royal Commissioners, but to committees of this House? Last year, when the ex-member for Montmorency (Mr. Tarte) made his accusations before the House, why was the matter referred to a committee of the House: While the ex-Minister of Public Works, now the hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin), was submitted to so serions, so important, an investigation, why is such an investigation now refused in the case of the hon. Postmaster General? Why was the hon. member for Northumberlium East (Mr. Cochrane) sent before a committee of the House, when to-day such a committee is denied in this case? The reason is that those enquiries, controlled by the House, have brought about monstrous revelations, as black as could be brought to light, and now it is the intention that the truth as to similar accusations must be kept from the public gaze. Such is the only reason, Mr. Speaker, why in effort is now made to refer these charges not to a committee controlled by the House, not to a responsible committee, but to a single person who will deal with the matter as he will think fit, who will hear the witnesses he will chooge to, and from whom the House or the country cannot expect justice full and complete. The hon. member has argued that the charges made ly the hon. member for West Ontario were vague and insufficient, and that consequently a committee of investigation should not be granted for such accusations. If, however, they are carefully examined, they will be found to contain four counts of indictment, four grave, definite charges. Let us take up the first. The hon. nember for West Ontario charges the hon. Postmaster General with having, in 1882 and later, been a member of a company interested in a contract with the Government, receiving subsidies from the latter from time to time, according to the progress of work done by it. I am extremely surprised to fiud that in the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister of Militia, it is declared that the charges preferred, and into which the Government asks for an investigation, are similar to those formulated by the hon. member for Weat Ontario. Here is the last part of the amendment, to which I have just referred. It reads as follows :-
" That in the opinion of this House it is expedient tha ${ }^{t}$ enquiry should be made, as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges last mentioned and numbered respectively $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ and 10 (being the allegations and charges included in the original statement of the said James D. Edgar.)"
I regret exceedingly to see that the charges as enumerated by the hon. Minister of Militia in the latter part of his amendment, are not at all in accord with the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario, and that, among other discrepancies, they do not mention that the hon. Postmaster General was a member of a company interested in a contract with the Government. So that when the Government claim that they want to have an investigation on the same charges as those preferred by the hon. member for West Ontario, they misstate the facts, and shamefully try to deceive the public. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the import of a charge like this? 1 say that not only is this charge extremely serious, but that it is well defined, and that if it were proven the hon. Postmaster General would not be worthy a seat in this House, and should
consequently le expelled. It is sufficient, Mr. Speaker, to read the statute concerning the Independence of Parliament, to acquire the conviction. This charge made by the hon. member for West Ontario is extremely serious, and that even alone should be more than sufficient to warrant an investigation. This is how I find this charge formulated by the hon. member:
" 4 . That the said Sir A. P. Caron was, during the whole or the greater purt of said period, one of the members of said construction company, and thus had means of knowledge, or did know of the dealings with the suid subsidies. and their destination after they were paid by the Gorernment by the said railway company."
Therefore, Mr. Speaker, here is an exceedingly serious charge in which a member of this House is aceused of being interested in a construction company, the said company having a contract with the Government by which it was to derive some profits from tine to time according to the progress of its work. Now, what is the import of a charge like this? If we turn to chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Camada, we find sections 12 and 13 as follows:-
"If any member of the House of Commons accepts any office or commission or is concerned or interested in ans contract, agreement, service or work, which by the ninth or tenth section of this Act, renders a candidate incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or roting in the House of Commons, or knowingly sells any goods, wares or merchandise to, or performs any service for the Government of Canada, or for any offices of the Ciovernment of Canada. for which any public money of Canada is paid or to be paid, whether such contract, agrement or sale is expressed or implied, and whether the transaction is single or continuous, the seat of such member shall thereby be vacated, and his election shall thenceforth be null atia void.
"13. If any person disqualified or declared incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, by the ninth or tenth section of this Act, or if any person duly elected, who has become disqualified to continue a member or to sit or vote, under the next preceding section of this Act, nevertheless sits or votes, or continues to sit or vote therein, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day on which he so sits or votes: and such sum shall be recoverable from him by any person who sues for the same in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in Canada."
So, Mr. Speaker, in the paragraph which I have just quoted from the declaration of the hon. member for West Ontario, the hon. Postmaster General is charged with having heen a member of a construction company having a contract with the Government, and according to the sections 12 and 13 of the law which I have just read, a member in surch a case is not only to be expelled from the House, but also liable to a penalty. Can it be claimed, in view of a charge as precise as this, as to which no pretext of ambiguity could be found, that the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario are not serious and definite. Those who say so, are not serious themselves, and seek to prevent the truth from being known. Let us now consider the second charge. It is to the effect that the hon. Postmaster General has received money from subsidies granted by the Government to this construction company. For my part, Mr. Speaker, if there were only this charge before us, it would appear to me sutticient to call for an investigation, because it would mean. that subsidies granted for the building of a railway, instead of being applied to that object, have been illegally spent and handed over to a nember of this House, to a member of the Government, who had voted for the granting of these subsidies. We all remember that the hon. members of the right, not so very long ago-barely

Mr. Brodeur.
a few months ago-covered their faces and talked of honesty, when it was a question of bringing before the Senate certain acts of the Quehec Government. We all remember that this honest people's party submitted Hou. Mr. Mercier to an investigation before the Senate, not because he had received noneys from the subsidies voted by the Provincial Parliament, but because one of his friends, who was not even a member of the Quehec Assembly, had received subsidies. The hon. members hid their faces and pretended they were scandalizel. How virtuous they were! To-lay a member of the Government is charged with the same offence as was alleged against Pacaud, and the Government approve him, shield him with their protection, and declare that the charges brought against him are too vague. When the question was to saddle the Mercier Government with the respmsibility of Pacaud's acts, these gentlemen were scandializen, these virtuous men hid their faces, but when one of their own is accused, when the Pacand of the Conservative party is accused of taking money from the public chest, hy diverting sulsidies from their object, as with one voice they cry: Oh, that's all right ! Let him do it again, and we will protect him. But more than that, the hon. member from West Ontario charges the hon. Postmaster lieneral of haring "corruptly" received these subsidies. What is, under the circumstances, the meaning of this word "corruptly"? It means that these sub,: sidies were given him as a recompense for services remdered this company, as a payment for what he had done for it. Now, I ask, if such a charge is not precise enough, not definite enough? Now, Mr. Speaker, is it not remembered that the (iorermment enployé, the valet of the Federal Government who lives at Spencer Wood, ordered the Hon. Mr. Mercier to have an investigation, not on charges as serious or as definite as those now before the House, but simply saying: I order you to have an investigation made of all that preceded, followed and accompanied the Baie des Chaleurs transaction. Did the Conservatives then argue that this investigation was ordered on vague and ill-defined charges? On the contrary they strongly justified the Lieutenant Governor in his action, and found just and proper that there should be an investigation without any precise charge having been made ; but now when charges as categorical as those contained in the motion of the hon. member for West Ontario are formulated, they are not found definite enough. The third charge is certainly as serious and as important as those which I have mentioned. The question is to establish that the hon. Postmaster (ieneral corruptly received subsidies for his own election and the elections of other persons. These charges are loid down in paragraphs 6 and 9. Paragraph 6 reads as follows:-
"6. That during the said period, out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from partics beneficially interested in the same, large sums of money were from time to time corruptly paid and conitributed at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron and other members and supporters of the Government, of which he was a member.'

## Paragraph 9 is as follows :-

[^82]and contributed large sums at the request and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the diovernment, of which he was a member." So, Mr. Speaker, I helieve that if these two paragraphs are seriously examined they will be fouml to mean, that during the period therein mentioned the election of Sir A. P. Caron, as well as the elections of certain members of this House in 1887 and 1891, were carried by corruption. There cannot be any doubt as to the import of such a charge. Will any one pretend that these charges are so ill-defined that it would be impossible to make an investigation thereof? But it is said, as by the speech of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Ouimet) the other day: "We would willingly grant you an investigation, but you will compromise the $w$ ole Conservative party." So honest, that party! "We would fain allow you to come and pry into our papers, but you will put our seats in danger, and therefore we could not grant an enguiry." And yet it was this very Minister of Public Works who was posing for virtue on the hustings only a few months ago, during the provincial elections, this same Minister who to-day quakes at the prospect of his party being subjected to an investigation. And was there, forsooth, so much money spent and so much corruption practised, that an enguiry be refused as to what took place during the elections? The hon. Minister of Justice said that this matter should have been referred to the courts of justice. Does the hon. Minister forget what he did last year? Does he forget that he allowed an enquiry into the charges brought by Mr. Tarte against the hon. member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin) and against the member for Queliec West (Mr. McGreevy)? Does he forget that those accusations could have also been referred to the tribumals? There is at this very monent a case against Mr. McGreevy in the courts of justice. Why then did he not do last year what he does to-day? Why did he not say: "You bring charges against the member for Three Rivers, and the member for Quebec West; well these accusations can be referred to the courts of justice, therefore I refuse an investigation." No cloubt they could be referred to the courts of justice, since the hon. Minister has even entered proceedings before the tribunals. But why did he not last year adopt the same course that he does to-day, to protect the ex-Minister of Public Works? Why did he not do the same thing for the ex-member for Quehec West? What was wanted then was to get rid of the ex-Minister of Public Works. There was a conspiracy to put olstacles in the way of that Minister, and this means was resorted to to destroy him and remove him from the political stage. The conduct of the Government, Mr. Speaker, could not be interpreterl otherwise. But, says the hon. Minister of Public Works, how do you expect an enquiry to be made? You do not state in your charge that this money was paid under a previous understanding by which the money was to return to the Postmaster Geepral. Well, I will answer this to the hon. the Minister of Public Works: It is a strange moral which you are preaching there; and I believe that the House will understand as I do, that if such a doctrine were to be adopted, grosser immorality could hardly be sanctioned. The hon. Minister of Public Works has twenty.
five or thirty millions of dollars to spend annual!y. Let us suppose that this money be returned to him in the shape of testimonials or subseriptions from contractors. Then should the honourableness of his conduct be guestioned, he could say: Why, you have no right to bring charges against me if you do not state that the money was given with the understanding that it should come back to me. You do not establish between the contractors who had received it, and myself, $\Omega$ corrupt understanding ; and the hon. Minister of Public Works with a satisfied conscience would pocket the twenty-five millions he had given out, and the Conservative party would say, "What an honest man!"
Mr. OUIMET. (Translation.) Hal I twentyfive millions I would share them.

Mr. BRODEUR. (Translation.) les; the hon. Minister would perhaps share with his friends, but the crime would be the same. Well, this claim of the Minister of Public Works to the effect that a corrupt understanding shoull have been alleged, is surely very flimsy. But however adrantageous such morality may be for his party, as it has been in $1888^{7}$ and 1891, it is not such as shouhd be preached, nor be accepted by the House and the country. The fourth charge against the hon. Postmaster General aims to establish that after having received this money from this company he cansed new sums of money to be voted to the same company. It reads as follows :-
"That after some of such last mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said railway company by the Goyernment of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member."
This is to be found at the end of the ninth paragraph. I think, Mr. Speaker, that there can be no doubt that the charge such as formulated, has nothing ambiguous in it, and cannot be considered as too vague. It is expressly charged that after having received these subsidies from the construction company, the hon. Postmaster General has again voted, and caused to be voted, ne: subsidies to this company. Well, Mr. Speaker, I ask myself if the hon. Minister was disinterested, if he was in a pusition honestly, equitably and justly to cause such subsidies to be voted. Was he in such a position as a member of this House must always be, in view of such things? It is not allowable for us to be paid money, and to vote new subsidies to the companies or parties who paid it. I say that such a thing must not be done in this country, and that the hon. Postmaster General has certainly derogated from the dignity of a member of Parliament. He has violated the rules of the House, and thereby become liable to be judged by the House, and be punished by it, if the charges brought against him are proven. We have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that they can be proven. No other proof is needed than what has been published in the Toronto Globe where, after having declared in his election account, published by his agent, that he had only spent from $\$ 900$ to $\$ 1,000$ in his election, the hon. Postmaster General is shown, by papers bearing his own signature, to have acknowledged the receipt of sums from ten to twenty times larger than that. Therefore, in placing this account in the hands of the returning officer, it must have been an untruth that he was stating. He was deceiving the country, and, therefore, after having been false to the laws of the land, in this public matter, this Minister becomes liable
to be judged hy this House, and an enquiry should be made into his conduct. And why is there in the statute a clause obliging the judges sitting in election trials to make a report to this House stating to what extent money was used in the election, and to what extent frauds and illegal practices were resorted to? Why this clause, if not for the information of this House, in order that, if there be occasion it may institute enquiries to determine whether such frauds have really been committed, to find out the guilty, and to punish them. Since the law provides for this report from the judges, and since the House has been deceived ly reports placed in the hands of the returning ofticer, as the thing is now proven with regard to the hon. Postmaster General, I sity that this House must protect itself against such frauds committed liy the hon. Postmaster Gieneral. If the House is well convinced that an attempt has been made to thwart justice and deceive the electorate by pablishing false election accounts, I say that it is its duty to protect itself. I believe, Mr Speaker, that there is no necessity of further dwelling upon this point. If there is in the country an honest people's party, it is certainly not composed of the hon. nembers on the other side of the House, who have not the courage to face such grave charges brought against one of the Ministers, and to allow a serious enquiry to be made into charges so explicit. It is plain that the charges are not considered as rague as has been said, since the Government does not dare to review them in the amendment proposed to this House by the hon. Minister of Militia. Therefore, I say in conclusion, why are not these charges referred to a committee of enquiry? It is because it is feared that all the turpitudes that have been committed will come to light. It is feared that there are still too many honest men ready to make an enquiry as searching as possible. It is feared that there would be found among the friends of the Government, forming a part of the investigating committee members disinterested enough to say: Weg are not ready to swallow everything; we must dismiss the hon. Minister ; he must be punished. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Goverument has been afraid to have the truth known, they have been afraid of the revelation of turpitudes such as came to light during the late investigations. They prefer appointing some safe man as a commissioner, shut him inside of four walls, and let him sham an investigation out of reach of the press and the public so that nothing can be known. But I am confident that the honesty of this House will not permit it to be so, that the Liberal party will find the support of truly honest men, and that the amendment of the hon. Minister of Militia will be rejected by a large majority.

Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet). (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, my hon. friends who speak French in this House will be good enough to excuse me if I use the English language this evening, since the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Brodeur) who has just taken his seat furnishes me with an opportunity to recall a bit of the political history of the Province of Quelec. I wish to speak in English in order to better inform the House. I presume that the hon. member for Rouville and his friends do not desire that what i have to say be not understood by a large number of the members of this House. As I wish to be well understood I will use a language
less familiar to me perhaps, but I hope, however, to sacceed in conveying my meaning.
The hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Brodeur), in the speesh which we have just heard in support of the motion presented to the House by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), and in opposition to the amendment of the hon. the Minister of Militia, has thought proper to commence his remarks by some comments on what has taken place in the Province of Quehec during the last $f \in \mathbf{w}$ years. I sincerely thank the hon. memler for Rouville in having thus taken the initiative and furnished me with the opportunity of giving to this House a little piece of political history in regard to the Province of Quebec, during the time I had the honour of sitting in the Provincial Legislature and since I have left it to come here. The hon. member for Rourille takes strong ground against the proposition of the Minister of Militia to refer the enquiry into the charges made by the member for West Ontario (Mi. Edgar) to a Royal Commission, and he points to what has taken place in Quebec lately with reference to enquiries held by Royal Commissions with a result which is known in this House and all over the country, and happily so. If the hou. member for Rouville had had the kindness to go a little further lanck and, before speaking of the investigations which took place in the Province of Quelec before Royal Commissions during the last few months, he had also given some information as to enguiries held in that province before parliamentary committees, he would have fulfilled his duty in telling this House when partisanship or partisan spirit runs very high, what you can expect from parliamentary committees. As he has not thought fit to relate this part of the story, it is my bounden duty to do so. Unfortumately, in the Province of Quebec, for the last few years, many investigations have taken place-I say unfortunately for the good name of our good province investigations have taken place -before parliamentary committees, and several investigations have taken place before Royal Commissions. The political history of the Province of Quebec for the last few years offers to us the possibility of making a comparison between the investigations held by these two different bodies-parlianentary committees and Royal Commissions. Before entering into the narrative of these investigations, which I will make as short as possible, trecause I want to return to the question before the House as soon as I can, I will call the attention of the hon. member for Rouville to a few very important errors which he has made in his remarks. In order to convince this House that it cannot expect a satisfactory investigation by a Royal Commission, he has, with very little courtesy indeed, alluded to the investigation made in the Province of Quebec by the Hon. Judge Routhier, who is an ornament to the bench not only of the Province of Quebec but of the whole Dominiou of Canada, a man of unsullied honour, and of character beyond suspicion.

## Au hon. MEMBER. Question.

Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet). The hon. gentlenam who calls question had better let me go on and say what I have to say. I had the honour of a seat in the Legislative Assembly in Quebec at that time, and I remember exaculy under what circumstances this investigation was ordered, but first, I would call attention to this point, which is of con-

Mr. Brodeur.
siderable importance in view of the discussion which is now going on. Some charges had been made against the Ministers of the Crown in the Province of Quebee, with regard to the well known question of the sale of the North Shore Railway. The following Government thought proper to propose to the House that an investigation should take place, and the Government proposed that this investigation should be made by a Royal Commission, and it is a surprise to me to-night to hear from hon. gentlemen opposite their denunciation of investigations made by Royal Commission, when I remember very well that, sitting in the House in Quelrec, the proposition made by the then Government was carried unanimously by the House, every one having full confidence in a Royal Commission to make the investigation. The ground for the attack which the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Brodeur) has made upon Judge Routhier is that this investigation was only a sham, that witnesses were called almost in secrecy in a private chamber, and that the judge did only what he thought it was prudent to do under the circumstances, in order not to hurt those who were supposed to be his political friends. The hon. gentleman is altogether astray. Judge Routhier, before commencing his investigation, advertised in the papers and asked any one in the Proyince of Quebec, or in the Dominion of Canada, or in the wide world who could give him information, to come forwarl and give that information. He summoned almost all the members of the Legislative Assembly. I myself had the honour to appear before that commission. All the members of the Provincial Legislature who had made strong charges against the previous Government in reference to this railway were summoned, and we were surprised to learn at last that many of these violent denunciators in the House and on the platform were very reticent before the commission. Some of them, I believe, went away, but some mustered up courage to appear, and I will read a list of the witnesses belonging to the hon. gentleman's own party who did appear. The Hon. Mr. Mercier himself was one, and his evidence, in the report of the judge of the Royal Commission, takes ahout 48 pages. There was not much secrecy in that. Then there was also the Hon. Mr. Irvine, and the Hon. Mr. Bresse, a Legislative Councillor, who died recently. There was also Mr. Bernatchez, and there was Mr. Boyer who has since been a Minister without portfolio. The Hon. Francois Langelier also appeared, and his brother the Hon. Charles Langelier. Then there was the Hon. Félix Marchand, since the Speaker of the House, who was almost selected the other day as the leader of the Opposition in that Legislature.
Mr. LANGELIER. Every one who knew nothing abont the charges was called as a witness, but those who knew anything about them were not called.
Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet). I would ask the hon. member for Quebec Centre (Mr. Langelier) to inform the House whether he was called as a witness and if he appeared as a witness.
Mr. LANGELIER. Yes.
Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet). The hon. gentleman says "yes." Then he was one of those who knew nothing about the charges, and yet he was called. 1 ask the hon. gentleman in that case how it was I
heard him at least 50 times all over the Province of Quebec denouncing the sale of the North Shore Railway as a most corrupt bargain, while now he says he was called as a witness because he knew nothing about it, and that as a matter of fact, it was true he knew nothing and had nothing to say.
Mr. BRODEUR. The charges were made against Conservative members, not against Liberals.

Mr. DESJARIINS (L'Islet). Well, I am sure the Hon. Judge Routhier did not require this vindication of his character from me, but I thought it was my duty to say this much on the question brought before the House by the hon. member for Kouville. Now, if the House will allow me, I will cite a few more precedents in Quebec, where investigations were ordered to be made by Royal Commissions. One day a charge was made in the House loy the then leader of the Opposition, who was Mr. Mercier himself. He charged the former Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Judge Mousseau, with having sold the contract for the parliament buildings in Quebec, and he asked for the appointiment of a select committee to enquire into the charge. A committee was granted. I was then a member of the Honse, and was named a member of the committee. Remember that this took place near the end of the session, when we had nearly completed our parliamentary work, and when everybody expecteci to go home. The select committee met the day following, and I had the honour of being elected chairman of that committee. We went to work at once, and ascertained that the investigation would take a long time, and we thought it was our duty to report to the House that if the House maintained the order they had given us to proceed with the investigation, it would likely take several weeks, and, of course, it was for the House to decide whether the members who had no more parliamentary work to do, were to remain there waiting until the investigation was over. Moreover, a second charge was brought against Mr. Mercier himself, who was then leader of the Opposition, charging him with having sold his election contestation against the Prime Minister in the County of Jacques Cartier. The House ordered a select committee to investigate that charge, and I was appointed a niember of that conmittee likewise, and also appointed chairman. We discovered that the enquiry would be a long one, and we reported that fact the same day to the House. Well, the House was reasonable enough not to decide to remain there for two or three months at the public expense, and the House unanimously decided that prorogation should take place, and that the membors of the committee should be organized into a Royel Commission to sit after the session. We did so, and the enguiry tcok place. Both parties were agreed to the proposition. Now, I said awhile ago that we were able to judge of the usefulness of Royal Conmissions in the great and responsible duty of making investigations into charges of that kind. I will give a few more illustrations taken from the Province of Quebec. Iater on I was on the Opposition side of the House, and from the very first year we could easily perceive that a system of organized corruption and of organized robbery was being establishen, which culminated, after four years of practice, in the great Baie des Chaleurs scandal, and in the subsequent dovinfall
of the rascals who were robbing the Province of Quebec. Now, Mr. Speaker, we tried to hold enquiries on the opposite side of the House. Charges were formally laid, and we tried to have investigations male before the Committee on Public Accounts, and I suppose hon. gentlemen in this House would hardly believe what 1 am going to say if it was not it matter of fact known to every person who was acquainted with affairs in Quebec at that time. When the Public Accounts Committee were trying to investigate charges of wrong-doing against the Nercier Government, we often saw witnesses refuse to answer the question that was put to them, and we even saw Ministers of the Crown, in that committee, rising up, raising all sorts of questions of order, and telling the witness: Now, do not speak, thus shutting the mouth of the witness. To illustrate what I am now saying, I will relate one instance, which is very characteristic indeed. One rlay we had a witness before the Public Accounts Committee. He was being hard pressed, hut was very reticent, and at last the question was put directly to him. It so happened that the friends of the Mercier Government had been a little over-confident that day, and the parties were just equally divided on the committee. Consequently it devolved upon the chairman to give the casting rote, and to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of every honest man, he voted to oblige the witness to answer the question. We thought at last we had one case which we could report to the House, and which would go before the country, but we were sadly deceived. As hon. members know, it is a part of parliamentary procedure that when a parliamentary committee is making an enquiry and a witness refuses to answer a question upon being ordered by the committee, he is then reported by the committer to the House, and it is the duty of the House to sustain the action of the committee, and to bring the witness to the bar to answer the question. That is what took place last year in an investigation ordered by this House when a witness refused to answer. If we consult the records of the House we will find that there have been other instances of this nature in our history. But in the Province of Quebec, when the report of the committee was taken up in the House, the Government itself asked the House to vote down the report and order that the witness should not answer the question that had been put to him. Now, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, if it was not very unwise for the hon. member for Rouville to bring up this question before the House, and to cite as precedents against Royal Commissions and in fevour of parliamentary committees to investigate charges of that kind, the instances that have occurred in the Province of Quebec during the last few years. I deeply regret, I must say, and I think the hon. member for Rouville, ufter he has sobered down a little from his wild excitement and his partisan fanaticism, will also regret the allision he made in this connection. The hon. gentleman made a severe attack against the person of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, who there represents the Queen of England, and the words he used were that he was le valet du gouvernement fédéral-the humble servant of the Federal Government. Words of that kind should never have fallen from the lips of any hon. member of this House. They will

Mr. Desjardins (L'Islet).
not affect the feelings of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, because he is far above such denunciations, and his chariuter is ahove such attacks. But there was this consolation for him, at all events, that in the stand he took during the crisis in the Province of Quebec he has been sustained by an immense majority of the electors, and by a majority of over 25 to 30 to support the new Government who have assumed responsibility for the action of the Lieutenant (iovemor lefore the Legislature and the province. I have been obliged, in consequence of the remarks which fell from the lips of the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Brodeur), to wander : litcle from the path which I proposed to travel in discussing this question, bitio I will return to it. I have been somewhat surprisel, since the debate opened, to find that hon. gentlemen opposite, from their leader downward, ha rediscussed this question, not from the constitutional point as to the right of Parliament toinstitute an encuiry, not as to the duty of this House to orderan investigation, but they have spoken so as to prove that the Postmaster General is really guilty. The charges have been made, but no evidence has been taken, and no investigation has been instituted, and yet those hon. gentlemen have advanced so far as to find the Minister guilty and have so referred to him in their speeches, although they have not had the courage to make that declaration in the motion. The hon. member for Rouville went further, and with a frankness, for which I will not congratulate him, but which calls for mention, declared that the object was to have a general investigation for election purposes, that they wanted nothing else, and that this was their prime object. He admitted that they desired an enquiry as to the manner in which elections had been carried on by hon. members on this side of the House. It is very easy to answer the hon. member for Rouville on that point. I am sure of one thing, and I voice the feelings of all hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, that we are ready to challenge hon. gentlemen opposite to a general investigation of election affairs, and we are contidentas to the party which will come out the victors. We have only to recall their misfortunes of the last six months in order to induce hon. gentlemen opposite to suppress their enthusiasmand boastfulness. Another remark offered by the hon. member for Rouville I will deal with later on. With respect to the motion and amendment before the House, it is clear to every one who has given thought to the matter that we are face to face with two important duties, what I may call a double responsibility. Of course, the duty of this House towards the country is to vindicate its honour. But, on a question like this, we must not be actuated either by favour or antipathy, either by personal feeling or by personal hostility. If we owe it to the country, for the public good, that wrong wherever found and against whomsoever proved must be condemned, it is our duty also to do justice to the accused. For this double purpose the functions of Parliament are well defined. I need not read long extracts from constitutional authorities on the matter. No one denies the right of Parliament to enquire within the proper limits of its jurisdiction and when charges are properly and directly made before the House. Of course, in all matters relating to the administration of public affairs, as was so well explained by the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Davin), the House has a
right to investigate and enguire. The House, when it considers it its duty to do so, can visit with censure a memler or a Ninister of the Crown or the Government as a whole. When charges are brought against a Minister or against a member, for dereliction of duty as such, the Honse has a right to make an enquiry, if it comes to the conclusion that the charge is of ia special nature and made in such a way that investigation should be granted. We need not discuss that point further, but I agree with many hon. gentlemen who have addressel the House that the motion as moved hy the hon. member fior West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) is not drafted in such a way that it can be entertained by the House. But assuming their responsibility of the government of the country: one of the Ministers of the Crown has moved an amendment, enlarging the charges so made by the member for West Ontario, after the speeches which the hon. gentlemen opposite have male, and proposing that the whole subject be referred to a Royal Commission. But after this pruposal has heen made, hon. gentlemen opposite are no more satistied. When I read the amendment of the Minister of Militia I felt sure that the leader of the Opposition would at once rise and thank the Government for the position they had taken, for the manly courage which they had shown in determining to investigate the matter, and state that he would ask his friends to vote in favour of the amentment. On the contrary, we have seen hon. gentlemen opposite manifest expressions of disappointment. Why? Because their motion has been made for party objects. For party objects the resolution camnot be considered by the House. They were sorely disappointer because their expectations and hopes have not been realized, that the Government would merely ask their friends to vote down the motion, and then hon. gentlemen opposite would raise the cry all over the country that the Government had not had the courage to face an enguiry, and that the supporters of the (iovernment were weak enough to sustain it in that position and vote down the charges and refuse all investigations into them. They are so disappointed becanse the matter is to he referred to a Royal Commission, or rather because an investigation is to take place. In deciding on this question, we are not to consider whether we should please hon. gentlemen opposite, but we are lonad to do our duty, whatever they may think, of whatever kind of howl they may raise in the country. I contend that the motion of the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) should not be entertained by this House, and my remarks will be very short on this point, for I will only say this: That the motion, as drafted by that hon. gentleman, is saturated with partisun hostility. I am sorry to say that in my lumble opinion the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) has certainly not approached this guestion with a due sense of his responsibility. He has set a very bad example to his political friends in this House, and I regret to say that they have followed that bad example in their speeches. It is easy to see, and we have ascertained it from the speeshes of hon. gentlemen on the other side, that they are not at all guided by a judicial spirit in this matter, but by the sheerest partisin hostilitg. Now, Mr. Speaker, why is the charge to be referred to a Royal'Commission, instead of being investigated
by a parliamentary committce ? I will speak my mind openly on this matter. Sir, I know what is the right of Parliament, and I know what is the duty of Parliament, but the actions of men in the world must also be guided hy experience, and the experience I have had of these investigations held by parliamentary committees in the Province of Quebec; and I will go further and say that the experience I have had of the investigation male here last year by the Conmittee on Privileges and Elections, has forced the conclusion on my mind that a parliamentary committee, when partisanship and party fanaticism run high, is not a very safe ground where enguiry can be made with a view of giving full justice to the accused and full justice to the country. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind, with regard to the investigation held last year, that over six weeks of the time of this House was absolutely lost for nothing, and that the evidence could have lieen taken just as well and perhaps better if there had been less partisanship in the committee. If I had seen from the motion made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edyar), or if I had ascertained from the speeches of hon. gentlemen opposite that we could safely rely or that the country could safely rely upon a fair and impartial anl just investigation before a parliamentry committee, I would have been in favour of that course being taken. But, Mr. Speaker, I will say frankly and without hesitation, that from the speeches 1 have heard, it is my belief that hon. gentlemen opposite are not animated by a judicial spirit and are not fit to be trusted as julges. I say they are not to be trusted as judges because of their fanatical partisanship. They are not to be trusted, and why: Because they are preachers of purity and practitioners of corruption. They are not to be trusted, because they are philosophers of right and doers of wrons. They are not to be trusted, because they are bold and violent traducers of supposed offenders, and lenient and meek condoners of proven guilt and shame. I say, Mr. Speaker, that they are not to be trusted as fair judges on account of their fanatical partisanship, and need I illustrate my proposition otherwise than by calling attention to the speeches we have heard from them: when in these speeches they have been debating for hours and hours, not that the hon. Postmaster (ieneral should be submitted to his trial, but that he wasactually found guilty of these charges. Every one knows that if a man is called to be a juror, and if it is well known that he has given his opinion beforehand that the man to be tried was guilty, that juror would be challenged and would not be admitted on the jury at all. Now, following the same gool practice of law and evidence, it would be our duty, and the accused, I think, would have the right, to challenge all these hon. gentlemen opposite and to say that they ought not to be ailmitted as judges, because, beforehand and without hearing one word of evidence, they have pronounced him guilty before this House and before the country. I have stid, Sir, that these gentlemen are not to be trusted as judges, hecause they are preachers of purity and practitioners of corruption, and I am right in so saying. From the ist of January to the 31 st of December in each year, every time the occasion offers, we hear these hon. gentleman preaching how honest, how innocent, how above suspicion, and how wonderfully pure they are, and when their deeds and actions are submitted
to the courts of justice in election trials, one by one we see them falling to the ground, found guilty of the grossest kind of corruption. I have said also that they were not to he trusted as judges, because they are philosophers of right and doers of wrong. We have the honour to be treated here, almost two or three times a week, to philosophical teachings from hon. gentlemen opposite, but I regret, and the country regrets that their actions and deeds are very little in accord with their philosophical teachings. I have sail morenver, Mr. Speaker, that they are not to be trusted as julges, because they are bold and violent traducers of supposed offenders. and lenient and meek condoners of proven gnilt and shanne, and I am also right in saying that. We have heard clenunciations made against certain supposed offenders in this House, when, ass a matter of fact, these denunciations came from the same men who obeyed meekly, and who submitted themselves to be the partisans and instruments of the gang and the clique which has dishonoured the Province of Quebec for so many years. I thought, Mr. Speaker, that the party recomi of these hom. gentlemen was already had enough : but the more I hear them the more I am contincel that their extreme partisanship is such as to elisqualify them from acting as judges in a matter of this kind, after displaying that unfairness and want of judicial spirit which they have manifested in this House. Now, I must not conclude my remarks without saying a word in answer to a charge male in the speech of the hon. member for South Oxford, and adilressed generally to hon. members of this House helonging to the party to which I have the honour to belong. It appears, according to the hon. gentleman, that from the Prime Minister down to his humblest supporter, we are all together what he called an organized corruption. Well. Mr. Speaker, of course human nature is to be found everywhere. I will not pretend that the Conservative party and the friends of the Conservative party have always done during the last thirty or forty years what has been for the lest interest of the country. Mistakes may have been made; errors may have been committed: but on the whole we ran claim the merit as a great political party of having worked in earnest, with intelligence and patriotism, for the grood of the country. And this charge of an organized corruption thrown from the other side of the House hy the hon. member for South Oxford I hurl back to him; and I will add this, that if there is in the history of Canada something worse than an organized corruption, it is the organized corruption of hon. gentlemen opposite, combined and doubled with their organized hypocrisy. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to detain the House any longer. I will conclude by saying that in my humble opinion, in deciding to refer the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario, but as explained and umplified by the amendment of the hon. Minister of Militia, this House will not abdicate its right to investigate the matter. It is only delegating one part of its power to a Royal Commission, to do that part of the work for the House, and to report the evidence to this House without comment, and without giving a judgment thereon. The evidence will be taken, and the whole thing will be brought back to this House; the report will be lairl on the Table. Every member will have an opportunity of reading it and forming his own judgment upon it ;
and then the House will exercise its power of investigation in that part which is the most import-ant-in rendering the judgment in the case.

Mr. MLLS (Bothwell). Who is to judge?
Mr. DESJARDINS (I;Islet). The House, of course.

Mr. MILLS (Buothwell). The hon. gentleman said the House was not fit.

Mr. DEs.JARI)INS (L'Islet). I have not said anything of the kind. There is a difference between making the investigations ourselves in this House, where all the passions and the fanaticism of members can be brought into play, and rendering judgment. Even though the same passions and fanaticism may be bronght into play when we render julgment, I am confident that there will he on the part of the majority of this House a sutficient sense of responsibility to render a fair and just judgment, and to put down fanaticism. Besides the reasons which I have given for referring the question to a Royal Commission, there is another very important one-that of convenience. The session is pretty well advanced : we are on the eve of summer, and it would be against the public interest to detain the whole Parliament here at a great cost, for perhaps two or three months, wher the same duties can be performed just as well and better, as I conceive, by a Royal Commission. Then we will take the matter up when it comes lefore the House in another session. Under the circumstances, and for these reasons, I think it is my duty as a member of this House to support the amendment of the hon. Minister of Militia, to refer this charge to a Royal Commission. Before resuming my seat, I will only say this in reply to a remark of the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Brocieur) in which he appealed to this Honse and also appealed in sounding phrases to the country, to support the party of honest men. Well, Mr. Speaker, I need not vefer again to what has taken place in the Province of Quebec. But I think, all things considered, and without disparagement of my hon. friend from Rouville or of any of his friends in this Honse, that any of us sitting on this side of the House and supporting the Ministry which is now enjoying the confidence of the Crown, the contidence of a large majority in this House, and the confidence of a large majority of the people. can claim that we are just as good, just as honest, just as true, and just as patriotic men as any of the hon. members sitting on the other side of the House.

Mr. CHOQUETTE. (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised that the hon. member for L'Islet should prefer to speak English on this occasion, for if he had spoken French we could immediately have had his speech distributed to his electors. And it would show him in glaring contradiction with what was said on the hustings of the Province of Quebec during the local elections.

Mr. DESJARDINS (L'Islet). (Translation.) I will save the hon. member the trouble, as I intend to have it distributed myself.
:Ir. CHOQUETTE (Translation.) The hon. member has done so much pirouetting around his chair, that it is hard to know what position he occupied on this question, as is generally the case on the questions which bring him to his feet. When the hon. member touches questions of prov-

- Mr. Desjardins (L'Islet).
incial politics, he gets mixed up, and sees everything through a mirage which makes truth very hard to recognize. It is true that for a long time he has hoped for the position of Treasurer, and that he has not got it, and will not likely get it for some time. Perhaps this might be consilered as unfortunate, for if floods of words could do anything towards filling the Quebec chest, he would easily fill it. But not only does the hon. member contradict himself, but he also contradicts hischiefs, the Minister of. Instice and the Prime Minister. For in at speech delivered in Halifas on the leth January last, hy the hon. leader of the Honse, a report of which I find in the Empire, I read the following worls:-
" He repeated the invitation made elsewhere, that if uny one has any evidence of wrong-doing against any official or member of Parliament, be he private nember or Minister, he pledged his bonour that the fullestinvestigation should be made and the inforination used in the prosecution and punishment of the guilty party. Mr. Abbott's Government was fully determined and pledged to investigate, root out and punish wrong-doing wherever they foundit."
It is true that the hon. member for L'Islet can say to himself that he is in good company in the matter of contradiction. He is in the company of his chief in the Senate. the Hon. Mr. Abbott, and of the leader of the Honse, Sir John Thompson, but his position is not the better for that. Such are the promises which were made in Halifax on the hustings and in the County of LIslet, and the same promises were repeated by Hon. Mr. Ablowt in the senate. He askel all men of good will, Lilerals as well is Conservatives, to formulate accusations in the Horise, and promised that a committee would be appointed to enquire into the charges. Here is the solemn dectaration made by Hou. Mr. Abbott hefore the senate:
"I would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite to join with $u$ in trying to find out what the facts are about this alleged rascality. We ask them to gire us the benefit of their experience in this enquiry, to assist us in ascertaining the facts and placing them before the public, in order that they may be deilt $\begin{gathered}\text { ith p properly, and , if found guilts, } \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$ that suinmary rengeance may be exercised upon those who are found guilty of appropriating public money-stealing-be they high or low. That is the determination of this (rovernment and this side of the House."
Well, what is to-riay the answer which we hear to this: First, a refusal pure and simple of an investigation. One thing surprised me particularly. It is the solicitude evinced by the hon. members of the right for the hon. member for West Ontario with regard to his seat. They quote precelents to show that the hon. member for West Ontario need not fear losing his seat, even should the charges he made remain unproven. The hon. member knows that he stakes his seat. We feel on this side of the House that a member who from his place in the House formulates such grave, such serious charges against a colleague, against a Minister of the Crown, puts his seat at stake, and I for one consider that if he did not prove his allegations, he would have to resign his mandate. Therefore I say that on this point the position of our hon. friends is not tenable. But such is not the reason. It is understool that the charges can easily le proved, and it is feared that they will be. I hold in my hand written proofs of the charges which have been made. I will state that the words of the hon. Minister of Justice on the hustings, ani of the Conservative press, during the last elections, went to say that
an investigation would be made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I will not quote opinions from the Opposition papers, for they might loe suspected; but I will read from papers of the Government party. La Presise, which I understand to be the organ of the hon. Minister of Customs, said on ath April :
" Lat Presse will make it its duty to publish a faithful report of the developments of this, "ffair before the Conmittee on Privileges and Elections."
It was so well understood that the charge would be considered by the House, that is, by the Coinmittee on Privileges and Elections, and that the House would have to deal with it, that the organs of the Goverument loudly repeated it. Le Matin, a paper recently founded by the honest Government of the Province of Quebec, a Govermment which owes its existence to charges which never were proven, spoke as follows:-
" A Minieter endell Accesation.
"One of the lieutenants of the Opposition, Mr. Edgar. has tinally brought forth his little complaint against the Postmaster General. This indictment which was intended to be made terrible. is nothing but a résumé of the virulent articles published by L'Electeur against Sir A. P. Caron during the last three or four nopuths.
"However, the evidence in support of the accusations made Ly Mr. Edgar will be heard before Parliament, and we will soon know the real calue of these charges."
Here are Government newspapers which stinl reiterate the promises made before the electors:
" You will be granted an enquiry."
What does Le. Moult say, the organ, I believe, of the ex-Minister of Public Works, and of the hom. Postmaster (ieneral, aceording to public rumour?
" At last the Opposition, by the yoice of Mr. Edgar, has formulated charges against the hon. Postmaster Genera!.
- Last night Mr. Edgar accused Sir A. P. Carou of having been a member of the Lake St. John and the Temiscouata Railway Companies, having faroured these two companies, and of having received from them, in $1: 57$, $\$ 1100.010)$ for electoral purposes.
:Sir A. P. Caron will meet his accusers before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
"It is uscless to prejudge the question.
"The wiser course is to wait for the eridence. It eannot be long coming norr."
Another organ of the Government which declares that the evidence will be taken lefore the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and when the matter comes up in the Honse, it is altogether another answer which is given to the reguest for an enquiry ; and I must say, to the shame of these newspapers and the Conservative press of Quebec, that they are ready to take back their words, as the hon. member for L'Islet is in the habit of taking his back. There is another important Conservative newspaper from which I will read for the edification of this House-the paper which spoke of an allegen episcopal charge directed against the prevaricators of the Province of Quelec, during the last general local elections-Lee Triftucien, on the Gth April, publishel a letter from Mr. Scott, secretary of the Lake St. Jolm Railuay Company, in which this gentleman denies having paid any money to the hon. Postmaster General. This sheet says:
"If the enemics of Sir A. P. Caron are not satisfied with this denial, all there remains for them to do is to get a member of the Opposition to ask the House of Commons for an enquiry, and without being in the secrets of the gods, we are couvinced that Sir A. P. Caron will be first to accede to the request. Now, then, gentlemen accusers, come forward. This is the time for proving your, allegacome forward. This is the time tor proring your, al?
Mr. Speaker, is it possible to find in the Govern-
ment organs a more complete ratification of the words pronounced hefore the Senate and before the electors of the Province of Quebec last year, and by the hon. Minister of Justice at Halifax: We thought that these words were sincere, and that as soon ats a categorical and precise accusation should be made these gentlemen would be only too glad to furnish us with the occasion of proving it, an.l that Lo Trifturi,t was right in saying that if we drew back we should le taken forliars. We have come forwarl. wehavelorought forth well-rlefinedaccusations. These gentlemen had promised that they would accept the challenge, that at the first opportunity they would grant an enduiry and now with shame in the heart, they are forced to quiet down, and stop their hravadoes. Another reason alleged for the refusal of an enquity, is that the charges are too vague. When the hon. Postmaster General is concerned, we are told that the charges are ton ratue : when it is the hom. Minister of Railways, they are too stale. When shall we meet the wishes of these gentlemen: When the question was to carry elections, when there were numerons byeelections to be secured in Ontario, these gentlemen had their mouths full of promises ; they were ready to submit ministers, members and even simple prevaricating employes, to investigation. They were realy to suhmit to the Committee on Privileges and Elections anything calculated to bring out the truth. What do we see to-day? Now that we have accused them, and that they have been urged hy their own newspapers to grant an enguiry and fultil positive promises, these gentlemen offer us a Royal Commission to lure their supporters in the House into dacile voting. They will probalby find a servile majority ready to support their scheme of a Royal Commission which the hon. member for Rouville (.Mr. Brocleur) has so eloguently dealt with.

Mr. DFEAULNIERS. (Translation.) Irise to a print of orler. The hon member has no right to say that the ministerial majority is servile.

Mr. CHOQLETTE. (Translation.) I will withdraw the expression, but I have a full right to hold the view it expresses. besides, I may say that I was not referring to the hon. member for St. Manrice, for I know that the hom. member is very in-dependent--that when opportunity presents itself, which is not often, he rotes against the foicernment. However, it is not important.

Mr. IESACLNIERS. (Translation.) Quite as important as the answer which the Bishop of Three Rivers marle to the hon. member for Montmagny.

Mr. CHOQUETTE. (Translation.) Now, it is said the charges are too vague. I am going to try and show the House that this would-be reason is no reason at all. I think they are perfectly precise and well-defined. The English independent papers which have lealt with this question. and even the organs of the Government, heve understood perfectly the import of these aceusations, and they have declared that the Government could not deny the enquiry. The Witness of ith April, says:

- The charges against Sir A. P. Caron are of the very gravest character, and they are formally preferred in the impressive way by a responsible meriber of Parliament." The Siur of the 7th, 8th and 9th April says that the charges are precise, formal, and that the Government cannot refuse an enquiry. But, more than this, La Minerce itself, of 6th April, pub-
lishes an article, or rather a letter, written hy the Hon. Joseph Tasse, senator, in which I find the following:-
"We have alrcady spoken of the charges of the Globe against Sir A. P. Caron. Mr. Edgar has just assumed the responsibility of these charges in the House, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
"The Postmaster General is accused of having receired from the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, as well as from the Temiscouata Railway Company. large sums of money taken from the subsidics roted by the Federal Parliament.
- He is also aecused of ha ring spent. during the general elections of 1837 , more than $\leq 100,000$ to corrupt the electors of Si. Maurice. Champlain, Lévis and many other counties in the Province of Quebec.

The Government itself is implicated i: lae accusattions preferred by Mr. Edgar. who eharges fie Administration of a full knowledge of the alleged $i:$ :cegal doings of Sir Adolphe Caron.
"W ben the Postmaster General read, in February last. the charses made by the Glolu, we know that he lost no time in denying then most emphatically. No duubt that he will know how to vindicate himself to the entire satisfaction of all his friends, and that the Liberals will come off with the costs of their suits and enquiry."
Mr. Speaker, is there not in all this the most positive proof that this point raiseri, as to the ragueness of the charges, could not stand a monent of serious discussion, when we see newspapers like the star and the IVitness, and even the virtnous Minerore state that they umberstamd the charges as precise and formal, and that the Postmaster (ieneral must he the first to ask for an enguiry for his vindication: Now, the most interested man in pleading that he does not understand the charges brought agrainst him, is the accused himself. Well, let us see his answer. Dill the hom. Postmaster fieneral say that he did not understami the charge: Did he answer that he did not know what defonce he should offer: No, not at all. He answered:
"I take this the first opportunity which has been given me to state to the House that in every particular the charges made by the hon. gentleman are false."
Therefore, since he was ready to plear guilty or not guilty, without asking for a delay of aday, to prepare his defence, it shows that he was ready to meet his accuser, and that he understood the charge. Is it very becoming for these hon. gentlemen to say for him that he withdraws his plea of not guilty, that he pieads extenuating circumstances, or again that the charges are so vague that he canaot understand them: The hon. Minister of Marine stater that such vague charges would not be countenanced by any tribunal. It will be sutficient tos refer to the Criminal Cole, sections 58, 48, 111, 112, ch. 174 of R. S. C. to show that an information or a complaint brought hefore the grand jurors would not be rejected on account of 1 fifects in form. This will show that the charges as formulated would not be rejected by a tribunal, and that much less should an objection for defect in form be countenanced so as to put aside in this House a charge made in accordance with the law and the preceleits. This charge is much more explicit than that brought by Mr. Tarte against the ex-Minister of Public Works, which was referred to the Conmittee on Privileges ran! Elections, with the consegnence that ve know. But have not the Conservatives, or rather the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, a man just as pure as they, who would not be guilty of an injustice against even the Liberals to promote the end of those who appointed him, has not this naan taken advantage of a charge made lefore the senate and
much more vague than the chargeformulaten before this House: Has not this man, prompted by his Ottawa friends, taken his inspiration from what tramspireal in another House, to ask for an incestigation and put his Lileral Ministry under aecusation, in spite of the constitution? Nevertheless, the Conservatives have said that Mr. Angers is a great man, that he saved the Province of Quebee : but when the guestion is to arcuse one of their friends in this House, when a tinger is liftel against one of these gentlemen, they seek refuge behind a guestion of a defeet in form to ward of the charges and refuse an investigation. These charges are well-foumlen, and would be easy to prove. It is enough to recall what took place in the County of Nontmagny for instance, in $185 \%$. The hom. Postmaster General, in an interview with a reporter of the (iavitt, said that he had indech spent a few dollars to help moneyless cab:lidates. In lisso, my opponent was Mr. Landry, now a senator, a rich man. This is what happenecl. I hohd in uy hand far ximilr of papers signed by Mr. Hubert Hebert, the present revising ofticer, learins the date th of Felmary, and those who know Mr. Helnerts signature may easily satisfy themselves that these fiac-simily were taken fromgenuine docoments. This gentleman received from Mr. Madireesy on 4th and 10th Felmary, 185", the sum of Si , (gh), which was paid him on sir A. P. Carons order alone. It is, therefore, proven that in my county, Mr. Laudry received of Mr. Murireery the sum of $s=($ (nx) on the order of the hon. Postmaster cieneral. But do you know how much he spent? Here is the account filed by his agent. and fond in the report of the returning ofticer. He spent $\$ 1+10.12$. Now, here is a man who receives $\$ 2$, , (MA) for legal expenses, in order that he may come in Montmagny and endeavour to defeat a poor camlidate, who fights for a good cause in opposing the nefarions policy of the Government. Aml this man who received si,(0)N, now reclares under his signature that he only spent $\$ 140.1 \div$. If he ouly spent this, then he mast have robbed Mr. Mcireery : and if he spent $\$ \mathbf{S}$, (hen how could he declare that he had only spent $\$ 140.12 \%$ Now, Mr. speaker, it seems to me that when one gres into court with proofs hy writing and official decenments, it is easy to get a decision. I must say that the hon. member for L'Islet gave a poror certificate to the memiers of this House. He stated that they are not fit to hold this trial. He stated that the hon. members lacked, if not intelligence, at least impartiality enough, to render a judgment. As to us we are in no way affected by what the hon. member for Lİslet may say : but it is a poor certificate for him to give his friends who, as they did last year, form the majority of the committee. For if we had an investigation before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Government would be sure to control it by its majority. Moreover, there will be present the member for Bellechasse (Mr. Amyot) who always keeps a jealous eye over the enquiries, and I am convinced that he will do his duty on this occasion as he did last year. I protest on behalf of the majority of the Conservatives on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, against the insinuations made by the hon. member for L'Islet. But, whatever the hon. member may say, shall we not be the final judges in the matter in any event? Does not the anmendment read so? It says that
there shall be a RoyalCommission which will report to the Honse, and the latter will pronounce finally. Now, if we are not competent this year. why should we be more so next? I conceive that the hon. member for L'Islet dues not expect to be called upon to pass judgment over this afflair, for, from what I hear. it appears that he is looking to a position in Quebec. Is that because he would not like to pronounce on this question? Therefore, this last contention, that the House is not sufficiently impartial, that the committee would not be composed of impartial julges, surely cannot stand, since we have in any event to pronomece finally. And if we are not competent to settle the question this year, how should we he more so next?" I protest with all my strength against a Royal Commission as unjust and useless. I am here in the House to plead the cause of the majority of the electors of my county, who want an investigation, and I oppose this amembent. Without vainly loasting I think Iam intelligent enough tovote on this duestion before it has passed through a Royal Commission, especially when the Rayal Commissions-as were those recently appointed. particularly that against Hon. Mr. Mercier--are composed of political friends of the hom. gentlemen of the right. Such Royal Commissions will again lee appointerl when there will be some political rancour to sttisfy against the Liberals, some atesount.s to he paill for; or in order to bring alont the reimbursement of some lost deposit. I say, then, that the Honse must keep the control aid hear the trial of its own members. I am absolutely against this amenlment, and say that if we hate to sit here for another six months, I am ready in order to claim our rights, and above all to avenge public morality aml protect the treasury against onganized plunder in Canandi.
Mr. DEPONT. (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, I have heart with astonishment the violent speeches promonncel hy some of our colleagues from the Province of Guelec against the hon. Postmaster General. I thought first that these lion. gentlemen. who belong to the Liberal party in this Honse, after having taken the precaution of causing the charges against the hon. Postmaster lieneral to $^{\text {a }}$ be male by a member from the Province of Ontario, had intended to alstain on this oncasion, and to try and act as impartial judges in the case of one of their French colleagues from their province. Mr. Speaker, the nature of Mr. Pacaud's nurslings smon asserted itself. The nature of the disciples of the Mercier Government could not be kept from breaking out, and the House of Commons is now treated to the violence of speech indulged in hy these hon. members during the last election campaign against the Conservative party. The mode suggested ly the Government to carry out the inrestigation into the charges brought against the hon. Postmaster Ceneral is a very wise one. First it will save the House the annoyance of spending again the whole summer in the city of Ottawa. It will relieve the memhers from the very trying ordeal oi spending here the summer season, and perhaps the season of the fall, in order to allow the lawyers hostile to the hon. Postmaster General to wage war against him before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to wage against him an unwarrantable war, to submit witnesses to all kinds of irrelecant questions, as was done last year during the investigation against
the ex-Minister of Public Works and his department; for it is almitted to-day by everyborly, eren the hom. members of the left-and it is enrough to read the evidence to have a proof of itthat ont of several thousand pages of evidence about four humbrel pages only are relevant and Have any bearing on the charges brought against the hom. ex-Minister. These enguiries before the Committee on I'rivileges and Elections, cost the conntry and the meminers more labour and money than an enuuiry lefore a Royal commission or beiore a comperent and an impartial juige cond cost. The hon. members want the comitry and this House to believe, that the Conservative party of the lrowince of Gueloce dread the charges hronght against the hon. Postmaster (ienemal, amd want at all cost to burke this enguiry into the charges male ly the hom. member for West Ontario. Mr. Speaker, we do not want to burke this ellpuiry as the hon. member for Montmagny satil. We are the majority in the Committee on Privileges amd Flections. We want to sive fairpiay to the hon. Minister before an impartial judige who has mothing more to do with polities. We want io give fair-play to the hom. members of the left, so that they maty proive their accusations. When this entuiry shall have leetn done, a report shall he made to the Honse, and the House will juige, the House will not hate to complain that the committee composed of a Conservative majonity has stifled pertinent investigation and suppressed questions put to the witnesses in the conrse of the enpuiry. On the contrary it will have. within the strict limit of procelure, the right to put all pertinent questions bearing on the accusations hrought against the hom. Postmaster (ieneral. But, Mr. Speaker, hefore trying an individual an investigation is manle. If last year the diovernment had listenen to all the complaints manle by the hon. memikers of the left, either igainst the Ministers or the (iovernment, or against members of the Conservative party, that session would not yet be over. The hon. meniners comblat he exhansted. They would incessiantly have new charges to make, after a five or six months empuiry, against a Minister. New charges would only have to be made, and the House woulal he kept at work permanently. I know that the hon. members of the Upposition go before the people and llame the diovernment for spending the public money. They, nevertheless, find the means to cause humireds of thousanils of dollars to be spent, either in useless investigations or in cleleates egually futile in this House. Well, the fiovernment has shown wistom in saving the House and the members the annoyance of spending the summer here, and insaving the country the expenditure of several handred thousand dollars which have been spent to satisfy the spite of the left. I have the hope that the enyuiry into the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario will be full and complete before the commission which will he chosen by the Government. And in the meanwhile the House will proceed with the legislation, and when the encuiry is finished-if it is not this session it will be for the next-the hon. members of the Opposition will have the opportunity to discuss the report of the Royal Commission. But if the evilence which shall he brought before the Royal Commission is not satisfactory, I do not see how the hon. members of the left, who have
such damaging proofs in their hands, could make them good before the Committee on Privileges and Flections. For, as one of the hon. members of the Opposition said, this committee is largely composed of political opponents. The hon. member for Montmagny declared awhile igo, that he was confident that a great number of Conservative members were honest enough to juige with impartiality the case of the Postmaster (ieneral. I regret, Mr. Speaker, not to be able to return the compliment, for, if he has contidence in his pelitical opponents he should have still more in a trihanal which has nothing to do with polities. Mr. Speaker, I wonld have been sorry if the Government hal refusel an investigation, although the charge male by the hon. member for West Ontario, be not precise in its terms. The hon. members who want an investigation manle hefore the Committee on Privileges and Elections. speak of the hom. Postmaster (ieneral as of a man alrealy convicted and condemned. Had these memhers the slightest notion of justice amd im-partiality-that sum of justice and impartiality which they hope to meet with in their oppmentsthey wonll exhilit less violence, since they have the certitude of establishing their charges by mimpeathalle prorfs. Mr. Speaker, I will leate unnoticed the provocations of the hon. members for Rouville and Montmagny, and their attacks upon our party. These memlers derisively designate us under the name of "the honest pergipes party." The same comblat be said of their party, for. neither rerisively or otheruise, will it ever be called the homest people's party. Cnder this style never will the Liberal party be elesignated. The rerdict rendered at the last general election in the Province of Guebec, shows what alegree of confidence the people have in the honesty of the calise of those who have been the nurslings and the disciples of the Mercier (iovernment, of that (iovernnent which has exhatinsted all the resources of the province to return men who would support the hon. lealer of the Opposition and carry him into power, in orler that, together, they may lee in a position to sack the public treasury, as they haul that of the Province of Quelec. Mr. Niwaker, my fear is not that they will reach power for awhile, if they connt on the Province of Quelsec to give them a majority. That province has hal enongh of the mishleeds of the Mercier (iovernment, supported? 'y the friemls of the Liberals in this House. That province has had enough of the allies of the gentlemen of the Opposition. The Province of Quelac has hail enongh of these men so easily scandalized ly the faults, alleged or real, of their political opponents, and who have no reprotch for the guilty in their own ranks. It has had tow much of them to ever give anew its confidence to the nurslings and disciples of the regime which it has diviven out. of power.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman who has precedel me has introduced into this debate a number of considerations wholly foreign to the guestion actually sulmitted to this House. I do not intend to follow hine on that ground and will simply say to him: If you have any accusations to make against any member on this side, take the responsibility of them like a man of courage, and I am certain that in such a case we will not have recourse to the special pleadingindulgedin by the speakers support-
ing the Government. Much has been said alout Mr. Mercier and to hear the gentlemen of the other side, one would think that it was not the Postmaster fieveral who was aceused, but rather the ex-First Minister of the Province of Quebec. Sir, the acts of Mr. Mercier do not come within the jurisdiction of this Parliament. What concerns the Parliament of Canadia is sufficient for us to consider, without attending to the provinces which can take care of themselves. I will call the attention of our opponents to the impropriety of attacking men who are not here to defeml themselves, and who to-day are disarmed. Do they imagine that hy using such means of defence they cam alter public opinion: I accuse Peter of a political crime. They answer, Paul is enuilty to the same extent, and they resume their stats proud of the magnificent reply. What we hate to ask ourselves to day, is, whether if the acelnsation male against the Postmaster general is grave enough to call for an investigation, anc whether the dovermment is justified in refusing: such in investigation on the original charge? What is the accusation: The member for West Ontario charges the Postmaster General with having drawn for election purposes, subsidies voted to the Lake st. John and the Temiscouata Railways-suhsiclies roted while he was a Minister of the Crown, and which he afterwards caused the companies in question to return to him to corrupt the electorate of the district of Quebec. The charges state:
"That during the elections of 1887 the sum of $\$ 1100,000$ of the subsidies to the Lake St. John Railroad was obtained at the request and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and fraudulently expended in twents-two counties in the Province of Quebee, and the accuser takes upun himself to prove that this system has been in oper:ation since 1882 , and that it was continued and at work until the general elections of 1891 ."
The gravity of the charge and its preciseness is at once seen. The Postmaster General has leen a Minister since 1882. During this perion, the companies already referred to applied to the Government for a grant of subsidies; the Minister uses his influence to obtain them, they are granted, and a part of the money thus granted finds its way into the hands of the Minister who distributes it to corrupt the electorate. The charge does not state that thePostmasterGeneralstole the money, it is true. It allows that he gave it to his friends, who, in return for services renderel, gave him back a part of it. The accusation means this, or it means nothing, and drawn up as it is, it charges an abuse of confidence which is criminal from a legal and moral standpoint. The Postmaster General has denied the charge. Of course the accused pleads not guilty, but that plea is always acceptel subject to verification, and I do not believe the accused Minister should be made an exception to the general rule. The charge is clear, precise, and leaves no opening for any subterfuge, yet the Government, through the Minister of Justice, refuses to investigate the original charge and substitutes a resolution of its own, on the pretext that it is too vague, and pretending that the crime, if crime there be, does not reach the Postnaster General in his quality as member of this Honse; that the Privileges and Elections Committee is a tribunal which is too partial ; that the charge is too old; the Minister of Justice pleads an exception to the form to which he would not subscribe in a court of justice, and to which, indeed, a third
class lawyer would not subscrive. The charge is ton rague. Such is not the opinion of one of the Ministers who declared that it tendel to dishonour his colleague; and such is not the opinion of ministerial papers, such as the Montreal Star, the Quebec C'hronicle, the Evenement, of Quelec, which proclaim its gravity and demand the enguiry. The charge is too old and does not reach the accused as a member of this Honse: I do not know what the !ate member for Quelec West and the hon. member for Three Rivers must think of this declaration. If we notice the charge made hy Mr. Tarte last year, we see that the ex-member for Quebec West is accusel as far back as the year 1882 till 1890, as is shown by the concluding paragraph of the different charges, which is as follows:That from the year 1883 to 1890 , both inclusive, the said Thomas Mctireevy received from Larkin, Comolly \& Co., and from his hrother, R. H. Me Greevy, for the considerations alove indicated a
 would have leen as easy last session to reply to Mr. Tarte that his charge did nos reach the hon. member for Quebee West, since Parliament, having dissolved in 1591, he was by the fact absolved of the political crintes which have driven him to private life, and I ask why the (iovermment did not last year take the gromal which it takes now? Is it by chance that there are in the Calinet, Ministers who possess secrets which must be kept inviolate, and which it would le dangerous to reveal, and others whofare not in possession of any secrets: All appearances go towards conveying that impression. The virtue of satrifice is evidently not the Postmaster (icneral's and he appears letermined not to allow himself to ise immolated as his other colleague was-I do not blame him for defending his character, but what must be said of the Govermment which makes itself answerable for the faults of the Minister. Yet fine promises were made, and he must have been touching the Minister of Justice at the great Halifax meeting when he declared that Mr. Abbot's (iovernment was determined to pumish evil where evil would le found to exist, that the guilty, great or small, would receive the chastisement deserved. I can imagine the astonishment of his audience, if instead of speaking thus, he had pleaded, as he has done in this House. The public in face of the fact that its property had been stolen, would not have been satisfied with arguments over legal technicalities. But, then, several bye-elections were to be held, and it was necessary to convince the public that the Government into which new blood had been infused, this strong Giovernment which had just been formed, was more virtuous than that which had preceded it, and that the First Minister who had organized and put through the Pacific affair had ione penance for his old sin, and had been completely converted in his old age. But the elections are over, a new mandate has been confirmed for four years, and when we will accuse the Government of having compounded with prevaricating Ministers, we shall be answered that we are wanting in loyalty because we oppose the diverting of railway subsidies from their destination by Ministers of the Crown. For this past fourteen years, governments have used railway subsidies to make up election funds, those indispensable sinews of war, so secms to think one of the Ministers. We have seen parties entirely impecunious, float companies, apply to

Parlianent, ohtain charters and construct railrouls, parties who did not sulsscribe one cent of capital, getting appointed to the presilency of companies some tine day selling out their charter and retiring from hasiness, after having secured incomes out of the pullic funds, and having given nothing to the public in retum. This policy has caused the loss to the country of millions which have been absorled hig such companies as I have desoribed, and which have also server to strengthen the faltering faith of a momber of electors in this l ominion. We have heon able to learn something of these operations only when the friends have quarelled among themselice, and yet, thongh in that way but a small corner of the veil has been lifted, it has been given us to get a glimpse of the gigantic corruption which has ravaged the country for a momber of years. When we discover any of these fratuds and ask for the help of those in anthority we are answered hy arguments which are an insult to the intellect of this Honse. It is pretended hy the leader of the Honse that lecatuse of violent political struggles it is ahost impossible for a committee such as that of Privileges and Elections to render an impartial julgment. I almit that it is lifficult to canse the disappearance of party spirit, hut I ask who is to protit hy the partiality complained of in this case: Certainly not the hon. gentleman who has made the charge. The majority of the committee will he comprosed of fridinis of the accused Minister, who, as everybuly knows, will do all they can to free him of the accusations mate against him, and the accused shouhd he happe to be judged by his own friends and not ly a more impartial tribunal. For my part, 1 am opposed, though tor our disadvantage, perhaps, I am npposen to the inlea ennuciated of transferring to a Rayal Commission con:posed of juiges, for instance, the investigation into charges against a member of this Honse. Parliament is the natural guardian of its own homour, and to it belongs the right to decide who has a right to sit in it and who hats mot. I am opposed to P'arlament depriving itself of a right which helongs to it absolutely. The members themselves are the natural judges Where questions affecting the homour of the House are concernel. Moreover, as has unhappily been shown. judies acting in such cases, depart from their functions, and by meddling with our political disputes. lose the prestige of impartiality which is necessary to them. Besides, julges appointed by the exceutive are umler the control of the execontive and shonh not le callen upon to juige the acts of those who compose the executive. Their functions are detined-let us not make them depart from these functions. The authority which appoints juiges is that which grants or refuses the advancement, which is the aim of the functionaries of the judiciary as well as of the administration. This is sutficient for a judge, unless he be proof against all suggestions which individual interest may inspire, to feel that he is not completely indepentent, and to allow himself sometimes to render services, when judgments inspired by justice alone should be rendered. For these reasons, I am opposed unless under extraordinary circumstances which some particular case might justify, to the submitting of such enquiries to Royal Commissions composed of judges. A very singular theory has been advauced by one of the Ministers, the Minister of Public Works. It is that to justify the injury, on the charges as drawn up by the member
for West Ontario (Mr. Ellgarj, it would have been necessary for the memler making the accusation to have charged the l'ostmaster General with conspiracy to favou: the companies referred to. But the hon. gentleman must know that ronspiracy can seldom he shown hy formal proof. It has never entered into the mind of any one that parties who conspire to defrand either draw up authenticated statements of their crime, or leave hehind them incriminating evidence. This is so much the case that the authorities who have treated this subject of criminal law, say that "conspiracy is inferred from facts proven and from circumstances." It would be practically impossible to otherwise prove conspiacy. The same hon. gentleman is unwilling to allow the holling of the trial of the Comservative party with reference to the general elections of 18s.". This admission is so aimirably framk that it is important to note it, but I do not see in that a very strong argument to prevent the enpuiry. Our adrersaries often boast that they have made the country what it is. We believe if Camala has progressed during the past quarter of a century. it hats done so withont the aid of diovermments amb since our ofponents have governed almost without interruption and corruption exists. to themparticularly is due the fact that our population is inoceulatell with it. It is useless tolwell on the past, and not withstamding my comict ion that the gentle. men on the other side are the great simers, they should in future, if they hate not in the past, try to stamp out that great social ranger and try to avoid the political corruption in the future which has existed in the past. Political emruption has this which is peculiar to itself. It purchases with money sutfrages which shonht be acomaled to confidence alone, and as a means to achieve its emts, it sells in the same way for money pub. lic appointments and contracts which merit and ability alone shonld obtain. The conseguence is that we have no longer the free expression of the opinion of the majority of the electors. Our (iovernment is no longer that of the majority, but that of the minority; the comstitution is tiolated. The election of a represent ative in many counties resembles more a hargain than a free choice. If the evil continues to grow in the same proportion, soon principles and discussion will be out of the question. A candidate will not be asked if he porsesses the necessary qualifications, but if his purse is well filled and if he has an open hand. The lay of dollars will he the 1 am with which all donss will le broken in and consciences stormed. Deep research is not necessary to show that such a condition of things constitutes an imminent langer to our institutions. It is the very negation of representative govermment. For all these reasons it is proper to ask that those trattickers be driven from public life who would make of politics a bazaar and of our country a mart.

Mr. DESAULNIERs. (Translation.) Mr. Speaker, in the motion of the hon. member for West Ontario, mention is made of the County of St. Maurice. I wish to state from my place in the House, that at no time when I was a candidate for election, either in 188\% or 1891, did I receive either directly or indirectly, a single cent from the hon. Postmaster General. This statement may have its importance under the circumstances, since my county
is mentioned in the motion offered by the hon. memher for West Untario. The hon. member fir Montmagny made a comical reference to the me. bers from the district of Three Rivers. This tios trict. Mr. Speaker, is represented in this Honse by three Conservatives and two Liberals. The fatter are the members for Maskinonget and Nicolet : the Conservatives, Nir Hector Langevin, Mr. Carignan and myself. I may ald that when I have the honour of addressing this House. I do so under a mandate entrusted to me by as intelligent a county as there is in the Province of Quethec: that the electors of this county are as honest as those who retwonel the hon. member for Montmagny. I will also ahlil. Mr. speaker, that my electors do not like the light of the hon. member for Montmagny: and the reason for it is rery simple. for his light is nor hetter than that which comes from chsewhere.
 is sominto he smuffer out.

Mr. DENALLNIERs. (Translation.) If my commty goes out of existence. it will mot he he the act of the electors, but hy effect of the Bill now hefore the Honst, the dierrgmandering Bill.

Some hom. MFMBERS. Hear. hear.
Mr. DFNACLNIKRS. (Translation.) I think, MrSpatier. it would he an injustice to put an end to the existerace of the (ounty of Sit. Manrice, and to reallece to four members the representation of the distriet of Three Rivers. If the county is preserved, I ann sure to come back to the Honse, and to he entrusted with the manlate of the electors hy as latse a majority as I hat lefore. Mention was maile of the religious lights shining from Three Pivers. All I have to say is that such light is well worth the light that comes from leboi Quebec. The motion of the hon. member for West Ontario is out of the question, for shoull it be alopted hy the Honse we would have to spemi the whole simmer here. The House will rememiner what took place last year. In the Tarte-Mchreery matter. the accuser has not had the courage to lie a candidate again in his connty, aml an honest man against whom nothing could tee proven was made to suffer. The gentlemen of the Opposition who to-liay are so adverse to Royal Commissions have not always been of the same mind. They all approved the Royal (ommission which was appointed to drive out from the Legislative (ouncil of Quebec the Legislative Councillor Mr. Lavallee. On that occasion, the Liberals did not go to the Legislative Council for an enguiry into the matter.

Mr. LANifiLIER. (Translation.) Mr. Lavallée hat resigned.

Mr. DEsAULNIERs. (Translation.) I know all alsout that would-lee resignation, which was signed in a lar room at Joliette.

Mr. CHOQUETTE. (Translation.) A dubious compliment to Mr. Lavallée.

Mr. DENAULNIERS. (Translation.) When these gentlemen are in the Opposition their shouts are loud against the extravagance of their opponents ; they do their best to scare the people into giving them the power, and promise to lo better than their predecessors. We have heard these gentlemen cry against the squanderings of the Conservatives. The people gave them a chance to fultil their promises, and what did we see, Mr. Speiker? We have seen them, to the shame of the Province
of Quelrec, drag into the mire the prestige of the province. We have seen these men trade in public contracts, speculate on everything. The perple drove them out of power, and to-day they come and throw mud on a French Canalian Minister. They were successful against one Minister last year, and this year they want to do the same with another. Should an enguiry be granted, they would be at the same game again next year. The hon. Minister of Public Works would perhaps have his turn. The pullic would end hy saying that the Conservatives in ()ttawa resemble the Liberals in the lrovince of quehee.

Mr. FR.ANER movel the alljomment of the delate.

Mr. BoWbLL. surely the hon. member camot he in eanest in desiring to aljoum the debate at this time of night, males he proposes to keep it up for a number of days. I am sure if there ate any others who ilesire to speak, the House will listen to them very attentively and patiently. But that we should atijourn before it is 10 oclock is something unusual on a yuestion of this hind.

Mr. LAURIER. What loes the leader of the House say to this proposition?

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. I am afmail we camot agree to it. It would be inconvenient to a latre number of members.
Mr. FRANER. I hall hoped that the motion would prevail. becaluse I was anxious to hear from our friends opposite some further reason why the course of procedure they have proposed shoulithe assented to hiy this House. I think the speeches delivered upon this subject by the Ministers will make nice realing, in view of the further proceedings in this Honse, of the speeches delivered on the amemhment mored by the Minister of Militia: I am sure this reading will glalden the hearts of all true Conserratives in this country. I congratulate the fiovermment very much that they have hani to fall back on the reloubtable Minister of $W$ ar, who, when he found the (iovernment in the last diteh, bohlly, like the Napoleonic captain that he is, come to their relief and moved this amembment to get them out of the rifticulty. It was what might he expected of such a gentleman. His previous training in that office, if only for a short time, male him feel that it was necessary in the interest of his party that he should leal the forlom hope by such a resolution. Now, sir, it is very strange that we should have this amendment made by the Government. I must say that I am in full sympathy with the remarks made hy the hon. member for Kamouraska (Mr. Carroll). It strikes me as somewhat remarkable tha thon. gentlemen opposite are so anxious for a vote. Where are the men Who have prided themselves on having the instincts of true Conservatives as to what ought to lee done in this country to put down the wrongs that exist? Where was the voice of the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Cockburn)? Where was he when this brase battle was being fought? Did he rise, as every man in the country expected he would, and as I lielieve the beatings of his own manly heart prompted him to do, and stand up once for all to see that justice was done to this country? Now, I lay it down, first, that this Parliament should give to no tribunal that which rightly belongs to itself. The question of a
man's character does not concern this Parliament. That matter must le decided by his comstituents alone. But his comluct as a member of Parliament, and everything he does in connection with the trust contided in hin: by inis constituents, is a matter which concerns this Parliament, and of which no other power can take cognisance. We are asked to give to men who are nameless, so far as this parliament is comeerned, the care of the dignity and honour of this Honse. When these charges were made by a responsible menber of this House, was the hom. Minister against whom they are made afraid of an investigation : Wouhl not we expect that the hom. member would rise in his place and say : You cau pursue these charges as far as you like, prove them as deeply as you may, for so firmly entrencheal is my nume in honour, that nothing this Parliament can investigate will cast any bot on it. But that is not the position the hom. member has taken. Is it to he said that any meminer of Parliament is going to conceal himself behind a Royal Commission when Parliament says that these charges should be inrestigated in the light of lay? I was waiting with some imxiety to hear from other gentlemen opposite: I was waiting to hear the aged members speak and give their experience of past Parliaments. I was anxious to hear that hon. member who sits next to the Minister of Justice (Mr. McCarthy). I expected he would rise and give us the great benefit of his legal experience as to what ought to le done. We are in this country very unhappy in the position in which our knights are found. Why was not this thought of last winter, when the charges were made against that hon. gentleman who sits now lefore me (Sir Hector Langevin): Why was it not thought that a Royal Commission was the fitting method of investigating his shortcomings: Why was he suljected to the strain of a parliamentary enguiry and, according to the argument of hon. sentlemen opposite, an unfair enyuiry, at that time? It appears to me that it is rather unfortunate for a man to be a knight in this parliament. Whether or not the mere fact that a man becomes a knight puts him in a position to do that which he ought not to do, I know not ; whether he has acquired this distinctive privilege, of making night dark, Iknow not ; whether he hasacquired his virtues before he is knightel, I know not ; but this much I do know, that those upon whom Her Majesty has conferred these favours seem to have become beknighted afterwards. It only remains for the leader of this Housenow, whois not in hisplace, whoseemsto be the standing counsel for his brother knights when they get into difficulties, to say that this Parliament shall be prevented from making that enquiry. Now, is this, after all, a matter of proper enquiry? Are the charges specific ; would they be subject-and I appeal to gentlemen who are of the same profession ens myelf-wouid they be subject to denurrer in a court? Would they be such a statement of facts in an ordinary case as would compel a defendant to answer? Surely we are not going to stand upon the method of our going in Parlianent; surely hon. gentlemen will not say that we are to be debarred from proceeding on account of the method proposed. Surely this country, from one end to the other, has heard enough already about the methods that prevail in Parliament. Are we still further to give the electorate of this Dominion to muderstand that

Mr. Fraser.
matters that are considered wrong among honest men outside, matters that an hon. member outside wonll not commit except with shame, shall find not only defenders in Parliament, but those who will say that the charges are not worthy of investigation? I hold that the method proposed of sending this matter to a Royal Commission is simply one the Government have taken for the time being in order to avoil investigation, in the hope that finally they will escape it altogether, and in the hope that they will le able to make the people believe they are honest men. There is only one way of meeting a difficulty like this, and that is hy having it probed to the bottom by Parliament. Do hom. gentlemen think that all the facts elicited last winter would have heen brought to light if the methorl now proposed had been pursued? Couhl the hon. member for Bellechasse (Mlr. Amyot) have discovered the entity of Bancroft by the methol now proposed: I repeat there is only one methol of dealing with a question of this kind. When an hon. member rises in his place and makes a statement such as the hon. memher for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) made, surely Parliament is not going to feel it to be unworthy of its dignity to enguire into the character of its members \% A small matter indeed : Although hon. gentlemen talkel at the outset that the charges were not specitic enough-and it will be remembered that this was the only defence offered in the first place-now they consider then specific enough, after omitting two or three statements. This is a very stramge position for hon. gentlemen to opposite to take. If the Minister of Justice considered the charge not sufticiently specific, what can be thought of the action of the Minister of Militia, when in the amendment he has proposel with the approval of his party, he almits that the charges are suthiciently specific to warrant the appointment of a Royal Conmission ? It will not be forgoten that such an investigation will proceed on the assumption that the Govermment has discovered, not that this Parliament has discovered, that this was a matter that should be sent to a Royal Conmission, for the very chapter under which this proceeding is taken says that Government makes the enguiry, not Parliament. I am not realy to give the Government or any other body the privilege of enguiring into that which we have a right to enguire into, and at some time, if we forget what is the proper action in this matter, we shall find our power usurped. Will any hon. member fear an investigation by Parliament! Not if he is innocent. Let it not be forgotten that Parliament is now in session. The act under which we are now asked to proceed gives power to the Government, if amything wrong oceurs during recess or in the administration of government, to order an enquiry to be held, and the matters investigated fully ; but this does not apply to a matter like the present one, which oecurs on the floor of the House, is not related to the government of the country, but to the character of a member of this House and the methods pursued during the election. It is not even suggested that the Act was framed for any such purpose. Does any man think Parliament ever dreamed of giving to any commission, and that a nameless commission, such power? I am sure we would not grant such power. Much more than that, it must not be forgotten that Parliament has in the past enguired into these questions here. I cannot place too much stress on
the fact of the investigations which took place last winter. Does it follow, as I think it must follow, that hon. gentlemen opposite, having allowed the investigations last year, have discovered that it was a dangerous experiment, because they did not wish the light of day to be thrown on their conduct. and accordingly they are determined that the light of day shall not be thrown on their conlact now: and are determinel to prevent an investigation that will reveal them in the same light as last year? Are they afraid that the people are beginning to feel that nothing but the fullest investigation should take place, and that they will le able to bring the people to believe that by proposing the method of a Royal Commission they hate shown themselves to be desirous of ferreting ont wrong? I olserved in an illustrated paper at cartoon, which I am sure anticipated the action of the Government to-day. It representerd the Premier sitting as judge, the Minister of Justice acting as prosecuting attorney: the men who last year were found to be guilty of crimes for which, if committed in private life, they would have been sent to goal, were the jury, and a poor loy not much higher than this desk was standing in the criminal box and was the only criminal prosecuted. Did this cartoon anticipate the action of the (iovernment and indicate the spirit in which the (iovernment has acied? I am appealing to hon. members who in their inmost soul feel this is not the right way to prosecute the enquiry. I commisserate some hon. gentlemen opposite, who with their high-toned ideas of public and private life, would freely condemn such an act if it occurred in private life; yet such are the depths of party feeling that men who would scorn in private life to protect any offender are ready to protect some man or men here in Parliament to-day. There are hon. gentlemen who I suppose would vote for this amedment to whom we could entrust our honour, whose word would tee groul, who would do no dishonourable action, and yet they are forced by party exigencies to support the methods proposed ly the Government, fearing that their party friends would have to suffer if an investigation were instituted as proposed. Parliament has no right to lay aside its own conscience in trying the conduct of members or their acts as public servants or as trustees of the people who sent them here. Nor will it be forgotten that this change of base is brought about without any regard for such cases as that covered by the resolution. I am sure all hon. gentlemen were very much surprised when the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) made the statements, to observe the manner in which it was discussed on the Treasury benches; they will remember the ringing cheers which greeted the Minister of Justice as he rose and amounced that the charges were not sutficiently specific, and in order to strengthen his position he mentioned that for some indefinite period of time the hon. gentleman did not happen to be a member of this House, because he was seeking re-election. Those same hon. gentlemen opposite cheered lustily when the Minister of Militia announced that there was sufficient in the statement with which to institute a Royal Commission. A few days ago there was not sufficient in the statement to cause it to receive any attention, and yet we are now informed that the Government are ready to appoint a Royal Commission to make en-quiry-the last refuge of parliamentarians-an in-
vestigation which might besmireh their reputation and expuse a Minister, as others have heen exposed in this House. I contend that we should follow the methosls pursued by this Parliament. Perhaps the House will permit me to refer again to the investigations of last year. No one would suppose the results that have occurred would occur. Why? Because hom. gentlemen rose and denied the charges, said there was nothing in then, and could not be supported by evidence. Those hon. gentlemen thought the investigation would not prove that which subsequently it did prove. Now, sir, if that method was proper when pursued in regard to one knight ; it ought to bee equally proper in regard to the other, nor will the denial of the Postmaster (ieneral, who is not in his place, and rightly so, to-night, suffice to lead this comtry to believe that there is no foundation for the charges. I am sure that hon. gentlemen will understand from what happened here last year that the court appointed by Parliament was not only a competent court, but that it was the very best court to investigate sucin matters. As was very well said ly one of the hom. gentlemen who preceded, what have hon. gentlemen opposite to fear from a majority of their own friends, with five (iovernment supporters to three Reformers, or a like proportion in a larger number? What has the hon. gentleman who has to be tried to fear? The hon. gentlemen opposite say you camot have a fair trial from a parliamentary committee. but I fear that some of these hon. centlemen themselves be. lieve that the evidence woulit he of such a character that they themselves would stand in an menviable light hefore the country unless they opposed this motion. They, therefore, want to shirk the unwholesome responsibility, so far as they are concerned, by thowing it upon other shoulders, so that they will not have to meet the difticulty. I claim that this is not the method that should he pursued in this case. My hom. friem from Assiniboia (Mr. Darin). sail that the gentlemen on this side of the Honse were disippointed. There is mo doult about it that we are disapprinted, but we are not disappointed in the same sense as he would have us understand. We had rainly hoped that the statements made by the Premier and by other Ministers, that this country was going to lee rid of the evil which is eating into the very vitals of the body politic, were true in fact. We had hoperl that the promises in these orations, made perhaps under the influence of a large crowl, whom they expected to gain, were going to be carried into effect when Parliament met. But, sir, are we come to this now, that when a Minister of the Crown makes as statement to the effect that if any person has any charge to make, and which he is prepareal to prove, the matter would be investigated, that we are to suppose the Minister never meant it? Are we not bound to suppose that they were honest in their statements? Did ever any man think that these Ministers would have not only to eat their own words, but to eat themselves? We accepted in good faith the statements they made, and we came here anxious to assist them in this good work, and the very statements these Ministers made acknowledged the fact that wrongs did exist. They themselves, from the investigation that was inade last year, were forced to conclude that wrongs did exist in the public service, and are they not ready now to carry out the promises they
mate? Do they fear enquiry ? Ah, Mr. Speaker, that is just the ditficulty. The light thrown by Parliament upon the methods pursued by their friends is not just the light they want. I am sure, however, that if my hon. friend the Minister of Militia was left to his own guidance in this matter he would saty: Though it shouhl strike my nearest friend, let us have this investigation: though it shouhd strike my follower, whom I love most dearly, let the empuiry be made. I can umlerstand if hom. entlemen opposite said that all questions of this Fime should he submitter to a stated tribunal already in existence, hut as was suggester, rather playfully perhaps hy the member for south Grey (Mr. Lamilerkin), what if the Gosermment shoulit appoint a man on this commission in whom some people in this comntry are wicked enough not to have confidence, for instance, the County Court julge for London : or. What if they should appoint some prospective judge, some follower of their own who expects to be raised to the bench: Is it to be thought that this person would be altogether unclouderl when sitting on the bench investigating this matter: Does any man suppose that hon. gentlemen opposite who shirk the responsibility now are going to be very particular about the appointment they make to this tribunal? Do you think these gentlemen, when they know that it is the only methon hy which they can escape an investigation, and realizing as they do the results that will follow; do yousuppose that they will be very nice as to whom they will apperint on this Royal Commission: Does any one suppose that they will seek a gentleman who will he above suspicion? I do not believe that after the exhibition here to-night any one would be simple enough to believe that. Mr. Speaker, there is another point to which I wish to call the attention of the House. It was attempted to be shown that in the case of Parnell a simil:u course was pursuen as is now suggested from the Treasury henches, but I would not insult the intelligence of this Honse by saying that there was any similarity between these two cases. The matter referred to in the Parnell case was a statement made in the conducting of the case, and as nice questions of law arose as to how far a counsel conld go in the conlucting of the case, the whole question arose there. I will call the attention of hon. gentlemen opposite to the fact that in England such a course as is proposed here would never have heen pursued. One hon. gentleman on the other side of the House asked us for a similar case that happened in England, and the answer eame that no such case chald exist in England. Only the other day a member of the Imperial Parliament in his private capacity as a solicitor treated some trust funds in a manner that did not bring the return they ought to bring to the owners, and did Parliament send that ciase to the courts? That was the proper place for it, I suppose, if the arguments of the Government and their supporters here to-night are correct. Did Parliament tell the accusers to proceed and get a julgment against thisman? Not at all. Parliament of its own motion took the question up and they expelled the member.

An hon. MEMBER. There was a judgment of the court.

Mr. FRASER. Certainly the matter went into the court, but Parliament did not let it rest there, and they took cognizance of the fact that the man
was dealing as a solicitor in a way that he should not. Will it be said that the taking of $\$ 100,(0) 0$ if the charge is correct, and I am assuming for the present that it is-and the using of this money of the people in debanching the electors of this comtry, is a matter into which we can have no investigation, or if we do have an investigation that it should be before a tribunal of which Parliament and the people of this comntry know absolutely nothing". I am certain that the very st:itements manle ly the Ministers, to the effect that in their righteons indiguation they were rising to parge this comitry from the evils to which it hat been exposed. did more than anything else to lead the people to believe that they were in eamest, and calused them to strengthen the hands of government that they might have a strong majority in purging this Govermment of the excrescences that have grown upon it. How have the Government to-night answered the loyal response of the people of this country" In the first instance, they have answered it by simply stating that they would not have any enruiry into this matter at all, and? in the second place, that they would consent to a trial by a Royal Commission instenl of a trial before the representatives of the people. If I do not misjudge the people of this country that willnot suffice for them. I believe that our people are thoroughly in carnest about having honest govermment, and despite all the athorities produced by Government supporters here, they will not take such a proposition as an answer to their demand, and they will not assume the fact that a Royal Commission which is going to he appointed some time in the future will be of any more henefit towards purging the comitry of these evils than will be the appointment of the Royal Commission in bringing about prohibition. Reference to Royal Commissions are a well-known method of shelving questions that are disagreeable to gentlemen who happen to occupy the Treasury benches, and I contend that the suggestion of the Govermment was not a proper way in which to meet these serions charges, nor is it proper, so far as our own individual dignity is concerned, or so far as the best inferests of the country are conreerned. It will not do for hon. gentlemen opposite to shirk their duty by naming a Royal Commission, and if I mistake not the people of Canala, they will not accept such a move on the part of the Govermment as satisfactory. If we place side ly side the speeches marle ly the members of the Government a few days ago and the speeches made to-day we see at once their change of front in this matter. I would like to hear from hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches who spoke ou this question before some remarks now on this amendment. I know their well-known ability to tack to the wimd as closely as possible. Let it not be forgotten that the Government are not treating the question in this manner because they think it right. The indignation of this country; aroused by the fact that they were trying to burke this enquiry, has brought the Government to their senses, even so far as to induce them to move this amendment. I believe we would not have even this, but that they saw from the utterances of the press, the utterances of prominent mien, and I have no doubt also from the number of letters they received, that something had to be done; and I have no doubt that in this good work some hon. gentlemen who sit at their backs had some
part. I have no doubt that conscientious contictions dawned in upon a number of gentlemen on the other side. I have no donbt that the force which compelied the fiovernment to act in this way came from such high-spirited gentlemen as the hon. member for Toronto and others, who felt that, whatever happenen, they could not be brought down to the common level of saying there should he no investigation. What would the loyal people of Untarios say if the champion of their rights condoned the fanlts of sir Adolphe Caron? Bethinks that the gentle tap of that hon. gentleman upon the shoulder of the Minister of Justice, and that silvery voice of his brought them to their senses, as from the well-spring of his great soul he warned them of the country's desire. I stated a little while ago that I regretted very much that these thumblerbolts from a clear shy always fell on a kuight. I would like if we had the luxury of a commoner struck sometimes, because it would show that after all we are mortal, like the knights. But when a matter of this kind is to be empuired into, it is the duty of larliament to carry on the enuniry in a constitutional manner. Whatever the result of this matter may he, I am sure that the hon. gentlemen who are now leading the Honse in the way they are doing wili regret it, and I am sure that when the history of Parliament comes to he written the fact that they have not alopted the best method of trying this case will be set down against them. fifter all, this is not misspent time. We talk of tariffs, of railways, of the business of the comutry. Shall it he said that the fact that men do wrong with public money, using it for hriling constituencies, is not a greater question than all these questions combined? What is groing to exalt any nation but righteousness:

## Some hon. MFMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. FRASER. I am glad that a response comes from hon. gentlemen opposite. I know that their lives and conduct are in harmony with that sentiment. Are we going to build this country upon a foundation of this kind!. Are we going to huikl it upon the investment of public money in purchasiag votes? Are we going to make this comatry strong by making its electorate weak" Are we going to have a manly electorate in this comntry. citizens of whom any country might be proud, by bribing them with the rery money extorted from them by the tariff now in existence? It is harl enongh for them to have to pay more for everything they have to use in conseguence of the tariff; hut when, adided to. that, their very porerty is male sport of with the money taken from them, surely hon. gentlemen will not say that they are buidding solid and deep the foundations of this country. Fou may talk of loyalty. The only loyalty the people want is loyalty to what is right and good: and all the buncombe loyalty of all the so-called loyalists in this country will not make this country strong if its foundations are not laid in principles of right and good. We have adopted not only the methods of taxation but the villainous system of bribing the electorate which follows natually in the wake of the system of protection prevailing in the United States, and I have heard men say umblushingly that this is all right. Why, Sir, last session, at a conmittee meeting, I heard a Privy Councillor rise and state that from contractors and those who profited from the tariff
he would ask for money for election purposes, on the ground that the Govermment had helped them. We shall never get out of this slough except in one way, by investigating in Parliament matters of this kind-not in a room where this man or that man may go, where this or that reporter may be present, hut here before the members of this House, sent here to see that the government of the country is carried on by righteous methods, before men sent here to report for the press in all parts of the Dominion, and where Parliament can see that honest methods are adopted. I have no doult that hon. gentlemen opposite themselves feel that the method they propose is not the correct methon. Now, I am not going to clatain the House longer, except to say that I regret very much that the Govermment have taken their present course. I am not here by any means to saty that. I desire that everything contained in these charges shall be proven correct. For myself, I would much prefer that it should be proved there is no truth in them. I am sure that every man with a desire to see this country not only stand well in the hearts of its own citizens, but gain credit abroal, must want to see the fovernment adopt honest methods. I am sure that no true Camadian will want to see these charges proved to he true. Surely we have received enough chastisement. Surely our name has gone alroad, not with the greatest possible praise: and I for my part would much prefer that these charges should turn out to be unfoundel. But the very fact that the beginning of the investigation is met in this manner compels me to feel that there must be much more in these charges than the hon. gentleman would like to almit. I cannot help thinking that this method of shelving them is the very lest proof that there is fear somewhere that they are groing to strike not only the hon. Minister himself, but others with him. What of it? Is it not better that we should have it understood that whenever a matter of this kind comes before Parliament it shall be investigated? All honest men should join and say, we must make a new departure. Are old methods to continue? Or are we going to let our people understand that such things must now coms to an end: Yon may mock at these things until the people come after a time to think that they are right, ant the sneer and the laugh at those who want this country to be estal. lished on the best foundations is the reply that we shall get. Why, I read of a gentleman stating that he was rmming for Parliament, and that he was elected by simply boasting that the whole in vestigation last year did not affect a single vote in his constituency. God help a constituency that is not affected by wrong-doing. It is well represented by a man who would boast that nothing of that kind would affect it. Are we to stand up and condone these offences: I am sure that there are hon. gentlemen opposite who would not, but who are forced to do it. For my part, I am going to vote against this amendınent.
Some hon. MEMPERS. Hear, hear.
Mr. FRASER. Hon. gentlemen say "hear, hear." I may say "hear, hear," when they vote for it. I am ready to have my vote against it canvassed while the hon. gentlemen vote for it. I ams ready that, not only before the people of this country now, but any time hereafter, it shall be said I voted against this resolution. Let hon. gentlemen opposite take
the glory of voting in favour of it. Let them think that the "hear, hear" of the present is going to absolve them from the rightems conseruences of their act-they are weleome to it. I can understand the policy that brings ont their " hear, hears" of the present, but in their cooler moments they may regret the course they have taken. We ought to rote against this amendment, because it is derogatory to Parliament that this matter should be investigated in any other method than by a committee of this House. I shall vote against it, because it is in the interests of the people that the money collected from them should be used honestly. I shall rote against it in the interests of the hon. gentleman himself who is charged, because 1 want to see a fair trial : and here, surrounded by his own friends, he camot help having a fair trial. I want to see him make good his statement, if he can, that there is no truth in the charges. For all these reasons, I am going to vote against the anendment, and I trust, not looking at the matter in any individual spirit, not looking at it in the light of to-night or in the light of the Government that now exists, but in the light of the future of the country, we may here now say that if wrong exists this Parliament is independent enough to put it down, whether we strike high or low, and show the people that this Parliament knows no distinction, except that distinction of keeping our conduct in such matters in line with that of the great Parliament of the mother country. There it never entered the brain of Liberal or Tory to do that which would bring disgrace on their pariamentary institutions. During the recess an hon. Minister attempted to say that they were just as corrupt in England as they are here. Perhaps so, but they do not at least think so themselves, and it is no answer to these charges that we are not more corrupt than they. It is a poor method of defence to shield ourselves behind the backs of others in wrong doing. For ourselves, there is a straight line before us, which we should follow; and it would be well, if such things exist in England, and I do not believe they do, that we should lead them in progress in the right direction; and I am sure we shall best do that by voting down this amendment, by applying ourselves, as men sent here in the best interests of the people, to see that in this country nothing unjust exists without bringing to speedy trial the wronguloer, whether he be in high or low places, whether he be in the Government or the Opposition ranks, so that the people will understand we are pleading their cause and acting in the best interests of all that is honourable and noble in this country.

Mr. COCKBURN. The hon. member for Guysborough has twice, in the course of his eloquent stump speech, been kind enough to ask me if I would guide him in his blindness and give him my riews on the question before this House. At the same time, he has been so good as to say that he has great confidence in my integrity and honesty of purpose. I may say that, for the first time in our lives, the member for Guysborough and myself are united on the question of unrestricted reciprocity, as whatever kindly feelings he eutertains towards me 1 reciprocate in the most unqualified manner. At the same time, he will allow that there may be difference of opinion in this matter. I may tell him that I consider that the charges preferred by
the hom. member for West Ontario are indeed of a most serious character, and deserve the mature consideration of this House, whether that consideration he given directly by the House in the shape of a parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections, or whether the House may adopt another method leading to the same result. At the same time, I may state that I consider such enquiries, unless they are absolutely required by the public welfare, are doubly injurious to the public interests, as they tend to lessen the dignity of every member of this House, and tend, at the same time, to dull and blunt, and ultimately destroy, the moral sense of the electorate itself ; and what may appear to hom. gentlemen on the other side as perhaps still worse, they inflict serions injury on our financial credit in the European market.

Mr. LANDERKIN. They should be investigated in the Senate, too.
Mr. COCKBURN. I will come to the Semate, and give the hon. gentleman the result hefore I am done with this matter. The denial made by the Postmaster General, his statement that these charges are false in every particular, is such adenial as would he accepted ly all his. friends and all those who know the gentleman best. His disclaimer, plain and mequivocal as it has heen, while satisfactory to his friends, has apparently not been accepted by hon. gentlemen opposite ; and in fact the hon. member for duyshorough went out of his way to cast an insult on the Postmaster General by stating, in his peculiar manner, that he for one was not preparell to receive any such declaration. Well, Sir, hon. gentlemen opposite are not only not prepared to accept the statement of the Postmaster (ieneral, mut are prepared to press this charge to its final issue, and to take full advantage, as they have a right to do, of the offer made publicly by the leader of this House during the lyeelections, that into whatever charges of wrong doing which might be brought against any ofticial or any member of Parliament the fullest investigation should be marle, and the information used for the prosecution and punishment of the guilty. His words did credit to the hon. gentleman, and I think that we may at least be honest enough to almit that, from what we know of that gentle. man, it is his desire and determination to carry out the promise thus made. The hon. member for West Ontario has stated from his seat in the House that he has assumed the great responsibility of making charges against one of his fellow members. I do not for a moment deny his right to do so. It is a right which every member enjoys, but he must distinctly understand that he does sn at his own peril.
Mr. LAURIER. The Minister of Justice says "no."
Mr. COCK PURN. I am astonished to hear the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition say "hear, hear" when I say that the hon. member for West Ontariomakes those chargesat his own peril, because if he is unable to show that in making them he had grod ground, then, in the words of his leader, he is not fit to associate with gentlemen, and he is a person who ought to be expelled from this House.
Mr. EDGAR. That is right.

Mr. COCK BURN. Sir, mostly all the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario are, I must say, to my mind, sufficiently clear and specific to entitle him to demand an enquiry, cither by the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, or, if possible, by some other body more competent or at leastequally competent. But I must confess, that when I came to paragraph 10 of these charges, and satw the cool proposal made that we should wade through twenty-two elections in the Province of Quelec in the year 1882, twenty-two elections in 1587. and twenty-two elections in 1891. or that we should try a total of sixty-six elections, together with the fifteen bye-elections which took place there, making a total collection of eighty-one elections that the hon. gentleman was kind enough to hand over to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the conclusion was forced on my mind that knowing as he did from his long parliamentary experience that no representative body with any respect for itself would grant such an enquiry, he was riding all the time for a fall, and was merely trying to force the Government to throw out these charges, simply because it was unable to accept them in bulk. When we reflect upon the powers of Parlimment it ought to fill every member with a determination to live up to the powers entrusted to us. The powers of Parliament are transcendent and supreme. There is no fear of those powers being diminished. They are now embodied in Acts which are the results of long struggles. Parliament, it may be said, has power over everything. It had power during the reign of Henry VIII to alter the succession or to revise it, especially in reference to his children, Filward, Mary and Elizabeth. It had power to alter it again in the case of William and Mary. It has power to alter the constitution itself, as we see in the Act of Union, and also in regard to the triennial and septennial parliaments. As Delohne says: It has power to do anything except to make a man a woman or a womanaman. In fact, Queen Victoria herself, however much we may love and venerate her, has only a parliamentary title and reigns by virtue of a parliamentary statute. If these are the power: which Parliament possesses, we should be rery careful how we exercise them, and therefore I cordially reciprocate the statement made ly the leader of the Opposition the other day that, if these charges were lightly made, the man who made them should be expelled from the House. That was a sound doctrine, and one which should always be helf. We are told that the charges are not specific. My friend from Guyslorough (Mr: Fraser) sitys the specific charges hare been omitted. Well, as far as I can see, it is the specific charges that have been retained, and it is this general fishing experlition which has been omittel. The hon. gentleman has kindly referred to the part I took in the baite des Chaleurs enguiry. I will read to him the chatrge made in reference to that, and perhaps the hon. gentleman may be able to induce the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) to model his intictment upon it. It is honest, simple and straightforward, and, being honest, simple and straightforward, ithas been attended wich great and glorious results. It has revivified a province, and, if I had been tempted to take adrantage of the course proposed by the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), I could have brought up evidence to make the cheeksof gentlemen opposite pale before me; but I thought it my duty to confine nuyself to the sum of

Sl 5,000 which I said had been turned aside from the purpose for which it was intended ; and although, in the enquiry, il came across any amount of evidence, I did not think it was my duty to convert Parliament into a moral sink or a moral sewer, but rather to leave it as a place where gentlemen could meet together and converse as gentlemen. I therefore refrained from bringing charges which I might have brought. If, however, our custons are to be changed, if this is no longer to he an assembly of gentlemen, but a place where we are to meet in order to bullyrag one another, I am quite willing to open up again the question of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and, if I do, some gentlemen on the other sille, before I have done with them, will be in such a condition that their hest friends will not know then.. I said I would read the charge made before the committee which was entrusted with the investigation into the Baie des Chaleurs matter :
"That out of certain moneys, amounting to $\$ 280,000$. authorized by the fiorernment of the Province of Quebec to be paid to the company on account of the subsidies granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in consideration of the construction and completion of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, a sum of money amounting to 3175,000 had been improperly retained and improperiy applied to purposes other thatn the construction and completion, of the said road and having no connection therewith."

## Mr. EDGiAR. By whom?

Mr. COCKBURN. These were the words of the charge, and I think my hon. friends opposite will admit that the investigation was conducted, as far as its ends were concerned, most successfully. Perhaps I ought to have added a rider to the motion asking what was done with this money in certain constituencies in Lower Canala. I knew of this money having been sent to certain counties, but I refrained from doing that. In this enquiry we have nothing to deal with leyond the main guestion. If it can be established that Sir Adolphe Caron, being a Minister of the Crown, was at the same time a member of a construction company or a contractor, and was assisting to divert public money from its proper purposes, that is quite enough. It is the right of Parliament to vote supplies, and it only olstained that privilege after great struggles, resulting in the execution of one of our English kings. All we have to do now is to punish those who are reported to have neglected their duty in guarding these supplies. But that we should go and institute an invostigation into $\mathbf{6 6}$ elections, with the knowledge beforchand that we camot change one single seat, with the knowledge, too, that many of those who took part in these elections are gone over to the silent majority, and many others have abandoned political life, is a proposition that cannot be entertained. What, we ask, in the name of common sense, are we going to gain by this movement, which is sprung upon us from a desire of mud-slinging, a desire, if possible, to gain some petty party advantage? Above such considerations the Liberal party ought to rise. It has men as learlers who have bigger souls than that, and I am more than astonished that they ever allowed a rider of this kind to be annexed to the motion or charge. I do not know if my hon. friend from Guysborough wishes any further information. I may tell him, however, that so far from the Royal Commission being what he supposes it will be-when he says there were Royal Commissions attended with bad
results-there was a Royal Commission in Quebec, and there was a Royal Commission appointed in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal. Py the 114th clause of the Revised Statutes of Canada Royal Commissions are instituted whenever the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to cause an enquiry to be made into any matter concerning the goorl government of Cimata, or the conluct of any part of the business thereof. Under the statute the commission may summon and enforce attendance of wituesses, who may be examined under oath. I find in Bourinot this foot note referring to the Canadian Pacitic Railway investigation:
" The commissioners in this trying ease simply reported the eridence they had taken, and stated no conclusion. on the ground that the execution of their function should not in any way prejudice, whaterer proceedings Parliament might desire to take."
Now, you have there the gist of the whole thing. This Royal Commission that is proposel "camot prejudice whatever proceedings Parliament might lesire to take." The evidence is given to us, not in the way, perhaps, some gentlemen might desire. I was astonished to hear the eminent comsel from Guysborough getting up and condemning commissions, and the way in which they take evidence. I am no lawyer, but so far as I understand it, the laws of evidence by which courts are guided, are the crystallizel legal experience of twenty or thirty generations. They have heen found ly long experience to be the hest methords of eliciting the truth, and I am sure that my hon. friend from Guyshorough would be the last man who would try to elicit a lie, or by any inmuendo try to cover up a truth. Now, if the duties of a Royal Commission are as they are reported to be in this extract I have read, it is in our power, when this report comes to us, to throw it aside. We can demand a further investigation, or a new investigation, or we may refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Anything to postpone it.
Mr. COCKBURN. No, Sir, I think it is most unfair to say there is desire on the part of the Government to postpone it. Sir, we have nothing to fear. Look it the late elections. My hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, entered this House two years ago with 90 stalwart men hehind him ; 30 of them fell when the hand of justice was stretched out. No, Sir, we have nothing to fear. Our hands are so far pure and clean.

Some hon. MEMBERs. Oh, oh.
Mr. COCKBURN. Yours may be clean now, but there are 33 per cent of your members that have been washed out. It was a long washing and a hard washing, but you needed to wash a whole province, in a mamer, before you were able to stand forth in your glory.
Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. gentleman will address the Chair.
Mr. COCKBURN. Ishalluot follow my hon. friend from Guysborough in offering insults to the beuch, nor do I think it necessary to follow him in his allusions to a gentleman who was expelled from the British House of Cominons after he had been convicted there by the court. I hope he does not go the length of saying that aftera man hasbeen convicted of felony or murder, because he happens to be a member of Parliament therefore he should retain his seat. I Parliament therefore
Mr. Cockbura.
do not know that I have any further information to give that hon gentleman. I know he has an ardent love for infornation, and I know how difticult it is for hom. gentlemen over there, some times, to find out the truth; I know that, beclouded as that hon. gentleman is, he would be unable to peer through the deep mists of error that have surrounded his party for the last $1: 3$ or 14 years. Day afte: day they seem to get deeper and deeper into the internal abyss. Theremay beamultitude of counsellorsin their party, but there is precious little wislom. When an offer is made to facilitate enguiry into charges which are made, insteal of meeting it in the spirit in which it should be met, instead of aiding the fovermment in their desire to secure an impartial trilunal, every obstacle is thrown in the way, every step is taken that can retard justice. Sir, we are determined that roitt que ronte we shall mete out justice to every one, be he high or low. We are trusted by the country. We have the confilence of the people; lut when hon. gentlemen opposite. ask us to try sl elections over again they are perpetrating an absurdity that lee must apparent, almost, to the weakest understanding anows the electorate. Why, Sir, life is short, parliamentary life is unfor tunately still shorter. I do not think, looking at. all the chances, that if we were to grant the vequest of gentlemen opposite and put in paragraph in and send it to the Committee on Privileges and Flections, we shombld le able to leave this House within the next twelve months.
Sir RICHARI CARTWRI(iHT. I think, under the circumstances, the hon. gentleman might reconsider his decision, hecause it is almost impossible. that we should finish this delate to-night. It cim go on to-morrow, and might lee concluded to-morrow by mutual consent, I presume.
Sir JOHS THOMPSON. I should like very much to oblige our friend, but I im informed that it would be a great inconvenience to a large number of members if the debate were not closed tonight.
Mr. MILLS' (Bothwell). I have three volumes of Han:ard to read liy way of illustration.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. As I have already spoken on the main motion, I do not propose to speak at length on this occasion. At the same time I am not disposel to allow the remarks of the Minister of Militia to pass without a few comments from myself, more particularly as he has referred to my own language on the occasion of the introduction of the motion of my hon. friend from West Ontario (Mr. Ealgar). I think, also, it is extremely important that the proposition which is now before us, should be clearly and distinctly placed before the comntry as well as before the House. I may ald that it is a most remarkable proceeding on the part of the Govermment to formulate a set of charges, 10 in number, and expect this House to pronounce an intelligent judgment upon them before we have had an opportunity of seeing them in print. It is a very extraordinary proceeding, and one which I think under the ordinary practice of a court of justice could scarcely be tolerated or recog. nized. One thing is very clear, at all events, and that is the pitiable position to which Ministers have been reduced on the present occasion. It is perfectly plain and obvious that those hon. gentle. men would balk the investigation if they dare.

They made that perfectly clear and evident in the speech of the Minister of Justice and his colleagues on the occasion when ny hon. friend's motion uas presented. Since that time they have found, perhaps through pressure from their supporters, much more probibly from the evidence of the mode in which the country was regarding the attempt to suppress all examination into these charges, and because their political existence and that of their followers, too, would be imperilled by the refusal, and to that, and not to any new-born desire on their part to aid my hon. friend in his investigation, is due the change of front which we witnessed this afternoon. What is the proposal which hon. gentlemen have nade to us? I propose to consider it very briefly; I propose also to consider the objections which lie to it in the matter of principle, and oljections in the way of practice and convenience, and in the last place, I desire to call the special attention of members on both sides to the extent to which the past estahished rights and privileges of Parliament are proposed to be violated by the proposal. Sir, this proposal made to us is a very remarkable one, and a very curions sample of the new evolutions of doctrine at which the Minister of Justice hais been gradually arriving. I think this is the tirst time in which it has been gravely proposed by an hon. gentleman who once sat on the bench of Canada that the accused party should be allowed to draw the indictment against himself and select his own judge. It is a most extraordinary development, and if the hon. gentleman's name lives for nothing else it will be owing to the fact that he was the first judge whodeemed it right and proper that the man who is accused should at his own will and pleasure substitutean entirely new set of charges from those originally preferred against him. Sir, I must say that I think this would be held as a new gospel, as tidings of great joy by the criminal classes generally if the Minister of Justice proposed that it should apply in the ordinary course of law. I doubt whether any of those unfortunate and misguided people who now inhabit the Dominion penitentiaries would have found their way there if the same privileges had leen accorded to them, if they had been allowed to select their own judges, and even their own prosecutor, because that is one of the incidents which, as I shall presently show, will probably result from the adoption of this proposition. The conduct of the hon. gentleman and of his colleagues remind me exceedingly of that well-known Irish delinquent, who on one occasiou being promised a fair trial, replied that a fair trial was the very thing he did not want. I do not pretend to say that I have always the very extremest respect. for the precedents that may have been established at various times. I do not pretend to say that no occasion can arise when Parliament may not proceed to make a precedent for itself; but as a mere matter of curiosity, as a mere matter of general information, I should like to know from our exceedingly well-informed friend from 'Toronto, or from the Minister of Justice himself, where in British history, where, in our own history, he will find a single precedent for the extraordinary course which the Minister of Militia has recommended to this House? Where will he find ${ }_{5} /$ precedent for the accused party changing the verbiage and meaning of every charge brought
against him, and then as I have said, selecting his own judge to troot "Mr. Speaker, I camnot conceive any proposition which is more utterly contrary to common sense, natural justice, law and equity than the proposal now submitted to us. I do not want to biunt the natural and wholesome feeling of indignation which not only every honest man in this House must feel, and but for party tranmels would feel, at the monstrous innovation, but which every honest man throughout Canada will feel when the intelligence reaches them to morrow of the mode in which hon. gentlemen opposite propose to comply with the denanil made by my hon. frienil for an investigation. I will place before the Honse hefore I sit down the thing in a few clear and hroad words on which hon. gentlemen shall have an opportunity of passing sentence. The only case at all of similar importance in which any proceeding in the slightest degree resembling this was had recourse to in our Parliament, was on the memorable occasion when Mr. Huntington in his place formulated certain charges against Sir John A. Macdonald, and it is well remembered by all who had seats in the House at that time that Sir John A. Macdonald aithough he refused the committee asked by Mr. Huntington, immediately thereafter of his own motion, or of his own alleged motion, granted a committee, and did not attempt in the slightest degree to tary or alter the charges made by Mr. Huntington. Nor even at a later date, when the matter was referred to a Royal Commission, did isir John Macdonald vary the charges formulated by Mr. Huntington in his place. That commission proceetled to investigate the charges as they were presented; and if hon. gentlemen here desire to shield themselves under that example, the very least they could have done, although as I shall show even that would not have been sitisfactory, would have been to have taken the charges precisely, literally and verbatim as they were preferred. Let us understand the practicul results of this proposal. As to the principle, I have shown how utterly and entirely erroneous it is of necessity. But let us consider what are the practical results. Is the commission going to sit while the House is in session!" Is it proposed that a commission should le appointed, forsooth, and members of the House be required to desert their proper duties in this Honse to appear before a commission appointed by the Government of the day? Or, is it proposed that we shall wait months until this House has risen, and that then this commisson is to sit, and then my hon. friend and other hon. gentlemen, at their own proper cast and charges, at great expenditure of money, for the purpose of securing witnesses and evidence, are to be called upon at the close of this session to dance attendance at the beck and call of a conmission appointed by hon. gentlemen opposite! Sir, it is perfectly clear if that kind of thing is adopted, the delay and confusion will be simply intolerable. What right have hon. gentlemen opposite to dare to call any hon. member to account before their nominees, before a commission appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of those hon. gentlemen? Whai right have they to call them to account for anything that we may choose to say or do in this House: The members in this House speaking in their places in Parliament are responsible to this House and are responsible to this House alone. That, Sir, is the well understood and thoroughly
estahlished parliamentary practice for 300 years in the mother country, and we, I trust, are not going to be the first to interfere with it. It is perfecily clear that wholly and entirely apart from the utter change which has heen made in the charges preferred hy my hom. friend, it is perfectly plain that the inrestigation would be crippled at all points. It is not true at all that that investigation could be conducted with as free a hand or as thoroughly lefore a (iovermment Commission, as it could be in this House? The tribunal my hon. friend proposes to appeal to is one before which he can summon witnesses and require them to appear and give evidence withont involving himself in all the intolerahle toil, and delay, and expense, which would be conserfuent upon its proceedings if he were olliged to appear lefore a commission such as the Minister of Nilitia proposes. But, Sir, hefore and above all that there comes up the question of the rights and privileges of this House. I repeat, Sir, are we to account to the nominee of this Govermment, are we to account to the nominee of the Privy Council for our doings and sayings here? I will tell the hon. gentleman that I for one utterly and entirely refuse, as our friends on the occasion of Mr. Huntington's charges entirely refused. to recognize the authority of any such Royal Commission or to appear lefore it. It is for my hon. friend here to say what course he will take, but so far as I can see and judge, I do not think that he would be justified either, in appearing before any commission to answer for one word which has lueen stated by him in his place in Parliament. I cannot believe, sir-although we have seen a great deal which might lead us to think that the hon. gentlemen have measured too well the sycophancy of their followers and the servility of a great number of their supporters in the countryI cannot for my part believe that the people of Cannda have sunk solow or that they are so entirely false to all the traditions of parliamentary government well known and well established for hundreds of years, that they will support such an outrageous interference with the prerogatives of the representatives of the peopleas is proposed in the motion of the Minister of Militia. But, Mr. Speaker, that there shall be no mistake, that these hon. gentlemen shall not be allowed to shirk the direct issue, I propose to move an amenilinent to this amendment, and I will do it in the following words:-
That all the words of the amendment be left out and the following words be added to the original motion :-
That this House refuses to allow the investigation That this House refuses to allow the investigation
into the charges preferred by Mr. J. D. Edgar, a member of this House, in his place in the House against Sir Adolphe Caron, also a memiker thereof, to be removed from the control of Parliament, and to be committed to one or more commissioners appointed on the recommendation of the seid Sir Adolphe Caron and his colleagues.
That this House views with repugnance the proposition to permit the person accused to vary and alter the charges preferred against him, and instead the reof to substitute a new set of charges drawn up by himself or his colleagues; and that such a demand not less than the proposal that the said charges should likewise be investigated by persons to be appointed by himself, and his colleagues, is entirely unprecedented and is opposed to parliamentary law and usage as settled by the practice of the mother country; is a violation of the privileges of the members of this House, and is designed to elude and defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. EDGAR. I was prepared for a good many curious results of this discussion, but I certainly was hardly prepared to hear the resolution as moved by the Minister of Militia to-day. I thought it was
possible that the (iovernment night undertake tos refer the charges I had made to a Royal Conimission. That would have been a course exceedingly ohjectionable on nany grounds, but they have, to a certain extent, a precerlent for that in this House on it former occasion. In the Huntington case, the charges mude by Mr. Huntington, which, I think, were not nearly as definite as these, were referred to a Royal Conmission for investigation, but only on certain grounds which I willstate. As you, Mr. Speaker, will remember, the charges were referred to a parliamentary committee first; that parliamentary committee held its meetings and decided that it was desirable to examine witnesses umiler oath, and it was necessary to obtain an Imperial Act of Parlianent to grant that power to the committees of this House. Very well, Sir. These charges were vely serious indeed, and the Governor General, under the advice of his Ministers, decinled that, in order to have them investigated under oath, a Royal Commission should be appointed for that purpose, and there was no other excuse attempten to begiven for the appointment of a Royal Commission in that case except the one I have mentionell, namely, that parliamentary committees hai no power to take evilence under oath. Well, sir, that power has since been invested in the committees of this Parliament. It is contin:adly exercised by committees of this Parliament. I propose to refer this resolution of mine to the most important committee of this Parliament to investigate it uncler oath--a committee composed two to one of the supporters and followers of the Ministry; and yet, Sir, they are afraid to face that tribunal with these charges. Not only do they take this investigation out of the hands of Parliament-a Minister afraid to meet his peers and to be tried by his peers-but they have taken my charges and emasculated them, weakened them and destroyed them, and marle them just to suit the views of the accused Minister himself. I am not in the confidence of the Ministers; but I would almost le suspected of being in their confidence, because at week ago. I told the House exactly what the accused Minister would like to have done in this case, and I will quote to the House the language I used. I said:
" Perbaps I had better allow the Postmaster General to draw up these charges himself and let him have them just as he would like them to be. I do not know how else I can satisfy hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. I dare say if the Postmaster General had the drawing of these charges he would limit them for instance, to the charge that he received from the Lake St. Joln Railway Company so much money out of the subsidies, and another charge, that he received from the Temiscouata Railway Company so much money out of the subsidies; and then he would valiantly disprove those charges. I imagine that these are the charges he would like to see there, from the fact that although there is not a syllable of allegation in the charge from beginning to end that he received money from either of these corporations as corporations, still, when he got up be told us with a great flourish of trumpets that he had voluntarily received telegrams or letters from the managers of those two companies saying that he had never received any moneys from those companies. Why. Mr. Speaker, nobody said he did. Does he imagine that anybody would think or believe that a railway corporation like that of the Lake St. John Railway, with a board formed, for instance, of representatives of the city of Quebec, would calmly sit down at their board meeting and pass a formal resolution, or that a meeting of shareholders would pass a resolution to pay so much money ont of their subsidy to the hon. Postmaster General for himself or his elections? No, Sir, it is absurd, and the hon. Postmaster General when he made that declaration was simply, setting up a man of straw and knocking him down again."

Sir Richard Cartwright.

Why, iir, I was prophetic on that occasion. They have done exactly what I anticipated, hut hardly helieved would ever be possible. I have examined carefully the amendment moved by the hon. Minister of Militia, although, of course, I am sure he did not draw it. I suppose it was drawn by the Minister of Justice and the Postmaster (ieneral. What have they done with my charges? In the first place, in the recital of what my charges are, they unfairly omit entirely clanse 10. They do not even state on the face of the docmment that I have made that charge, hut drop it out absolutely and entirely. Why is that? Are they so afraid of that charge? Is it not one of great i:mportance" Why, Sir, they know that I can prove that charge. The Postmaster General must have told the Minister of Justice that I could prove that charge, andithatis why he ignores it alisolutely, even in the recital. I do not consider that this is treating Parliament fairly. I do not think it is making the parliamentary record fair, that record that will he appealed to as a matter of precerlent and law in future years. I was amused at the hon. member for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cockhurn) with his gravity, his wisilom and his stentorian voice. He legan lis siyying that in clause 10, I was going into the trial of twenty-two elections; then he got the number up to sixty-six, and lefore he sat down he got it up to eighty-one election cases which I was going to try. Why, sir, the hon. gentleman camot have real this amemiment at all, from the way he talked about it. If he has read this section 10-anil I would recommend him to read it before he speaks again-does he not know that in clanse 10 I propose to try only the Postmaster General? In that charge I siy :

[^83]Mr. COCKPURN. That is trying an election.
Mr. EDCiAR. The hon. gentleman said he was a simple layman. Well, he is a very simple layman indeed if he says that that is trying an election. As he is a simple layman, I will let him off, and will not try to get that into his head. What else have they done" In their reference to the Royal Commission, they have absolutely omitted clause 2 and clause 4 , which incolve matters of considerable importance. For instance, the hon. member for Cen're Toronto told us just now that the charge that the Postmaster General was a member of the Constraction Company which received subsidies was a very mpportant one. Why, Sir, I know that the hon. gentleman had not read the charges, because both of these charges have been struck out absolutely by the Goverument. Every word relating to the Construction Company in these two charges has been struck out.
Mr. COCKBURN. Will the hon. gentleman allow me to explain? I am a laymen, but the hon. gentleman will perhaps understand that I was dealing with his charges, the charges which I have lefore me, and therefore I deal with paragraph 10,
and all the crudities in it, and also with the other paragraphs. I was not dealing with the matter which was brought lefore us to-lay hy the Government : but I was dealing with the charges which the hon. member for West Ontario brought up, and showing the absurdity of them.

Mr. EDGAR. The hon. gentleman evidently armits that he did not know anything about the new charges of the hon. Minister of Militia. He was only dealing with my charges, and he thought it important that the connection of the Postmaster General with the Construction Company should be tried ; but I tell him now that that is not to be tried at all. It is absolutely struck out in the amemirient. Let him refect over that, and see how he will like it and how his constituents will like it after his speech. I would also draw his attention to something else that perhaps he is not aware of. There is a charge 5 in my charges, and I hope he has considered that there is something serions in that charge. And what is that charge?


#### Abstract

"That during the said period and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies and frou moneys raised upan the credit of the same, and from parties


 beneficially interested in the same."They have quietly left that out ton in their reference to the Royal Commission. What does the hon. member for Centre Toronto think of that in his calm monents when he knows it for the first time? Then how do they treat the rest of it? They go on, and in their clause No. 3, which seems to he intended to take the place of No. 6 in my charge, what do they do? Just as I sitid a week ago they would. They charged that these moneys were recived from the said railway companies, the Lake St. John Railway Company, or from the Construction Company, neither of which was charged in my charge, because I knew, as I explained a week ago. that that was not a charge which could be sustained or proved. So, of course, especially after I had explained that a week ago, they take great care to make that the greatest and most important of their charges. I find that in the latter purt of that charge they speak again of the receipts being from the said companies or one of then. Well, I dare say they will be able to prove that there were no receipts from those companies or one of them. Then another clanse, new, clause $\bar{i}$, seems to embrace clauses $\overline{6}, 8$ and part of 9 in my charges. They also say that these payments were from the said companies or made by the company and so on, until we come to the final wind-up of their charge 10, to which I will draw the attention of the hon. member for Centre Toronto. The wind-up of the whole charge is this:"That the said A. P. Caron, by virtue of the fact so alleged, entered into a corrupt conspiracy "-with whom, Mr. Speaker-" with the said companies, or one or more of them." Why, of course, that is the only charge for a Minister of Justice, as the guardian and responsible trustee for the administration of justice, to put forward against his colleague. But he knows perfectly well, when he makes that charge, as everyboly in the House and the country knows, that it is not a proper administration of justice. but is tampering, with justice on behalf of his colleagues. And they suppose I am going to be dragged before a commission of their appointment to sustain such a trifling charge as that. No; I
would be lost to all respect for myself as a member of this House and a citizen of Canala if $I$ would do so. That is just the position they want. I see the hon. Minister of Railways pleasimtly smiling. He thinks it is a neater way of getting out of a scrape than the way he got out last session. They affect a little anxiety to investigate matters, and then, after altering the charge and taking it away from the committee of the House, they get the person who makes the charge to say that he will not go on with it in the shape they put it. It is very clever, but it is too thin and the people will understand it. The members of this House before very long will understand it. I am glad to see the hom. memher for Centre Torme conferred with the hon. memlers for Albert and St. Jolm, and I hope before the cote that they will find out how they have been lamboozlen, as the hom. member for Assiniboia in his blatant and turgid elopuence stated earlier in the day. The Minister of Militia to diay, and the hon. member for Montreal the other day, quoted a precedent for this course of action, not as to the reference to a commission, lut as to the changing charges in the House. They quote the case of Mr. E. B. Woom in the Ontario Legislature in 18i.2. Now, Sir, that case was one which I wish they had followed here. I would not have found the slightest fault if they had. I tried to follow it myself, and I think I did follow it in the amended form, as amended by Mr. Blake. What was the original charge?" What was the amendment? Did Mr. Cameron make a charge? No; he took no responsibility as a member of the House of making a charge, but he started a distinct fishing expedition, without making any charge. That is not what $J$ propose to do here, and it is not what I would ever do, I hope. I take the responsibility, whatever it may be. Mr. Cameron moved that a select committee be appointed to euguire whether any, and if any, what corrupt inducements had lieen offered Mr. E. B. Wood to leave the Ministry. An amendment was naturally proposed to that as follows :-
"That a member of this House, baving stated in bis place, that a corrupt inducement or, offer was made to $\mathbf{E}$. B. Wood, it should be investigated."

And that is what I did. I stated it in my place, and I got a motion brought forward based on that, with a great deal of ditticulty, and in the face of every oljection that could possibly be thrown in the way by the gentlemen on the Treasury benches. Then what else did Mr. Blake propose to amend in that? Why, the charge was this:
"That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the Hon. E. Blake orany other member of the present Administration made these corrupt offers.,
Well, the amendment was to enquire whether the Hon. E. Blake made these corrupt offers. No other name was mentioned, and, therefore, the other members of the Administration were struck out. Why, if I had made no charges at all but simply moved for a committee to enquire. whether any improper couduct had been indulged in or not, and if I had got up and said that Sir Adolphe Caron or some other members of the Administration had done so and so, I would have been liable to be checked and correctel, but I did not say that. I took the responsibility myself of making the charges, and I named the Minister who, I claim, was responsible; and that is exactly what Mr. Blake did by his amendment in the case referrelto. Even then,

Mr. Eigar.
with such a slight change as that, such a change as to bring it in conformity with the plan I have adopted, even in the face of that, was there not a great deal of objaction male by Mr. Cameron! The leader of the Conservative party said he must oppose the amendment with his utmost endeavour lnecause it did not provide for a full enquiry, and he charged the mover with being desirons to stifle enguiry. 1 am not going to detain the House any longer. I have no douht the discussion may le continued a little further. This question is so important that I am surprised we did not hear from any members on the Treasury benches. We have not heard anything in defence of the rather weak statement, if he will permit me to say so, of the Minister of Militia, and we have heard nothing in reply to the amendment movel by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard (artwright). If the other side are satisfied, I think we ought to be satistied from a political point of view, and I desire to repeat in my place in the House that, if 1 am given a committee of this House, I am prepared absolutely to prove under oath every word that I alleged in that charge, and, if the Ministers of the Crown take the responsibility of refusing that, it is not my fanlt.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). This is an important guestion lecause it involves the character of one of the members of the (iovernment. It is an important question, because it incolles the expenditure of a large sum of money helonging to the perple of this country, and, therefore, I think it is the duty of every hon. gentleman to look this question fairly in the face. Iknow it is a serious thing to hring at charge against an hon. member in this Honse, and the gentleman who does it assumes a great responsibility in so doing, and nothing short of the pablic interest could induce any man to bring a charge against a fellow member. I am sure that the memler for West Ontario did not bring this motion before the House in order to gratify any personal interest, but simply in the interest of the people who are said to have lost a large sum of money through the action of this jarticular individual, the Postmaster (ieneral. I think this motion has been brought in largely in the interests of the Postmaster General himself, for, if he is innocent, he should be the first to urge, yea, to demand, an opportunity of defending himself before a committee. He has stated from his place that he is innocent, that he never received one dollar of the money he is said to have received nor did he spend one dollar of that money he is suid by the inember for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) to have received; therefore, he camnot neglect for a moment to urge upon the Government that the charges against him should be investigated. It appears to me, however, that he has pressed on the Government that they should refuse to grant a committee to investigate those charges, for, otherwise, they would not have refused. This motion is not only in the interests of the Minister, but also in the interests of the Gorernment. No Government can afford to have within its ranks a member who is alleged to have received public moneys and spent them for election purposes. When we consider the statements which have been made ly various members through the country and on the floor of Parliament, we are led to suppose that they hal clecided to purge the Government and the Civil Service of offences of
this character. Last year the Premier in the Senate invited the assistance of the Opposition in cleaning out dishonest otficials in the various departments of Government as well as the Government itself, and I will read the words used by the Premier on that oceasion.

## Some hom. MEMBERS. Dispense.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). The hom. gentlemen opposite would like to dispense because they do not like to hear the statements of the Premier. as they are alont to vote in direct contradiction of the statements he marle. The following was the statement of the Premier :--
" I would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite to join with us in trying to find out what the facts are about this alleged rascality. We ask them to give us the benefit of their experience in this enquiry, to assist us in ascertaining the facts and placing them before the public, in order that they may be dealt with properly, and, if found guilty, that summars vengeance may be exercised on those who are found guilty of approprinting public money, stealing. whether high or low. That is the determination of the Government."
If it was the determination of the Govermment to tind out where any misappropriation of public money or stealing had taken place, they should accept this motion when it is made on the responsilility of a member of this House who has stated positively that he has evidence to establish every charge he has made. The charge is very detinite in my opinion. I would not like to have a charge brought against me for dishonesty so detinite as that. The hon. member charges the Postnaster (ieneral with receiving moneys out of the subsilies granted for the Quelrec and Lake St. John Railway Company, not only as a member of the Construction Company, hut corruptly. Then there must be an arrangement between him and the party who gave him the money, and they both must act together. But not only did the hon. gentleman receive money corruptly, but he is said to have expended the money corruptly. It was stated the other night that the hon. gentleman realized no personal adrantage, but the charge says he dill, because he used a portion of this money in carrying his own election, so that he received lirect personal advantage from the use of this money. It must he remembered by the Government that, as soon as they roted sub) sidies to railways, if they discharge their duty properly, they must see that the money is not diverted from the purposes for which it was soted. Their responsibility does not cease when they have voted the subsidies. The Minister told us the other night that, if we had any fault to find with the voting of the subsidies, we should bring on our charges. We have no fault to find with the voting of the subsidies, but what we tind fault with is the diversion of the money to other purposes than those for which they were roted. The public moneys helonged to the people of the country, and it was the duty of the Gisernment to see that they were spent in the construction of the work for which they were voted. And if a charge is brought against a member of the House or a member of the Government that he received those subsidies so voted and used them for his own personal ad vantage, or for corrupting the electorate, I say the Government is stainding in their' own light and against the interest of this country when they refuse the Opposition an opportunity to bring home the charge to the party if he is guilty, or allow
him an opportunity to vindicate his character if he is innocent. The Minister of Justice will remember that last fall he and seven or eight others went up to the town of Perth, and the Minister of Justice there discussed the scandals and said that the policy of the Opposition at that time was mudthrowing. Now, he knows very well that the scandals which were investigated last summer ilid not originate by the Opposition ; the information upon which those investigations were basell came from a triend of their own party, a man who had worked for them for a number of years, who had conlucted a Conservative newspaper for many years, and who miderstool the secrets of their operations; I say that the country helieve to-day that he was justified in bringing that charge, and the evidence was so strong against the parties accused that the late Minister of Public Works actually felt that he was no longer of any use in the Ciovernment, and he resigned; and another mem her of Parliament was expelled. But what dia the Minister of Justice say in Perth in regard to these scandals? Let me read what he sail as he is reportell by the Empire:
"The Government's policy in regard to irregularities and improprieties in the public service, was to root out those committing them. The best proof of this had been given by the Government's action last session. In purifying public life the Gorernment was not only willing to submit to, but asked the aid of, every religious teacher in the cuuntry. In the discharge of the duty which had fallen on the Government; they were reads to submit their action to the keenest criticisms of the press, the pulrit and the plat form, but in saying this he asked the elergy and others to judge fairly and not condemn without reading the evidence.'
So he not only invited the members of the Opposition, but he incited the pulpit, the press and the platform to criticise and to assist chem in vindicating the position they had taken, and to assist them to punish every one that was guilty of any irregularity. Now, Mr. speaker, we are here for the purpose of accepting his invitation; we are here for the purpose of pledging ourselves that we are in possession of evidence that will show that within their own ranks, the 13 or 14 members constituting the Government, there is a man who should not be there if the charges alleged against him are true ; and the hon. member for West Ontario has pledged his honour that he will, if that opportunity is given him, prove conclusively to the people of this country that the Postmaster General is unfit to hold the seat he occupies.: Now, in answer to the invitation of the Minister of Justice the pulpit has spoken, and I will read from an address of a prominent minister of this country who belongs to the party of hon. gentlemen opposite. Let me read what Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, has said:
" Was there no need to-day to rise to a higher idea of our duty to God and to our country? Had not recent events brought the blush of shame to every cheek of every honest and God-fearing lorer of his country? We need to strike out afresh and take as the ruling principle that the laws of God must be respected. Government by party we must have, but away with those that tolerated boastful chicanery and the plundering of the public purse. He was not thero as the agent or spokesman of any parts. but what could be said of those who pleaded: ' I did not uxe one coin of money for myself, it all went for political purposes.' What an insolt to the magnificent freedom the mother land has given us to govern ourselves; what an example to the uprising zeneration. But the sins of pablic men were not the sins of the nation. if the nation disowned them for their wrong-doing. As long as the country recognized the need of a healthy public opinion. there was hope. The cry must be, and was, he believed
for further probing into the iniquities, for more justice and greater punishments upon the criminal, and that cry must be prolonged until the purest body is the gorerning power. Surel. the day had not gone by tor such a change."

Now, Sir, that is the opinion expressed by one of the ministers upon whom the Minister of Justice had called to criticise theaction of the Government. I would confirm his cry for more investigation into the corruption and dishonesty that have characterized the public affairs of this country for many years; for all must know that there has been corruption in high places, as well as in low places, in the Conservative party during the last ten or twelve years, that has become a by-word and a reproach to this country, and has given to Canada a lower moral stamlard than that occupied by many other comutries. Now, I say that the resolution brought before the House this afternoon was a perfect humbug. As has been pointed out by the member for West Ontario, it leparts entirely from the charges made ly him. The idea that the party accused is to fomulate the charges against himself in the way most favourable to him, and then ask Palliament to appoint a commission favourable to himself for the purpose of trying him on those charges-why, the thing is utterly preposterous. and no sensible person in this country, looking at the whole matter, in view of the political influences and the political bias, will for one moment come to the conclusion that the Govermment is acting just in the interest of the country. It is time to bestir ourselves when we know that on the right and on the left of us, thousands and millions of public money have been squandered by dishonest politicians, and the Government, for their own reputation and their own standing in this country, ought to accept the proposition made from this side of the House, and appoint a committee before which this trial may take place. What has the accused to fear? If he goes before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, does he stand there before a majority of men who are opposed to him? No; two-thirds of that committee are friends of his own, and when they report the case back to this House it is adjudicated upon by a House containing sixty of a majority of hisown friemds. Why, then, should he fear to go before a committee of that kind? sir, he knows very well there is evidence behind: he knows very well, no doubt, in his own mind, that if an opportunity were given the nember for West Ontario to prove his charges, he would be condemned before the eyes, not only of the committee, but of the country at large, and the verdict would go abroad that he was unfit to associate with the other gentlemen of the Government, and he would have to leave public life and retire as his predecessor did. Now, the matter has been discussed proand con for the last few days from carious standpoints, and I am satisfied that the Goverument will suffer at the hands of the electorate if they do not permit this matter to le fully and efficiently examined before a proper tribunal. I tell them as sure as they are sitting there to-night, that when the electorate get an opportunity of expressing an opinion on this matter at the polls, they will do so in such a way as will give these gentlenten to understand that they are going too far in playing with the interesis of the people, in giving an opportunity to their friends of stealing from the public funds and appropriating the money to their own
private ends. Rest assured, therefore, the day of reckoning is coming, when the people of this country will bring such a tormado of influence upon hon. gentlemen opposite that will sweep them from power, and allow other and hetter men to occupy the pesition in which they are to guide the affairs of this country in a more honest, upright, candid and more prosperous way than the hon. gentlemen opposite have done during the last 12 years they have been in power.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) 1 ask the hom. lealer of the House whether, in view of the statement made by the hon. memher for West Ontario (Mr. Eilgar) and in view of the complicated character of the resolution, the amendment which has been moved, and the rast importance of the issue incolved in it, whether it will not be in the interests of both sides of the House and of justice itself, that the delate should be adjourned until to-morrow, and then proceeded with, when all parties will have an opportunity of seeing the amendments in print and of juiging whether the serious charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) as to the changes made are torrect or mot. Many hom. members have not had an opportunity of examining the amendment cery closely, and I would suggest that at this hour ( $\because \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. .) it would be prudent and reasonable that an adjournment should le taken until to-morrow when the debate comil proceed and close.
sir JOHN THOMPSON. This matter has been lefore the House for weeks, and if the matter is to be proceeded with at all, it is time it was disposed of. I do not think the observations of the hon. member for West Ontario with respect to suggestel alterations in the charges are entitled to any weight. I do not agree with him that the charges have been alterel.

Mr. DAVIES (P. F. I.) Nothing but the very serions nature of the charges before the Honse would justify me at this late hour in rising to say one worl on this matter ; but I cannot allow the question to be put without recalling the attention of hon. members to the extraordinary and anomalous position in which we stanl here to-night. It is acknowledged by all that the charges made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) are so grave and serious in their character that, if they should le sustained, the Postmaster General would have not only to resign his position from the Government, but would probably lose his seat in. this Honse. At all events, that is acknowledged tonight : it was not acknowledged the other night. We are standing entirely on new ground ; that is to say, the Government have taken an entirely new departureon thismatter. We would le prepared to discuss and vote upon the resolution proposel from this side of the House, and discussed by the leader of the House and his supporters before. But the matter has very materially changed, and those hon. gentlemen who the other day contended that this matter should not be referred to a committee on two grounds, now turn round and say it should be referred to some tribunal, but not to a committee of this House. A charge has been made by the hon. nember for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar), that while hon. members opposite have withdrawn from their original position and are willing to have an investigation, they have deliberately and shamefully emasculated and destroyed the character of his charges, and

Mr. Macdovald (Huron).
they are now about to deceive the Honse and the country by pretending to refer to a tribunal which they themselves have constituted, charges which they will leave the people to imagine were preferred ly the member for Ontario, when as a matter of truth and fact they are charges entirely diffe:ent. We understand that the Ministers are not responsible collectively for the malfeasance of one of their number, proviled always when that member is charged with a malfeasance, they repudiate his conduct and dissever themselves from him. But if they refuse to dissever themselves from the Minister charged with malfeasance and endorse his conduct, they themselves are directly responsible. What do we find to-night? First, is few words as to whether the matter should be referred to a committee, and then a few words as to what I consider to be a foul outrage, if the statements of the hon. gentleman be true, which is about to be committed on this House and the country. With respect to the right of this House to consider charges of malfeasance against any of its members, I desire to say that the hon. yentlenain in question is not only a member of the House, but a member of a committee of the House, which constitutes the Government. If there is one right of the House that should be preserved intact and inviolate, it is the right to retain control over the moneys of the country, expended by Government. I think the House must have degracked very much from the House which preceded it, if we are prepared to surrender rights which our predecessors held sacred--the right to control the expenditure of money, the right to control the manner of that expenditure, the right to enquire whether the expenditure has been misapplied or misappropriated. The hom. Minister of Justice has :amounced that the (iovernment will not refer the charge to a committee of this House, hut he is willing to refer it to gentlemen to be appointed by the Government. I will not repeat what has leen so well sain, that as this tribunal is to be appointed by the man who is incriminated, it is on its face an unjust and unfair proposal. Is it constitutional? If we are to take the authority of Todd we find it is unconstitutional to refer to a Royal Commission subjects connected with the ordinary duties of the Executive Government and with its relations to Parliament ; that it is unconstitutional to refer to a Royal Commission an enquiry as to theacts of misconduct which may have been committed by a judge or by a Minister of State. That is the law as laid down by Todd, to whose authority there has been no exception taken heretofore. Yet, hon. gentlemen are asking their followers to adopt the course which is distinctly laid down as an unconstitutional course, in order that they may evale, and, if possible, postpone, to a future day, an exposure which, ii allowed to go to a committee, they feel is inevitsble. The hon. gentleman came before uslast year in the character of a public moralist and as a vindicator of public justice, and he declared that he was prepared to investigate every charge made against a linister of the Crown or a private member, be he high or low. The hon. gentleman went through the provinces. He weut down to Nova Scotia, he had his own organ publish his challenge to the people to come forward with their charges, and his juurnal announced in bold heading that the Minister was prepared to push any charges against private members or Ministers. Then the hon.

Minister, after his organ had published these headlines, had a notice issued that if anybody had any charge to make against any member of Parliament, or Minister of the Crown, of boodling in regard to public works, or with the money voted by Parliament, he should bring it forwaril. He pledged his public honour to his constituents and to the people of Halifax that he would have them fully investigated. Now, Nir, the hom. gentleman stands charged to day ly the member for West Ontaric. (Mr. E.lgar) with violating that pledge, with deliberately penning an amendment to prevent the charge heing investigated either here or elsewhere : and when he is solemnly charged by that member with twisting and destroying and perverting the resolution, so that the substantial charges in it will never loe investigated by any commission, the hon. lealer of the House in the face of this pledge remains dumb and has not a word to say. He heard the statement made here that the charges the hon. gentlemam for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar) had preferred and whish he was prepared to prove, have been deliberately and designedly emasculated for the purpose of preventing the conduct of the associate of the hon. gentleman, from being enguired into. The Minister, therefore, stands to-day charged with almost as serious an offence as the Postmaster General. Sir, he stated here the other day that he opposed this resolation being referied to a committee at all and that there were no charges in it. He induced numbers of his followers to believe that the charges were too rague. He said the charge of misconduct against the Postmaster (ieneral was not made against him in his character as a member, and that there was no allegation of public money having been misappropriated or maladministered. The hon. gentlenam found that even his own followers behind him wruld not stand that argument. He foumd that when he could not catch a division on the spur of the monent, and when the more indepeadent members cane to read the charge they foumd that his construction of that resolution would not bear a moment's consideration, and then he brings in this new resolution which $\mathbf{I}$ am bound to say the Minister of Militia had the decency to move almost without a word of comment. Let me call the attention of the hon. gentleman for one moment to the charge which he said was so vague that it ought not to be investigated. Here is the charge :
"That during certain periods certain moneys had been voted to certain railway companies. That arrangements were entered into by the said railway company whereby the expenditure of said subsidies was made by a construction company through, or in conjunction with, one $\mathbf{H}$. J. Beemer, a contractor-and the said Beener and those who assisted him in financing for the said, railway works, received the benefit of the said subsidies."
Now, Sir, that charge, which was made and framed in a legal and proper way, has designedly and deliberately lreen omitted from the amendment. Why, and for what purpose? Does the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Cocklurn) say that he desires this investigated: He said so to-night. He stid he had read the charges and came to the conclusion that they were not rague, but were perfectly clear and straight, and should be, aud ought to be, investigated. Is the hon. gentleman prepared to support a resolution leaving out that important charge in section 2?
Mr. McMULLEN. Yes, he is prepared.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) He may be, but I want to call his attention to the fact that my hon. friend from West Untario (Mr. Edgar) hats alrearly stated that the entire charge male in sub-section 2 of the resolution has been omitted in the amendment, and designerly omittel. The hon. member from West Ontario (Mr. Elgar) was careful to charge that this corruption and this diversion of public funds from the purposes for which Parliament had voted them. (1) private and corrupt purposes, was not made ly either the original company to which it was voted or be the Construction Company which hand the expenditure of the money. The men whe were parties to this gross frand upon the public were too shrewd to have, as he said, the moness roted in a formal way by the original company or liy the Construction Conpany, bat they had it voted in an underhand way and the hon member for West Ontanio (Mr. Ehgar) explains how and why, and gave the name of the man through whom this money was paid. But the anembeh resolution which the Government propose to refer to a commission of their own nominating. deliberately ami for the purpose of burking that enguiry, omits that clanse of the charge" Then, sir, it refers to a conmission to enguire whether moneys were not corruptly paid to the Postmaster General by the Lake it. .lohn or Temisconata Railway Company, or ly the construction companies formed umier them, when no man ever chargel that such moneys were pail by either the original company or the Construction Company. If that commission sits with this charge and this indictment under the judge's mose, and the hon. gentleman chooses to go before it with the evilence which he says he has to prove that the Postmaster (ieneral having roted these moneys here in the House corruptly bargainerl and obtained a large portion of them for private purposes, what will he be met with? He will be toll: Unless you can prove that they were paid ly one of these twocompanies Icamot hear yourevidence. The hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Elgar) never said that they were paid by the companies. He anticipated in his speech something of this kind. He pointed out carefully and clearly that this had been done in an underhand way, not by the company, but through parties then beneficially interested in the subsidies. Yet the hon. gentleman opposite not only leaves out section 2 of the charges, not only directly inserts the words "charging two companies" as having pail the money but deliberately and for the purpose of defeating enquiry mits the words that they were paid by parties beneficially interested in the subsidies. Therefore every clause of the charge which my hon. friend from West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) made, and which he was preparel to prove, as he says, hy evidence which could not be resisted, even by a committee of this House composed of a large majority of the Postmaster (;eneral's own friends, has been designedly omitted from this resolution and we are going before a commission to try what ? Who is the father or the sponsor of the charges contained in the amendment moved by the Minister of Nilitia? Is the Minister of Militia going to prove these charges? Noboly else ever nade them ; the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) never made them ; he cannot prove them. He says he cannot prove them, he told you a week ago that he could not prove such charges; he told ago that he could not prov
Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
you he did not make them in that form lecause he was aware of the morlu* operandi when this frandulent appropriation was made, and he carefully aroided stating that the money was paid by or through either of the companies. He stated they were paid either out of the subsidies or out of money raist upon the subsidies. Does it matter to the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Cockhurn) whether this was done by a sleight-of-hand trick, if substantially the public moneys of this comutry have been stolen and diverted from the purpose for which this House roted them? Sir, I say that the action of the Postmaster General in taking these moneys from the company has been defended by the Minister of Public Works as right; but wrong as it is in my opinion, and wrong as it is in the opinion of mist hom. members in their hearts, it is no worse than the action of the (iovermment in attempting to foist a false resolution upon the House, attempting to refer charges as if they were the charges of the hon. member when they are different charges altogether: referring charges which the hou. gentleman siys he never matle, which he camot prove and does not intend to prove, and then going out to the comntry, and saying that he has kept his plighted word and honsur that any man who brought a charge arainst a Minister of the Crown would have it investigated. Sir. the Ministry stamd charged to-night lefore this House and this country with deliberately burking an enu niry because they know that we can prove what we charge. There is no escape from this position. When these charges were made, the Postnaster (ieneral came before the Honse and he dill not say that they were rague. He acknowledged that they were specific enough. They charged him with corruptly receiving out of the moneys roted by Parliament for the construction of the Lake St. John Railway a portion of those moneys and appropriating them in two ways. One of these charges amomited to this, that he hat got the money for his personal use; at any rate, it did not say what becanse of it. One of the charges was:
"That the said Sir A. P. Caron was, during the whole, or the greater part of the said period, one of the members of the said construction conpany, and thus had means of knowledge of, and did know of the dealings with the saia subsidies and their destination atter they were paid over hy the troperyment to the said railway company.
"That during the said period ind while the sinit railway whs heing constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received larre sums of money out of the said subsidies, and from moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same."
There is nothing here alout elections. It is simply a charge that it Minister of the Crown, haring recommended His Excellency that certain grants should be recommended to Parliament and be passed by Parliament, and having succeeded in getting those grants through Parliament, became a member of the Construction Company receiving them, and succeeded in obtaining a portion of those subsidies. The charge was specific, and from my experience as a lawyer I would defy the Minister of Justice or anybody else on that side of the House to draw an indictment couched in more specific, clear or distinct terms. Nothing was wanted, the corrupt motive, the payment of the moneys, the parties by whom they were paid, the source from which they came, the person to whom they were paid ; every essential ingredient to prove a corrupt
receipt of public moneys voted for a public purpose was set out in llack and white. After that was done, another charge was made that, in addition to these moneys, the Minister received other moneys which went for electoral purposes. Did the Postmaster (ieneral say that these charges were ton rague: Did he siy that as they did not charge him as a member of the House with having receivel them, he was not responsible to the House: No. Sir; the Postmaster General came before the He:se amb said that in every particular the charges male liy the hon. member were false. So a distinet issue was raised. A distinct charge was male, a distinet denial was given; a distinct issue was before the country. Who was telling the truth! Where do the facts lie? Have public moneys heen misappropriated, been stolen, been diverted from the purpose for which Parliament votel then and this by it Minister of the (rown, or have they not : The hon. Minister of Justice was askel to refer the trial of the issue to a committee composed of his own supporters. He refusel the challenge, am in doing so he didnot scruple to shelter himself behind one of the most contemptille quibhles ever used by a public man, His own followers were ashamed of it. He argned that the hon. Postmaster (ieneral was not a member of Parliament during the whele time ; there was a particular space of time, he said, when Parliament was n:st in session, during which the Postmaster General was not a member of Parliament; and the hon. sentleman sheltering himself behind that quibible, denied that Parliament had the constitutimal right to enquire into the misappropriation of pullic moneys voted for a specific purpose. But when the influence of some independent members atound him drove him from a position which was untenalle, he turned around and drew a resolution referring, not to the charge, hatanother charge which he makes himself, which he knows will not he sustained, which was not made on this side of the Honse. which he knows is not true ; and he tries to foist this on the country as a fultiment of the simple pletlge of his honour which he gave to the House and country last session. Dial anybody ever see a Government placed in a more pitiable or contemptible position than this Govermment is in today: In trying to shelter their colleague they are prepareal to rote down a specific charge made, and when their indepenlent followers will not allow that, when the pill is too large for them to swallow, they turn around and recast the charge, omitting from it all those clements and facts which the hon. member for West Ontario could prove, and substituting others which he camot prove, and then saying, we are realy to leave this to a columission. As the hon. gentleman says, it would be bad enough if they withdrew from Parliament the control of charges made by an hon. menner here on his responsibility. That would be constitutionally improper; but to refer not the charges made, but other charges which were not made, is an act of indecency seldom if ever witnessed in this House. Sir, I remember last year when the hon. member for North Simeoe (Mr. MeCarthy) was closing the speech he made in this House, he said: "If ever this young country is to be snatched from the maelstrom of corruption into which it appears to be drifting, it must be by the votes and roice of the independent members, free from the trammels of party, and by young
men coming forward and showing that party ties, are not too strong to destroy public patriotism." Nir, is the hom. gentleman, holding the high legal position which he holds in this country, prepared to accept this elabomate amendment which has neither father nor sponsor? Is he prepared to adopt this course ann recommend his followers in this House to adopt it? No one in this House has a shrewder and more acute mind than he has. He knows well that by twisting and turning the phatseology of this resolution, by contining the payments to the companics, by omitting the words stating that the payments have been made by those beneficially interestel in the companies, the whole gist of the charges has; been destroyel, and that if the hon. member for West Ontario went before the commission, he would be tolii that his proofs did not come within the words of the indictment. I fear that the hon. member will have todo yet what he promised he would do if his original resolution were roted down. He will have to appeal to at fairer tribunal than this House-a tribunal not controlled by the tammels of party to the extent that hon gentlemen opposite are. He will have to appeal the peess of the conuntry and the electorite of the comotry, and if he cannot susceed in getting a committee here to receive the evidence Which he is prepared to offer in proof of his charges, he will have to lay them hefore the electorate of the country throngh the recognizel press of the country.

## some hon. MENPERS. Question.

Mr. CAsEY. I think the Honse is not ready for the guestion yet : and until the real author of the amemment which was first proposed to the motion of my hon. friend from West Ontario has had the conrage to come before the Homse and defend that which he has drawn and askel somehody else to move the Honse is not ready for the question; but the cowards on the Ministerial benches will not defend with argunent what they have laid before the Honse without arguments. The Minister of Militia has mored the resolution in fuestion, but there is in that hon. gentleman something which prevented him from urging argument.s in favomr of the amendment lee was compellen by circumstances to propose. The amendment, the whole course of the debate on the other side previous to the anemdment, baare one character. The trail of the Minister of Justice is over it all. The quasi defence, the defence so calleal. for I camot eall it a real defence of the Postmaster (ieneral, has heen committed to his attorney who holds the brief. It has been a defence by a man who holds a brief for somebody else. It has not been such a defence as slomid be put forward ly a Minister of the Crown on the flow of this House. The Minister of Justice, when he was discovered ly the late leader of the Conservative party and introduced to this House, was unknown to the most of us. For a time he succeeded in impressing, not only his own side but many on this side, with the opinion that his judicial mamer of speaking was a true index to his sentiments and to his individuality. But since the latter end of last session, we have discovered that this hon. gentleman, so much prized by his own side of the House, so much esteemed for a time by those who do not belong to that party, is really a man with a mask. We have discovered that his
face is his fortme. Nobody could possilly look more honest, more impartial, more judicial than the Minister of Justice.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I wish I could retum the compliment.

Mr. CAsifl. The hom genteman evidently frels hurt hy the assertion that his face ami manner are judicial, and says he wishes he could return the compliment. I never pretended to have a judicial mamer:and face or judicial way of speaking. I never pretendel to have anything more than what evers body knows I have, but the hon. gentlemin has been par cacellonee the man put forward as the judicial, impartial, non-partisan eritic of the other side of the Honse. And yet his conduct has been such as I cannot describe in parliamentary language. Nobody could look more impartial, more honest, more calm, more uniartisan than he, and nobolly could act mosi in the opposite direction. I say that the whole ronduct of the defence in this diebate has been inspired and dictated under his anspices. In the tirst place, the disloyal, false pretension was put forward that these charges were not specific and not sufticiently particularized. There is no need to inform the House now that these are specific and particularized. There is no need to say the charges formulated in the amemoment moved by the Minister of Militia, to take the place of the actual charges made on a member's responsibility, are still more vague, still less particularized than those brought before the House. The point was taken that we were invading the sphere of election courts. Everyboly must know how little that pretension has to support it. We are not proposing to usurp the functions of the election courts. Nolooly pretends to helieve that we were proposing to put in jeopardy the seat of any member whose election had been carried by the corrupt expenditure of money. We know that is out of our sphere, and nolody proposed anything of the sort. But we were impeaching a Minister, we were charging that a member of the Cabinet, a member of the Prixy Council, had been untrue to his charge, mitrue to his oath, had violated his trust to the country by corrupt political dealings with those to whom sulsidies harl been granted on the advice of the Ministry to which he belonged. The hom. Minister of Justice comes lefore us, and acting as the defendant's attorney, takes alvantage of all his legal sultlety, the possession of which we do not deny, takes advantage of his inexpressive countenance, takes adrantage of the limberness of his lacklone and the slipperiness of his conscience, to back up the shallow defence put up against these charges. In what respect are these charges less particularized than those to the investigation of which he gave his consent last year" Are they more vague than the charges against the Minister of Public Works and against the late member for Quelec West (Mr. Mc(ireevy) which were referredto a committee last year, and which resulted in the dismissal of the one from the Cabinet and in the expulsion of the other from the House? These charges are more particularized, more specific, less vague than those I have just referred to, which were referred to a committee last year. Why should the late Minister of Public Works have been subjected to the inquisition of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when the Postmaster General is to be free from that inquisition? Why
should Thomas Mcfireevy, Rykert, and the member for Fast Northumberlind (Mr. Cochrane) have leen subjected to an enquiry last year when this particular Minister must lie exempted from enquiry lefore that committee? Why was there no ohjection to an inquisition held in the Pa!hic Accomuts Comnittee in connection with the Langevin Block: Why was it that a charge made in the latter end of last session against the Minister of Railways was not inrestigated: We have the answer in the unfortunate words of the Minister of Militia when in moving this resolution this afternoon, he said : We have had enough of enquiries before committees of Parliament. The Minister of Justice found that out before the end of last session. I do him the justice to believe that he would prefer to do what is right and constitutional, hut he found out before the end of last session that that did not pay ; and when it came to a question as to whether the present Minister of Railways was interested as a partner in the contract for section B of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he had to go down and eat that proverlial peck of dirt which everybody is supposel to cat some time ina lifetime. The Minister of Justice eats his peek of dirt. I do not think he likes it but he has got to eat it. He began on the oecasion to which I refer, and it does not seem to cost him much at present to take another roll in the mud and cover himself with it. It is all very well for the Minister to laugh. Ministers in his posision have laughed hefore and have afterwards had to langh on the wrong side of their moaths. It is all rery well for the Ilinister to get a large vote on this question, but he has supporters behind him who have memories, and he has supporters in the country who have memories. There is the member for Montreal West(Sir Donald smith) who is now a supporter of the hon. gentlenam, and he remembers in enquiry of a nature no more grave than the one now lefore the House. he remembers the making of the charges, the reference of those charges to it committee, and the reasons why those charges had to be referred ultimately to a Royal Commission. He remembers the course he took in consequence of the finding of that Royal Commission and what language he had to endure, what language was addressed to him in the corridors of this House by the then leader of that side of the House, and the abuse he received from the Conservative press throughout the country, but he had the uprightness and the honour to stand by his con rictions and rote according to his opinions after hearing the report of that commission. There are many more of the supporters of the Minister of Justice who have consciences not completely made of India rubber as some people's consciences seem to be, who will reflect on this matter afterwards. It is quite umecessary, after all that has been said, to go into detail to prove that the proposed action is unconstitutional. If you will take your May on Constitutional Government in Eagland, or your Tould on Constitutional Government in the Colonies, or your Bourinot, any work you like ou constitutional government, you will find nowhere a precedent for the reference to a Royal Commission of any charge against a Minister or a member of the House, which the House or its committees. were capable of empuiring into. The only seeming exception is the one to which 1 have referred, the Pacific Scandal, winich was not really an exception, because the House had not then the power to examine
into that matter under oath. It is laid down in these books that it is a gross breach of the privileges of Parliament to take any enquiry of this kind out of its hands. As I heard the amendment this afternoon, I understood that it referred to the statute in reference to the appointment of Royal Commissions, and that it proposes that this commission siall be appointed under that statute. There is no statute of this House proriding for royal commissions to investigate charges against Ministers or members of the House. There could be none limiting the powers of this House. This House has, and the (iovernor General has not the power to entuire into matters of this nature. The course which the hon. Minister, nominally of Justice, proposes is one directiy opposed to the constitution of the country. But there is something worse to it than that. We have heard a great deal of talk on the other sile of the House about speeches we made on this side which they criticised as blue ruin speeches. I charge that this one transaction, this one resolution, contains more of the nature of blue-ruin than all the pessimistic speeches that could be made, but have not been made, by anybody else in the country. There is nothing that indicates so much the utter ruin, the decalence, the rottennes of the country, as to find that he who is supposed to be the guardian of public morality and of justice in this country is willing, without any ground which he is able to defendon the floor of this House, to refuse to properly investigate a charge of rottenness and corruption on the part of a Minister of the Crown. I do not say that the accused Minister was guilty of rottennessand corruption, hecause it is only a charge so far, and we only ask the opportunity to prove it, but the charges are such that, if they should be found to be true, the Minister has been guilty of rottenness rind corruption, and practically of treason to that country for whose interests and for whose moneys he has been a trustee for so many years. I say that the Minister of Justice has given the aid of his versatile conscience and his legal subtlety to burke that enquiry. What will be the result with the country: Will it sare them with the country" Will it save the reputation of the Postmaster (ieneral:

## Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. CASEY. I hear an hon. gentleman who lives in Peterborough say, "Yes,"and I am sorry for the lack of acumen he displays in that respect. If the hon. gentleman who now leads this House, when he sat on the bench, had an accused man brought before him who said ; I will not be tried on that indictment, I will not adinit that you mean what your charges signify when yon say I have done so and so because you mean that I have done something else. I will not be tried on that indictment nor will I be tried by you, my lord. I will choose my own judge and frame my own indictment, and after hearing the counsel for the prosecution and finding out what they have to say, I will frame the indictment against myself and I will so frame it that it shall contain nothing which they say they can prove-if a criminal had come before Judge Thompson and had spoken in that way, he would have been set down as a lunatic. It would have been utterly incomprehensible that an accusel person should be allowed to frame the indictment against himself, to
choose the judge to try him, to pay the judge who tried him, to say what evidence should beadmitted against him, and to control the whole affairs of the prosecution; and yet that is the course which the hon. gentleman, who was .Julge Thompson, is taking before the country. He says: "We will not stand a trial on the accusations made against us. We know from what the prosecutor has said that he thinks he can prove certain things, and is not sure that he can prove other things. We will only be tried on what you say you cannot prove, and we will choose the men who are to try us." It might be Judge Elliott, or dear knows who. It was a commission of County Court judges who tried Sir John Machonald at the time of the Pacific Scandal, and this might be another commission of County Court julges.

## An hon. MEMBFR. No.

Mr. CASEY. The hon. gentleman who says "no" harl hetter look up what no doulst to him is ancient history. It may be a commission of a county judge, it may be a commission by Judge Elliott, it may be a commission of dear knows who. The amendment does not say it shall be composed of julges at all. They may choose anybody they please according to the terms of the amendment. I do not know whether they have the cheek to do that. Some people have cheek enough for anything. Certainly one of the members for Toronto who sits at the present moment in the front bench (Mr.Coatsworth), and the Minister of Justice, are not hehind in that respect. But I say they have left themselves free to choose their own judge: and you may depend upon it that he, if there is to be only one judge, will not be a man unfriendly to the Government, he will not be a man impartial between the (xovermment and the accused. If they choose one commissioner only, he will, as a matter of certainty, be known for his favour towards the Government. But they may do as they like; the country will know by their refusal to be tried on the charges laid liefore the House, by the unheard-of and unprecedented refusal to accept a trial on the charges made on the responsibility of a member-the comntry will know that they confess their guilt. As I saill before, if a man accused of crime came before the jurlge and wished to frame his own indictment, and choose his own julge it would he a confession of guilt. This is a confession of guilt, a cowardly confession of guilt ; I will say a doubly cowardly confession of guilt, and I will tell you why. They were afraid, in the first place, of trial on the charges presented to the House. The Minister of Justice made a speech which meant that they refused to be tried on any charges of this kind. Subsequently he found that he had to be afraid of his own followers also, having first been afraid of the Opposition; he had reason to fear a revolt on the part of his own followers, and he has patched up an unconstitutional compromise which he asks the House to accept. I was astonished at the attitude of the hon. member for Centre Toronto (Mr. Cockburn) in regard to this. He has been saying for some time back that there in-ust be an investigation into the charges brought forward by the nember for West Ontario; he has said that to members of the Opposition as well as to his own friends, and he has tonight given assent by his speech to a proposal which means that there shall not be an enquiry
into those charges, that there shall be an enguiry into cooked charges. cooked by the Minister of Justice and put in the mouth of the Minister of Militia. That hon. member for Toronto last year was the chief mover in securing an enquiry in another place in regard to a question which was not before that legislative body at all, an euquiry into alleged political corruption, in the course of the discussion of a private Bill. The hon. member for Centre Toronto, in the alleged interests of a bank, was the chief mover in an enquiry into an alleged political corruption in the case of a provincial legislature, lefore a committee which had nothing to do with it in the world. He insisted that that committee should enguire into the expenditure of provincial sulsidies, and as to whether pro:incial Ministers had not had a share of those subsidies; now he comes before this House and refuses to enquire as to whether a Minister of this House has corruptly shared in the distribution of sulisidies granted hy this House, although the charge is made upon the responsibility of it member of the House. It will be a difficult task for the member for Centre Toronto to reconcile his present action and his late action lefore the electors of his consti. tuency. Their conclusion will undoubtedly be that to which the whole country must come, in view of the course of the Government throughont this dehate. The conclusion will be that they refuse an enguiry into certain specific charges male by the member for West Ontario because they knew those charges were true, and they dare not have them proved. We all know that the particular Minister charged is not the most popular Minister on that side of the House; we all know that if it were a mere question of his head falling, perhaps all this discussion might not have taken place at all. But we do not know, and the Minister of Justice does not know, if an enquiry legan here, where it might end, and therefore the committee is refused. The Gevernment have gerymandered the charges against the accused Minister, and are asking power to refer them to a partial commission of their own choosing. The report of the commission will have no weight whatever with the country. The plea of guilty practically entered by their action in the matter will be believed by the whole country, and I warn the Govermment that in this case, as in a former case, the verdict of the country will be the same as it was after the Pacific Scandal of $18 ; 3$.

Mr. McMULLEN. We have patiently waited to hear some interesting speeches from some hon. gentlemen opposite who have not yet favoured the House with their views on this all-important question. I refer more particularly to the menber for North Sincoe (Mr. McCarthy), who has oceupied a very prominent position in this country for a great many years, both as a constitutional law yer and as a member of Parliament; and surely the House and the country have a right to get the beinefit of his opinion on this important issue. We cau remember when that hon. gentleman was known as the brains of the Conservative party. He was called that by the leader who is now no more, but he appears to have lest that position since the Minister of Justice has taken the place that he now occupies. He is no more credited with being the brains of the party, and he appears to be willing to follow the lead of the Minister of Justice, and is willing to-night to accept the

Mr. Casey.
amendment proposed to the motion now before the House. Now, I was rather amused at the remarks that dropped from the Minister of War. He said the Opposition did not want an investigation. Nou, I do not think the Opposition could express their desireforaninvestigation in any plainer way than by the resolution offered by the nember for West Ontario. He has clearly and explicitly declared his readiness to go before a committee of this House and prove the charges he has presented. Hon. gentlemen opposite are not prepared to give him an opportunity of proving those charges lefore a committee of the House, but they want to appoint a Royal Commission in order to deprive this House of the right of investigating this important charge. Last year we had an opportunity of investigating charges before a committee of this House, anil acting upon past experience the Government deent it imprudent to sulject themselves to more investigation. After the investigation that took place last year a member of the (iovernment had to resign his position, and is now obliged to oceupy the humble position of a simple member of this House. It is rather amusing to take the history of hon. gentlemen opposite from the time of the Pacitic Scandal down to the present time. One perion after another has been characterized by acts of political corruption. During the last few years we may fairly say, considering not only the members of the Government but a great many of their friends, that the political head is sick and the heart faint ; from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot they have shown evidence of corruption. We all remember the introduction of the system of railway subsidies, and these sulsides were introduced for a purpose. Sir Charles Tupper brought into existence the plan by which grants were given to local railways in different provinces, and from the inception of that scheme subsidies to local railways have been utilized in that way, but the men who held the charters and carried through the schemes have contributed unguestionably to the support of and political existence of hon. gentlemen opposite. It will be remembered that we had an exposure with respect to the Caraquet Railway, which was controlled by a member of the House. We had the representative of the Cape Breton Railway stating that the road would not pay running expenses the first year.

## Mr. Cameron. No.

Mr. Mcmullfin. The whole of the transactions with respect to subsidizing railways have been used directly or indirectly for political purposes, and it has been clearly shown that corruption is rife in all directions. I do not know why we are not permitted to investigate these matters. Hon. gentlemen opposite do not want us to obtain a roving or fishing commission. I do not wonder, because a very fishy lot of men have been connected with the railway subsidies. If we had commenced with investigating railways some years ago we should have had some remarkable revelations. We all remember the Northern Pacific Junction Railway. That scheme received $\$ 12,000$ per mile, and bonds were issued for $\$ 20,000$ per mile, or $\$ 32,000$ altogether ; but it never cost over $\$ 20,000$ per mile, and over $\$ 12,000$ per mile went into somelody's pocket. Some hon. members of this House could explain where the money went. That was the commencement, but the whole
scheme in connection with railway subsidies went into effect later. Why did not the Senate ask the appointment of a Royal Commission, or even the member for Toronto, respecting the Baie des Chaleurs matter? but it went before a committee of the Senate. The evidence that has been shown by the silence of hon. gentlemen opposite, particularly some men who occupy prominent positions in the ranks of the party, clearly demonstrates that they are getting sick and tired of the whole exhibition made by the Government on this matter.

House dividel on amentment of Sir Richard Cartwright to amendment of Mr. Bowell :

Yeas:
Messieurs
Allan.
Armstrong,
Bain (Wentworth),
Béchard,
Beith,
Bernier,
Bourassa,
Bowers.
Brodeur,
Brown.
Bruneau,
Campbell,
Carrollit
(Gartwright (Sir Richard),
Casey,
Chorimette,
Cbristie,
Colter,
pavies,
Dawion,
Devin,
Edgar.
Edwards.
Featherston,
Flint.
Forbes.
Fraser,
Fremont,
lieoffrion,
ciibson,
Guay,
Invé,

Adams,
Amyot:
Bain (Soulanges),
Baker,
Barnard,
Bennett,
Bergeron,
Bowell,
Boyle,
Burnliam,
Burns,
Cameron,
Cargill,
Carignan,
Carling,
Carpenter,
Cle veland.
Coatsworth,
Cochrane,
Cockburn,
Corbould,
Corby,
Costigan,
Craig,
Curran,
Daly,
Davin,
Denison
Desaulnier
Desjardins (Hochelaga),
Desjardins (L'Islet),
Dewdney,
Dickey,
Dugas,
Dupont,

Landerkin,
Langelier,
Laurier,
Lavergne,
Ledue,
Legris,
Lister,
Livingston.
Mactonald (Huron),
McGregor.
McMillan (Huron),
MicMullen,
Mignault.
Mills (Bothwell),
Monet.
Muluck,
Murray,
Paterion (Brant),
Perry,
Proulx,
Rider.
Rinfret.
Rowand,
Sinborn,
Scriver,
Semple,
Somerville,
Sutherland,
Vaillancourt,
Watson, and
Yeo.-63.
Nays:
Messieurs
Lepine,
Eippé,
Macdonald (King' $\varepsilon$ ),
Macdonald (Winnipeg).
Macdonell (Algoma),
Mackintosh,
MicAlister,
MeCarth5.
McDonald (Victoria).
McDougald (Pictou),
McDougall (Cape Breton),
McKay,
McLean,
McLennan,
McLeod,
Mc,Millan (Vaurreuil),
McNeill,
Madill,
Mara.
Marshall,
Masion,
Miller,
Mills (Annapolis),
Moncrieff,
Montague,
Northrup,
O'Brien,
Ouimet,
Patterson (Colchester),
Patterson (Huron),
Pelletier,
Pope,
Pridham,
Prior,
Putnam,
Reid,


Fairbairn
Ferguson' (Leeds \& Gren.), Ross (Liegar),
Ferguson (Renfrew), Rycknin,
Foster.
Frechette,
Gillies.
Girouard (Tro Mountains), Sinith (Ontario).
Gordon,
Grandbois.
Guillet.
Haggart,
Hazen,
Hearn,
Hendersou.
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hutchins.
Ingram,
Ives,
Joncas,
Kaulbach,
Kenny.
Kirkpatrick.
Langerin (Sir Hector), Wood (Brockville).- 105 .
LaRiviere,

## Pairs:

Ministericel.
Mr. Temple,
Mr. Bergin, Mr. Gilmour
Mr. Wood (Westmoreland). Mr. Warsh,
Mr. Giruuard (Jac. Cartier), Mr. Préfontaine. Mr. Chapleau,
Mr. Rosamond.

Amendment to amendment negatived.
Amendment (Mr. Bowell) agreed to on the same division reversed.

Mr. McCARTHY moved :
That the resolution as amended be further amended by adding the following words:-" That the names of the said Commissioner or Commissioners be submitted for the approval of this House before his or their appointment."
Mr. LAURIER. What do the Government say to that?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Carried.
Motion (Mr. McCarthy) agreed to on division.
Main motion, as amended, agreed to on the same division.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the adjournment of the House.
Motion agreed to ; and House adjourned at 3.4ā a.m. (Thursiay).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 5 th May, 1892.
The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.
Prayers.

## MESSAGE FROM HIS F.XCELLENCY.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. SPEAKER read the Message as follows:-

## Stanley of Preston.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, a copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 11th April, 1892, respecting the Addresses of sympathy from the Senste and Honse of Commons of Canada pathy from the senate and honse of commons of canada
the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and A vondale.
Governifent Hocse,
OtTawa. 4th May, 1892.
(P.C. 1169-H.)
(Com,!.)
Canada.-No. 92.
Colonial Orfice to the Governor General.
Dowing Street, 11th A pril, 1892.
Mr Lord,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 80 and 91 of the 11 th and 21 st of March, and to acquaint you that I have laid before the Queen the Add resses of sympathy which accompanied them from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada nnd from the Legislature of Ontario, on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.
Her Majesty has commanded me to request that you will convey to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and to the Legislature of Ontario, respectively, her best thanks for these expressions of loyalty and sympathy on their part, which have been an additional solace to her in her bereavement.

## I have. \&e.,

(Sgd.) KNUTSFORD.
Governor General, de., de. de.

## FIRST REAIING.

Bill (No. 82) respecting the Montreal and Western Railway Company.--(Mr. Desjardins, Hochelaga.)

## PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. PERGIN moved :
That the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliansent be amended as follows:-
2nd paragraph, line 2.-Leare out the words "or a cabinet."
3 rd paragraph, line 3 -Leare out the words " to the Clerk of this Committee, and."
3rd paragraph, line 11 .-lease out the words "from time to time,", and also the words "as has been the custom hitherto."
Leave out the whole of the fourth paragraph.
Mr. EDGAR. Perhaps the hon. member will explain to the House what the effect of his amendment will be. We cannot possibly understand it from hearing it read.

Mr. BERGIN. It merely strikes out the words, "or a cabinet"-not this cabinet.

Report, as amended, concurred in.

## ROUND HILL SHEAR DAM.

Mr. MILLS (Annapolis) asked, Who tendered for the construction of the shear dam at Round Hill, Annapolis County, N. S.? What was the amount of each tender? Who is the contractor?

Mr. OUIMET. The following gentlemen tendered for the said work: William J. Loughran, Ottawa, 84,ī̃0; J. H. Healy and IV. M. Baily, Round Hill, $\$ 5,200$; John T. McKinnon, New Glasgow, 86,200 ; Ralph Jones, Ottawa, $5 \overline{3}, 200$ : Heney \& Smith, Ottawa, $\$ 7,851$; and W. J. Bell, Dighy, $\$ 4,650$. The lowest tender was from W.J. Bell, namely, $\$ 4,6 \overline{0} 0$. His tender was only received in the department on the 23 r d of November, and the date for receiving the same was the 20 th . The next lowest, that of $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{J}$. Loughran, was awirded the contract.

## LOCK IN THE RIVER YAMASKA.

Mr. MONETTE (for Mr. Mignault) (Translation) asked, How many steamboats, or other vessels,
have passed through the lock in the River Yamaska, from the time of its construction until the closing of savigation in the year 1891? Has the Government received tolls for the use of the said lock? If so, what is the ammal amount collected therefrom?

Mr. OUIMET. (Translation.) The lock in the River Famaska was completed in 1886. From April; 1886, to the end of May, 1889, the lock was opened 1,310 times to allow ressels to pass. The figures are not in for 1890 and 1891. No toll was charged for the use of the lock. The intention is to collect toll in the future.

## COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. CHARLTON asked, Who are the members of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate "The Effects of the Liguor Traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canarla," \&c., under authority of the vote of this House of 24 th Jume, $1891 ? 2$. Who is the chairman of the said commis. sion? 3. What length of time has the said commission been engaged in prosecuting its investigations, and has it visited foreign countries for that purpose? 4. Has the Government information as to when the report of the said commission is likely to le made?

Mr. FOSTER. The members of tine Royal Commission appointed to investigate the effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada, \&c., are Sir Joseph Hickson, Montreal: E. F. Clarke, Esq., Toronto; Julge McDonald, Brockville ; Rev. Dr. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B. ; and George J. Gigault, Esc., Rouville, Que. The chairman of the said commission is Sir Joseph Hickson. The commission has hat two meetings of short duration. Its third meeting is to take place in May. It has not risited foreign countries. The fovermment has no information as to when the report of the said commission is likely to be made.

## FNQUIRIES FOR RETURRNS.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I enquired the other day as to when the return I moved for as to the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation will be brought down. I would like to know when I may expect that return?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will enguire and inform the hon. gentleman later.
Mi. EDGAR. About a month ago a motion was carried, which I moved, for a return of papers granting letters patent to two cotton companies. I do not think it should have taken a whole month to get those papers ready. I should be glad to know when they will be brought down.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the return is ready. Both these matters are in charge of the Secretary of State, and I will send it to him.

## THIRI READING.

Bill (No. 71) to further amend the Inland Revenue Act.-(Mr. Costigan.)

## REPORT.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1891.-(Mr. Dewdney.)

## THE FISHERIES ACT.

Mr. TUPPER moved that the Hruse resolve it self ints Committee on Bill (No. 9) further to amend the Fisheries Act. He said : The main provisions of the Bill have to do with lobster fishing. It has been deemed necessary to make regulations concerning this most inportant industry on many occasions in the last ten or fifteen years. It was thougit at the outset that by taking a close season covering a pericd when lobsters were spawning, or in the condition known as berried, the species would be preserved, and the industry be made a permanent one in Canada. Various close seasons were adopted, but with very little effect. The injury to the fisheries lecame apparent by the very best sign, and that is the decrease in the size of the lohsters caught each season. A conmission way appointed some years back, which made an extensive enguiry into the matter ; and on their report, the present districts were established, with close seasons and regulations as to the size limit. I may say, to give the Honse some idea of the importance of this industry, that the number of lolisters preserved in cans or sold alive during the season of 1890 amounted to $11,566,732 \mathrm{lbs}$. weight, representing a value of $\$ 1,648,344$. It might seem a very healthy sigi in comnection with the fishery, that twenty years ago it producel nothing at all in comparison with what it does now; but while ten years ago two or three lobsters were sufficient to till a can, six or seven are reguired at present, showing how the fish have decreased in size. I may, as this is very important, refer to the investigation 1,y the commission appointed in 1886 . A large amount of evidence was taken, and I particularly refer to the evidence taken in Prince Edward Island, where there is, perhaps, is more noticeable falling off in size in certain districts than in most of the other districts in Canada; but even there at that time, lobster packers and men engaged in the business favoured a regulation size of lobsters as high as ten and a half inches. Various witnesses were called by the commission, who mentioned that as aloout the legal standard of size which they would not object to. I may refer to the evidence of Mr. Grant, a lobster packer of Charlottetown, and to that of Mr. Lance who is still in the business, and who stated he would not object if the legal standard of size were raised to ten and a half inches. And Mr. Prowse, now, I believe, a member of the Senate, and conversant with this business, stated he was conrinced that the closing of all the factories in the Dominion for at least three years was necessary to put the fisheries on a good footing. I wish to call attention also to the opinion of a predecessor of mine in the Iepartment of MarineandFisheries, who was very conversant with the requirements of this industry, and who introduced practically into Canada this regulation as to size as far back as 18;9, when the regulation wasadopted by Order in Council, upon his report, making the standard size nine inches, and also providing for a close season. It also provided against lobsters leing taken in their berry condition. After this enquiry l,y the commission, the season was limited to a very briei period, in the face of litter complaint on the part of the fishermen, who considered that the Government were unduly interfering with their means of livelihood, and in the face of bitter opprsition by many packers who thought it would
work to their detriment. But it is satisfactory to know to day that these regulations are practically unimpeached or not attacked in any serious degree in any of the localities in Canada. On the contrary, representations from Prince Edward Island, to which I again allude lecause there the subject has been very much discussed and there the reports seem to show that the lohsters are of a smaller size to-day, are to the effect that the result of that long close season limit has been so beneficial that the department asked the Government that Parliament should stop there and allow the fisheries to he operated unembarrassed by other regulations, and suggested a regulation prohibiting the catch of lobsters under nine inches as at present, the regulation having been lowered from what it was a year or so back, nine and a half inches. I think that these hon. gentlemen should look into the facts and into the statements and into the recommendations and regulations, and they will see that the statement I started out with is correct, that there has been a serious diminution in the size of lobsters canght on the coasts of Canada, and that is to all fishery experts or authorities a sure sign of a failing fishery. I will call the attention of the House to some statistics showing the condition of the trale in this respect for some years back and now, and it will be observed that, while a large amount of lolsters are still camnel, the attack on that industry has been carried on with greater vigour than ever, because, when the fisherman or the packer found his time for taking these lobsters was limitel, he at once proceeded to doulle up the gear, increase the traps and attack that fishery with far more vigour than before. And there is very good reason for this on the part of the fisherman and the packer, becanse it is notorious throughout the worl that the lobster species are being exterminated in many places, and that the catch has been largely depleted in others. Consequently, the prices for good lobsters are very good indeen, and inducements are held out for too many men to go into the business who had not given it a thought in previous days, and so make in a limited periol more than was made in the longer period that once obtained. In order to show the necessity of restricting further the fishery, of safeguarding it, I may say that in 1888, in lrince Edward Island, there were 79 canneries in existence, while in 1891 they had risen to 142 cameries, and $I \mathrm{am}$ told, I imagine on good authority, that this season will see a larger increase in the number of canneries in Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick in 1883, there were 75 canneries, and in 1891, there were 143 cammeries. In Quebec the number rose from 38 in 1888 to 46 in 1891. The figures are not now before me in regard to Nova Scotia, but there is this to be said, that the interests of the fishery there are such that, on a large portion of the coast, there is not the same raid made upon the lobsters as is made elsewhere, for the export of large lobsters engages a great deal of the attention of the people of these districts, and, their market leing in the United States where the limit is 10 inches or $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, they are required to get large lobsters; so that the American regulations practically protect the interest of the tishery in Nova scotia. Then take the number of traps. In 1888, there were in New Brunswick, 34,000 traps. In 1891, there were 140,000 traps. Then, if we take the yield and value of the lobster
fishery as a whole, we find that in 1 sis9 it amounted to 61,000 pounds of the value of S15,000, in 1874 it had risen to $8,000,000$ pounds. with a value of $\$ 2,000,(00)$, and in 1891 there was a yiell of $26.000,000$ pounds, the value, however, being very little different from that in 1874. There are many reasons for that, and I do not wish to rest on the argument that it is simply because of the decrease in size, though I think much might he stid on that soore, that a great many of the lohsters cannel and put on the market cannot bring the ralue which the lobsters did when the run was admittedly so much longer, and the camer or packer did not gain a benefit from putting in a poor article. That a porr article is now packed and canned is ton true, and that affects the trade very largely and very seriously in the English market, the moment the character of these gooms is depreciated in that way. Another comparison I might take is the statement showiug the value and yield of lolsters in Prince Edward Island. In 1881, $6,00 \mathrm{ON} . \mathrm{cKN})$ onepound cans brought over $\$ 1,000,000$, whereas in 1s91, they had $3,006,000$ one-pound cans which represented a value of 513,000 . The House will be interested in hating a statement corroborative of that made by me as to the decrease of this fishery every where in consequence of the tremendous drain upon it. I saw a few days ago in the Fishing riazeftr. a paper which is published in New York in the interest of the fish and oyster trades, a reference to this effect. The ellitor states :
" During the past ten years there has been a great falling off in the supply of lobsters, until the price has increased fully $1(14)$ per cent. This applies alike to the New York market, to the waterg along the New England cosst and in Canada and Newfoundland. where lobster fishing and canning is an important industry."
And the head of the fishery bureau or department in Washington, who is now the head of the United States Fish Commission, Marshall MeDonald, says:
"I have almays felt that the maintenance of the lobster fishery rested more essentially upon proper regulation of the matter by the states than upon aus efforts in the way of artificial propagation. The most usual regulation is that prohibiting the sule of lobsters below certain dimensions; the minimum limit, though varying with the different states, being smallest in Massachusetts. In Maine, wiere the law is enforced and the minimum fixed. I beliere, at ten inches, the result has been a marked improvement in the lobster fisheries during the recent sears."

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Can the hon. gentleman tell me when that waschanged, because, in looking up the matter, I discovered that the regulation in Maine by the law of 1884 referred to less than nine inches ?

Mr. TUPPER. I have here the statute of 1887, and there it is ten inches.

Mr. BOWERS. I think it is ten and a half inches.

Mr. TUPPER. I think the hon. member for Dighy (Mr. Bowers) is right, but we know that the Legislatures of the States of Maine and Massachusetts unfortunately introduced that drastic legislation after their fishery was practically ruined, but fortunately in Canada this Parliament has interfered with some success, notwithstanding what I have said with reference to the diminution in size, before the fishery was ruinetl. Taking the reports that come before me and the statements which are made by those conversant with the business, I am led to the opinion that our regulations are not what
they should be, and that there is room for marked improvement, and I recognize the difficulty we all have to meet with in making these regulations. We come in contact with an enormous boly of population in the Maritime Provinces which have a very hard time indeed to earn their livelihood and I would interfere as little as possible with them when dealing with the business ont of which they earn so much of their annual income. But while I approach that duty with great difficulty, I none the less think that it is necessary in thieir interest to interfere. Now, although we may have to come into collision with them, to an extent, 1 helieve the result will be, in all probability, in the future, that we shall not only secure their welfare, but oltain their gratitude. I mentioned that the packers themselves are fiercely opposed to the egulations touching the close season, and sent in statement after statement to my officers and to the department not to make amy relaxation. Indeed, the hom. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) will recollect that he censured the (iovermment and censured myself, last year, for having extended the season, and not hating adhered to it. He knows that no one, a few years before, would have objected in any part of Canada to an extension of that season for a few months. But they appreciate that, and I think in Prince Edward Island where this subject has been entirely canvassed and discussed in meetings, they have put themselves on record in support of the policy of the department sofar as the close season is concerned, and there they ask as to stop. I do not think, and I amendeavouring to show why, we can stop there. I would ask the House to grant me some indulgence from the fact that on this subject only a portion of Parliament are actually or directly interested, as the lobster fishery, unfortunately, does not concern all the various pertions of this great country. To show the result of over-fishing, I have mentioned that not only is a sign of it in Canada, but in other countries, that is equally true. In Scotland there are distinguished marine biologists who are employed by the Government to study this question, and Professor Ewing, for instance, of Edinburgh, recommends the closure of the lobster fishery for a season, as the only thing that can put that fishery in a good condition, stating that the regulations as to the close season have been a failure. Now that I mention by the way, and I would like to give the House some further evidence as to the signs of a diminution in the fishery, notwithstanding the very large and valuable catch that was made last year. But let me point out to the House why it is that in the face of some healthy signs in the lobster fishery now, owing to the close season, I am asking Parliament to make these careful regulations restricting to some extent that fishery ; it is for that reason, and those from the districts concernel will understand it, that when the fishery failed, asit undoubtedly did tosome extent, there was such a falling off that it became umremunerative for many packers to continue business. When we started out with this close season they went out of the business, and the statistics will show a sudden falling off of the canneries then in operation. Now, the danger isthis, that having seen the wants of commerce and observing the prices in the general market, they are going into the business again. I make that statement with absolute certainty of its correctness. My officers tell me that even in Prince Edward Island, there will be

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this season a larger number of anneries in operation than ever before in the history of the Island. Now, that is the danger. Provided that a certain number of men and a certain number of traps only had been kept in the business, much might be said for a close season; but we cannot say to one man that he may go into the business, and that some other enterprising man shall be kept out. We cannot take that course, no one adrocates it. I think we are doubly bound to make such provisions that, while allowing all who care to go into the husiness, to do so, will throw the lest possible stfeguards around that industry. Some ten or twelve years ago it would take, as I have already said, two or three lobsters to fill a can. Now it requires six or seven, and some of my otticers even report that it will take eight to fill a can. I have known myself as to what packers will do; I have known of several hundred lobsters taken and put in the boilers for the purpose of caming, and they are only four inches from the tip of the leak to the middle end of the last flipper of the tail : and any man from the lobster district will know that that lobster had very little meat in it, ainl that any meat that could be got from a lobster of that size was absolutely worthless. I mention that, therefore, to show that regulations certainly are necessary, not merely as to a close season, but also touching the size. Taking several hundreds of thonsands of those, it will be apparent at once what an enormons injury is done to the whole species when not one of them have had a chance of reproducing, and when each lobster is capable, if it is given an opportunity of reproducing hut once, of reproducing thousands upon thousinds of its species. Before going on with some anthorities in support of my position, I would also point out that it is admitted by stadents of this question, even bv Professor Ewing himself, that one great reason for the necessity of protection of the lobster species, is that the lobster is not a migratory fish, in this sense, that while he can travel quickly and travel a good deal, he is confined to zones, and the Island packers evidently have ascertained that, because they speak ronstantly of there heing a run of a smaller lobster in the district in its best condition, than in many other districts of Canala. But, nevertheless, their experience is in accordance with the statements of scientists who point out the ease with which men can destroy that fishery in a particular district, and have destroyed it, as I have shown, in other districts of the world. They say that the lobster is contined to a certain zome, and when that zone is orer-fished, the lobster lisappears entirely and none others come to take his place. Now, we have the reports of our officers from (iloucester and Kent Counties in New Brunswick, for instance, and from the counties on the Northumberland Straits, showing that the lobsters are getting scarcer and snialler from this extraordinary increase in the number of traps, statistics of which I have given the House. They also support the statement as to the larger number now reguired to fill these one-pound cans. So we have much evidence from packers who admit that, and for that reason are all the more anxious that at least this close season shall be strictly adhered to. The reports of inspectors of tisheries for England and Wales for 1886-87, for instance, speak of an alarming decrease in the size of lobsters in Great Britain. So the official reports of
the fisheries and fishing.interests in the United States in 1887 show that the fishing grounds on the coast of Maine are now completely exhausted, that there are no fish, and that the grounds are not worth fishing over. I• again remind the House that this occurred before these regulations were adopted, that are now spoken of, and that is one reason for entertaining the belief that it will take a very long time before these grounds are recuperated. The decrease in the United States is most marked on the New England coast ; but there it is due, as every one knows, to over-fishing. One of the United States commissioners reports:
"Cape Cod used to be a famous fishing ground ; a large trade was started with New York. Each lobster pot caught 100 to 20 every night. Since 1885 a rapid decrease has been noticed. In 1880 only eight men were engaged in this fishing, and although they used the most improved appliances, their annual gross earnings did not exceed $\$ 60$ each."
That is in a district where at one time there was most remunerative fishing carried on.-
"On the coast of Maine, although this fishing is of much more recent date, it has already exhibited alarming signs of decay, while the arerace size of individuals is generally decreasing. The shore fisheries are completoly exhausted and fishermen are compelled to resort todistant grounds.; The commissioner mentioned ,lifferent districts, which it is unnecessary for me to enumerate. He speaks of New Hampshire, where the decrease for the last 20 years is said to have been from 50 to 75 per cent ; and he also speaks of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where there has already been a considerable falling off in the number and size. Coming to Canada, I will refer at the outset to the Baie des Chaleurs. Dr. Lavoie, then in command of the Gulf Fishing Divisions, reported in 1875 to the Government that:
"The apprehensions entertained in $18 \%$ from the result of previous excessive fishing will fully reach last season, so far as Baie des Chaleurs is concerned, where barely 9,315 pounds of lobsters were prepared aguinst 210,432 pounds last year."
In his report of 1876 he also says :
"The ruin of the lobster fishery on the shores of the United States ought to warn and at the same time teach us a lesson, which we should take advantage of ; that is to regulate, with as little delas as possible, the mode of carrying on this fishery; if we would not Euffer the same resultsas are already experienced at Carleton and Maria and other places on the shores of Baie des Chaleurs. The fishing grounds of Maria, Carleton and New Richmond will require several years rest before they will become as valuable as formerly."
Dr. Wakeham, his successor, draws attention to the tremendous drain annually made on this fishery and the signs of diminution in size, and, therefore, diminution of the species in so many places. The inspector at Prince Edward Island has always held a very strong position on this point, and, notwithstanding that he has been in constant communication with those interested in the business, who insist on a close season, he has been most persistent in his arguments in support of the absolate necessity of restricting packers and fishermenfrom taking immature lobsters or lobsters of a size below that at which they are supposed to be capable of reproducing themselves. He has advised, under the present regulations, the adoption of the 9 -inch limitation regulation. He reported, in 1887, that lobsters were so small and scarce that year that several packers had to close their factories early in the season and not a few of them were driven into bankruptcy. This part of the case naturally brings me to a consideration of what is a proper size limit,
if a regulation is necessary, as $I$ believe it is, in addition to the close season. The late Hon. Mr. Pope, who was familiar, I take it, with the condition of the fisheries in Pr:nce Edward Island, was of that opinion as far lack as 1879. He then adrocated the limit of nine inches. The commissioners to whose report I have referred, recommended, I think, nine and a half or ten inches, I forget which, certainly overnine, and the witnesses who gave testimony on that point expressed various opinions, all, I think, in favour of aregulation of nine inches. In England and in Scotland a regulation prevails as tothesizeat which lobstersshall be taken, or rather under which lobsters shall not be taken. In Demmark and Norway, from which countries there is an enormous export of lolsters to the English market, they have also a size limit. In those regulations, except in England and scotland, where the limit is below nine inches, the limit is over nine inches.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman does not mean to say that in Norway the limit is below nine inches?
Mr. TUPPER. What I should say is that all countries on this side of the ocean have no limit as low as the one in Canada; we have at present the shortest limit, nine inches. In Newfoundland the linit is ten inches in one part and ten and a half in another, and in the United States there is no size limit under ten inches. But it is admitted that in Europe the lobster in its normal condition is nuch smaller than in this country, and in England it is smaller than in Scotland, and so the limit in England is seven inches and in scotland eight inches. As there is much argument used to the fact that we are needlessly hampering the lobster business by paying attention to the size at whichalobster should be caught, I will refer to one of the best known authorities on the subject, the late Professor Buckland, who was chief commissioner of fisheries in England, up to the time of his death. He made a special investigation into this yuestion when examining into the fisheries of Norfolk in 1975 . I suppose that will be about the date at which the size regulation was made in England, but I am not aware of that point.

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It was in 1878 .

Mr. TUPPER. In 1875 Professor Buckland made a very interesting report on this sulject, and it will be found in the reports of the commissioners for $18 \%$, vol. 17 , page 175 . He speaks on this subject that interests us in considering the lobster guestion, and I will briefly refer to some of his observations. He called attention to the reason of the scarcity of the lobsters on that coast, the object of his mission being to ascertain the cause of the falling off and to make recommendations as to the best manner in which the fisheries could be resuscitated. He says:
"The lobsters on the abore-mentioned grounds have been getting rery scarce during the last ten or twelve years; the avcrage size has also been very much diminished."
In a foot-note he mentioned that Mr. Bayfield writes:
"Lobsters are very scarce now. No lobsters should be sold under eight inches and they ought to have a proper time in spawning season."
Professor Buckland goes on to say:
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"That lobsters carrying spawn when caught, are sold spawn and all, and that lobsters of all sizes are sent to market for the last ten years: numbers of lobsters as small as three inches are sent to the market. Lobster are sold by the pound ; the proposed legal lobsters shonld be seven inches or three to the pound.
Apparently the lolster: which it refers to are larger lobsters than ours as threc of these will go to the pound. He gives them the line sive of the lohster of 6 inches, and I find on examination that for the purpose of comparison their measurement is the same as the measurement adopted in Canada, measuring, for iustance, from the end of the tail, as he calls it, to the tip of the beak. The regulation in England even under this report, or afterwards, did not, I admit, contain as wise a provision as the existing regulations in Canada do, because our season is, I fancy, shorter than the seasons in any of the places to which I refer, and there is a great difficulty experienced from that. I will not weary the House just now with many of the authorities I could give, or the extracts from reports showing that I have not drawn tho alarming a condition of the fisheries in Canada, but those who care to look through the fishery reports will see that there is a great manimity of opinion on the part of those who are not in the husiness, but who are watching it, and who havenoreason toembarrassin any way this industry. Now, aprope of thatand having these variousreports before me, I had convened a meeting of the inspectors of the Department of Fishieries sometime ago, and they drew up a scheme for the better protection of the fisheries and a scheme which was considered not to unduly interfere with the operations of the fishermen. I went over that scheme and drafted the proposed regulations a copy of which were laid on the Table of the House, and I endeavored to ascertain to what extent I could expect the co-operation of those engaged practically in the business, if I attempted to carry out the proposil which found its existence in the minds of the various fishery officers. I was disappointed in this to some extent, thongh, as I stated to the House in introducing the Bill, which in its first form was the result of their deliberations, I had sutticient evidence to show that the outline of these regulations would be acceptable to a large portion of the people interested in the business. However, it was represented most strongly to me by various gentlemen in the House who are far more conversant with the actual working of these methods than I am,', that the proposal was too radical and entirely too severe upon the people who make a livelihood to some extent out of the industry, and after frequent consultations with many of these hou. gentlemen who discussed the subject with me I remodelled the Bill and put it in its present shape. The people of Newfoundland have had occasion to pay a great deal of attention to this subject. It is a most valuable industry to them, it has been even a greater industry there than it is at present, and having had the advantage of the services of a very eminent man, Mr. Neilsen, who is an expert in fishery matters, he has gone into the question, and his report, which I also laid on the Table, goes to show that some new regulations are necessary on that island. I have taken advantage of his opinions in the consideration of this Bill, and 1 have largely, if not altogether, adopted the principle which he advocates in his report. That is, not merely a proper close season, but, perhaps,
more than to anything else he attaches a great deal of importance to the size limit, and he has concluded that our regulation and the regulation of Newfoundland in that connection are faulty on account of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of a general enforcement of it. At present we say that to ascertain the size, the lobster shall be measured, and the law says that the fishermen must put back the lobsters which are under 9 inches in length. In practice, however, this is not done, and Mr. Neilsen, and Professor Beck, of Norway, are anthorities to show that it is impossible to expect that that regulation can be carried out. Nevertheless, they adhere to the principle of it, but they say that we must olptain the correct size somewhat in the way we guard the taking of other fish by nets, and that is, to adopt the principle of limitation of the size of the mesh. Mr. Neilsen has suggested a scheme which, 1 am sure, will be universally popular in Canada. It is said that it is already popular after being tried one season in Newfoundland, and I am quite satisfied that our own fishermen will much prefer it to the present regulation for ascertaining the size. That scheme is: to regulate the space or distance that should le between the laths of the traps in which the lobster is taken, so that the small or immature lol,sters will he able to get out and the large lobsters be retained. I have discussed that subject with hon. gentlemen, notably again from Prince Edward Island, and my freguent reference to that island is that the chief objection to our regulations comes from that quarter owing to the admitted decrease in the size of lohsters. Whether they were or were not originally smaller, it is certain that any regulation touching the size limit affects that district more severely than any other place. Mr. Neilsen made some experiments in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, chairman of the commission and a member of the Neufoundland Government, as to the distance letween these laths in the traps, and on pages 76 and 77 of the report he gives the result of his enquiry. Therefore, I provided in the present Bill that the width between the two lowest laths or slats should be $1 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}}$ inches apart. Some hon. gentlemen from Prince Fdward Island expressed the opinion that Mr. Neilsen's experiment would not be verified by experiments on our lobsterswhy, they did not know, or did not undertake to say. But having made an experiment with a dead lobster in this city, they were conficlent that that space would be too great, and would allow a larger lobster than he had supposed to pass through. Consequently I had that matter enquired into on the spot, and I am of opinion that what they say is largely the case, whether it is on account of the difference letween the lobster taken in the straits and the lobster in Newfoundland I do not care to enquire. But I am willing to accept their statement and to adopt the result of the experiment in our own country, and we find that $1 \frac{1}{2}$ instead of $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches space will stop un 8 -inch lobster. That is a considerable concession to the views of those who think that the size limit in Canada at present, 9 inches, is too large. Now, to show that I an not departing from the principle which I believe to be of such great importance, I want to point out that though the. Nuction in size is made, we are giving up a regulation which, while beneficial, is only effective at a certain portion of the season in the
main ; that is to say, while we now impose penalties for catching lobsters under 9 inches, we know as a matter of fact that that regulation is violated time and again, that there is an uneven administration of the penalties, that many escape, and that even those fined willingly pay the fine for the privilege they get during the larger portion of the season for taking lobsters. I mentioned the case where 300 ) lohsters were found in one factory only four inches long. It was a positive crime that chose lobsters should have been killed and kept. At any rate that regulation is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. But we adhere to it for this reason, that with our present machinery it is absolutely necessary, because at the end of the season in the month of July, there comes so small a run of lobsters that even with the laws in force it does not pay the packer to run the risk. Therefore, although the regulation has been proluctive of a limited amount of good, we can safely come down to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, stopping at a length of 8 inches, in view of that slow season, which is longer, I believe, with us than with any of the other countries to which I have referred. Then, I have a justification from the evidence as to when a lobster does mature. I have given some authorities to show the idea that was in the minds of many of the officers who studied the subject. But to come down to that very question, it is the experience of $\mathbf{D r}$. Wakcham, an officer who has been up and down the gulf for many years in charge of the Canadian fishery service, that a lobster under $8 \frac{2}{2}$ inches was seldom found capable of reproducing. But I had an opportunity of speaking to him recently, and he confines that opinion largely to the medium waters with which he is most familiar. He admits that with regard to the waters of the Straits of Northumberland that would not be a correct statement, hut that there the size would be somewhat smaller. Mr. Wilmot, in a limited time, made some experiments in the Straits of Northumberland when at Picton, and the result of his enquiries is contained in his report of 1890 , page 25. He concludes that a lobster capable of reproducing would be, on the average, about $8 \pm$ inches long, though smaller lobsters are found with eggs. Mrs Neilsen's experiments show that they are seldom found under 8 inches capable of reproducing, and that in Newfoundland they are more oftev over 8 inches than under. I have alluded to Professor Buckland's report on that point. Prof. Beck in Norway is of opinion that lobsters are capable of spawning when they are three years old and reach the length of 8 inches; lobsters less than 8 inches long are seldom found with ova. Mr. Ogden, who has had a great deal of experience on the Atlantic coast, and who was engaged in business not only on the Canadian coast but in the Uuited States when packing was carried on there, has followed this question very carefully, and he reports that in the Northumberland Straits 90 per cent of 8 -inch lobsters are capable of reproducing, and he has noticed exuded eggs on smaller lobsters, even on some under 7 inches. Mr. Johnson, who has lectured on this subject, and who is, I believe, an authority in the States, expresses the opinion that $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches was necessary under the Massachusetts regulations, because that was the size at which the lobsters there became capable of reproducing. I did not lay Mr. Ogden's report on the Table the other day, becsuse I wished to ascertain more definitely than
he stated how his measurements were made, because it conflicted with those made by Mr. Neilsen ; and I have ascertained since that they were made just as Mr. Neilsen's were, from the beak to the end of the middle flipper of the tail : so that there must be some difference in the shape of the lobsters to account for the ease with which the larger ones pass through these laths. On that point again there is this advantage, possibly this danger, to the packer, who wishes to take a smaller lobster than we contemplate, namely, that every time a trap is picked up, at that particular moment the smallest lobster in the trap must be caught, hecause the force of the water and the rapidity with which the trap is pulled up prevents it going through the bars. There is another advantage, that the ballast of the trap will cover a great deal of space at the bottom, where the lobsters are foumd. Put, notwithstanding that, I yield to the force of the arguments which have been put lefore me, in coming to the conclusion that while to that extent there will be many small lobsters taken, there will not be half so many as are now taken in spite of the regulation. This regulation was extremely unpopular in certain districts, and umpopular for another reason that it is almost impossible for an honest packer to comply with it. The quickness of despatch required in taking lobsters from the bed and putting them into the boiling pots prevents that careful sorting necessary to strictly ohey such a regulation. Again, the adrantages will be that we will be proceeding on, perhaps, a more correct principle in forming checks or preventives against the catching of immature fish, and I think in that connection it is not necessary for me to say anything more. In one section of the Island, it has been representel that even one and a half inch reduction there, limiting the size practically to eight inches, will embarrass the business, so as to make it almost unprofitable for the fisheries in that particular section. I will not make any stipulation with reference to that particular district, but will say that while we gain so much from this limited fishing season, if it is more agreeable to the people concerned in that district, if we can get their co-operation and accomplish our purpose working in unison with them instead of against them, as to a large extent we do to-day,-if they will give up, say, ten days at the end of the present open season, I would recommend the passing of an Order in Council, under the Fisheries Act, to reduce that to a one and a quarter space. Speaking from Mr. Ogden's report, that will stop lobsters of seven and a half inches. I have taken rather long time in referring to this question, but 1 believed it was absolutely necessary that I should do it, and I have referred to these authorities in order to convince the House that these regulations are made eminently in the interests of the fishermen, and I believe they will be popular, and that is a great point with most of those engaged in the industry. I have not alluded to another and a very important point, and that is the proposal made in this Bill that every packer or every person who preserves or cures lobsters shall take out a license. On the Atlantic coast, the license system does not generally prevail as it does in the interior, and there has not been the same reason for its extension, because in most of the sea fisheries it is the general theory that the lack of this system does very little harm to the different
species of fish compared with what may be done on limited or inland waters; but in connection with the lobster fishery, I have shown that it is alimited fishery, that the lobsters are confined to certain districts, and in the interests of the honest packer and of those who wish to put up a good article and carry on the business on a systematic basis, as well as in the interest of a uniform administration of the law, the license system is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary. The fee proposed is nominal, and for that fee we give back full value. In the opinion of many packers, the certificate of the officer or the stencilling will be of considerable commercial value; but whether it be or not, my experience in these regulations has been that a great deal of complaint has come from the bulk of those engaged in the business because when they ohey the rules and close their factories, they find, to their detriment and the injury of the fisheries, that all over the coast little canneries or something of the kind spring up. With this license system, our police can more effectively control persons, and see that the regulations are complied with. That advantage we have in riew, and making the fee nominal, as we do, I think the regulation will be a wise and also a popular one. There is an amendment I womld ask to be made by the Committee in connnittee to 10 a or the second clanse. It has not been printed but is in my draft. It is not proposer that the fishermen shall take out a license, or that fishermen who keep them alive in ponds or other places dhwing the open season, as one would imagine in the first place, shall take out the license that is provided in section 10. Where vessels cone down to some parts of the coast to collect lobsters, they do not take the lobsters from the pots but from pouls where the lobsters are kept after being taken out of the pots ly the fishermen. 1 do not propose that those people shall take out it license : but they may, if they wish, keep them during the close season in ponds, which is quite a business, for instance in liarmouth, the lobsters being caught in the open season and kept in ponds antil the markets in the states are favourable for shipment. That would not lead to an abuse, as it easily would if there was no license and no check of that kind on parties taking lobsters in close as well as open seasons.

Mr. PERRY. What, did the hon. gentleman say with reference to space between the laths:

Mr. TUPPER. The regulation in general under that clanse will be that there must be a space of 13 inches between the two lourest slats on the side of every trap, box or cage. I stated that I wished the House to understand that in conseguence of representations made touching certain districts, that where the fisheries are in so bad a condition that the run will become so small as to prevent their carrying on the business, rather than prohibit the fishery there altogether, which we do not propose to do, and which is the alternative which has been suggested in Scotland, if those districts will give up the ten days of the season, as I understand one district is willing to. do, and that is why I allude to Prince Edward Island, I would rather change the season for them. Discovering that, I would by Order in Council change the season for that district and change the regulations for it. That is the proposal I make, and, if that does not meet with general acceptation, it can be reconsidered. I give
Mr. Tupper.
in this way to two 'districts the benefit of 1 or 1 ? inches.

Mr. MeLEAN. 1 have no doubt that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in framing this Bill has hat at heart the best interests of those engaged in the lobster business, and the Bill as now presented to the House does not call for that objection on my part that it would have done if it had been introduced in its first form, or according to the existing regulations. It is necessary, in regard to the lobster indiustry, to make a distinction between the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and that of the Atlantic coast and of the coast of Newfoumtland. I might at first correct a misapprehension the Minister of Marine is under regarding the law in the State of Maine. I have taken from the American fisheries report of the year 1887, an extract of the state laws for the different states of the Union, and I find that the law in the State of Maine in 18.9 prohibited the camning and preserving of lobsters and the capture and sale of individual lobsters under $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, between the list Iugust and the lst April, but no restrictions were placed on the fishery between the 1st April and the 1st August. In 1883, that law was amented so that the close season extended from the inth August to the lith November, and the capture or sale of females with spawn and of lobsters under nine inshes long was prohibited from the list April to the list August.

Mr. TUPPER. What clause was that :
Mr. MeLEAN. That was in the law of 1 s83. I did not take the number of the clanse.

Mr. TUPPER. Section $\bar{i}$ of the law of liss; says it shall be unlawful to buy, sell or possess any female, of any lohster less than $10 \underline{1}$ inches.

Mr. MeLEAN. In this Act the taking of lohsters over 9 inches long, except females with spawn, is permitted in the camning season. I call the attention of the House to this because in the New England States the fishing is very much overdone, for two reasons. In addition to the canning season, lobsters are taken there nearly the whole year round, whereas, as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence is concerned, though we hate by law from the Ist lannary to the linth July, still in reality, owing to the fact that the Gulf is frozen over for a great portion of that time, the actual fishing season is from about the 15 th or the 20 th May to the 15th July, or about 45 days in the year is all the time that the lobster fishing is carried on in the Gulf of the st. Lawrence, taking ont stormy days when the fishermen cannot go out, ind holidays and Sundays. This year the lobster fishing season commenced about the list of Nay, which is the earliest season I have knownsince I engaged in the fishery fourteen years ago. As to the statement that lobsters are scarcer now than they were when the factories were first started, it is true to a certain extent, but the actual value of the fish taken last year was pretty nearly equal to that in the best season we ever had, which was either 1882 or 1883 . If we refer to the reports of the inspectors, we will find that in 1883 lobsters were about $\$ 4$ a case, and 130,000 cases, representing a value of $\$ 520,000$, had been taken, $\$ 1$ representing the value of the case and the cans; whereas last year, though not so many lobsters were taken, and not so many cases
were packed, they represented a value of 3950,000 , or about $\$ 7.20$ it case. Deducting $\$ 130,000$ for the cases leaves the value of the lobsters packed in 1883, $\mathrm{S3} 90,0 \mathrm{~N})$. Last season 100,001 ) cases were packed. Delucting $\boldsymbol{S} 1(0),(0)$ for cases, we have the actual value of the lobsters packed, 8600,000 . So I take it that the value of the lobster fishery in Prince Edward Island, though the quantity taken may not have been so large, was as valuable as in any other season. The reports do not showthese particulars, hecause the inspectors put about the same value on the lobster from season to season. As regards the change proposed by the Minister of Marine as to the wilths between the slats in the traps, I may say that the regulations as proposed or which were in force umler the Order in Council have been admitted by the inspectors and by Commander (iondon to be impracticable and impossible to carry out, if the imlustry was to be profitable. I will read Commander Giodon's report upon this gllestion, in regated to which no man is more competent to speak. He says:

[^84]That was the state of affiairs at that time, and that has continued, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary male by the inspectors that the law was complied with. I know Commander Gordon. He called upon me when he got his commission for the protection of the lobster fisheries, and after he was sworn in he told me he was going to carry ont the regulations to the letter. I told him that in that case he had hetter tine every factory as he went along because it was impossible to carry out the regulations. We had to close up, and, ats a matter of fact, every factory that he did visit was fined. I contend now, and I have always contended, that the actual close season has never been fairly tested. From one season to another there have been extensions of time which have mate the close seasons practically untested up to the present time. I would like, myself, to see the close season strictly alhered to, and, if it was necessary for further protection for the lobster business, that the time should be shortened. I may say that my colleague and myself waited upon the Alinister with reference to having these slats from the traps put closer together, especially as regards Prince Edward Island. I am speaking of Prince Edward Island aloue, but I think what suits that Islaud will suit all parts of the Giulf of St. Lawreuce, with the exception of a small portion of the Straits of Northumberland. We suggested to the Minister that from Cape Traverse pier, around south to Cape Bear, and around East Point to North Cape, the traps be allowed to be $1 \nmid$ inches between the slats, and in consideration of his extending that favour, we would be willing to allow a shortening of the season until the 5th July. But owing to the fact that on Egmont Bay and in
certain portions of the western part of the Island, the lobsters do not strike in as early as in some other portions, we suggestel that from Cape Traverse pier to North Cape, the time be made from the 1st May till the loth July. I think that while a great many fishermen will object to that regulation altogether, still, if it is found necessary by the department that further protection than the close season affords should be had, taking that part of the Island from Fast Point and around the North Sile up as far in the Straits of Northumberland as Cape Traverse, if the regulation was male of $1 \ddagger$ inches between the slats, and the time shortenel to the ath July, the fishermen would be fairly well satistied, better satisfied than they would be if the slats were retained $1 \ddagger$ inches apart, although the time was allowed to remain up to the loth July as at present. I might say that I think it is unfair to make a comparison of the Straits of Northumberland and the Culf of St. Lawrence with the coast of Newfoundland, or the Atlantic coast, or eren the coasts of cireat Britain and of Norway and Sweden. We know that for $\because l$ years, I think it is now, the lobster industry has been prosecuted in Prince Edward Island, and the fact has been quoted that people have become bankrupt and that the fishing industry is not as profitable as it appears to be. But the business varies. In some years, after a great scarcity of lobsters, we will have an abundant catch. That was the case last year, and on that account this year, and owing to the high prices of lobsters last year, a great many men have gone into the industry, and I have no doubt a great many will overdo the business. But the business will regulate itself becanse next year there will not be so many men going into it. The Straits of Northumberland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are lookel upon as being the actual breeding ground for the lobsters, more so than either the Atlantic coast or that of Newfoundland, and in proof thereof, if the Ninister of liarine wants proof, $I$ have only to yuote this fact, which will be borne out hy every member from Prince Edward Island, that five or six years ago, when the Hon. Daniel Davies went to great expense and removed some lobster factories to the coast of Newfoundland, after four years he had exhausted that fishery and came lack and put his plant where he had been tishing ois Prince Edward Island for 20 years before ; and last year I understand that in each of his factories he put up 1,600 or 1,700 cases of lobsters. I attribute that to the fact that we find in all rocky bottoms, say, for instance, at East Point on Prince Elwaril Island, at the North Cape, and at all other places where there are rocky bottoms, the lobsters are larger in size and scarcer than on the great level parts of the Islancl. I think, also, that the coast of Newfoundland is not a breeding ground for lobsters at all, owing to the fact of the water being so very deep and the space of ground they have to fish over is very much less than it is elsewhere, because on the coasts of Prince Edward Island or the Magdalen Islands there are not over eight or ten fathoms of water. The lobsters, I believe, are extending all over that coast, and just move in at certain seasons. So far as shortening the season is concerned, I have found in my experience that lobsters do not commence to fall off in size until about the lst or ath of July, when we have an ordinary season. Now, take this season, when the lolster season commences
about the lst of May : if we should have a warm summer the probability is that we would have a great many small lobsters, perhaps soft-shell lobsters, about the Ist of July. I know thatthe fishermen on the Island would rather make a concession in the way of shortening the season than to have any restrictions which would make the business unprofitable for the time in which they are fishing. To show that I am not alone in this opinion, that Prince Edward Island and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are differently situatel, so far as fishing and the means of exhausting fisheries are concerned, I will just read a report from the fisheries of Great Britain, and it is taken out of the report of the Fishery Commission of the Unitel States. It reads as follows :-
"The Fishery Commissioners in England in the years 1805 and $186{ }^{6}$ made th thorongh inspection of the crab and lobster fisheries of the English and Scottish cousts. All the principal fishing stations were visited, and from personal observations and the testimony of fishermen and dealers a very elaborate report, embodying every detail of their incestigations, was prepared and published in 187. The conclusions at which they arrived regarding the state of the fishery, and the suggestions made for its improvement are contained in the following extract from their report."
It goes on to speak of the lifferent sections, and the condition of the fish in the different sections. It says:
$\because$ It is no eass matter, therefore to compare the results of the fishing now with those which were experienced fifty or twenty-five vears ago. The take now is divided a mong a greater number of fishermen. The area of the fishery has been greatly extended. On the whole, however, we believe that we are in the right in concluding that in small fisheries, or fisheries in confined areas, there has been in every case a marked decrease of fish : while in large and exposed fisheries there has been no decrease whatever. Take, for examnle, the tisheries of the Land's End, the Lizurd and the Start. All these fisheries comprise large areas of sea bottom, all of them in exposed situations, and the powers of man have been hitherto incapable of exhausting them. But there are other fisheries in an exactly opposite position. A description will be found, for instance, in the evidence which we received at Wembury, relating to a small fishery off the Eddystone Rocks. The fish $r$ ry is contained in a few acres, and, although the situation is exposed, the area is so small that the fishermen hare been able to exhaust it. The same conclusion is true of the fisheries which are situated in confined bays, such, for instance, as that at Falmouth. The fishermen there, exposed to no bad weather, are able to pursue the fishery at every season of the year. High prices have induced them to increase the efficiency of their gear, and the gradual decay of the fishery, which over-fishing has occasioned, has compelled them to fish harder and harder to earn a livelihood."
I claim that this goes to prove that in considering a coust like that of Newfoundland the Minister of Marine and Fisherics should be very careful before he accepts even an expert's testimony on the subject, when the conditions are altogether different than those which prevailed in the Ginlf of St. Lawrence. That is why I have no faith in Mr. Neilsen's report, for although his remarks may be perfectly correct as regards Newfoundland, they do not apply to the Gulf. If there had been in Newfoundland during the past twenty years the same number of traps on the coast as there have been at Prince Edward Island and other places on the Gulf, lobster fishing in Newfoundland wonld have ceased altogether. This matter comnected with the lobster fishing industry is of very great importance to the people of Prince Edward Island, and, as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has stated, it has received a great deal of attention from them, and no regulations can be issued by the department without eliciting great interest among the people.

Mr. Mclbas.

The industry possesses as much interest to Prince Edward Island as one involving $\$ 30,000,000$ would to the whole Dominion, and the House will readily umlerstand that any action taken by the department is closely watched by our people. When the Bill was first introduced I , and those interested in this industry, strongly protested against it, because we felt that the industry could not le prosecuted with protit any longer; and when the House comes to consider the ralue of an industry amounting to $\mathbf{5 7 0 0 , ( 1 0 0 )}$ ammally to a small province like Prince Edwarl Island, it is obvious that any measure that would make it moprofitable for packers and fishermen to continue the industry would be doing serious injustice to the parties, especially if the ciovermment regulations proposed were not such as were in the interest of the business. When the report came that Mr. Neilsen hat ascertained that a lobster of 10 inches could get through a trap $\frac{21}{4}$ inches in width between the bats, we were surpriset, and my own experience has not fully carried out this view. But not having testel the matter I could not state positively at the time, and accordingly I reguested the Minister to allow the matter to stamd over until a test could be made. I found on purchasing a dead loboter in the city that a $9 \frac{1}{2}$ inch lobster could go out of a trap with slats $1+$ inches in width: that is to say, it could he pushed through such spaces. I claim that a live lohster will fo through : smaller space than you can press a dead one through. When a great many lohsters get into a trap, the large ones chrive the small ones out. I am not athe to say that the results of the tests with live lobsters are as statel, although I understam they have been carried out hy Mr. Ogden.

Mr. TUPPER. I stated to the contrary. Mr. Neilsen's tests were not borne out.

Mr. Molean. Mr. Ogilen's tests bore out what I was saying. If the Minister would say that he is prepared to establish for the Island the size $1_{\frac{1}{4}}$ inches letween the hars, taking the section I spoke of, I think the tishermen would meet him half way; and if the Minister would make the regulation now so as to meet the approbation of the fishermen and packers, it would be strictly enforcenl, and they would adhere rigidly to the close season. They always have been anxious that the Minister should make it imperative that the close season should he adhered to. That is a matter which the packers and all those engaged in the factories have been anxious should he carried out for the last four or tive years. I might go on to show that the close season is of great benefit to the lobster fishery, and that the very months we have the close season are the months which, in my opinion, are the best for lobsters to be protectell, that is to say from 15th July, in an ordinary season, to lst October. In all countries theyare protected at that time. That being the case, and the lobster packers and fishermen knowing that in July lobsters cast their shells, and that this is the principal breeiing season, and that during this periool the lobsters on the coast are smaller and fall off in 'fuality, they are satistied to even shorten the season to secure the other concessions. If the Minister makes the trap $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches between the lower bars, so as to allow 8 -inch lobsters to escape, I do not think the industry can be carried on at a profit during our present short season, especially
in view of the fact that the reports of the factories in the Guli, as well is in Prince Edward Island show that $\overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{D}$ per :ent of the lobsters taken for the factories were 9 inches and under. So if you take 30 per cent off the receipts of the factory, which would be the case if 8 -inch lobsters were allowed to escape, the factory being in operation about 45 days in a year, the business would become unprofitable, and when it hecame unprofitable to the packers, it would certainly he umprofitable to the fishermen. I might also point out, as regards the fishing in the Giulf, that, owing to the absence of a market for fresh lobsters, it is impossible to exhaust the supply in that section. It must be remembered that no factories can be run unless $4,(1) K O$ lobsters are landed daily, and when the supply falls lelow that number, the factory must be closed. This wonld afford a groundwork for the department to build up the industry by stopping packing altogether, and allowing the fishery to increase from year to year until it has become profitable again. It is different where freel? fishing is carried out all the year round. We have two months in the year during which lobsters are packed, but in Maine fresh fishing goes on during the bilance of the year, and for that fishing the largest and best lobsters are taken to market. I believe these departmental regulations, if carried out in the way I hate indicated, will le satisfactory, while at the same time the packers and fishermen believe that nothing but a shortening of the season is necessary. Coming now to the yuestion of those engageal in this business being obliged to take out licenses, I may say that much dissatisfaction was expressed at the meeting of packers held in Charlottetown last spring, when they learned that they would have to pay for licenses to catch lolsters, for in their opinion lolster-fishing should be as open as any other fishing. Of course the license fee being so small, if the other concessions were made, I do not think that the packers or the fishermen would sery strongly object. I wish to point out some suggestions to the Minister with reference to the label. What the hon. gentleman expects to do by having a label is to detect those who pack out of season, and that no man would le furnished with labels to put on his cases who packs after the l巨th July. While it may serve that purpose I believe it will he an injury in another way. At present every man who has been packing lobsters for any length of time has his brand pretty well established either in the American or English market, and now when these labels will be put on all these cases in the future, tealers on the other side will look upon it that these lobsters have been packed under the inspection of the Dominion Covernment, and they will all be put in the same category and all be judged alike. I do not wish to detain the House longer now, but I will have something to say on the Bill in committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Before the House goes into committee on this Bill I wish to say a few words. I listenel to the statement of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries very carefully, and he gave us some very interesting information, and so far as some portions of his Bill are concerned I think they will meet with universal approval. So far as other portions are concerned 1 wish to submit to him that, perhaps, we are legislating unwisely, and we are certainly legislating somewhat in the dark.

His proposition is based, in the first piace, upon the assumption that the lohster fisheries are being depleted in the Maritime Provinces and that they recuire the protection which is proposel, the system of licenses and the close season. Of course it is necessary for us to ascertain whether that fact is correct. The hom. gentleman was kind enough to lay some statistics on the Table showing the sieht of lobsters, and my hon. friend from King's (Mr. McLean) referred to the yield so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned. I did not understand, however, that he referred to the yield of 1891. As a matter of fact I find that for the last five or six years, the year 1891 hats shown a larger take than any of the previons five years in the whole Maritime Prorinces. And speaking with special reference to Prince Edward Island, I find that there were in the year 1891, 3,600,006 one-pound cans packed at a value of $\mathbf{S . 3 1 3 , ( \mathrm { KK } ) \text { , which was }}$ larger than for the years $1890,1889,1888$, $155^{\circ}$ and 1886, and as large as in the years 1884 and 1883. Therefore, taking that period from 1883 to 18:1) the returns go to show that the fisheries there are not being depleted, and the same would appar from the total yield of the provinces. If we take the total yield in calue of the lolster fisheriessince 188 , we find that in 1891 the number of pounds of lobsters taken was $27 .(1000,0 \% 0$. valued at $82.2020,0 \%$, which was larger than in the year 1890, 1859 or 188s. The eatch in ! 85.5 was about the same as in 1891. There are nothing in the figures from 185.7 to 1891 , so far as the yieh of the whole Maritime Provinces, or the special yieh of Prince Edward Island is concernel, to show that the tishery is being in any way depleted. If that is the fact I wish to impress up, the hon. gentleman this point: In my humble opinion, we should interfere just as little with this trade ats is absolutely necessiary. Leave the trade alone, it will regulate itself, those who have the money invested in it will take care not to use their fishery in such a way as to destroy the goose that lays the gollen ege. It is only when yon establish the position that the fishery is depleted that you justify legislative interference with this industry.

Mr. Tupper. Hear, hear.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That being the case let us see what the remedy has been. The hom. gentleman sees that in Prince Edward Island greater attention is paid to this question than in, perhaps, any other province.

Mr. TUPPER. I would like to know whether the hom. gentleman wrould go further than these figures he has quoted and say, that in his own opinion there was no depletion of the lobster fishery and that it is in as gooll condition to-day as ever:

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.). There has been, but as my hon. friend from Kings (Mr. McLean) points out, there is no tixed depletion from year to year. Some years they increase, and other years they are less. It depends upon circumstances which the hon. gentleman does not know, and which the scientists have not yet discovered. I will acknowledge, however, that the size of the lobsters has decreased very much. As regards the close season the hon. gentleman knows that in no part of the Dominion is there such a consensus of opinion in farour of the close season as in Prince Edward Island. The people there have been asking for it for years, and the contention they have submitted

Mr. Davtes (P.E.I.)
to the Minister year after year is this: That the elastic close season which enables the Minister from time to time to extend it a week or a fortnight or 20 days has been the curse of the fisheries. The people of Prince Edward Island are at one with him in his proposition to have a close season, and to have an arbitrary time fixed which the discretion of the Minister shall not enlarge or diminish. So far as the Bill lays down that arbitrary time we are in perfect unison with the Minister. Personally, I camot speak as to the dates mentioned in the Bill, but I helieve that they commend themselves to those interested in the business. That being the case, I want to submit to the consideration of the hon. gentleman the following facts. Mr. Neilsen is a gentleman who is giving his time and attention to this husiness and whose opinions are worthy of very great weight. But neither Mr. Neilsen nor anybody else has yet been able to master this subject on that his conclusion should he embodied in an Act of Parliament. The fishermen thenselves camot tell yon what is the reason of the increase or decrease from year to year. We are now only in the experimental stage of this science, and 1 submit that we should be very careful in our legis. lation, and not leyislate beyond our knowledge. I sulmit to the hon. gentleman that if he passes his law this year in enacting an arbitrary close season, and gives that a chance, and sees what the result of that arbittary close scason will he ; if he fimes that at the end of one or two seasons it is not sutficient, that the lobsters are being destroyed, aud that further legislation is necessary, if he comes down to the Honse 1 am sure there will be a manimous desire to strengthen his handis in any proper direction. I do not think it is desirable that this industry should be hampered hy those engagei in it heing obliged to take out licenses and being placed more or less in the hamls of local ofticers, and liable to fine and penalty, and having their business interfered with in the mamer suggested, until the Minister or his officers have so mastered the sulject that we will know exactly what we are legislating about. The hon. gentleman was kind enough to give us the opinions of some scientific men in other parts of the world on this sulject. He real us theopinion of that eminent pisciculturist, Prof. Buckliand, of England, who was appointed a commissioner on the crab) and lobster fisheries of Norway in 1885. The hon, gentleman will remember that the same gentlenan was appointed, in 188 -, to enquire into the lobster fisheries of Norway and England. Associated with him was Spencer Walpole, Esy., and they submitted a joint report. in which they held that while the landlock bays and harbours were depleted by overfishing, there was no evidence to show that the sea coast fisheries were being depleted at all. At page 11 of this report, they say :
> "The whole of the Cornish evidence may, in fact, be summed up in the sentence that the fisheries in bays require protection, but that the large fisheries off headlands or in deep water need no protection from the legisiature."

Then, on page 12, the report goes on :

[^85]Which railway: hare afforded for bringing the fish to market, have attracted more fishermen to the pursuit, and have induced them to follow the crabs and lobsters into much deeper water than formerly. It is no very easy matter, therefore, to compare the results of the fishing now with those which were experienced 50 or 25 years ago. The take now is divided among a greater number of fishermen. The urea of the fishery has been largely extended. On the whole, howerer, we belisve that we srein the right in concluding that in small fisheries, or fisheries in confined areas, there has been in every case a marked decrease of fish: while in large and exposed fisheries there has been no decrease whatever. Take, for example, the fisheries off the Land's End, the Lizard, and the Start. All these fisheries comprise large areas of sea bottom, all of them are in exposed situations, and the powers of man have been hitherto incapable of exhausting them.'
This report is from one of the most distinguished men in this branch of piscienlture, and it is made after a great deal of labour and the taking of a great deal of evidence. He shows that, while it is tasy to fish out the small bays or harbours in two or three seasons, the shoals of lobsters come from deep water, and it does not seem probable at all that they can be exinausted. He goes on to speak of suggestions for improvement, and, at page 13, says:
"As regards the lobster fishery, three suggestions have been made to us for its improvement, viz., the institution of a gauge, the enactment of a close season, and the prohibition of the sale of berried lobsters, but the suggestion which has found most universal favour is the institution of a gauge. In Cornwall and Devonshire. in Yorkshire and Northumberland, the fishermen have, almost without exception. suggested that no lobster should be sold under a length of about 8 incles. The same recommendation was made to us by the great fish merchants who are established at Hamble and by the great salesmen in Billingagate market. The lobster, it must be stated, is not measured in the same way in all parts of the country. On the northeast coast it is usual to measure it from the tip of the beak to the end of the body or 'barrel.' At Billingsgate, at Hamble and on the whole of the coasts of Devonshire and Cornvall the lobster is measured from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. On the north-east coast of England it was suggested to us that no lobster should be taken under 4 inches in the barrel. In the rest of England the almost unanimous recommendation was that no lobster should be takea under 3 inches in length."
He speaks of the canses which in some parts of Fingland have led to a decrease in the fisheries, and points out what these cuases are, none of which exist in Canarla. Large quantities of the ova of lobsters are used there for culinary purposes, and of course nothing of that kind exists in Canada. Leaving the lobster fisheries of England, he turns his attention to those of Norway; and let us see what has been the course of legislation in that country. On page 15 he says:
"The matter, in fact, has been before the Norwegian Parliament for three years running. 'During the last session of the Storthing', Mr. Jones writes, 'a royal proposition was laid before it,' that it should 'be unlawful at any time to possess, sell, bus or receive lobsters under 8 inches in length, as well as lobsters in spawn.' The rejection of this amendment was, however, recommended by the committee appointed to report upon it, on the ground that those best acquainted with the subject failed to recognize its necessity, and, further, that the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed amendment would be attended with much difficulty; that from the statistical facts before the committee there was no evidence of a diminution of the supply of lobsters of late, and that consequently the circumstances did not warrant the adoption of the extraordinary regulation proposed, which would be jugtifiable only when there was a prospect that without such zestrictions the fishery in question would materially suffer."
I think that is a very good conclusion, and it is based on very good reasons; and if the same facts exist here, I think we would be justified in coming to the same conclusion. The report concludes by recommending the adoption of the 8 -inch gange,
and the result of this recommendation was that an Act was passed in England.

Mr. TUPPER. That is practically the sugges. tion here.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) But they did not recommend that the lobster fisheries of Fingland should he placed under license. They said that would he resisted by the fishermen as an umecessary interference with their trade and hasines.s.

Mr. TUPI'ER. That is the law to day, the 8 inch gauge.

Mr. D.AVIFS (P.E.I.) The gathge was enacted by Parliament. The Imperial statute provided substantially that $x$ inches in length, measured from the end of the beak to the tip of the tail when the lobster is pressed out flat, should be the gauge. That is the only regulation the British Parliament alopted. They left the fisheries entirely free, becanse the evidence showed that the fisheries along the deep-sea coasts were not depleted, and that the powers of man could not exheust them; and they agreed with the conclusion of the Norway commission that imless you can prove that these fisheries are in langer of heing destroyed, you are not justified in hampering those engaged in them with chose umnecessary regulations. Isulmit that the hon. gentleman has not heen able to show by experience, what size of lolisters will go through the 11 inch space between the slats.

Mr. TLPPPER. We have.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Sou have Mr. Neilsen's opinion ohtained in Newfoundland. I donot accept that. The hom. member for King s has shown from an experiment of his own that Mr. Neilsen's opinion is erroneons: and before you enact a hard and fast regulation of this kind, which may prejudicially affect the industry, you must he absolutely sure of your facts: there can be no reason for legislating in a hurry here. We all agree that close season should be had. Fishermen, legislators and everybody are agreed on that point, and let us adopt that, and see what its adoption will result in. But let us interfere as little with the hasiness as possible, for business men know hetter how to regulate their business than do legislators. I will not discuss the details of the Bill, but the hon. gentleman must see that if he issues this license it will work very awkwardly. It places the whole industry in the hands, not of the department, because there would not le perhaps so much complaint about that, but in the hands of the local ofticials and sulordinates who can harass, worry and amoy at their sweet will; and there is nothing a man engaged in business, and whose husiness is limited to a few days, rislikes so much as to be: hurried and annoyed by the unnecessary interference of some petty jack in office. He wants to be left alone and ought to be left alone, except in so far as the necessities of the case alsolutely reguire and justify the interference of Parliament. It is agreed that we should interfere to the extent of having a close season, hut there is no consensus of opinion that we should interfere further. On the contrary, the large majority of business men wish to le left alone except in that one respect. I would urge on the hon. gentleman, particularly as he does not propose to bring that clanse into force this year, not to press it now, but to take this season for the purpose of experimenting and ascertaining with
certainty just what length and size of fish will go through the space he proposes for these laths. Wie are asked to legislate on insufficient data. If the fishermen have notice of the hon. gentleman's intention to legislate in this direction at some future time, they can try experiments, and the otficers of the department can try experiments during the coming summer, and then we will be in a better position to legislate next session. I would ask him not to-impose these licenses, but to confine his Bill to an arbitrany close season.
Mr. KENNY. If I justly appreciate the argument of the hon. gentleman, he is satistied with all the provisions of the bill except that one which relates to a license. In fact, he congratulated the Minister upon the success which has attended his individual efforts, and those of his ofticers to protect this important industry. The license, the hon. gentleman must remember, does not concern the fishermen but the packers, and in the course of his remarks he pointed out to us that in his opinion there is no necessity for this legislation for the protection of the lobster fishery, becanse in the Island of Prince Edward, which is so much concerned in this matter, there has been no diminution of the fishery.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) If the hon. gentleman will allow me to correct him, I said that last year's catch showed there had had been no depletion of the fishery because it was larger than the previous five years.

Mr. KENNY. The hon. gentleman went further than that. He gave us in proof of that statement the condition of the fisheries from 1883 to 1891. I desire to point out to the House that if that is the opinion which the hon. gentleman holds to-day, it was not his opinion in 1887, when the lobster fishery question was before the House. He has advised us that we should le absolutely certain alout our facts before we deal with this question. I tind on lonking back to the Hansered of 1887, that Mr. Flym, who then represented the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia, moved for certain correspondence comnected with the lobster fisheries in the Province of Nova Scotia ; and, as was very natural when any reference was made to the lobster fishery, the representatives of Prince Edward Island generaily took part in that debate. The junior member for Queen's-I mention this to show how different the riews which hon. gentlemen entertain to-lay are to the opinions they entertained in 1887-is reported to have said :

[^86]Mr. KENNY. That does not change the fact that 1887 was one of the years the hon. gentleman selected when he quoter the whole period from 1883 to 1891. Let me read what the hon. gentleman himself stated. He stid :
"I am glad the hon. gentleman has brought this matter to the notice of the House as it is a very important one to the Maritime Provinces. I am very glad to learn from bim that the fishery is maintained as well as it is in his province, and wish I could say the same for my province. The lobster fishery in my province which is very valuable, is gradually becoming diminished. The lobsters are beconing smaller to such an extent that some of the manuffacturers do not think it worth while to keep open at all."
Yet the hon. gentleman has made the statement here this afternoon that there is no danger of a depletion of this important industry in his own prorince, because the statistics from 1883 to 1891 , which inclute the very period to which I have referred, show that there is no diminution. I remember another debate which took place on this industry in the sessions of 1889-90. I remember distinctly that there was a great conflict of opinion among the representatives of the different sections of the Maritime Irovinces, and I think we came to the conclusion pretty manimously that the regulations laid down by the department, even at that day, were in the general interests of the imlustry. The hon. gentleman seems to drawia distinction between the position of the packers and that of the fishermen. The fisherman is charged no license to-day. The license of sis per ammm is to be imposed on the packers, and I am bound to say, from the information which has reached me, the Act of last year, in so far as it concerned the packers, was satisfactory, and they do not desire any special change in the legislation. That is the opinion I have derived from those engaged in the business.
Mr. IAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman speak of the regulations proposed last December as being the last?

Mr. KENNY. No: I speak of the Act of last year. No change in legislation has really been asked by the packers, so far as I am informed. Now, referring to that delate of past years it was shown conclusively that a close season was necessary, that it should be strictly enforced, that the slightest deviation from it should be pmished, that it was a guestion whether we should give the Minister in charge of the department any discretionary power, that the more strictly the regulations were adhered to, the better it would be and the more it would be in the interests of loth the fishermen and the packers. I think in one of these debates it was pointed out that, in Prince Edward Island, the indications were that the fishery was diminishing, and I am glad indeed to hear such is not the case, but I think it is largely due to the fact that the regulations which were imposed by the department have been strictly and closely adhered to, and I am glad to find this afternoon that on a Bill of so much importance there is a very general consensus of opinion that it is in the interests of the fishery and of those engaged in it. The only fault which might be found with the Bill is in regard to the matter of insisting that the packers shall be subjected to a license. I am glad that the Bill receives such general assent.

Mr. WELSH. The hon. gentleman has referred to some words that I uttered in this House in 1887 in reference to this lobster business. Every
word I stated in 1887 was correct, and the hon. gentleman approved of it at the time, oir at all events he never contradicted it.

## Mr. TUPPER. He says it is correct now.

Mr. WELSH. It required that a close season should be strictly enforced and that has been done, and, by the returns, we find the lobster fishery is increasing and not being depleted, and until there is some evidence that the fishery is growing less I should object to any interference with the trade of the lobster packers. My hon. friend the member for King's (Mr. McLean) is fully posted in this matter, and any statement he makes on the floor of this House I an prepired to stand by. He has a great deal of experience in it, and I also agree with the remarks that have fallen from my colleague for Queen's (Mr. Davies), and would oppose any interference with the rights of the lobster packers excepting in enforcing this close season. I think the proposal to impose a license is an interference with the rights of the fishermen; and then, as to the Stamp Act, we know what has happenel through stamp Acts leeing enforced on the people before this. If you are going to bring that in again on our mercantile people, it will le rather dangerons. It has a tendency also to misrepresent the facts. You puta stamp on these packages, and it goes abroad at once that these lobsters wert packed under the inspection of the (iovernment of Canada and that they were all good. That is a very dangerous and a very wrong principle. If the lobster packers are to be gualitied with a s. license fee I will not object, but yet I think the Government should not impose that tax. I think the foverument is quite right in euforcing the close season, but I think the heary fine of $\$ 400$ for placing the laths at 13 inches distance requires more consideration. I agree with my colleague that it would be well to let this matter stand over for another year that it might be better considered.
Mr. PERRY. I think the lobster industry in the lower provinces is of such importance that the House can profitably spend g few hours in discussing it. I was surprised to hear the senior member for Halifax (Mr. Kenny) declare that the senior member for Queen's County (Mr. Davies) had made a serious mistake when he spoke in 1887 in one strain in regard to the lobster fishery in Prince Edward Island and had now spoken in a different strain. I deny that. My hon. friend was quite correct. The year 1887 was the last year that showed a depletion of the lobster catch around the shores of Prince Edward Islaud, and since that the catch has increasel, because the regulations have been enforced. As far as the fishermen themselves and the packers have been able since 1887 , they have enforced the regulations which were not enforced before, and the number of lobsters caught around the shores of Prince Edward Island have consequently increased. I an not going to repeat what has been so well expressed ly the member for King's County (Mr. McI.ean), and the member for Queen's County (Mr. Davies). The member for King's County is an expert in this matter. He thinks that an inch between these laths is sufficient, but the Minister thinks it should be an inch and a half. My opinion is that people who have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in this industry should be the best judges. I suppose the Minister himself never
went fishing for lobsters and knows nothing about it except what other people tell him. His information is gained at second hand, and is not to be compared with knowledge possessed by my hon. friend from Queen's County. There is a strong decermination on the part of the packers of Prince Edward Island in favour of maintaining a close season. I do not know why there should be a difference made between the lireaith of the laths on one side and on the other. I contend that the lobsters are all about the same size, so that a lobster under 9 inches on the north side of the island is no stouter and no smaller than a lobster of the same measurement on the east side of the island. I do not see the necessity for making a difference between the two, though I think they strike earlier the part of the Island from Miminegash down than they do on the east side from West Point to Cape Traverse. I think it was a step in the right direction to extend the time there. There is no comparison between the catching of small lobsters in bays and rivers and the catching of small lobsters along the Gulf shores. In bays and rivers they are in smooth water, and there is no hurry to get away irom a storm, and they have time to take out any small lobster that they find in the trap and put it back in the water. There is a wide difference between that and the fishermen who are fishing on the Gulf shore. We have been told here by men of experience, we have been told by the member for King's County (Mr. Lean), we have been told by other gentlemen, that out of the two months now allowed to fish by the regulations, that is from the 15th May to the 15th July. there are only about 40 fishing days. Taking out the Sundays and the holidays, the stormy days must he included to make up the 60 days. I can tell you that on many occasions these fishermen risk their lives to go out and catch a few lobsters ; they are obliged to do it, for they have no other way of living. When the boat pitches in the waves and the wind blows hard, they have $n$ time to watch and see whether the lolster is shorter or smaller than the size prescribed. I believe that taking everything into account the fishermen have carried out the regulations, so far as size is concerned, as well as could be reasonably expected ly the Government or by the lepartment; and having done that, I think they rather deserve credit and protection than to be embarrassed by such regulations as they will not be able to carry out. Now, the fishermen are not rowdies, they are not men inclined to break the law, in fact they are a very civil class of people and they would be standing in their own light if they broke the rules or regulatious. Why do you want to pass such rules and regulations as will drive the ten thousand people on the Prince Edward shore engaged in the fishing industry and helping to swell the population of this country-why do you want to shut them out and send them off to the United States? Keep them there, and the way to keep them there is to give them a chance of earning a living. Now, with respect to this license, I do not object to the amount of $\$ 5$; I would not even object to $\$ 50$, so far as the fee is concerned, but I object to the principle of the license. The Minister has not shown this House any reason why this fee should be paid. He wants to reserve to himself the power of saying who shall have a right to fish and who shall not. If I am not a friend of the Government, if I am not a friend of the Minister, I may not get a
license, I am altogether in his hands. Is that the way to encourage the fishing industry? I do not understand why the Minister has not shown reasons why this license should be given. Let me tell him that it requires the whole winter for a man to prepare limself to carry on the lobster fishery around those shores. Supposing he begins in January to get ready, in April has completed his sails, looats and traps, and has, perhaps, inrested 85,000 or $\$ 10,100$ in this industry; he then applies to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries: the Minister may know nothing about him, but somebody on the shore, somebody else of jealous spirit, will write to the department and say: Don't give this gentleman a license, he is a nuisance, he canrassed strongly against the Government on election days. Now, these things have been done; I know they have heen carried out in a different shape, but they will be carried out in this shape. They have been carriad out in the matter of the fishing bounties. I know in my own clistrict, in the township where I live, there are 12 or 15 fishermen who made application to the department for their bounty for last year, and they have been refused, and they are all Liberals. I am not aware of one Conservative who was refused. Is that not carrying the powers given to the department a little too far? They will be carried out in the same way under this license regulation. Instead of compelling men to carry out this license regulation and throwing impediments in the way of the fishermen opening out channels that will enable them to pursue an honest livelihood, the Government ought to make their lot easier. I am totally opposed to the principle of the license. The Ninister might as well ask me to pay a license for farming so niany acres of land.
Mr. TUPPER. The Bill does not propose anything of the kind. We do not propose to ask the fishermen to pay $\$ 1$; it is the packer.
Mr. PERRI: If the packer does not invest his money in that industry, the fisherman will not engage in fishing. I understand that well ; perhaps the Minister understands it too, but he does not wish to say so. That fee of sis must come out of the fishermen. The stamps that the packer has to pay for to put on the lox, must also come out of the fishermen in the end. That is no guarantee that the lobster is of good fuality, it merely goes to show that the lobster has been caught in a lawful way.
It being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

Mr. PERRI. When the House rose I was offering some remarks with respect to the license which the Minister of Mariue and Fisheries proposes to impose on lobster packers. I am totally opposed to the license system, not so much as to the anount of the fee but as to the principle involved. I to not know what the hon. gentleman expects to gain by imposing licenses on packers, and I observe from the Bill that these licenses will have to be renewed from year to year. I fail to see the sense of establishing these licenses. If the hon. Minister expects to limit the number of those who will obtain permits to pack lobsters, then there will be injustice done. A person may be prepared to invest $\$ 10,000$ capital in the packing business, and the Minister may come to the conclusion that there is no room for him and
may refuse hinr a license. Surely in that case injustice would be done. If the hon. gentleman does not intend to limit the number of packers, what is the use of the license? We have not yet learned who is the person to be charged with issuing these licenses. It may be a fishery guardian or a special officer to be appointed. At all events, this Bill gives absolute power respecting fishery regulations to the Minister, or his deputy, or his ofticers, as to the parties who shall oltain licenses for lolster fishing. A man might be prepared to go into the business and have both boats built, stages erected, three sets of boilers, and other apparatus secured, and when all these preparations have been completed the (iovernment might refuse him a license. The applicant could do nothing, and there would be a hardship com. mitted. If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary to issue licenses in order that the number of packers might not become too numerous, he is mistaken. The people of our provinces who engage in that industry are not willing to invest capital in it with the prospect of loss, and are well aware that when the business becomes over-crowded it will be conducted at a loss. As I am a free trader in every sense of the term, I am a free trader in this matter. Instead of harassing packers by adopting a license system, we should encourage every man, who possesses courage and capital to invest his money in developing the fisheries. We know it is a risky business. We are aware that storms may sweep along the coast and destroy valuable property, including the traps and other appliances used in fishing operations. The license fee of $\$ \mathbf{s}$ is payable every year. It must ultimately come out of the pockets of the producers, the men who catch the fish, because he will receive so much less per hundred for the lobsters than they would receive if this penalty or license fee were not imposed on the packers for whom they were fisting. Then there is to be a license fee of 2 cents on every case holding 48 one. pound tans of lobsters. The certificate to be placed on the can does not show the quality of the lobster, whether 1st, End or 3rd, but it only shows that the lobster was caught lawfully. But it is well kuown that if the tish is not taken lawfully, the law is violated and the offender is liable to a penalty. It is useless to issue a certificate to show that it was caught lawfully and not contrary to the law. The license says:

> "Such licenses shall only be granted after an applica-: tion in writing has been filed with the nearest fishery offeer, or collector of customs, by ihe owner of the traps, nets or other devices, setting forth then number and description of such traps, nets or otherdevices, and after the issue of the license has, been authorized by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries."
> This license states positively the number of traps which the man receiving the license is permitted to use. Suppose a man got a license for a thousand traps, and he subsequently had one over that number, he would be violating the regulations and would be liable to a penalty.
> Mr. TUPPER. The license has nothing to do with the traps.

## Mr. PERRY. I see it so stated in the Bill.

Mr. TUPPER. Not in the reprinted Bill, and the first Bill has been considerably amended. The hom. gentleman will take the statement from me
that the license only applies to packers and not to traps.

Mr. PERRY. I have only one Bill before me, and if the bill has been reprinted it should he distributed to members. I am not in favour of the proposed license. It is not required, it will remedy no evil, and I believe it is objectionable, because it places special powers in the hands of the Minister and his department. The provision that a certificate of the value of two cents is to le placed on every box of lobsters is a farce, and can do no service. I repeat that this certificate will not be any guide as to the quality, and the penalty imposed for taking fish out of season is in itself sufficient protection. 1 am aware that when the lobster packers met in Charlottetown last winter, they unanimonsly passed strongly worded resolutions, and no people can know the requirements of the business better than those men who have their money invested therein. They were unanimously opposed to the license system, but they were earnestly in favour of a close stason. Since the Minister has relaved certain provisions of the regulations our people are carrying out strictly the close season, and since that time it has beenclearly established that the guantity of lolsters has been increased and that the catch last year was better than the catch five years ago. This yoestoshow that instead of the packers destroying the Iohster fisheries they areacting inamannertoprotect them. Having done that, I say they ought to get the protection which the Govermment is entitled to give them, and they ought to be encouraged and supported and every facility afforled to them, instead of having every obstacle thrown in their way. I am favourable to the close season. I believe our packers and fishernen are willing to stick closely to the regulations of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in that respect. They have tried to carry out the close season as far as they could, but I think it is wrong and unjust and unfair to impose upon them rules and regulations and penalties which they are not able to comply with. I say that the license fee, small as it is, is a penalty which inflicts a hardship upon the petckers, and ultimately on the catchers of the fish. I say it is not required, hecause under a license system the Minister shall have power to say who may engage in the industry, and he will be able to say Peter shall have a license but Paul shall not. That is an injustice, and I do not see any other object to it than to add to the number of the staff who are already representing the Govermnent welfare there, and who are prepared to dance attendance on them at every beck. I do not say that that is the intention of the Minister, but I merely point out that these things can be done. There should be no restriction which will prevent people who wish to invest their capital in an important industry in this country. If a man is willing to invest $\$ 10,060$ capital in this industry and is ready to feed two or three hundred fishermen along the shores of the Lower Provinces, he should have every facility to do so and should not neel to seek a license. We know, Sir, that the lobster fishery is not even so well protected as either the cod or mackerel fishery. We know that few of the appliances which they need to carry on this industry come here duty free. They are met in the United States with a heavy duty on the can, when for want of a market elsewhere they are obliged to send their lobsters across the line. That being the case

I say that if the Govermment is patriotic and takes a proper view of the case they will place no further obstacles in the way of the men who have their capital invested, and the hard working fishermen to make a living out of this industry. On the contrary it should be the effort of the Government to give every facility for the business and to show themselves anxious to encourage trade into this country. I contend that these regulations are an instance of another restriction which they are placing on trade, and the Bill introlucel here last year to prevent seining by our people within three miles of the shore was another example. The Minister drove the thin end of the welge in then, and now he is putting the whole wedge in and clinching it on the other side with a mallet. In my opinion, if this legislation is carried into operation a great many of the lobster packers will have to close up.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, any measure that has for its object the protection of such an important industry as the lolster fishery is one that should receive, and no doubt will receive, every consideration at the hands of this Honse. I have formed a very favourable opinion of the Bill as proposed to be amended, from the explanations given by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and I think that it has not only for its object the protection of the lobster industry, but that it also has within it the elements that will give protection to the fishermen. The opinions that I had formed of the Bill have not been in any way changed by the observations addressed to the House by the gentlemen who have spoken on the other side. What are the main features of this Bill: First, there is a proposition to license the factories, then to tix the space between the laths of the lohster traps, and next the imposition of a fee of $\mathbf{8 5}$. Now Sir, to my mind the placing of this fishery, so far as the packers are concerned, under a license system, will go a long way towards providing for proper supervision of the packing. The fee which it is proposed to impose is a nominal one. It is a mere trifle and camnot be regarded, as was stated by the hon. gentleman who has last spoken, in any way as a tax. Neither can the fee which it is proposed to impose for the stamp, or for stencilling the case, be considered as a tax ; rather it can be said that the payment of this nominal amount will tend to enhance the value of the products of the packers. I think it must be apparent to every person who has given the trade any thought whatever, that the calue of the lobsters packed will be considerably enhanced in the markets to which they may be sent, by reason of this stamp, which will go to show that the lobsters were packed under Government supervision. The advantage which certainly would be derived, would far more than compensate for the mere nominal outlay that would be required from the packers. My hon. friend from Prince (Mr. Perry) said, or he led me to suppose, that he believed there was a duty on the tin that was used by the packers. My knowledge of the tariff leads ine to say that not only is the tin free, but the twine that is used in the construction of the traps is free, so that my hon. friend's argument on this score has no foundation whatever. As regards the second feature of the Bill, the proposition to regulate the space between the laths, as a matter of fact
' $t$ is proposed to make very little if any alteration n the regulations already in force. The present regulation-at all events if not established by regulation it is established by practice-is to leave $1+$ inches space which is the width of the lath.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) There is no regulation on that.

Mr. BURNS. I say that the actual practice is to leave a space of 17 inches which is the space of the lath. It is not proposed to interfere in any way with that practice by this Bill, except to the extent that if the fishermen choose to adhere to that practice they must, as stated by the hon. Minister, consent to a reduction of ten days in the time of fishing. But if, on the other hanl, they wish to adopt the space provided ly the Bill, that is, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, then they can have the full period allowerl for fishing under the present regulations. so that I do not see that any evil results whatever can follow from the operation of the Bill in this particular. As regards the falling off of the fishery, from my knowlerlge of the trade-and I speak from a New Brunswick standpoint-it is quite evident that a very serious falling offi, indeed, took place for many years. Take the statistics read by the hon. Minister to the House this afternoon, and what do you find: In 1883, the number of lobster traps was something like 53,000 , the eatch of which was $4,000,000$ cans $:$ in 1884 , the number of thaps was $105,(000$, with a catch of $5,(060,000$ cans ; in 1885 there were $127,0(0)$ traps, with a catch of about $5,000,000$ cans. The record of those three years goes to show that the arerage produce of each trap was about 50 cans. In 1886, with a larger number of traps, 139,000. there was a decreased output amounting to only $4,600,000$ cans. In $1887^{7}$ there were 118,000 traps, while the output was decreased to $2,000,000$ cans. In 1888, with 84,000 traps, it had decreased to $1,3+3,000$ cans. Now, institute a comparison letween 1883 and 1888 , and you find that with practically the same number of traps in the 2 years, 52,000 in 1883 , caught $4,(1000,000$ cans, whereas 84,000 traps in 1888 canght $1,800,000$ cans. In 1889 the number of traps had risen to 93,000 , while the catch amounted to only $1,800,000$ cans. In 1890 with 118,000 traps, the catch was $2,365,000$ cans. In 1891, with 140,000 traps, the catch was $3,130,000$ cans.

## Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Hear, hear.

Mr. BURNS. I will tell the hon. gentleman from my knowledge of the trade the cause of the increase in 1890 and 1891. It was due to the fact that in $188{ }^{\circ}$ and 1888 and previous years the fishery had hecome so unproductive by reason of the falling off in the catch that many people abandoned the business, and the department were under the necessity of more strictly enforcing the regulations as to close time.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) On the contrary, they enlarged the time last year.
Mr. BURNS. That was only in one district.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) In Prince Edward Island.
Mr. BURNS. The hon. gentleman must not suppose for a moment that Prince Edward Island has a monopoly of the whole lobster business. The lobster output in the Province of New Brunswick will compare very favourably, I think, with that of

Mr. Berrs.

Prince Edward Island. Now, Sir, if owing to the increased catch and owing to the greater profitableness of the business the number of factories will be increased to the same extent as before, we shall find that unless something is done such as is now proposed, the same state of affairs that existed a number of years ago will return. The falling off of the fishery was due not only to over-fishing and to the extended open time, but also largely to the fact that small lobsters in immense numbers and also berried lolsters were caught. I do not see that this Bill will impose any ha:dship at all on those engaged in the industry, while it will tend to protection which is very important, and also to make the business more profitable; therefore I will support the measure. The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries has, I am pleased to say, shown every disposition to meet the riews of those who are interested in the trade, and who spoke for the constituencies more particularly interested. As a result of the representations made to him and of the interviews had with him, he has reduced the fee of 550 , at first proposed, to the nominal sum of 5. He has also made other important changes, and on the whole, speaking from at New Brunswick standpoint and from my knowledge of the trade, I am sure that this Bill, on going into operation, will be productive of very good results indeed to the lobster fishery.

Mr. WHITE (Shellurne). I desire to express my approval of the present Bill, or at all events of the lolster clanses of it, and my appreciation of the care that the hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries has taken in meeting the views of the fishermen as nearly as he possibly could, consistently with the protection of this very important industry. The hon. Ninister stated that the value of the lobsters caught during the year 1890 was $\$ 1,648,344$, which was $\$ 163,856$ greater than the value of the catch in the previous year. But we also find from the reports which have been circulated by the Department of Fisheries that during that year, 1890 , no less than 554, e 41 traps were used in the catching of these lobsters, and that the persons employed in the business of lobster fishing and canning numbered $21,44 \overline{5}$, without taking into consideration the persons who built the boats and the cameries and who prepared the traps and the cases for the lobsters. So that you will see that this is a very important industry, and one which should not be interfered with unnecessarily, and which should at the same time le protected from destruction. Now it strikes me that there cannot le very much doubt that the lobster fishery is being depleted. We find at all events that on the coast of the United States it is almost entirely destroyed, and I think that the statistics which have been presented to the House ly the hon. member for Gloucester go very strongly to prove that the lobster fishery in New Brunswick, and the other provinces, are also very considerably diminished. The hon. members for Queen's (Messrs. Davies and Welsh) who appear at present to think that the lobster fishery is not being depleted, argued in 1887 exactly the contrary, and gave as evidence the fact that the lobsters were very much smaller than they had been. That was the only argument they put forward at that time to show the probable destruction of the tishery, and if it was good then it is good now. I think
that the increase in the catch of the lobsters is not at all owing to the increased guantity of the lobsters, but to the increase in the number of people employed in catching them. We must remember that the price has increased, and conserquently there is a greater inducement to catch them. Hon. gentlemen hare discussed this matter as if there were no regulations at all at present. I maintain that the regulations which this Act proposes to put in force are really more farourable to the lolister tishermen than those at present imposer and that they also will be more effective. The objects which this Bill aims at accomplishing and which are necessary for the protection of the fisheries are three in number. They are, first the size of the lobster, then the protection of the berried lobster, and lastly the close season. After reading the various statements sent in here by the fishery officers, by the loloster fishermen, and by the packers, it is quite clear that the present regulations with regard to the size of the lobsters have not been put in force. It is quite clear that it has heen almost impossible to prevent the constant and continued violations of these regulations, and almost every speaker who suppoited the Bill has stated the fact that in all the districts these regulations have been set at naught. I think the suggestion made ly Mr. Neilsen that the distance between the slats in the traps should he made larger so as to enalsle the small lohisters to escape is, perhaps, the only effective way ley which we can prevent fishermen catching lolsters which are too small. With regard to the berried lobster, the present regulations. I think, impose a fine for the catching of the berried lohsters. It has leen found that that regulation has been of no avail whatever. The fishermen are in the habit of scraping off the eggs from the lobster, and then carrying it to the factory, and it is almost impossible, without looking very closely, to discover whether it was a berried lobster or not. I believe, however, the Minister of Marine intends to provide that incubators shall lee kept at the vaious establishments and that the eggs or spawn shall be preservel. Now we come to the question of a close season. In the county I have the honour to represent there is a great deal of discussion with regard to the close season. Very many maintain that a close season as contemplated by this Bill is exactly what we ought to have. In that place there are a great many lobsters caught and shipped alive to the United States, and the consequence is that the interests of those people who ship these lohsters alive and ship them during the winter is somewhat antagonistic to the interests of the packer. We find that many of the lobster fishermen are opposed to the winter fishing, while the fishermen who go to the banks and are at home during the winter are very anxious they should be allowed the privilege of catching lobsters in the winter and sending them off to the United States. There is so much difference of opinion on the subject, and that opinion is governed so much by the wishes of the different classes of fishermen engaged in the fisheries, that I think it is better the regulations should stand as they are, as embodied in this Bill. I may say that, like my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island, I have had a large number of letters and telegrams on this subject, but am able to state that most of the persons engaged in the lobster
fisheries as well as the packers are satisfied with the provisions of the present Act. The lobster packer expresses no objection to a license fee nor to the reguirement of the cases being stamped, becanse the cases being stamper will show that the lobsters were canght in season, and they are much better than those caught out of season and much more healthy, and therefore it is a certificate of their good character ; and I have no doubt it will enable them to get a better price in the markets of the world.

Mr. FORBES. It does seem strange that the Minister of Marine should introduce a Blll to wipe out the regulations which have been governing the lobster fisheries for the past years, and propose to enact regulations which will satisfy both packers as well as fishers. Those gentlenen who preceded me, have one and all on that side stated that the Bill as proposed is favourable to the packers as well as to the trappers. Now, the fact is that the proposition by this Bill is to do away with the regulation size of lobsters, which is now 9 inches, and to substitute a clanse describing that every trap shall be constructed in such a way that it shall have between the slats a space of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and in some cases $1 \neq$ inches. The Minister has also told us that this will permit, in the case of the $1 \frac{1}{2}$-inch slabs, only 8 -inch lohsters to pass through. It, therefore, in the interests of the trapper, will allow a smaller lobster to be caught, and in the case of the packer it will probably supply him with a smaller fish and a large quantity of smaller fish, thus tending to the depletion of the great lobster fishing industry. I fail to see how it is that any hon. gentlemen who support the Minister should advise that this Bill become law for the protection of the fisheries in one breath, and in the next breath support it because it is proposell by the Governmerit, and that it tends to allow smaller fish to be caught. From the nature of the Bill, it cannot be accepted hy those who are anxious to preserve the fisheries for future use, nor can it be said to be honest and fair to the lobster packers themselves, who thereby will be burning the candle at both ends. The Minister took pains to show us by the conclusive evilence of reports that the lobster fisheries are being depleted around our shores. He quoted a large number of authorities to show that, where it took two or three formerly to fill a one-pound can, it now takes six or seven, showing a diminution in the size of the lobster, which is a sure sign of a fulling oft in the catch. He went on to quote that there is great necessity for the imposition of new regulations to prevent this exhaustion of that industry, and he wound up by proposing a law which enables smaller lobsters to be caught, although they should be directly under his guidance and protection, and not allowed to be wasted as this Bill will allow them to le. The Minister must know that the statements he has made are directly at variance with those made by his own fishery inspector. We have in the report of Mr. Bertram, the inspector of tisheries for District No. 1, the following statement. I may say here by way of contradiction of the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Burns) that the decrease in this industry of packing lobsters is not due, as he says, to the using up of the fisheries by the catching and packing of small lobsters. Mr. Bertram says:
" The marked increase of 21,344 cans of lobsters orer the pack of last season is the most noticeable feature of the year's fishery. The increase is due to three causes; the large number of these crustaceans found on our coast during the season. the extension of ten days fishing cranted by the department, and the increase in the nuinber of lobster factories in operation. The increase in prices was of great adrantage to large dealers more than to the fishermen, as prices advanced at the close of the season. There is a prerailing impression that this fishery is overdone to an extent which threatens its extinction: but so far as this district is concerned, and from past seasons' experience, the increased quantity taken points $t 0$ an opposite conclusion. The fact that competition is increasing, consequent on an advance in prices, and that cash is phid by nearly all canners on delivery, tend to lure fishermen from other branches of fishery to that of the lobster. Having dealt with this subject in previous reports, I do not deem it necessary to discuss it here at Ereater leugth."
We have also the report of Mr. Tilton that :
"Lobsters show a slight increase, especially in fish shipped fresh alive. This increase is ascribed to farourable reather in some localities and a general improvement in the fishery."
We have further the report of the inspector for the south shore of Nora Scotia, including Shelburne and Queen's counties. He says:
"In canned lobsters there is a decrease in the output, not due to scarcity of fish but to the fact that some packers became frighteved into a closer compliance with the regulations. The export of live lobsters proved a remunerative business and there are indications that this branch of trade will be prosecuted on a still larger scale next season. The lobster regulations were not well observed: the high prices obtained proving too sirong a temptation to the average fishermen and packers. How to remed this evil is a difficult problem to solve. I am inclined to suggest that the limit in size be reduced to 9 inches."
The Minister jroposes to reduce it to 8 inches. So it will be seen by the Ministers own reports that the tisheries are not being depleted in consequence of the present use of them, and, unless the Dinister can show some other reason, we must conclude that the lobster fishery is not heing depleted, and I know that is the opinion of all those on the south shore. The hon. member for Shelburne (Mr. White) seems to agree whith the hon. member for Gloncester (Mr. Burns) that the fishing industry is lepleted becanse of the increased catch of lobsters. The Minister has told us that on certain portions of the shore of Prince Edward Island he adopted a measurement of $1 \ddagger$ inches between these laths. Will the Minister give me his attention for a moment. I should like to know why it is proposed to give that advantage to a certain portion of Prince Edward Island and not to Nova Scotia at all. We claim that we have as much right to exercise this fishery as Prince Edward Island has. In 1890 we had 133 factories, which put up $\$ 252,480$ worth and in 1891 though we had a larger number of factories, the value of what we put up was less, leing $\$ 213,511$. The yield has grown from 1869 to 1891, as follows:--In 1869 it was 61,100 pounds, of the value of $\$ 15,275$. In 1891, the yield was $26,909,157$ pounds, of the value of $\$ 2,252,421$. That output has increased in a greater proportion in the Province of Nova Scotia than in any other province of the Dominion. The provisions of this Bill will operate against the small factories in Nova Scotia and in favour of the larger factories, because the tax which is imposed will operate very greatly to the disadrantage of the small factory, and, if the large factory controls the monopoly of the purchase, it will give a smaller price for the work in canning the lobsters than the smaller factories would. The smaller factories are induced to go into the canning
business by reason of the large prices which are offered by the purchasers in Halifax, in England and in the United States. There are three clauses in this Bill which will operate directly against the smaller factories. Clause 10a prescribes a tax directly on the small factories. Clause 5 and also subsection (a) of section io impose a tax on the small factories, and section 6 is also a tax on them. Many of these factories are only able to make a fair amount by way of good wages during the season. If these small factories are croweled ont, the large factories in the hands of English or other capitalists will reluce that amount that is paid to the fisher or the trapper of the fish, so that the trapper will be heivily manacled by this legislation. It is, therefore, in the interest of the larger packer and against the small packer that this legislation is directed. The lobster industry around the south shore of Nova Notia is to a great extent carried on in regard to the delivery of fresh lobsters alive in the United States. Lolster smacks come from the United States along the south shore and get the lobsters from the trappers, who preserve them in cars or hoxes alive until those smacks come along, and then they are transshipped alive to the American market. Shipneuts have been made of ten, and ten and a half inch lobsters to the United States, amd they have realized, all expenses paid, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and 12 cents. This is an industry which is not touched, I am glad to ssy, by the enactments of this Bill. The first Bill proposed by the Minister did directly tax that industry, but he has seen the error of his intention and has heen forced to withdraw the Bill. He now proposes one that is, to a great extent, and in certain ways, perfectly harmless, although it contains the vicions principle of allowing the Minister to control the industry by license. There is nothing which prevents the Minister from raising that fee to $\$ 30$ or 8100 . Every tax he puts upon the industry falls upon the small packers in the interest of the larger packers. We; therefore, deem it our duty, those of us who come from the fishing counties of Nova Scotia, carefully to watch every attack that may be made upon this industry by the Minister of Marine. We know he is anxions to encroach upon the rights of every class of people in order that he may have them, as it were, under his control. The Government claim a right to limit and restrict the right of the farmer to buy where he wishes, of the fishermen to sell where he wishes, and now, of the lobster-trapper to catch where he will. It is this principle which we, on this side of the House, particularly rebel against. I am glad to see that the Minister has thought fit to withdraw the obnoxious principle upon which his first Bill was based ; but there are certain things in this Bill which, in committee, I trust we will be able to point out clearly enough to him to induce him to amend in the interest of the fishermen. The right to extend the close season at the will of the Minister is an obnoxious one, and I am glad it has been removed from the power of the Governor in Council. The size of the fish, as regards the provision of this Bill, is one of the features to which I object. It cannot be said by the Minister that he is honestly intending to preserve this fishing industry when he is permitting smaller sized tish to be caught by the provision for making the trap which this Act allows.

Mr. Forbes.

Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P.E.I.) As this question is one in which the people of the Maritime Provinces are very much interested, I will take the liberty of saying a word upon it. The importance of this industry is shown by the number of people that are employed in it, amounting to about 22,000 . This industry has been built up within a few years, but owing to the excessive fishing that has taken place, the fishery is said to have become exhausted. However, I am myself of a different opinion. I camnot sce that the fishing shows very much depletion. I am lmorne out in that view by the report of the gentlemen connected with the inspection of fisheries in the different provinces, in the reports they have sent to the department. I have always contended that all that was necessary to keep this fishery from being depleted was a strict enforcement of the close season, and I think that the result shows that my contention was correct. The fishery is steadily holding its own : the quantities caught are yearly increasing, and the only protection, as shown ly the reports of the fishery officers of the department, has been the enforcement of the close season. Of course, we all know that there has been a regulation as to the size of the fish that are to be caught, but I think I can show that that regulation has not been carried out. My colleague and myself came here with the full intention of opposing the regulations that were brought forward by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which regulations were sent down for the inspection and report of the packers in Prince Edward Island. The regulation then sent out met with the disapproval of the packers of Prince Edward Island, and we came here determined to oppose it. However, knowing that the Minister of Marine had the same object in view as the packers and fishernen, that is, the preservation of this valuable industry, we thought it our duty to lay our views lefore him, which we did in a letter addressed to the Minister of Marine some time ago. As it is not very long, I will take the likerty of reading it to the House: " Hos. C. H. 'Tupprar,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
$\because$ Sir.-Referring to our letter to you of 12 th March. re $^{\text {a }}$ proposed Lobster Fishery Bill, we desire to submit the following suggestion for your consideration:-
-The license fee (although we object to the principle of license) to be made mereis nominal, and licenses to be granted to all applicants who will agree to comply with the law. The provisions of the Bill regarding labelling and marking, to remain. The regulation as to size and sex to be entirely removed, and fishing under license to be allowed for a term of three years, from lst May to 15 th of July in each year, in the Gulf'of St. Lawrence. This close season to be strictly adhered to, and no license to be renewed to any packer detected in the violation of it. If. at the end of three years, this is found to afford sufficient protection, the system to be continued;if, on the contrary, the lobster fishing is found to be seriously impaired from overfishing, all the factories to be closed for one or more years. If these sugrestions are accepted, the one or more yearss
provisions of the Bill, as thus amended, to apply to this season's fishing.
"We have the honour to be, Sir,

- Your obedient servants,
"A. C.MACDONALD.
" March 18th, 1892."
Now, finding that it was the intention of the Minister to bring in legislation respecting thisindustry we thought it our duty to put the matter before him in a way we believed would be acceptable to the fishermen and packers in Prince Edward Island. We were met by the Minister in the most friendly waly, and he appeared anxious to come to an
arrangement that would be generally acceptable to the fishermen and packers in our province, and in the Maritime Provinces generally. Finding that he was actuated by the same spirit, that of preserving this valuable industry, we thought it our duty to put our views before him as strongly as possible. The next stage of the proceedings was the Bill sub. mitted to this House in which the Minister proposed introducing a regulation trap which was to be one and three-quarter inches between the slats. The people of our procince heretofore have entirely objected to any regulation of that kimi, but finding that it was the determination of the Government to enforce a regulation trap, we thought it our duty to make a concession with that end in view, to get the most liberal measure in the interest of the fishermen, brought in by the Minister. We consented to have the distance betwcen the slats in the regulation trap, made an inch and a-quarter apart, and he agreed to accept such a proposition. I must say that the Minister showed a desire at all times to meet our views in a most friendly way, having in view at the same time the preservation of this important industry ; and finally he consented to make the regulations one and aquarter inch on the understanding that any section of our fisheries that would aceept the regulation would le curtailed in their fishing season by ten days. We thought this was a proper and reasonable concession to make in the interest of the fisheries and the fishermen, and in order to meet the views of the Minister we consented to that proposition, and I thisk that the present proposial of the Minister is a reasonable one. The present Bill proposes a license. It seems the determination of the Goverument to enforce a license. While opposed to the principle of license on this industry, I think that as the fee as now laid down is a nominal one, it camot be a great hardship. At the saine time. I am only expressing the opinion of the fishermen generally when I say that even if the license were higher, if the Minister would only take into consideration the very great advantage that would accrue to the fisheries generally by taking steps to save the lolsters that now go into the boilers, to have incubators provided by which the eggs of the berried lobsters would he hatched out, that would solve the whole difficulty in commection with the depletion of our fisheries. We find on looking at the report of Mr. Neilsen, who is looked upon as an authority in regard to this industry, and in regard to the propagation of lobsters in Newfommland, that he has met with extraordinary success in the propagation of cod fish and lobsters, and more particularly lolsters. I see in his report of March, 1892, that, speaking of the propagation of lobsters he says:
"Owing to the great scarcity of lobsters this year in Trinity Bay, only one factory near Dildo was in operation, and this closed about the midale of June. The only fnctory from which lobster ova could be obtained was in Long Harbour, Placentia Bay, and to bring them thence involved a carriage of nearly 20 miles, resulting in many of the ova perishing. This factors, too, closed on 15 th July The total number of lobster ova obtained was 18,500, 6000 : and of these $10,274,300$ were hatched and planted. Last year (1890) the total collection of lobster ova at Dildo hatchery was $20,927.200$; of which 72 per cent, or $15,000,830$, were hatched and planted.
*The propagation of lobsters in floating incubators was oarried on in this venr at nineteen different stations. Last year there were fourteen gtacions. In Notre Dame Bey this year, $130,494,600$ lobsters were hatched, as against 31,398, ,00 in 1890 . The only place in which there was any falling off in the supply of ova was Burges, Fox

Island and Sound Island. The cause of the decline here was the prevalence of "la grippe," which prevented the fishernen from attending to the traps for a considerable time.
-These figures show that $541,190,580$ lobsters have been hatched and planted at the various stations in the bays of Newfoundland, against 390,934504 the previous year, or an excess uver last season of $150,261,000$. To produce this gmount of young lobsters the ova from 23,369 lobsters have been taken and preserved, which otherwise would have been destroyed in the various factories, if these incubators had not been invented and used in bringing them to life. If we add the lobsters hatched at Dildo, we obtain the grand total of $551,469,800$ brought to life artificially and planted in our waters. The cost of the production of these lobsters has been only 1 cent for every 0,760 lobsters. It is needless to dwell upon the beneficial effect of these operations in sustaining the stock of lobsters, and averting the deterioration or total destruction of this valuable fishery. If combined with proper protective measures, there is every reason to believe that the future of our lobster fishery is assured. If we take the very low estimate that only 10 per cent of the number of lobsters planted this season in the waters of Newfoundland should survive and come to maturity, the value of these at 8 cents per hundred, would be 3441,176 ."
I will not detain this House by realing at greater length from the very instructive report prepared by Mr. Neilsen. Sutfice it is to say that he has met with unparalleled success at very small cost. The 150 inculators only cost $\$ 800$, while the working expenses of these floating inculators for hatching $7 \mathrm{Ta}^{0},(000,(0 \times)$ of young lobsters only ainounted to $\mathrm{E} 3,0 \mathrm{MO}$. It seems to me that we could not do better than impress on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the importance of giving attention to this particular hranch of the fisheries. For my part I think Mr. Neilsen has solved the question of keeping up the supply of lobsters, and if the Minister will spend a few thousand dollars on satring the eggs of the berried lobsters that now go into the boilers of the factories, and hatching the eggs, we would more than comiterbalance any depletion that could possilby take place under the most exhaustive fishing during the present very short season. If the Minister would turn his attention to this matter, even if he was necessitated to impose a much larger fee than 35 a year, the packers generally would fall into line with his views and do everything possible to assist the department in saving what now goes to destruction. With respect to the small fee of two cents proposed to be placed on each lobster case by the department, I think it will have a goorl effect. It will show the buyer that the lobsters have been caught in proper season and at a time when they are lest fitted for food, and in that way, the fee leing small. it will he more than compensated by the standard of quality introduced for our lohsters. The only protection this industry has had in the past has been the short season. I am borne out in that statement by Lieutenant Gordon, who, in his reports to the department, states that from hsi own experience he believes that the size regulation that has been enforced for many years past hias not in any instance been carried out, and if it were carried out for one season it would close every factory ; or words to that effect. I have always contended that the short season is all that is necessary. It must be borne in mind that our season is shorter than any season I have been able to find set forth by any country in any regulation; and seeing that we have adopted this short season before our fisheries have altogether been clepleted, I am satisfied that it is all that is necessary to keep our fisheries from being fished out. . While I do not agree with some of the regulations proposed
by the hon. Minister, yet I lelieve that he has the best interests of the fisheries at heart, as have the the packers and fishermen themselves. I think, on the whole, that possibly the regulations that are now before the House, with a little amendment that may le made to them before they get through the committee, will meet with the approval of the packers and fishermen through the country generally, and will tend to build up and preserve this important industry.

Mr. BOWERS. Mr. Speaker, as this Bill now brought before the House by the hon. Minister is so much better than the previous one submitted by him, I must congratulate him upon it. I may say that I find no particular fault with the measure, except in so far as regards sub-section 4 of section 10, which regulates the space between the laths of the trap. In proviling a space of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches between the laths he is taking away the only preservative to the lohsters, because, in my opinion, it would he much better if the space were fixed at $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches. This regulation is, I believe, not in the interests of the preservation of the lobster fisheries. I was in hopes that he would leave it at $1 ?$ inches, as I am fully convinced it must take fally that space to save the ten-inch lobsters, and that anything less than that is injurious to the lobster fishery. With reference to sub-section 3, of sec. tion 10, wherein it is proposed to make unlawful the fishing for lobsters between the lat day of July and the 3lst day of December, I hast say that this is a hard law to apply to the comnty which I represent, and, above all other counties in the Maritime Provinces, Digby is placed in a bad position by this proposal. At present, the people of my county. on the Bay of Fundy shore, have not ia chance to catch lobsters before the midale of May, and by making the close season on the lst of July, it will be a great hardship on our fishermen. I would ask the hon. Minister to endeavonr to change this provision so as to allow the people on the southeru shore of the Bay of Fundy to fish until the listh July. A petition is now in circulation in Digby county, which will arrive here in a few clays, asking the Minister to make that change in the existing law. I had a letter only last week from a constituent of mine which gives his receipts and expenditure in lobster fishing last winter." His receipts were $\$ 50$ and his expenditure $\$ 40$, so that this shows how much money is made in the lobster fishery in that part of Dighy county. He says in his letter :
"I was firuring up my receipts and expenditures for the winter's lobster fishing and the expenditures overbalance receipts: $\$ 50$ expenses, receipts $\$ 4$ ). Through the roughness of the weather we cannot work at the business, the number of traps lost will exceed fifteen hundred at the least calculation, valued at $\$ 1.000$. The only chance there is to favour the poor man is to give him two more months in the summer season, and as far as protection of the lobster fishing is concerned there is none. They are allowed to sell all nine inches in length, and under that size in length are eaten by fishermen, so there is no protection whaterer. I have fished all months in the yerr and find there is just as many gpawn lobsters in the month of January as any month in the year. All the protection the lobster wants is to throw away all small lobsters."
Section $10 a$ says that no one shall keep lobsters alive in ponds except uncer license from the Minister of Marine. I would ask the Minister ef Marine and Fisheries if a man who catches the lobsters and keeps them over for a week or ten days during the close season will be reguired to pay a fee of $\$ \overline{5}$.

Mr. Macdonald (King's, P.E.I.)

Mr. TUPPER. The proposition is that during the open season no owner of a pond for lobsters requires any license. If, lowever, he desires to catch the lohsters in the open season and keep them during the close season, he will he required to take ont a license.

Mr. BOWERS. Why should he pay a license if he catches these lobsters in the open season and keeps them in his own car without rlisposing of them?

Mr. TUPPER. Simply to prevent the abuses which would follow. It would be almost impossible to letect whether the lobsters were taken in the open or close season.

Mr. BOWFRS. The fishery overseers will take care that the traps are taken up on the lst or listh of July, or whichever time is fixed, and how could there be anything wrong in keeping these lolsters which are canght in the ropen season:
Mr. TUPPER. By putting down another trap.
Mr. BOIVERS. But the overseer will be on the gromad anl he would see that the lobster traps were not allowed to he put down under a heary penalty.

Mr. TLPPPR. It is done, nevertheless.
Mr. BoWERS. Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Minister, if he keeps to the space at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and allows the people of Prince Edward Island by putting laths at an inch ond a quarter to curtail the close season, that he will allow the people of Dighy to have ten or fifteen days extra by enlarging the space to $1: 3$ inches.

Mr. TUPPER. That is not the proposition.
Mr. BOWERS. That is a proposition that will preserve the lolster tisheries, lecause these small lobsters which are caught below 9 or 10 inches only bring from $1 \pm$ to 2 cents apiece; while in the course of a few months when they grow to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and are allowed into the Boston market, they will bring from 8 to 10 cents, and as high as 1.i ipiece. It would be a great financial gatin to the country in every way if the lobsters were not allowed to be handled under 10, or 102 inches. We find that the lobsters around our shores are growing smaller year after year, and we think that one of the great reasons of it is the catching of small lolsters. I would ask, in the interests of my constituents, that the time should be extended from the lst July to the lath July for the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy, as our people have no better chance of fishing at certain seasons of the year, than have the people of Prince Edward Island and other parts of the Province of New Brunswick.
Mr. YEO. This question has leen very fully discussed, and I am sure that the hon. members who are not specially interested in it must be pretty tired of it ; still, as it is a matter in which the people whom I have the homour to represent are leeply interested, I will, with the permission of the House, make a few remarks. In Prince Edward Island this is one of the most important industries that we have, and, therefore, I think the less frequently the regulations in regard to it are changed, and the less frequently legislation is adopted which tends to interfere with the industry in any way, the better. With us in Prince Edward Island there is a large amount of money invested in this industry, and very naturally the men engaged in it will not
do anything calculated to destroy it. They have invested in buildings, boats, traps, and various other things which are necessary to carry on the industry, and which are altogether useless, or nearly so, for any other business. If the lobster industry is destroyed, these outfits will be a total loss to their owners, so that they will therefore do nothing which would tend to destroy it.

Mr. TUPPER. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman whether the packers on the New England coast maintained that principle?

Mr. IEO. If I am correctly informed, the sale of lobsters along the New England coast is confined principally to live lobsters. The close season there is a very short one, so that the fishermen catch lobsters nearly all the year round.

Mr. TUPPER. I do not think the hon. gentleman apprehended my point. It is this: The hon. gentleman silys that the packers will in their own interest fish carefully, and I mention for his consideration the fact that notwithstanding that many of the packers on our coasts packed formerly on the New England coasts, and were there interested in carryingout that principle, they fished out those districts before they came to Prince Edward Islamd and Nova Scotia.

Mr. IEO. Well, I suppose, for the very reason I have given, that there the close season is a very short one, and the catch would be very much larger than with us. With us on Prince Edward Island, I think, perhaps forty or forty-five days each year is the fuli extent of our fishing season. I know that on the north side of Prince Edward Island, particularly, our fishermen very often do not put their traps out until the latter end of May, and they are obliged to take them up on the lith of July, which makes a very short season. As I said before, I think this trade will regulate itself. Last year, I believe, the business in the Maritime Provinces was a fairly paying one, although some parties lost money. This year, there are, perhaps, more people engaged in the business than there were last, and the prohabilities are that this year may be an unsuccessful one. Prices may be low, and there are many reasons why those engaged in the business may not- do nearly as well as they did in the previous year: and if that is so, prolahly the next and some years following, there will be a great falling off in the number engaged in this business. If I understand the hon. Minister of Marine aright, it is intended that the regulation with regard to size which now obtains, is to he done away with. I think this is quite right. Anybody who is at all acquainted with this business, knows that it is impossible to carry out the law in this respectthat it is violated in every factory a number of times each day. I quite agree that $i t$ is very rise to repeal this regulation. One of the provisions proposed ty the Bill is that the space between the lower laths shall be $\frac{13}{4}$ inches. I think the hon. Minister of Marine says that he intends to change that to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. At present the space is $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches, and from all I have learned from those engaged in the business, I believe they consider the space of $1 \ddagger$ inches quite sufficient: and I think the hon. Minister must be pretty well convinced of this himself, because he has said that he will consent to make the space $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches as it is at present. I did not quite understand whether this applies to the whole coast or only to a particular part.

Mr. TUPPER. The whole coast. The Bill is general.

Mr. IEO. I hope he will emborly that provision in the Bill. making the space $1 \ddagger$ inches where the lobster packers eonsent to forego the 10 days fishing in the season. This will not apply to all parts of Prince Edward Island. On some parts of the west and sonth-west coast of Prince Edward Island the lolisters do not strike in until late in the year, and there the fishermen may be anxious to have the time extended to the 1.ith of duly. On the north side they may think it an advantage to have the 14 inch space and forego the 10 days. The hom. Minister of Marine very kindly favomed us with some quotations from a report male by Mr. Neilsen, who is at present in Newfommland, and I have no doubt they are very valuable. But if my information is conrect Mr. Neilsen is a Norwegian, and I moterstand that many of the sugcestions which he makes as to the preservation of lolisters in this country, have not been alopted in Norway. 1 am not positive whether or not this is the case, but it struck me as strange that he should propose regulations for this country which have not leeen carried ont in his own. I have no doulst that the information he gives is valuable and worth the consilleration of this House; but for my own part 1 wonld be guided much more by the opinions of one like the hon. janior member for King's (Mr. McLean), who has had practical experience in this business, and knows all about it, amf I know that he would not adrance any argument here which would tend in any way to injure this valuable industry. So that whilst Mr. Deilsen's opinion may be very valuable, I would prefer taking the opinion of such as the hon. memlier for King's. Now, with regard to the lobsters being depleted on the coast of Prince Eilward Island. I do not know where this information comes from. I think it is something over twentyone years since this industry was begun, and although the lobsters are not as large as they were in the beginning, still I do not know that there are any signs of depletion at all. I believe the catches are quite equal to what they were many years ago, and I do not think there is any great decrease in guantity. While there is not a great deal in this Bill to be found fault with, there is one part I am decidedly opposed to, ind that is the provision with regarl to the issuing of licenses. I do not see why those who are engaged in the packing of lobsters shoull have this license imposed upon them. It is true the fee asked is not a very large one. It is only Si , but it appears to me to be the entering of the thin end of the werlge. In the first Bill, it was proposed to impose it fee of 550 ; and although the Minister of Marine may he very generous and well disposed towards the people engaged in this industry, we do not know who may come after him. The hon. gentleman will leave this department some time, and somebody less liberally disposen? towards the tishermen may take his place, and a larger fee may be imposed. I clo not see why those engaged in this industry should be taxed to even this small extent while others engaged in other fish industries are not. There is no check in any way put upon other fishernien, and I do not see why this fee should be imposed on the lobster packers. If they got any adrantage from this license, it would
be worthy of consideration, but Ecamnot unterstand how they will he benefited in any way. It is just a license fee leing imposed without anything being given in return, and I think it is calculated to bring about an increase in the fee which will bear harshly on some of the pickers. There are many people who have invested their all in this industry, and if at any time in the near future a large fee should he exacted it would bear very hard on them, and. therefore, I am opposed to this proposition. Again I do not see the advantage of putting on this stamp. It is quite true the fee in this case is also small, but it seems unnecessary, and only putting on a restriction form which no possible groml can arise. It is not going to enhance the value of camed goonls. One hon. gentleman satil it would show that the lohsters were caught in the proper season. Well, there is a great deal more than that necesary in the canning of lobsters. To have good camed lolsters, it is necessaly they shouhd le well put up and properly inspected. If anything in the shape of inspection were intenled, then the stamp would be worth something, but I Jo not think that is the intention of the Minister, so that the label can be of no possible value. I have heard some hon. gentlemen say that in their correspondence with their constituents, who are engared in this industry, their constituents are all in favour of the bill. I cammot say as much for the people with whom I have heen in communication, for they are opposed entirely th this license fee amd also to the fee for the stamp. I do not say this in a spirit of opposition becanse the Bill is intronluced by the diovermment, for the loloster fishery is a branch of industiy which we camot be too anxious to assist the Minister of Marine in protecting and improving. but I lo not think protection of this kimd is at all necessury. I believe the trade will regulate itself, and that the people engagen in it will not do anything that is likely to destroy this husiness in a very short time. People do not like these mnecessary restrictions leeing placel upon them. It has been said that this is not at all calculated to interfere with the fishermen, but we all know that anything which interferes with the packers must also interfere with the fishermen. Anything which injures the one will injure the other, and anything which will help the business, so far as packing is concerned, will also benctit the fishermen. I am sorry I cannot support the Bill, but I camot see any good results which will flow from it. It will give rise to a lot of trouble withont any eorresponding benefit.

Motion agreed to, and House resolved itself into Committee.

## (In the Committee.)

On section 2 ,
Mr. TUIPleR. I propose to alter this clanse so as to make it read:
"No one shall in sing season can, preserve, or cure
lobsters, or during close season keep them alive in ponds
or other places, except under license from the Minister of
Marine and Fisheries in form A to the schedule of this
Act."
Mr. FLINTI. I have been unable to understand what public wenefit the Minister expected to arise from this license. Most of his speech was taken up in reference to the diminution in the size of the lobster, but he has not tonched upon this point.

Mr. YEu.

Mr. TCPPPR. This is principally for the pur,ose of alministration. In administering any of these regulitions, we are necessarily embarrassed by the extent of the tervitories over which these cameries extend. The extent of coast line makes it almost impossible, without an enormous grant from Parliament, for us to police these points, so that we are compelled to make periodical visits, and within the last year or two this has occurred, which is to the letriment of the regular packers, that, luring the close season, the small packers will secretly and in secret places start a small looiler, sometimes in a glen or in a back building, and will put up in a rough kind of way the lobsters which they cure and pack themselves, putting them up in tins and that kind of thing so that supervision was beconing all the more ditficult. Under a license system we have this protection that we can follow the violators more easily and detect the riolations of the law more easily, and it is in the interests of all to have a more even administration of the law. Every licensee will be all the more careful to co-operate with the department and not at violate the law as to packing, because, if a packer persisted in extending his operations and keeping his factory open after the season, it would be possible to refuse him a renewal of his license. I think this is one of the lest features of the bill with a view to secure a uniform observance of the clause which has received almost miversal support, that is, the clause in reference to the strict olserrance of the close season.
Mr. FLINT. I can appreciate the argment in fatour of a license as a matter of rontine observance, and I suppose the fee of 8 is not very large because the profits are supposel to be large ; but I think it is establishing a principle which a large number of people in the comntry will look upon with great disfarour. It places any parties who make a slight infraction of the law under the power, I will not say of the department, but of those who enforce the law in the various commmities. It may be more serious to have a license suspented or refusen than it would be to impose a fine, becmuse a license withhell, in the opinion of the man himself arhitrarily, would result in practically ruining his husiness, whereas a high tine which might be imposed for the violation of the law might leave the chance to argue the matter out with the department and often to get it reduced or remitteri as the case might be. This is a terrible power to accord to the department over those who exercise the powers of the department. I would call the attention of the committee to the formi which the license is to take, and I think that should be amended if the committee insists on having a license at all.

Mr. TUPPER. I propose to change that, but we had better wait until we reach it.
Mr. FLINT. The Bill has been so largely reduced from the original form that a great deal of the anniety which was felt will no doubt be somewhat allayed.
Mr. TUPPER. I have not received a single objection, though I was in communication with those interested, to the Bill and its present form. Many of $m y$ correspondents, though they were all strangers to me, objected very strongly to the first proposition, but I think the Bill in the main has been very well received hy those concerned.

Mr. FLINT. I to not see here to whom the appiication is to be made for the license.
Mr. TUPPER. There will be no trouble in that respect, just as now the applications are made for trap licenses and they come to the fishery officers and are forwarded in due course and acted upon.
Mr. FLINT. They are not issued locally, but by the Fisheries Department :

Mr. TUPPER. Yes.
Mr. FRASER. I should like very well if there were no fee at all. I am opposed on principle to charging the fishermen any fee whatever.
Mr. TUPPER. No fisherman has to pay a fee.
Mr. FRAsER. There are a number of fishermen who engage in caming ; two or three neighbours in some place work together, and have a camery, so it is the fisherman after all who pays. I object to it on principle. I think when these men are only allowed to can lobsters for two short months in the year, it is too hard to charge them S. When that section is taken in comnection with sub-section $\overline{5}$ and section $a$ of 5 , it will be seen that it is quite a tax on the people. This Act does not provide for inspection. If there was an inspection, I conid understand the imposition of a fee, but there is no inspection at all of these camneries. This fee is collected simply for the purpose of paying the man who goes there to get the fee. Once upon a time we hat a system of inspecting fish in Nova scotia, but that is largely, if not altogether, done away with now. Now, why should not these persons lie treated like persons in any other industry? Why should not the particular brand of a particular canner he sutticient". Yon are now going to send an otticial there to see. small as is this fee, it is as was well sail by an hon. member from Prince Edward Island, the entering of the thin end of the wedge. Now I believe that yon ought not to put any tas whatever upon an industry that is of necessity contineal to a short time in the year. A man works on his farm all the year round ; mamfacturers work all the year round making clothing, boots and shoes that are needed in summer and winter ; but here is a business in which a man can only work two months in a year, and you are going to exact is fee from that man. That is not treating him as you treat men in other businesses. If the purpose was to make a thorough inspection and to see that before any lobsters were canned for sale they should be inspected by an oftiver of the Government, then I could understand it ; but this is simply a mode of levying a tas upon these men of sit, he the cannery ever so small. In my own county there are a number of cases where a fanily of three or four hoys and three or four girls go with the father and have a small camery, and they do a fair business in the markets of the world, if their article is a good one. This matter ought to be judged, not from the amount a man puts up, but simply from the point of view of the character of the goods he produces. These men are restricted already, and rightly enough ; in the interest of the fisheries and in their own interest there should be restrictions as to time; but when that is done, I do not think you should charge any fee.

Mr. JONCAS. I am a little surprised at the opposition of the hon. memberfor Guyslorough(Mr.

Fraser) against the license fee. The Bill as it is framed, seems to be acceptable to those engaged in the business. The hon. member forgets that the lobster fishery is not the only one that is subject to a license fee. Take the salmon fishery, that is subject to a fee ; so is the mackerel fishery, and so is the cod tishery with traps-all are subject to a license fee. In our counties on the gulf of st. Lawrence where we used to have the richest fishcries in the world, and where we still have, I think, the richest fisheries in the world, I think it is time for the covernment to impose some fee by means of which the Department of Fisheries will be in a position to regulate those fisheries. This fee of $\$$ is only a nominal fee, after all ; the fisherman will not suffer by it. I represent a county where we have, perhaps, $2(0)$ canneries, and I know very well that the packer alone will pay the fees, the tishermen will not suffer by it. The hon. member for quysloreughsipeaks of small cameries. I think that this fee should he applied also to small cumneries, because the small cameries have no reputation at stake, whereas the large packers, who have a reputation will take care that the goors they put on the mavere are of a gooel guality.
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) Will aso fee ensure that the small packers will put better goods on the market:

Mr. JONCAS. No, but I say that a Sisee will sulject the small cameries to an inspection by an officer of the dovermment.

Mr. FRAsER. Not at all. There is no inspection.

Mr. TUPPER. There is no inspection as to quality, but there is inspection as to the time at which these lobsters are caught, whether they are caught at the season of the year when it is generally admitted that they are in their lest condition, or whether they are caught illegally at a time when they are not in good condition. That question is settled by the certificate. I am told by men who are in the business that the inspection clause, while useful to the department for another purpose, will be in the interest of packers, becanse every bit of that license fee, and the inspection fee itself, will temd to give their goods a certificate that will be of greater value to them than the s , and the grated two cents nominal fee on the cases.

Mr. FORBES. I fail to understand the remarks of the hon. member from (iastes (Mr. Joncas) when he say: that this is not a tax upon the fishermen. All along the shores of Nova Scotia, and I dare say along the shores of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick also, there are men catching these fish in what are called cages, from which they are transferred to boses which, under this Act, are going to be called traps. That practice is followed by fishermen, and this tax of sill be directly imposed on them.

## Some hon. MEMBERs. How ?

Mr. FORBES. For every box, which will hold a cage of 12 or 20 lobsters, the Minister will charge a tax of $\$ 5$.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman should read the Bill before he indulges in a criticism of that kind. The fee for the license will be $\$ 5$ a year ; the other tax is only 2 cents for each case containing 4 dozen 1 -pound cans, and 1 cent for each case containing 2
dozen 1 -pound cans, according to the nature of the case.
Mr. FORBES. Under section 10 it is provided:
" No person shall, in any senson. can. preserve, or cure lobsters, or keep them alive in ponds or other places. except under license from tae Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the form A in the schedule to this Act.

A fee of five dollars shallbe paid for each such license." During the period when fish can be caught, as well as during the close season. the fishermen come together and catch fish in traps and transfer them to ponds and other places.
Mr. TUPPER. It is a custom well known to be followed by these men during the open season, and during that time vessels come along the coast and take the lobsters to the factories. We do not interfere with these operations in any respect. They did not require any license. As the Act now stands it does not affect them in the slightest degree. There is growing up another custom, notally near Yarmouth, where fishermen operating for the United States market, catch more lohsters during the open season than they can profitably dispose of, and they wish to keep them in ponls and pounds during the close season. The department, observing this close season, camnot permit those operations to proceed withont some check being exercised : but as it is a legitimate operation if properly guarded, we intend to compel these parties to take out a license so that we can prevent abouses arising that would otherwise oceur from fishermen keeping fish in poods, without any officer being present, during the close season.
Mr. FORBES. I quite agree with the principle of inposing as license fee. There is tather practice growing up in the Conaties of Queen's and Shelburne too which I wish to call the Minister's attention. The fishermen do not keep the lobsters in large ponds, for which he is going to compel the parties to take out a license, but in much smaller pounds callei " cars." This "car" is a little larger than the ordinary cage in which the lobsters are caught. After they have been taken from the oriz:. inal trap or box, they are transferred to a "car," and are kept a few days awaiting the arrival of a sailing smack or steamer.
Mr. TUPPER. We do not interfere with those fishermen.
Mr. JONCAS. Thehon. gentleman has forgotten that a little while ago, in the committee, we amended section 10 so as to read :
"No one shall fish for, catch, kill, can, preserve or cure
lobsters or keep them alive in pondsorother places, during
the close geason, except, under license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries."
The difference lies in the words " during the close season."

Mr. FORBES. Is there anything in the Bill or proposed regulations to prevent the lobsters from those "cars"being transferred out of season"

## Mr. TUPPER. No.

Mr. BOWERS. Suppose a man has a thousand lobsters in one of these "cars" on the last day of the fishing season, two or three days may clapse before the vessel which is taking them away, comes round. Has he to take out a license for those two or three days?

Mr. TUPPER. That man is lialle to a fine now. That is one of the frequent ways in which
the regulations are evaded, by fishermen pretending that the lobsters in the "cars" were caught cluring the open season.

Mr. BOWER.S. A fisherman would be liable to a fine if those lobsters were in the "cars" 24 hours after the termination of the open season.

Mr. JONCAS. The hon. gentleman forgets that the season for packers ends on a certain day. The fishermen know they have no right to keep lobsters after that time, and that it is no use to keep them in "cars."

Mr. BOWWERS. I am referring to fishermen who keep lobsters fresh for the United States. At the close of the season these men may have two or three hundred lolsters fresh on hand. What are they going to do? They should he allowed a few days during which to get rid of theni.

Mr. TUPPER. If a fisherman has such a large stock on hand, and is waiting for a change in the market. he will have to come under the general rule applied for the protection of the fisheries, so that we may know exactly where lolisters are being kept during the close season, and prevent the stock being kept up by lobsters taken during the close season.

Mr. STAIRS. The hon. member for Digby (Mr. Bowers) has raised a difficulty which, he says, will occur under the present Bill. How de fishermen under those circumstances act at present?

Mr. BOWERS. At the present time the Minister, through his overseers, gives the fishermen four or tive days, or a week, to get clear of the lobsters they have on hand.

Mr. TUPPER. Will the hon. gentleman tell me the name of any overseer who gave that permission?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not like to say.
Mr. TUPPER. I am not providing for breaches of the law.

Mr. BOW ERS. If a fisherman has some lobsters on hand during the last day of the open season, has he got to throw them away? At present the overseer gives three or four days to allow him to get rid of them.

Mr. TUPPER. We do not propose to change the overseer.

Mr. GILLMOR. My hon. friend from Digby (Mr. Bowers) here understands this question about as well as any gentleman in this House, and I think if the Minister understands it he will see the great propriety of the suggestion made by him. 1 know that the suggestion made by the hon. member for Digby (Mr. Bowers) is a reasonable one, and I believe if the Minister appreciated it he would try to provide for just such a case as has been mentioned. This has nothing to do with the canneries at all, but it has to do with the lobsters that are sold alive, and there must be always a small stock of lobsters in these "cars" immediately after the date when the close season commences. Now, I am sure the Minister does not wish to compel these persons to take out a license who may have a few lobsters in these " cars" at the close of the season. My hon. friend from Digby suggests that they should not lee fined for having these lobsters there two or three days after the fishing season, and I believe that his suggestion is a proper one and ought to be adopted. I know that the Minister does not want to oppress
or annoy or tax the fishermen, but he will do a great injustice to that class of persons if he does not provide that they shall have time to get rid of their stock without compelling them to pay a license.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon, gentleman is of course a free trader in everything, and I know he will admit that he has very little sympathy for any of the regulations touching the fishermen. The question raised by the hon. member for Dighy (Mr. Bowers) is a vital one and whaterer there is in it is contrary to the spirit of a close season. Most hon. gentlemen in the committee are in favour of a close season, but the minute you allow any nibbling at the dates of the close season you interfere with the most vital principle of it. The difficulty must always remain of finding out whether these lobsters in the "cars" were canght just in the last days of the open season, or were caught during the close season. W'e know that lolisters have been taken during the close season, and if this is allowed it will be impossible to prevent the practice. It is most .litficult to detect the illegal fishing, and I helieve it must be provided that if any lolssters are left on hand, they shall cone under the regulation.

Mr. GILLMOR. I think the Minister is treating the people very harshly indeed in this matter. These lobsters are taken for food and the people are allowed by law to take them up to a certain time, and won't you allow them to keep them there and eat them without paying a fee: I think that the motives of the Minister are good, but I think he is mistaken in his zeal, and his zeal is not accordr ing to knowle lge in reference to this matter. With regard to iny leeing a free trater I may say that I do not think it is good for the business to restrict and hamper it in this sort of waty. Neither do I believe that the source from which the Minister gets his information on these matters is perhaps the most correct, becanse these officers want to find something to do and they interfere with the men catching fish. I appreciate the Minister's motives in trying to protect these tisheries, but they have not yet become exhausted. I think, however, that he is justified in legislating so that they shall not become exhausted, but I believe that he should not hamper the business hy making people to pay for a license to catch lobsters.

Mr. BoWERS. I have no objection to the principle of the Minister charging a license to keep these lobsters alive in "cars." If any one should wish to speculate in lobsters and buy them for the purpose of keeping them alive in close season, I am perfectly willing that a fee should be charged. The Minister must remember, however, that cluring the last three or four days of the season, the tishermen are employed in removing their traps and bringing them ashore. Suppose there has not been a vessel around to buy these lobsters for one week before the season closes, what are the fishermen to do? These lobsters arebought alive and put into smacks, and if the smack has gone to Yarmouth, or Boston, or Portland, and is not around to buy the lobsters, does the Minister want the fishermen to throw the lobsters away? I want the Minister to give some guaruntee to the fishermen that if they put these lobsters into their "cars," they will not have to pay a license fee of for fimply keeping them until they can dispose of them.

Mr. FIINT. I think there is considerable in What hats heen said by the hon. member for Dighy (Mr. Bowersi. I do not think that there is any reasonable objection to the license fee in reference to the pomis. A great deal must be conceded to the arministrative departments and the fee is not very much, and provided that the licenses cannot be mate too powerful an engine for exerting pressure on those who hoh them, I do not think there can be any very great objection. In regard to those who are in the position so well described hy the hon. member for Dighy (Mr. Bowers) I think there might be some proviso made in the law to corer the few days that they may have a greater or smaller number of lobsters in these "cars" awaiting disposal. As a matter of fact those who have charge of this matter have heen very moderate, I am aware, in exercising the powers which the law now gives them, and I think that they do so properly, because circumstances over which neither the overseer, nor the person having these fish, call possibly have control might prevent their disposing of them during the tirst few days of the close season, and as a matter of fact I think we must admit that the strict powers of the law have not been enforced against these people. But it might possilly he advisalle if a few words were inserted as a proviso which would protect these people, and at the same time not leave the overseers open to the charge of winking at an open violation of the law. Before the Bill is finally passed, I think the Minister might devise some proviso to cover a week or so of the tirst part of the close season : so that these parties will not be compelled to take out a regular license.

Mr. BOW ERS. I would like the hon. Minister to give us a little satisfaction on this point.

Mr. TUPPER. I do not know what the hon. gentleman means by satisfaction. I have given my opinion three or four times.
Mr. BOWERS. I wish the hon. Minister to enact a law that will not press too hardly on th fishermen. They have hard work enough now to make a living. They go out in storms and gales and all kimls of weather pursuing their occupation. Fou are going to charge them a license for keeping the very lolosters which yon empower them to catch. The hon. member for Shelburne, the hon. member for Queen's, the hon. member for larmouth, and the hon. member for Annapolis are all interested in this matter. The fishermen along their shores are placed in the same situation as those of Digby County, and I think the hon. Minister might put a clause in this Bill that would make it more easy upon them.

Mr. FLINT. Conld not the Minister allow about three days without the necossity of taking out a license?

Mr. TUPPER. I think the hon. gentlemen are borrowing trouble. You cannot fix a limit without incurring some difficulty. It is a very rare case in which the bond fide lobster fisherman is caught in the predicament of having the lolsters, and wanting to get rid of them in the close season. To adopt the suggestion would practically be to extend the open season and the opportunities for abuse ; and as we are making no change in that regard whatever, the particular cases to which the hon.
gentleman has referred are so few that they have not come up. Practically, I do not think there is any troulle.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I have not intervened in the discussion of that particular part of the subject with regard to keeping lolssters in ponds cluring the close season, lecause it is not a matter of which I have any practical knowledge. But if the hon. gentleman persists in keeping this principle in his Bill, after the discussion which has taken place on the second reading, it is possible that at a future stage I may test the opinion of the House as to the propriety of taking out a license at all. In the Bill which the hon. gentleman first introduced, he provided for the manner in which the licenses mast be obtained : and I will say frankly that the mamer in which they can be olitained is a great deal more serious than the granting of the licenses or the fee chargen. The object of the hon. gentleman, I umilerstand, is to keep the loloster tishery more under the control of the department. So far as the department and the superior ofticers. are concerned, I do not see that very much evil can result ; hut I wish to know whether these little petty jacks-in-otfice, who harass every Liberal engaged in the business in Prince Edward Island, are to have any control over these licenses or not:

Mr. TUPPFR. None whaterer.
Mr. D.AVIES (P. F.I.) Becaluse I may tell the hon. gentleman that we have no contidence whatever in his officials. If the license came from the department, I would he satisfied that every justice would he done to the packers, and no enquiry would be made whether a man was a Liberal or not ; but these little jacks-in-office harass and worry every Liberal engaged in the business as far as they can to show their athority. I speak now from what I know, for I have fifty or sixty letters here from those engaged in the business, and many of them speak in this direction. Is an application to be made for these licenses? If so, how is it to be made, and what length of time must elapse before it can be olotained? What red tape is required in order to ohtain it? The hon gentleman professerl to frame this Bill somewhat on the lines suggested by Mr. Neilsen in Newfoundland; but Mr. Neilsen proposed that these licenses shoull be granted free, and that any justice of the peace or sub-collector or fishery warten should be able to grant them. The object was to keep the business under the control of the department, and ensure that every honest, homa fide packer would get the license without any red-tape. I want to kuow in what manner these licenses shall be applied for, and what restrictions shall be possible in the way of any man applying for a license.

Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P.E.I.) I must rise to protest against the aspersion which the hon. member for Queen's has passed upon the fishery overseers of Prince Edward Island. He has no right to cast any such aspersions upon them. When the packers of Prince Edward Island were fined there were as many Couservatives fined as Liberals, and when the fishery officers had to do with the giving of the bounty, as many Conservatives had to complain of not getting their bounty as Liberals.

Mr. PERRY. It is not so.
Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P.E.I.) I can assure the hon. gentleman that it is so, and I can show
him a list of dozens of Conservatives who complainel. We see these gentlemen getting up time and again and making assertions that are not borne out by the facts. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries can find returns in his office, and I can name dozens of men in my county, Conservatives as well as Liberals, who have not received the bounty because of informalities. It is all very well for the hon. members for Queen's and Prince to get up here and make assertions which are not borne out by the facts, but I could not allow them to do it without contradicting them. With respect to the clause before the House, this tu'penny ha'penny "car" business down in the western part of Nova Scotia, there is more time wasted about it than the whole thing is worth. The fact of the matter is the probabilities are that not one of these little "cars," which are very little ligger than a lobster trap. had more than fifty lobsters in it, and even if it had a hundred it is a very suall trifle, and they might take the chance of letting them loose and catching them an ther time.

Mr. TUPPFR. I have not hat any serious charges with reference to the partiality of the fishery ofticers in the Island, buc the hon. gentleman must know, for he has had great experience, that whether the Government in power be Liberal or Conservative, when a party gets into troulle with a fishery inspector he immediately jumps to the conclusion that it is because of his political leanings. But Iam sure that not more in Prince Edward Istaml than in any other place has partiality been shown hy the fishery ofticers. I can tell the hon. gentleman, if it will be any comfort to him, that I am individually as unpopular with the Conservatives in the Island as with the Liberals, so far as I have come in contact with them in connection with these penal laws, which are very unpleasant laws to alminister. It is certainly my intention to grant every application for a canning license. I left out that clause, and the hon. gentleman naturally supposed there was an object in dropping it.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I did not suppose anything.

Mr. TUPPER. I will explain why I did so. The clause was more essential in connection with the regulation originally drafted, but which was foum, after thorough discussion, to be impracticable and unnecessary, becanse of so much detail being required. There will be no discrimination made in granting the licenses.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) How is this to be obtained? How is a camer to get his license?

Mr. TUPPER. Just as they do all over Canada, on application. In Prince Edward Island there will be no difficulty whatever.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) To whom will they apply ?

Mr. TUPPER. Application naturally would go to the department, just as we get applications for all the trap net licenses issued. They apply long in advance, and there has been no trouble in connection with the issue of those. If a man wished, he could send his application to the inspector. It is for him to apply to the inspector or the head office. If the hon. gentleman thinks it wise to give direc-
tion in the Bill, I have no oljection to publish in it where the application should be male.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Will the hon. gentleman furnish blank forms to all the collectors of customs and fishery otticers with instructions to give them to every applicant on payment of a fee? The hon. gentleman wants the canners of the Island to go to the inspector of fisheries. They have not that confidence in him, and he may live on one part of the Island and the applicant in another.

Mr. TUPPER. He need not move about.
Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) I will accept the hon. gentleman's assurance if he will tell me that these blanks will be supplied to the collectors of customs and that all applicants can ohtain them from the collector or the agent of the department. How is an applicant in King's County to get to the inspector at Tignish ?

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman is making unnecessary troulle. No such trouble has oceurred in the administering of the license system all over Canala. Most of the packers can read and write, and they can communicate with the department at Ottawa, without cost, from any point in the Island and have the answer back in a short time. If the applicant wishes to go to the inspector, he can do so, and forward his application through him. When the Bill was Irafted, I supposed that, naturally, applications would go straight to the department.

Mr. BOWERS. Could the hon. gentleman not put in the Bill a clause compelling only those who keep live lolsters in "cars" containing over five hundred each or over to take out a license? A clanse like that would prevent parties who have a few lobsters on hand leing fined.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) I understand the hon. gentleman to assure the committee that any application made will be granted without any reference to the inspector.

Mr. TUPPER. I do not make any such pledgeIt would not be right for me to do so. I don't know what the hon. gentleman has against the inspector.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) I am saying nothing against him.

Mr. TUPPER. Either the inspector is fit for his otfice or he is not. I believe he is.: I believe he performs his duty well, and I will make no pledge as to whether $I$ will refer to one ofticer or another. In connection with the administration of ny duties, I will refer to any officer in my department in the Island or any part of Canada whenever I see fit to do so.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) That is just what I feared, that a man is not to have the right to get a license when he applies for it, and I say that the intention was he should have the right.

Mr. TUPPER. I have said nothing to the contrary.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I only want the hon. gentleman's assurance that on applying to the department every applicant shall have the right to have the license.

Mr. TCPPER. I tell the hon. gentleman that was the intention. We do not intend to discriminate. That is not part of the Bill. We intend to grant licenses to every man who is a canner and has
a factory. That is straight and clear. But I will not say that I shall not refer to Mr. Hackett on any subject. On the contrary, having confidence in him I may very often have to refer to him.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I want to have an assurance that every applicant on forwarding his fee to the office shall have his license.

Mr. TUPPER. I have stated that several times.

Mr. DAVIEs (P.E.I.) There is a good deal of reservation about that.

Mr. TUPPER. There is no mental reservation.
Mr. PERRY. I see that this is to be signed by "A.B.," and I should like to know where he is to be found. There is no provision in that Bill showing in what way the applicant is to get his license, and my hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) says that all he wants is to find out how the applicant is to get his license. It would only require a short clause to show by what means the parties applying for licenses shall get them.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Does the hon. gentleman intend to provide that the application is to be comtersigned by the overseer of the district?

Mr. TUPPER. There is not a packer in the Dominion of Canada who would not know where to apply. If there was any question, he would write to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, but there is nothing to prevent a canner applying to in overseer and having his application forwarded. There is no objection at present to an applicant for traps applying in that way, but, naturally, they know that the applications go to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. BOWERS. Many applications have heen made from Digby County to the fishery overseer: but the trouble is that on the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy it is very rough and they cannot fish there before the middle of May, as many traps are destroyed if they try to fish earlier. Why should not they have the right to tish up to the loth July as well as the people of Prince Edward Island or those on the north shore of New Brunswick? The stormy weather of the early part of the season precludes the fishermen on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy from making a paying season unless they can go to the 15th July.

Mr. TUPPER. One of the best answers I can give to the hon. gentleman is to refer to the remarks he made early in the evening, when he represented that, in regard to the laths, there was a diminution in the size and in the rum of lobsters in his district, and he hoped the regulation would be made more strict.

Mr. Bowers. Hear, hear.
Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentle:nan says " hear, hear," and that statement of his affords the best reason for not extending the season. The sense of the whole committee is evidently against him in that matter, because it is felt that the close season is the best protection we can have.

Mr. BOWERS. Elsewhere they can fish much earlier than in the Bay of Fundy, and I think the season should be extended to the 15th July.

Mr. TUPPER. It would be difficult here at this stage to discuss the metes and bounds of districts. They have stood various tests and have been care-
fully drawn, and it would be an unending task to attempt to change them now.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). It seems to me that the hou. gentleman's Bill does not make provision for the issue of the license as a matter of course. If the hon. gentleman were to provide that, upon the payment of a certain fee by a person applying for a license to the fishery overseer, he should give a license or a receipt, and provide for his punishment if he refused, and that the application should be forwarded to the department and the license sent back by the department, then there would be no question of possible delay. As far as I can see, if a party were to make an application to an overseer, and the overseer delayed to forward it, the season might be over hefore the license wonld be received, and there should be some provision by which the applicant could go on with his fishing without waiting for the receipt, if his application was somewhat late. It seems to me that there is no adequate provision for the enforcement of the duties which should devolve upon the officer.

Mr. TUPPER. That affects the whole alministration of the department, and it is a novel suggestion on the part of the hon. member that the officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department should be held under heavy penalties if they neglect their duties.
Mr. MILL.S (Bothwell). So they should be everywhere.

Mr. TUPPER. Until that is made general, there are many objections to its being adopted in the Marine and Fisheries Department. I do not think a case has been made out, in our experience of the working of the license system elsewhere, to warrant Parliament in taking that course.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman will see this is not a liceinse that operates orer the entire year, and there is necessity for great promptness.

Mr. TUPPER. Certainly, the officer would be responsible. I would be responsible, I take it. constitutionally, if, through neglect of the officers, this business was embarrassed by inattention to the applications for license.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That responsibility is very remote, and would be practically of no value. The.otticer upon whom the duty immediately devolves and out of whose negligence the wrong might arise, is the party who would be made responsible.

Mr. TUPPER. In the provinces where camning is carried on, practical eperations begin about the 1st of May. There is all winter, therefore, after the last season, to forward these applications forlicenses. If the hon. gentleman had any experience with fishermen, he would know that the department is reminded very quickly if applications of that kind are not promptly attended to. I will not ask the committee to sit any longer, and $I_{2}$ therefore, move that the cominittee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

## Committee rose and reported progress.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

Mr. Tupper.

## HOUSE .OF COMMONS.

Friday, 6th May, 1892.
The Speaker took the Chair at Three oclock.
Prayers.

## QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MURRAY. Before the Orders of the Day are proceedell with, I desire to rise to a question of privilege. An article has been published in the Ottawa Citizen of the 4th instant which reflects on my conduct as a member of this House, and I would claim the attention of the House for a few moments while I refer to it. That paper has made some comments on my conduct in connection with the Pontiac and Pacitic Junction Railway Bill, of which I had charge. It says :
"Mr. Murras, the member for Pontiac, cut a sorry figure before the Railway Conmittee yesterday. As sponsor for the Bill authorizing an extension of time for the completion of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, he is evidently acting in direct cont ravention of his reprosentative obligations, and so was obliged to acknowledge to the committee that the sentiment of the county is in ravour of limiting the time for finishing the road to three years. To complete his humiliation, a resolution of the country council of Pontiac was read opposing the application foran extension of time to the railway company, and refecting upon Mr. Murray's conduct in fathering the Bill. The council considered it a pity that Pontiac had not a member in the House qualified to voice the views of the electorate, and appointed Mr. S. MoNally and Mr. J. Bryson, ex-M. P., to represent the council before the committee. Mr. Bryson justified the confidence of the council by supporting their contention in a strong and practical address. Mr. Beemer pointed out that the county's repudiation of its obligation had delayed the construction of the railway. The Bill was, however. amended to compel the company to build to Allumette Island within three sears, to commence the work within one year, and to build the bridge across to Pembroke within five years."
Now, Mr. Speaker, I would appeal to the members of the Railway Committee who were present at the time this Bill was before that committee, to say whether this newspaper, which is supposed to be the organ of one of the political parties in this country, and to have some regard for veracity and truth and fair play, has fairly represented me. I appeared before that committee in charge of the Bill, and I stated distinctly that the sentiment of the people of the county was favourable to limiting the extension of the charter to two years, and not five years. I said that in the beginning. The council had seen fit to appoint a delegation to attend the meeting, and that delegation was present. The vice-president of the road, Mr. Beemer, was there also, and gave satisfactory reasons for the further extension of time. I was disposed, though in charge of the Bill. to limit the time to two years. The chairman will bear me out that I contended for two years, though we finally compromised at three years : and Mr. Bryson, who followed me in addressing the committee, concurred in my opinion. I do not think that any member of the present Government, whatever opinion I may have as to their political sins-I suppose they do not claim perfec-tion-or any Conservative member of this House, would wish to see me placed in a false position as a member of this House. I am sure that I would be sorry to countenance anything of this kind reflecting on the chararter or reputation of any member of Parliament. With these few observations, I will not further take up the time of the Honse.

## THE FISHERIES ACT.

House again resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No. 9) further to anend the Fisheries Act.-. (Mr. Tupper.)

## (In the Committee.)

## On section 2 , paragraph 4,

Mr. FLINT. Do I understand that the Orderin Council or legislation referring to the length of the fish is abrogated? Does that also stand as part of the law, together with this clanse?
Mr. TUPPER. No. When this Act comes into force, all the regulations and Orders in Council as to the size of the various lobsters are repealed absolutely.

## On section 2, paragraph 5,

Mr. TUPPER. I want to amend that a little. Since that was in the Bill, it has been brought to my notice that there is no provision to prevent the defeat of the object of that clause in this way : Lobsters from other countries coming into Canadian ports would not be, perhaps, ssbject to the provisions of this Bill, and therefore the very check we wish to have imposed on illicit packing would be defated; and I propose to make that clear in this way so as to make the clanse read as follows :--
" Every case of lobsters, canned, preserved or oured in Canada, shall be marked, labelled or stamped in such manner and by such person or persons as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may from time to time direct ; and such mark, label or stamp shall state that the lobsters packed in the case so marked, labe!led or stamped hare been legally caught and packed; and cases of lobsters imported into Canada from other countries shall also be marked. labelled or stamped in such manner as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may from time to time direct; and such cases so marked. Iabelled and stamped shall state that the lobsters packed in the cases so marked, labelled or stamped are the product of the country of origin."
In that respect we will guard against the abuse of our own stamp, preventing the danger we are trying to guard against of catching lobsters in our country out of season.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) When lobsters are caught at a cannery and put up and then sold by the canner to a dealer in the city, the said lobsters not being marked or stamped at the time, does the hon. gentleman propose that that shall be illegal ? Does he propose that there shall be no sale or transfer of any unmarked cans, and that the mere fact of having them in possession shall be a breach of the section, or cloes he mean to limit it in this way, that no lobsters shall be exported without a stamp being on the case? Supposing one humdred thousand cans were caught at any station, and a dealer in Charlottetown bought them at that time when they are not stamped, would lie lee liable to have them confiscated ?

Mr. TUPPER. We will know in the department exactly where there is a legal cannery, and we will then take measures so that we shall have an officer available to attend to the stamping and marking, and the case mentioned by the hon. gentleman would be an infraction of the regulationis We want to prevent the sale in Canada and export from a factory of unmarked cases.

Mr. IDAVIES (P.E.I.) Suppose a canner, who had cases of lobsters ready for export and not stamped, sold them to a dealer in the city, would he thereby break the law?

Mr. TUPPER. That is just where we are defeated. This is the trouble. In the close season there are constanty lobsters exhibited for sale. We get notice that there is a great deal of illicit packing going on in certain districts. We endearour to watch that, but when we get the cases and have every reason to believe they were packed in the close season, we are met ly the difficulty of proving that the lobsters were not caught in the regular season. The parties having them say they were calught in the regular season; and if an innocent party gets hold of them, it is all the harder becanse he says he did not know anything about when they were caught. What we do now is really to punish the innocent party, whereas the object of this stamping is that every person will know what he is handling, and we will be able to know if there has been any violation of the law.

Mr. FRASER. Who is going to do this work, because if the stamp is to loe lought, as likely it will be, each individual packer will buy a lot and can use them to stamp cases of lobsters caught out of season ". If the Government appointed an inspector under whose inspection every can would be packed, there would be security, but otherwise there will be none.

Mr. TUPPER. We do not propose to distribute the stamps. The department will look to that. There are many ways in which that difficulty can be met. We have the example of the Inland Revenue Law in regard to stamps, but for the convenience of the trade in this particular-and that is one of the reasons why the small fee is put onthe department will be enabled to keep a check on the export from the factory by the attendance of an officer:

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The camer may have a thousand lobster cans in the factory for a fortnight without their being labelled. Is it intended to compel him to stamp them before they are sent out?

Mr. TUPPER. That is not the intention. It is only before they are removed.

Mr. STAIRs. Should they not be stamped leefore the commencement of the close season? It would not do to allow the packer to keep lobsters stored a month after the end of the open season without being stamped, because others might he put in all the time.

Mr. MoALISTER. I know sonie difficulty may arise in consequence of a packer having several establishments along the coast and canning the lobsters in one factory and sending them to another to be put up in the cases.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) It is necessary to fix with certainty the time when the camner knows that be cannot touch these lobsters without being stamped.

Mr. WELSH. I know a small factory near Where I live where the man simply cans the lobsters and does not put them in cases at all.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I see that it is the cases that are to be stamped and not the cans, so that will meet the difficulty suggested by the hon. member for Restigouche (Mr. McAlister).

Mr. McLEAN. In some cases in Prince Edward Island the shippers buy the lobsters unlabelled, and reopen the cases and put on their own labels. I do not see how this will be covered under this Bill
unless the stamp is put on so as to prevent the case being opened.

Mr. TUPPER. There may be several contingencies of that kind, and that is why I proposed in clause 5 to leave several details of the working out of the measure to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The general danger I had in view is pretty well guarded against in the Act, though there are cases which may arise which I have not contemplated, and 1 admit that is one of them. What we want to stop is the most general illicit traffic known to the department and, I think, to the trade, that is, where the lobsters are packed in secret and shipped to the different cities and put on the market. I think such cuses as the hon. gentleman (Mr. McLean) has suggested could be covered by the regulations to lee made as to manner and mode, but we might insert the words "before being removed from factory" in this section.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I really think we ought to try here in the Honse to make it definite. If we cannot do it here where there is a lot of gentlemen who understand the matter thoroughly, it will be ditficult for the Minister to frame regulations afterwards. If you propose that no case shall leave the camnery without keing stamped, then say so in so many words ; and if you propose that it shall be ant offence to transfer cans from a marked case to another one, say so in so many words. There is no offence provided in the Bill for opening a stamped case and transferring the cans to another case.

Mr. TUPPER. The hon. gentleman will see that my section covers what I have in view. The hon. gentleman's suggestion is to make the Bill more stringent than $I$ proposed, and he may be right. That might be an additional guard to the packer. But I was aiming at the chief and most important purpose. The rehandling of a case would be an exception. This, unfortunately, is a very general practice; I want to stop that. and the provision I have there will stop it. I admit it would not stop the other, and against that I am not much concerned to guard.

Mr. STAIRS. I do not think the Minister need be much concerned about the point raised by the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies). I think I understood him to say that he was in doubt whether it was provided that cans cannot be removed from a stamped case and packerl up in a case which is not stamped. Would that be possible under the law? If they removed cans out of cases that had been stamped and put them in unstamped cases, they would then be liable to a penalty ; they conld not put them on the market for sale. Now, there is no provision in this Act under which they could be restamped.

Mr. WHITE (Shellurne). I understand the hon. member for King's to say that there are some small packers who sell their goods to shippers and the shippers are anxious to take these cans out of the boxes, label them, and repack them afterwards. But it appears to me that is easily obviated by the shipper sending these labels to the packer and letting the packer put the labels on the can.

Mr. TUPPER. If the committeeare of the opinion that we should guard against all these various possibilities of abuses, I shall have to recast this clause materially. I would state, however, that I accom-

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
plish my olject by the present clause. Now, the hon. gentlemen suggest several other considerations of great importance, and they are to be worked out in some detail, that is, guarding against other abonses which I had not in mind. I think the committee would be saring time if it rose now in order to enable me carefully to recast the regulations in the direction of the suggestions that have been made ; lecause it would be very difficult for us to do this on the spur of the moment. But I am, persomally, content to stop with the present provision of this clause.

Mr. Melean. The Minister can see, I think. that the illegal packing takes place, as a general thing, with the smaller packers. Their factories are not large enough to enable them to get labels, hecause it costs more to get a small quantity, and they are the very parties, I understand, the Bill was aimed against.

Mr. TUPPER. I think the hon. gentleman is under a misapprehension. There will be no cost for laleels, nor any other cost except that $\&$ cent case, and the 2 cents.

Mr. Molean. I mean the labels of the lob. sters, not the stamps.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Before the committee rises I would make another suggestion. As the Bill now stands the provisions seem very stringent, aml, I think, may be made to operate most unjustly. It siys here: "In all cases not so marked, the label or stamp shall be liable to seizure, and upon seizure shall thereby he confiscated;" so that the mere act of seizing would confiscate the property, and it may be there was no wilful offence committed at all. I think the hon. gentleman should provile in some way that they may be liable to seizure if foumd unstamped, and where found unstamped he must prosecute before some tribunal, and let the tribunal confiscate. It would never do to let an officer go in and seize four or five hundred cases of lobsters and have them confiscated by the mere fact of the seizure.

Mr. TUPPER. If the facts do not exist that entitle the officer to seize, then there would be no confiscation.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) How could you tell?
Mr. TUPPER. By the facts.
Mir. DAVIES (P.E.I.) If they are not labelled they will be seized. But if the officer seizes before the actual contiscation takes place, the man is deprived of his property. There ought to be a judicial determination somewhere.

Committee rose and reported progress.

## SUPPLY-COPYRIGHT.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the Houseagain resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. EDGAR. Before you leave the Chair, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to the present unsatisfactory condition, as I understand it, of the copyright laws. In May, 1888, an Act was passed ly this House making important and adrantageous changes in the copyright law. Although more than three years have passed since that statute was assented to, it is not in operation. There was a provision in that statute, as you will recollect, that it should not go
into force until a proclamation was issued by the Governor in Comncil. Well, that proclamation, as I understand it, has not yet been issued, that statute has not been disallowed by the Queen, and, therefore, that statute cannot be disallowed by the English Government under our constitution. I would like to know from the lealer of the House what particularly gool reason he could give why that statute, which has become law, and has not been disallowed within the two years provided by the constitution for that purpose, should not be brought into force. Nobody in the House has spoken more strongly of the necessity of the Act of 1889 than the Minister of Justice himself. I know that the Government are willing, we know from published correspondence that the Government here were pressing the Home Government to either assent voluntarily to our law going into operation, or else, if they thought they could not do so legally, to cause to be enacted by the Imperial Parliament such legislation as would enable them to assent to our Aet of 1889. That went on for some time. The Government were pressed upon this side of the House several times every session almut it. Towards the end of last session the Govermment iutroduced and had passel an Address to the Crown, asking the English Government to take steps to have Imperial legislation on the subject, if they considered it necessary, and also to take steps to denounce the Berne Convention as to copyright in so far as it was necessary to do so to leave Canada out of its operation. We have heard nothing since as to the fate of that Aldress from the Minister of Justice, whose words on that occasion were unexceptional, whose statement of the position that Canada should occupy in the controversy with Downing Street was certainly unobjectionable. . That has gone along a little too far. Some fruit should come from those words. I should like to have some action now. I should like the Minister of Justice to act according to his undoubted aud often expressed conviction on the subject, I should like to know why he does not bring this controversy to a point by issuing a prochanation bringing that. Act into force. We know that under the law as it stands Canadian publishers cannot reprint an English copyright book. The public have the benefit of the American reprints of Enylish copyright works under the present law. It is true that does the public some good, but it does no good to the Canadian printer and publisher. One of the main objects of the legislation of 1889 was to enable Canadian publishers to reprint by license, British copyright works unless they were copyrighted here and published here within one taonth after the copyright in England. But I need not point out that the operation of the American Copyright Act, which came into force last year, is injurious to the Canadian public without doing any good to the Canadian publisher. Now, English authors can copyright their hooks in the United States, and when they do that, there can, of course, be no cheap American reprints of those copyright looks. They cannot be reprinted in Canada under the law as it stands; and, therefore, the Cainadian public cannot obtain such books at all. So we are suffering more than ever, both publisher and public, in that respect, and it is all the greater reason why some action of a decided character should be taken by the Govern-
ment in respect to this legislation. So much, very briefly, for our relations with the mother country on the subject of copyright, about which I hope we shall have interesting explanations from the Minister of Justice. Then, as regards our relations with the United States on the copyright question, I should like a little explanation too. I have seen by the press that there is a feeling, I do not know how far it has taken form officially, but there is a feeling evidently in the press against some rulings and decisions of the Minister of Justice in connection with the taking out of copyright in Canada by American citizeus. Under the American Copyright Act, which allows foreigners to take ont copyright in the United States, under certain couditions, there is the privilege granted that if the copyright book is set up from type and printed in the United States, foreigners may take out copyright there, provided "that this Act shall only apply to a citizen of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens." I camot understand what cause of difference should exist. I suppose Canada has been included in some way or other within the operations of this United States Act by a proclamation of the Presirent or otherwise, and if so, I suppose Canadians have taken out copyright under these provisions in the United States. In fact, I have szen it stated in the press that Canadians have done so, and that every facility has heen given them in that direction at Washington. I suppose that an American citizen can come here, and if he complies with the Canadian law, just as a Canadian himself would have to comply with it, he can get copyright here. He would have to be domiciled here more or less to comply with the law, as a Canadian has to be domiciled, and it is necessary that the look should be published and printed here under our law for a Canadian, and therefore the same rule woull apply to a citizen of the United States. So far as I can see, our laws do not discriminate against the citizens of the United States in favour of Canadians. Perhaps they do; at all events, it would be very interesting if the Minister of Justice would tell us what clains have been made in the United States, if any, on that subject. It is a little curious, of course, that in Canada, in order to get a copyright, the party should be obliged both to print and publish in Canada. In England they only require that the work should be published there simultaneously with pub. lication in any other country, and in the United States they reyuire only that it should be printed there; they do not require publication, but we require both pulbication and printing, and probably that may strike the American people as being unfair to them, but still I fancy it is the same to thein as it is to our citizens. On these different points I would like to hear the opinion of the Government, and I hope sincerely that they will be able to report some distinct progress after the three years that have elapsed since the passage of the Act in 1889.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to know from the observations which the hon. gentleman has just made that we are still in harmony upon this question. I have not in any way receded from any of the positions I have taken with regard to it, and my views as to what ought to be done have not changed in the least. I can
give the hon. gentleman but a very short answer as to the reasons why the proclamation has not issued, and one that I am afraid will not convey very much information to him. The proclamation has not issued for the very reason why it was required ly the Act of 1889 . It was incumbent upon us to insert in the Act a suspensory clause for the reason that the legislation affected questions in relation to which the mother country had a dis. tinet policy and to some extent concerned her international relations. We were obliged, therefore, to insert the clause suspending the Act until Her Majesty's pleasure should be known in regard to it, or suspending the operation of the Act until it should be proclaimed, which practically amounted to the same thing, because the object in suspending it at all was to enalle the policy of Her Majesty's Gorernment to be made known to us. The proclamation of an Act of that character is not a matter entirely within the discretion of the Executive of the Dominion, and Her Majesty's Government had to be commumicated with for the purpose of ascertaining whether objection existed on their part to the Act being put into force. The proclamation has not been issued by us for the simple reason that Her Majesty's Government have not withdrawn the objections which they had to the Act being put into force. List year loth Houses of this Parliament passel an Address to Her Majesty to have any objections withdrawn, or else to haye an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament ratifying the Act of this Parlia,ment. That Address has not heen definitely replied to yet by any communication which I am at liberty to lay on the Table of this Hense. In fact I am sorry to have to say that what has transpired since is not of a character which I am at liberty to disclose. But I have to say this: that no effort has been wanting on the part of this Government to press this matter upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, feeling as we do, what the hon. gentleman has expressed this afternoon with reference to the wants of the Canadian trade, and the wants of the Canadian public too. As I stated to the House last session, I think that the passage of the American Act upon the sub. ject makes our claim much stronger to have our Act of 1889 put in force; and it removes at one stroke a series of objections which were taken on the part of Her Majesty's Government to legislation of that kind down to 1889 . It was always anticipated by those who advised Her Majesty's Government with regard to this particular question that there was a probability of a most liberal copyright law being passed in the United States, and we, on the other hand, represented that in all probability when such an Act. would be passed it would be found to be an Act containing the very clause which we inserted in ours, with regard to printing in our own country. The result has justified our predictions. The American Act contains the home production clause, or what is known in the United States as the type-setting clause. I shall be very glad if I am able to state fully to the House what the most recent communication is upon this subject with Her Majesty's Govermment. With regard to the question which has arisen as regards reciprocity with the United States, I have only to say that our own Act upon the subject seemed to me to be so clear, that 1 was not at liberty to give any qualification at all to it by interpretation. A complaint has been made,

Mr. Edgink.
however, on the part of the Government of the United States that reciprocity has not been extended with regard to copyright. The communication made to Her Majesty's Government has been forwarded here, and I think has not been replied to yet but will be in due course. The matter is receiving the attention of the officers of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of giving some details, but the prorision of our statute to which I refer, and in connection with which my opinion was given, was simply one which only permits the privileges which have been claimed, and the refusal of which have been made a subject of complaint, to be given to authors or publishers in a country having a treaty arrangement with the United Kinglom.

Mr. FIDGAR. There is no treaty with the United states.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No. It was claimed on the part of the United States that some conversation which had taken place between Lord Salisbury and the American Minister at London amountel to a treaty arrangement, but there was ob-iously no foundation for that claim at all. It was a mere statement of Lord Salisbury of what his riew was of the law with regard to copyright, and inasmuch as our own statute was evidently in force and Her Majesty's Govermment would not dispute its validity there would seem to be no claim on the part of the United States in this direction : and I thonght the Department of Agriculture was not at liberty to reciprocate without changing the law which says:
"Anyperson domiciled in Canada, or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom who is the author of any book, map, clart, itc.,, shall have the sole and exclueive right of publishing.'
I saw afterwards by the comments which took place in the United States upon the sulject, anll which were the best informed, that there could be no doubt that there was no claim on the part of the United States to demand an extension of copyright privileges under our law as it stomi. I have not been disposed to alter that, or, imdeed, to make any change in the copyright law until the fate of our Act of 1889 is determined, and until the negotiations with the Home (iovernment are concluded. There are some changes which Her Majesty's Government desire with regard to the collections of imposts on foreign reprints, \&c., and the answer which was returned from here substantially was that we would be disposed to consider that question in due time, but we would only consider it as an amendment to the Copyright Act of 1889, and would only consent to sach antendments coming into operation when the Act of 1889 came into force. I think it is quite likely that before the close of the session I may be ahle to give an answer which will convey more information than $I$ am in a position to give this afternoon.

Mr. EDGAR. I would like to ask the Minister of Justice if the claim made by the American Government was, that they should get a patent for publishing here?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. No, I fancy not. I think they are willing to comply with these conditions, but they clain that as a result of the negotiations with Lord Salishury they are entitled to be
in the same position as if there were a treaty airangement.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. DEVLIN. I would like to call the attention of the Gorermment to a subject of considerable importance to a large and deserving class of the residents of Ottawa and the surrounding country. Last year, as is well known, public attention was directed to certain irregularities in the Civil Service by the investigations of the Public Accounts Committee, and I have no doubt that much gool has resulted from those investigations. It is claimed now, however, that too much severity is exercised against a certain portion of the employés in the pablic service, and I would like to call the attention of the Government to a statement which is made, I know not how correctly, in a communication to a newspaper, that when certain employés in the public service fall sick their payment is stopped. The statement is as follows :-
"The Government, not satisfied with stopping extra clerks' holidays. 'de., now that la grippe has gripped many of them and laid them on beds of sickness, when they are prostrate and helpless, when doctor's bills have to be paid: when their pay is most needed, our paternal Gorernment steps in and on 'husiness principles' stops their pay."
There are a gond many other statements in this letter, but they are of a rather severe character, and may perhaps be unwarranted; I do not propose to refer to them. However, I think that as is matter of justice to those gentlemen who may be thus attlicted, out of consideration for themselves and their families, they should be allowed their pay. I hope that the Government uill investigate the matter and see that justice is doue to these gentlemen who have been struck down by sickness.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The statement which the hon. gentleman has read from the paper is too sweeping. With regard to the stoppage of pay on account of illness, that must be to a great extent left to the discretion of the heads of departments ; but it is true that in many cases where persons have been employed by the day, they have lost their pay on account of absence through illness. The practice requires the deputy head to certify only for the number of days' work done by persons who are employed by the day, and he does not feel himself in a position in these cases to certify for a day's work which has not been performed. The more permanent employés do receive pay while absent through illness.

Mr. DEVLIN. The hon. gentleman will see that in the special cases mentioned la grippe was the ailment, and the parties were perhaps detained many days.

## ASSENT OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I desire to bring to the attention of the Government a matter of some constitutional importance which has come to my notice within the last hour or two. At the last meeting of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, a Bill was passed altering the constitution of that province, doing away with the two Houses of the Legislature, and constituting one House instead. That Bill was clearly within the purview
of the powers granted by the British North Americia Act to the Legislature of the province. There is not a shadow of doubt about that, and the Legislature passed it by a good majority. Insteal of giving his assent to the Bill, the Lientenant fovernor has reserved it for the consideration of the fiovernor General. The right of a Lieutenant liovernor to reserve Bills which are within the competence of the Legislature to pass, has been time and again under the consideration of the Hepartment of Justice, and the Department of Justice has laid down the rules from time to time which shomld guide the conduct of Lientenant diovernors, and which are so dear and distinct, that no Lieutenant (iovernor ought to go astray. In. Bourinot, in his book, says on this subject :
"Section ${ }^{-5}$ of the British North America Act now applies expressly to the provinces of the Dominion, and eonsequently in reserving, or withholding the assent from Bills theLieutenantGovernorsare to act not merely on their own 'diseretion,'but 'subject to instructions' which must necessarily emanate from the Governor General in Council. since these high officials now occupy the same relation towards the Dowinion Government that the Governor General occupies towards the Imperial authorities. In the absence of these instructions they are thrown on their own discretion and forced to come to a conclusion on such matters with the assistance of any advice that their Ministry may give them under the circumstances."
Now, in the case which I am bringing to the notice of the House, the Bill was introluced by the (iovernment, and passed by the diovermment, and they are responsible for it. The Lieutenant Governor was alvised by them to assent to the Bill. He would not assent to it, but reserved it for the consileration of the Governor dieneral. In 18, 3 , ia similiar course was taken by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario. The matter was referred to the late Sir John Macdonald, who was then Minister of Justice, and he marle his report upon that Bill-it was an Act to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Untario,--in the following words :--
" That these Acts purport to incornorate two provincial associations. That the only object of these associations appearing on the face of the Acts. is the holding of property. real and personal. That this being a provincial object. the Acts are within the competence and jurisdiction of the Provincial Legishature.
"Such being the case. in the opinion of the undersigned, the Licutenant Governor of Ontario ought not to have reserred these Acts for Your Excellency's assent, but should have given his assent to them as Lieutenant Gorernor.
"Under the system of government that obtains in England as well as in the Dominion and its several provinces, it is the duty of the advisers of the Executive to recommend every measure that has passed the Legislature for the executive assent.
*: The provision in the British North America Act, 1867, - That Your Excellency may reserve a Bill for the signifi:cation of Her Majesty's pleasure,' was solely made with a view to protection of Imperial interests, and the maintenance of Imperial policy, and in case Your Excellency should exercise the power of reservation conferred on you, you would do so in your capacity as an Imperial officer and under royal instructions.
"So in any province the Lieutenant Governor should only reserve a bill in his capacity as an officer of the Doininion and under instructions from the Governor General."
The correctness of that rule was brought under review in the year 1882 when the present Chief Justice of Novia Scotia filled the position of Minister of Justice, and he adoptell the language of Sir John Macdonald, and recommended that a Bill which had been reserved for the assent of the Governor General should be returned to the Lientenant Governor, with the quatation which I have made,
showing that he had been acting beyond his duty in reserving any Bill for the assent of the Governor General, except under instructions from the Governor General. In all these cases, the rule laid down by the department and acted on ever since, has been followed by the Lientenant Governors, and it would be a very serious matter, indeed, if the Lieutenant Governor of any province should attempt to exercise personal discretion against the adrice of his constitutional advisers, and withhold or reserve Bills for the signification of the (iovernor General's assent at Ottawa. It would give rise to very serious complications; it would introduce into this House miatters which should be left entirely to the Provincial Legislatures, and result in very grave incomvenience. I, therefore, lesire, at the present time, not so much to discuss the whole matter as to call the attention of the Govermment to it, and to ask whether general instructions have been issued from the department for the gridance of Lieutenant, Governors, whether any special instructions have been given to the Lieutenant Governor in this case, or whether, so far as the hom. Minister of Justi:e knows, the Lieutenant liovernor of Prince Edward Island has acted unconstitutionally on his own discretion and against the advice of his Ministers in the course he has taken with respect to this Bill?
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The hon. gentleman has asked me three questions, and if I caja remember them consecutively, I will answer them so. I think the first question was whether any general instructions are given to Lieutenant Governors. I reply that under the system which was adopted three or four years ago, instructions are ammexed to the commissions of Lieutenant Governors. I would not like io say positively what the text of those instructions is on the subject of the Royal assent being given to the Bills, but I am sure they are not in contlict with the doctrines laid lown hy Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. James Macdonald, when Ministers of Justice. That doctrine I adhere to. I think the second question was whether instructions were given the Lientenant Governor of Prince Edward Island with regard to this particular Bill. I beg to reply that no instructions were given. I have hall no communication with the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, and am confident that no member of the Government has had, because I had no intimation that the Bill had leen reserved, or was likely to le reserved, until the hon. gentleman mentioned it in his place a moment ago. With regarl to the constitutionality of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, if the hon. gentleman's information is correct as to the Bill having been reserved, I can only say that I cannot think he was correctly informed in being informed that His Honour had ilone anything contrary to the advice, or without the advice, of his executive council ; and I presume, and certainly will presume until the contrary is made apparent, that whatever he has done with regard to any Bill has been with the advice of his executive officers.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) My information is a telegram received from the Attorney Gieneral himself.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am sure the Attorney General would not state what advice he had given to His Honour. I presume it is a matter of inference from the Attorney General'squestion, and

I can only repeat that no instructions have been given.

Mr. LAURIER. I am not surprised, but, at the same time, an very glad to hear the language of the hon. gentleman on this guestion. I an glad to hear that he adheres to the doctrine lad down many years ago as to the duties of Lieutenant forernors, that they are to act strictly in conformity with the alvice given them by their constitutional advisers, and I expected this from the well-known views of the hon. gentleman, but if the statement made hy my hon. friem is correet, that the Licutenamt Governor has chosen to refuse his sanction to a Bill passed by two hanches of the Legislature of his province, the guestion is a very serious one and one which will have to engage our very serions at tention at an early day.
sir RICHARDCARTWRIGHT. Will the Minister of Justice, without further notice, lay on the Table a copy of the instructions accompanying the commission?

## Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.

Motion agreed toand House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.
(In the Committee.)

## Sault Ste. Maric Canal..............s40, (min

sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT: I would be glad to have from the Minister of Canals a somewhat full statement as to the position of these works and as to the sum likely to be expemded on their completion, and when they will lee completed. If I remember aright there has been a good deal of discussion in this House on the various suljects comected with the camal, and in particular with respect to the size of the locks which have been altered. I think, two or three times over. I want to know exactly what position the whole work is in just now.

Mr. HAgGART. The estimated cost of the sault Canal is $\$ 4,(X N), O(N)$. The total expenditure up to the 30 th June, 1889 , is 554 , (068, leaving $\$ 3$,$4 \div 5,922$ to be expended. There was expented down to the 31 st of lecember, 1891, $\$ 173,336$, the estimated expenditure to the 30th Jume. 1892 , from the Ist of Jinnary, 1891 , is $\$ 327,269$, making a total
 to be voted from the amount appropriated last year, which was s935, 430 . That is the amount we ask for next year. The work on the Sault Canal comprises three sections:-The lower entrance, Hugh Ryan \& Co., contractors ; the canal and lock, that is the secoml section, Hugh Ryan \& Co., contractors : and the upper eutrance, Allan \& Fieming, contractors. The plans on which these contracts were let provided for a 16 feet navigation with a lock 6010 ly 85 but only 60 feet wide at gates. The cost of this work, including lock gates, machinery, \&e., was estimated at $\$ 3,000,000$. There was a full statement of that at the time it was introduced in the House by Sir John Macdonald. The contract with Hugh Ryan \& Co., for the second section, the canal and lock, has been twice modified loy changing the dimensions of the lock, which, as now proposed, is to be 900 hy 60 feet and the same width throughout. The depth of water on the sills is the same as that adopted now for the new Americanlock, 21 feet at medium low water, $20 \neq$ at extrene low
water. No arrangement has been male as yet to increase the depth of the camal and the approaches to a greater depth than stated at the time the contracts were let. The total cost of complating the camal and approaches to the same depth as the new American camal is estimated at $\$ \mathbf{\$}$, (нN), (KんO, so from the increaseal cost caused by the alteration from 16 feet to 20 feet at lowest water is estimated at $\$ 1,(\boldsymbol{M N}, 00 \%$. The Sault Camal has been divided into three sections, the lower entrance, the upper entance, and the canal and lift lock. Lower entanace section, the entrance was let, No. 96i+3, the 30th of June, 1889. It comprises dredring, pier work, atud a beacon, and was awarded to Hugh Ryan \& Co., to be empleted 10th of April, 1892. The contract price was $\$ 299,813$. That of course contemplates 16 feet narigation. The apper entrance section, contract No. 9664., compriseld dreying, pier work and a beacon, and was awarded to Allan Fleming wa the 2 ith March, 1889. to he completed loth April, 1892, and the amount of the contract is S.3e-. 920 .

The canal amd lift lock sectien,, , bin feet lung. contract No. 9,994 , dated 2ith November. 18:8, comprising the lock masonry, side walls. exearation. de. was amarded to Hugh Ryar \& Co.. to be completed ioth Mas. 189). By agreement of 19 th June. 1sin, the time was extemted one year. By a further agrecment the time for the completion of this work has been extended to 31 st December, 1 s99.

Ampunt of original contract....... $81,282.367$
Saving by changes in details........ Tin畆
$\div 1,214,567$
Under date of 19 th June, 1591: and under prowisions of the contract ratified by the contracturs and Orders in Comentit the lock was tu be deenened and widened and made os the same denth as the new American luck, at an additional cost of.
$210,(\mathrm{wi})$
by it third agreement the lock was lengrthened and made of is mi form width throughout the :dditional cost incurred by this chango is
:339, (14)
The sun of the three agreements with H. Ryan de Co. for this seetion is, therefure .................

1,669.76
The estimated total cost of eamal for work to be exccuted by Hugh Ryan d Co., on canal and lock, is as follows :-

| Amount of first contract, 16 fect draught. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Second contract, $19 i h$ June, $185 \%$ Third agreemen |  |
|  | 81,668,767 |
| Culverts, gates and machinery, (not under contract) | 3100, (10) |
|  |  |

Amount of H. Ryan $\mathfrak{X x} \mathrm{Co}$ 's
contract for lower eu-
tranee, 16 feet draught.. $\mathbf{S P}^{299,313}$
Amount to be added to
deepen for 20 feet draught
(nut under contract)..... 192,000
Anount of Allan \& Flem-
ing's contract for upper
entrance 16 feet draught. ${ }^{3} 33,926$
Amount to be added to
deepen for 2f feet draught
(not under contract).... 276,(an)
601,926
\$8,362,006
Engineering and contingencies...
737,994
\$4,000,000
The amounts to te added to the present contracts to obtain the cost of deepening the Sault Ste. Maric Canal
and approaches for 20 feet navigation (which amounts represent work not now under contract) are, therefore :

| Canal and lock. | S | 1100 (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower entrance. |  | 192,(M) |
| Lipuer entrance. |  | $\underline{26} 6$, 4 (1) |
| Culverts, gates and machinery.. | S | $\begin{aligned} & 3(3 x,(x y) \\ & 3(x), i n u) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3 | S(3, \%M, |

The United States Government is now excavating a ${ }^{0}$ ) feet ehannel (largely in their own territory). This channel when finished could be used by Canadian ressels, but if at any time it should be desirable to improve the North (Canadian) channel of the River Ste. Marie between the Canal and Lake Iluron so as to have a navigation of 20 feet in Canadian waters throughout, the cost of this improvement as estimated by Mr. W. (i. Thompson (from Capt. Baytield's survey) would be.
To complete the scheme of establishing it $\omega_{0}$ fect navigation it ronld be necessary to decpen Port Arthur ant Owen Sumnd. Mr. Thompson gives the following approximate estimate of the cust of these improvements:-
Deepening harbour of Port Arthur. $\quad 3$ ni, inn do do Owen Sound. $2(x),(\mathrm{yH})$ $\$ 1,2 \pi \overline{0}, 1 \mathrm{MO}$
The hon. grentleman has asked for the details of the three different changes in the dimensions of the lock. On the enth Norember, 1588 , a contract Was entered into with Hugh Ryan \& Co. for the construction of a lock and cianal at Sianlt Ne. Nanie. The dimensions of the lock were:

| Lenfth of chamber. | CO |
| :---: | :---: |
| Width of chamber | 55 |
| Gate width | ف |
| Depth of wateron | 19: |

By an agreement dated 19th.June, 1891 , the dinensions of the lock were changen to the following:-.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

By a further arreement the plan of the lock was :Ggiain changerl, and the dimensions now adopted are as follows:-

| Width of c quate width Depth of w |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

On the American sinle a new lock is being built of the following dimensions:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Length of chamber. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sinn feet. }
\end{aligned}
$$

> Gate width....................................... . . 101
> Depth on sills same as Canadian side, 21 feet
at medium or $20 \dot{j}$ feet at extreme low water.
Sir RICHART) CAR'TWRIGHT. If I followed the hon. gentleman correctly, in the first place the width was 8 : feet, then it was increased to 100 feet and finally was diminished to 60 feet. That seems to be a very wide deviation from the original plan, and a width of $\vec{z}^{2}$ feet for a lock of $(M)$ feet length seems disproportionately narrow. What were the reasons for these changes?

Mr. HACriART. Originally it was intended that ressels should lie side by side in the lock as they do on the American side, but afterwards it was thought that it would delay locking and that the present dimensions are sufficient to accommodate all the vessels.

Mr. Haggart.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. How eloes it affect the expenditure, lengrthening it and reducingr the brealth:

Mr. HAGGART. I have given the figures.
sir RICHARD CARTWRI(iH'T. What I mean is, when you construct a lock of (9M) feet by $60, I$ presume that the cost is very consinlerably in excess of one of 6.00 feet hy $1(M)$. But it looks a little curious that at so late as the 19 th . Tune, lS91, the engineers should have advised the construction of a lock of 6 bib 0 by 1 (KI, and then should have suddenly wheeled around and altered their plan to one of own lig 6o. I think we ought to have some explanation of the reason.

Mr. HAligART. I am following the American engineers. The first lock which was contemplated was an exact copy of the one they had on the American side ; the second one, I think, was a copy of a eontemplated American lock, and I think the American engineers changed their plan, and ours followed.

Sir RICHARI) (GARIWRIGHT. Without any particular enfluiry, other that the Americans hat changel!

Mr. HAli(i:Al'T. The thimi change wis not exately the same as the American engineers. Theirs is a lock of s(x) feet long amd l(x) feet winle ; ours is one of $g(x)$ feet long and (i) feet wiele. ahout onehallf the dimensions of the American lock.

Sir RICHARDCARTWRIT;HT. What strikes one as curious is that within so very short a time the engineers should have vitally altered the scheme of constructiom. If I took lown the hon. gentlemans tigures correctly, this first contract was eriven on the ooth Noveminer, $1 \times 8 \times$ : on the 17 th Jume, 1891 , it was molified to a lock of (6.0) by low feet. On the 30th March following they entirely reverse their previous a lecision, and go for a lock of $3(H)$ feet hy (io. Were the parties whoreported, the same:

Mr. HAlifiART. No, I think not.
sir RICHAPI) (AP'TWMICHTE. Inamatter of this conseruence, involving an expenditure of four millions, it certainly does shake ones fath in the engineers employed hy the (iovermment, to find so extrandinary a change made in so very short it time. My recollection of this matter is that the miginal cost was estimated at a good deal less than the hon. gentleman has stated. I myself helieved it would cost a grool cleal more, buit I think the original statement made to us was that the cost would be about one million and a half, or one million and a quarter. But I amspeaking fromrecollection, and if the statement before the Dinister is that the original estinate was three millions, I suppose that is correct. still, I remember a discussion which took place in this Honse in which the late member. for (ilengarry (Mr. Purcell) took part, and in which he pointed out that the estimate laid before us was vastly below what the cost of the work would probably come to. It is quite clear that Mr. Purcell has been proved to be correct.

Mr. HAGGiART. The Minister was then speaking entirely of the cost of the lock, which he thought would be about $\$ 1, \mathrm{i}(M),(000$. As a fact, the contract was let for $\$ 1,209,0 \times N$. He stater afterwards what the total cost would be-I think it was three millions; he stated that in a lebate in the House. But the lock itself, at contract price, was about 0250,000 less than what was stated at the time,
one million and a half. All the rest comes in in the channel above and helow.

Nir RICHARD (ARTIVRIGHT. What length above and below do you require to deepen?

Mr. HAGGART. The total length of the camal and approaches is $18,1(N)$ feet.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. How much below and how much alove?

Mr. HAGidART. The report does not say. But from the amount of work to be done on the approaches ahove and below, if there was an equal depth to be excavater, it would le $\$ 2 y 9,313$ for debouching into the lock lolow ; above, it is S32..,(n)O. The work to be completed above and helow is very nearly alike.

Sir RICHARJ) CARTWRICHHT. Is that the estimate of the total cost for the 18,100 feet ?

Mr. HAGBART. The actual contract price of H. Ryan \& Co., for the part below, is se99,313; the amount of the other section is S32., 933. Of conase that is exclusive of superintendence and engineering, ant it only contemplates a depth of 16 feet of water in the chamnel.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRI(iHT. That would
 ant a quarter for the first contract?

Mr. HA(iliART. Ies.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIAHT. If I umlerstamd correctly, the original contract first let for the lock was Sl, 27! (MO)"

Mr. HAG(iART, $\quad \Xi 1,209,040$.
Sir RICHARD (CARTWRIGHT. $\$ 1,2(0),(\mu x)$ in round numbers. Then the cost of the approaches


Mr. HACiliART. Then there are $\$ 33,0$ (100 for engineering and contingencies, inchading such items as the electric light, and all the machinery and apparatus for working.

Nir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Now, this four millions estimate-is that supposed to provide for the whole work, or is there to be a further addition mate to that for the extra deepening from 16 feet to $\because 0$ ?

Mr. HAlifiART. That inchules the whole work. That includes H . Kyan \& Co.s contract, the deepening of the approaches, the short distance above and below the lock, which would nake $\leqslant 2,168,767$. Then that inclules an extra amount for decpening from 16 to 20 feet, of $\$ 192,000$; that is on H. Ryan \& Co. s lower contract : and an extra amount to Allan \& Fleming for deepening to ? feet above, sön, ok , and it includes engineering and contingencies, $\$ 3 \pi^{\circ}, 000$. That makes $\$ 4$, $(A K), 000$ exactly.
sir RICHARI) CARTWPIGHT. It will not be completed until 189.5.

Mr. HAGGART. December 31st, 1894, as at present contemplated.

Sir RICHARD CARTITRIGHT. That is, of course, independent of any work that may hereafter be undertaken for the purpose of giving us a 20 foot chamnel in St. Mary's River ?

Mr. HAGGART. Yes.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. That, I suppose, will be unnecessary under any circumstances, because, unless I am entirely in error, a considera-
be portion of the channel now used liy the Americans on the St. Clair flats is umdoubtedly within our territory, and they are not likely to interfere with our use of the chamel unless we interfere with their use of the St. Clair chamel, I presume. Hiss any correspontence been going on with the authorities at Washington as respects these channels :

Mr. HAGGART. No, none that $I$ am avare of.

Sir RICHARI) CARTIVRIGHT. I do not know whether any of the Ministers are aware of the fact; possibly the late Minister of Customs might know.

Mr. HAGGART. A long time ago there was correspondence in regard to excavations near the lime kilns on the st. Clair flats.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHTS. I should like to know if there is any sort of risk of this navigittion heing interfered with. I should imagine there would be very little ditticulty in coming to an understanding with the authorities at $W_{\text {ashington : }}$ they would, no doubt, give us free access to the chimmel there if we gave them free alecess to the chammel in Detroit River: bat it would be very desirable to have this matter looked into and attended to. If there is any risk of our having to spend nearly $\leqslant 1,0$ ors,000, and perhaps more, hecaluse estimates of engineers are generally exceeded, in deepening out chamel below sault Ste. Marie, itis clesirable that we shonh know it.

Mr. Morirenalor. The camal at sit. Clair flats was placed in Canulian waters at the time of huiding, but an agreement was come to between the two Govermments that there shonle be nothingsaidabout it at the time. Some time afterwarls the Dominion (iovermment deciled to take out a certain portion of the rock in the Detroit Piver at the lime kilns. Then the United states (iovermment appropriated S2:, (on) to assist in taking the boullers out of the river, and afterwards they alded to the amomet half a million dollats ame then a million dollars, matil now we have the depth increased from 14 feet to $0(0)$ fect. It is $3(1)$ feet wide hy $s(n)$ fect long, and hoth Govemments bave the use of that cut free. It is very nearly on the (ianadian shore, and is a long distance from the American side and entire? $\begin{gathered}\text { out of American waters. That }\end{gathered}$ being the case, if our neighbours will not act with us in regard to st. Mary River, we should have the adrantage in respect to this cut on which they have expended something over 8 ? (0), (ON) The American Govermment are also deepening the sit. Clair Lake to a depth of 18 feet. Last year ressels were terribly obstructed by shallow water, the depth being if feet or $1+3$ feet : indeed, the water during the last two years has been much lower than formerly, and has caused great diftirulty in sit. Mary River as well. There is another question which I think it proper to mention at this time. While we are speaking of lengthening the canal to 900 feet and placing its width at 60 feet, would it not be well for the engineers to consider whether it would not be well to make the width 100 feet, as has been done by ou: neighbours across the line? Of course this additional width would cost a great deal of money, but that important branch of industry, the carrying trade, has increased more rapidly than any other
industry in America, and cheap freights, would reduce the cost of bringing grain from the great west to the great east. The halk of grain, iron ore and humier is carried by liuge steam vessels, each of which draws from one to five harges, and these proceed down the lakes. The whole tow is phaced in one lock. because it is very important that they slould lee piassed through yuickly in orpler to save time : the lock is bow fect loug by 300 wide, or rather (io feet wide at present. In making so large an expenditure on our proposed canal it is desirable to consider the advantage of making it wider. The principal difference in expense would be the removal of earth and rock; the cost of the gates would not he much more, the cost of mitre sills wouh the the same, and the expense connected with lighting and management would be the same on a smath as compared with a larger lock. It wonll, therefore, le weil. as we are alont to malertake this larger expenditure, to consider whether it would not be andrisable to expend a little more money and construct the lock of the same width ats the Ameritan lock: on the other side of the line.
Mr. HaficiAET. The system comtemplated will greatly inerease the locking acconnorlation of the canal. Plans are proposed for lighting the chamel with electric light, so that vessels can be pat through the lock day and night. With the additional facilities provided, the capacity for trale will he five or six times that at present. The louk as proposed, together with the lock on the American side, will suffice for the trabe of the country, taking the most extravagant ideas of the increase, for a large number of years to come. The Government contemplited widening the lock ant placing in ressels double, as is being done on the dmerican side: but the hon member for South Oxforl (Sir Richard (artwright) will remember that one of his own friends suggested the advisaliility of increasing the length of the look and unking its wilth just suthicient for any vessel, either built or emmemplated, for like narigation. We took into consideration the sugerestion of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Gibsonl), which wat a correct one, and we had the lock altered in accorlance with his suggestion.
Mr. DEVLIN. I believe there are considerable rapids at sault ste. Marie; what is the height of the fall of water there:

Mr. Hatigakt. The fall is is feet.
Mr. DEVLIN. And there will be only one lock:

Mr. Hag(iart. les.
Mr. DEVLIN. Then the fall is is feet from the level of Lake Superior to the level of Lake Huron:

Mr. HagGart. I suppose there will lee a slightly increased fall to the level of Lake Huron, perhaps one or two feet.

Mr. INEVLIN. How far into Lake Superior will the approach to the upper end of the canal go:

Mr. HAGGART. That is the exact guestion asked by the hon. member from South Oxford (Sir Richard Carturight), and I told him I did not kuow exactly, I understand from the officer here that one section is about 9,000 feet, and the other 5,000 ; the shorter section is the one below.

Mr. McGiregor.

Mr. DEVLIN. Does the hon. gentleman know whether the approaches are longer or shorter on the Ganulian canal than on the Americian camal?
Mr. HAGGART. They must he ahout the same, and the excavation would be ahout the same distance for loth looks. It is nearly all rock cutting.
Mr. DEVLIN. What is the depth of the camal?
Mr. HAcicalt'. At present the depth is 16 feet of water in the mism, hat the contenphatenl depth -although we have no contract for it, hat we intent, at some future perion, to ask for comtracts for the excaration-. is is feet, with 20 feet on the mitre sill of the lock.
Mr. DETLIN. Was there much town property expropriated in order to constract this canal?
Mr. HAGBAAPT. No; it was all dovermment property.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTVRIGHT. I would like to know whether the Minister or the fiovermment genceally, propose to have any kind of understanding with the United states authorities touching this guestion of at cinal in their waters: It secms to me it would be just as well to have some distinct and definite agreement made with them; and that the opportunity is a very geon one, when we are hoth eonstructing these expensive canals at sant Ste. Marie, and when they are, as 1 maderstand, going to expend a very latge additional smon in our waters in the Sc. Clair hats. It may satse hereafter a grom deal of tromble if we utilize the present opportunity to hate a distinct comemtion with them on the sulbject, aml I do mot think there would he much trouble in coming to it : there ought not as lectween two husiness communities.
Mr. HAdidART. 1 will draw the attention of the Comeil to the hom. gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. ARMSTRONG: I wish to draw the Ministers attention to the fact that at unestion was raised some time ago as to whether the changes in the size of the loek causes any increase in the total cost of the work:

Mr. HAGi(adRT. In some cases I think it does ential increase in the particular items, and that is a sulject I wats very careful about. I hat the matter examined carefully, and reports made by engineers outside the department, and I was fully convincel hefore any changes were recommended to Council that the contractor was fairly entitlen to a change from some circumstances or peculiarities in the work.

Mr. ARMSTRON(: The reason I draw attention to this is, that our experience in the past was that payments of exteas on account of changes in public works have not been of a very assuring kiml. In estimating for the construction of public works, or in the planning of them, it is always well that the original plan should be adhered to. The next best thing when a change must be made is to see that it is dome at the least possible cost, and to see that, unless the change involvics extra cost to the contractor, there shall be no extra cost put on the work. The question I asked was: Does the change made in the dimensions of the lock add to the total cost of the work?
Mr. HAGGART. The original cost of the work as let according to the original plan would be $\$ 1,209,86 \%$. Then there was a change of the plar.
which of course entailed increased quantities and increased depths, and that involved an extra cost of S 219 ,(0) ( $)$. Then the plans were changed again, to a $9(0)$ feet long and it (i) feet wide lock, and that entailed an increasel expenditure over the secomel plan of $\mathbf{3 B 3} 39,(\mathrm{OM}$, which makes the price which the lock is likely to cost now $\$ 1,7$ ass, 26, as compared with the original estimate on the ohl plan of $\$ 1,209,815$.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The increased cost is simething over half a million dollars.
Mr. HAGGART: Yes, Sinion,(on) ode.
Mr. MoGREGOR. As we are on the print of making some arraugement with our neightours aeross the line with reference to the free use of both rivers and canals, this would be a gool time for the (iovermment to bring up this matter. The American fovernment have expented something like $\mathbb{S} . \mathrm{FON},(\mathrm{KK})$ at the Lime kiln Crossing, and they are mow exponting a large amount on Lake st. Cliir, which brings them into the Canadian channel. They will also come into the St. Clair Hats, which are also in Canalian waters. Now, it is improsible for our ressels to come down the sault Piver without using the American shore, and before a depth of 20 feet can be used a very large amont of money mast be expented in deepening and widening the chamel in that river. Our neighibours are doing that and doing it guickly, while we give them all the alvantages of our rivers and waterways. At Amhersthiurg, a very large amount of money is expended in lighting the const. They enjoe so many adrantages given by us that they wonld be glad to reciprocate. if the matter were properly placed before them. They would possibly be getting more from us in our waterways than we would be getting from them, though it is true they have expended a great deal of money in our waters. Therefore I would urge on the Govermment at noce to seek a settlement that would be agreable and adrantageoss to both countries. It must le remembered that there is no country growing as rapilly as that around the shores of Lake superior. The carrying of iron ore to day is greater than was the carrying capacity of all the vessels on our waters ten years itgo, showing the growth of that indistry alone, and it is only an infant yet.

Mr. DETLIN. The channel is to he excavated to a certain extent beyond the approaches?

Mr. HAGGiART. In the chamel below the American locks there has been a large expenditure to iacrease the depth to 20 feet to connect the canal with Lake Hwon. We dill not contenplate making a chamel for ourselves. We contemplated the use of the channel which the Americuns have drealged out in the Sault Ste. Marie River down to Lake Huron.

Mr. DEVLIN. At the present moment what toll is paid ly Americum vessels passing through the American canal?

Mr. HAGGART. They are free.
Mr. ARMSTRONG. Has the hou. gentleman heard anything abont the Americans imposing tolls on Canadian vessels going throngh their canal?
Mr. HAGGART. I saw that in the papers ; that is all I know of it.

> Lachine Canal - Building eight pair of inare gates tor old and new locks....................

Mr. CAsES. I would like to reciall to the hom. Minister's memory some returns which were moved for by the hon. member for Pontiac on 4th April, and which will be nevessary before we can tinish the discussion of these rotes for camals. Does the hom. Minister know if they are nearly ready:
Mr. HAdidART. These returns have been prepared, and they will he brought down to-morrow.

> Taking down and rebuilding lock walls of the old lock. No. 1, both siles.
> including chanber, upper and lower
> wing walls...... ......... ..... ...... 337,300

Mr. CASEI. In eonsequence of what is this rebuilhing necessaty ${ }^{\text {y }}$

Mr. HAg(idPT. It has become very ohd and dilapidated and not safe to use.
Mr. DETLIN. Is this work to be done ly the staff:

Mr. HAgGART. Yes; loy the repair statf. There is an engineer in charge of the canal, and he hires wo:kmen just as they are required.
Mr. CASEI. I think the Minister will agree with me it is latilly the most economical mane ${ }^{\text {b }}$ to carry on a work of this extent and do it ly day work.

Mr. HAgiaRT. You will see at once why it is not done liy contract. Vim do not know how mach of the lowk has/to be taken down and camot estimate exactly the amount of repairs repuired, si that $y$ yon could not deseribe it sufficiently to incite temers. It is the repairing of old work.

Mr. CAsES. This is an ite:n for taking down and rebuilding walls of old lock No. 1, both sides, comprising the chamber and upper and lower wing walls. The work is elearly enough deseribed in the estimates to invite temiers : imlas this work has not yet heen done, I will call on the Dinister to ask for temders before the money is expender.

Mr. HAmidiART. It is describell here as taking down and rebuilding the lock walls of ohl look No. I, both siles; hut some portions of it need not he taken down at all. The description, of comse, is in excess of what may be required.

Mr. CASEY. It coold be done by letting the contract by quantities and no: in the lump.

Mr. Devini. What is the lowest depth of the Lachine Camal:
Mr. HAGiaRT. Fourteen feet on the mitre sills.

Rebuilding the old regulating weir at
Laciine and improvement of the
present drainage system on the south
side of the canal.............................00
Mr. CASEI. That is another item guite large enough to be made a matter of contract, and the same remarks would apply to that.

Building six stationary bridges. $\$ 5350$

## Mr. CASEX. Are these new briages?

Mr. HAGGART. No, there are twenty five stationary bridges on the canal, and these are the ones that require to be rebuilt.

Mr. CASEY. Also by day work?

## Mr. Hagiant. les.

Mr. CASEY. Here is something like over Si-i,OM, all to be done ly day's work. In the neigh hourhood expecially of a large town like Montreal. the expenditure of such a large amount of money ly days work certainly gives opening for the exercise of a little favouritism here and there, and tempts to an umecessary expenditure of public money. Men are out of work, and their friends want to hare them at work, and the Dinister shomld see that this is done ly contract.

Mr. Macionenel (Algoma). The hon. genteman who has just spoken on three different items under discussion is evidently not a practical workman himself, or he would kuow perfectly well that the remarks he has made are nothing but atter bosh. In the first place, before you let a contract or call for tenders, you have to give a certain anmme of quantity in the work. In these items under discussion, the quantities could not possibly he given. The foumbitions are doubtful, they may he guicksand, and there nay he coffier dams reruirel. For that reason it is very much better for the Government to do such work as this by day work. They know then exactly what it costs. there are no extras; and when it is done loy the superintendent in charge of the work, that finishes it. A common indea prevails in Ontario that all work to be done by the Local (iovermment should be done by day's labour, but in this House it is not satisfactory to hon. gentlemen opposite that similar work should be done by day's laloons. But the work is entirely different. In the one case, it is the construction of roads where you can figure out the exact quantity of yards to be thrown in to construct the highway, while in this case the engineers cannot tell exactly the number of yards to le excavated and cannot tell what is necessary to le put in until a certain amome of excatation has taken place. A criticism on the Govermment in this case is most unfair, hecause any practical man will tell yon, if he speaks fairly, that the Govermitent has let that work in the hest possible way.

Mr. CASEI. I am sure the Minister of RailWays must be deeply obliged to his hom. friend who came to his assistance in explaining this matter. It appearel to me that the Minister had given a pretty clear statement with regard to the question I askell him. I was sitistied with the clearness of the statement, though not with the proposil to do this work by day's labour, but the hon. member for Algoma (Mr. Mitcdonell) evidently did not think so, because he tried to make the matter clearer, and he made it as clear as mud. In the first place he told us that the engineer in charge of the department could not say what quantity had to be excavated before this work could be done. Seeing that I was speaking in regard to the rebuilding of lock walls where no exceration was needed, I do not think the member for Algoma had any idea of what I was talking ahout. I was also talking about the rebuilding of a weir which does not require any excavation, and 1 also referred to stationary bridges, which are not excavated, as a rule, but are superstructures, and not dug out of the ground. My hon. friend from Algoma is quite conficlent that you cannot do this work by contract because you cannot estimate the actual yuantity to he excavated. I understood the Minister to say he

Mr. Casey.
thought it was possible to estimate the amount of work to be done, and he rather approved of the idea and would take it into his consideration. Now his supporter objects to the adoption of the contract system, unless quantities can be exactly estimated, and I might ask how a contract for dredging can be let when you cammot tell the amount of work to be done. Pefore the hon. gentlemen was a member of this House, I understand he had a contract for dredging at so much a yard. I do not see why the same plan should not he adopted either in regart to the building of masomry in a lock, or in regard to the excaration that might be required in any public work. On the other hamd, the gentleman contends that the Ontario siovernment built coloniation roals by day's work which could he more conveniently done ly contract. I camnot assume that he does not know what he is talking about when he speaks of colonization roads, lecause he must have seen such once in a while, but he is not talking in a rational way when he says a colonization road can be more easily let by contract than the constraction of a liok or a brilge, because it is impossible to tell when you are starting to luild a roal through the hush, how much timber yon will have to cat, how many stunps you will have to extract, how many stumps you can cover with carth, where you will get the filling, \&c., and it would be innpossible with any degree of aceuracy to let the huilding of a colonization road by contract. Whereas, in the old settlect portions of the country where our camals are situated, it is quite possible to estimate the amomit of the contract, and even the bridges might he louilt by day's work because of the uncertainty of obtaining supplies of timber and other things, and I think the hon. gentleman will admit that these bridges have been built as cheaply under the say work system as they could he muler any other system. I know some of the men who have carried on that work up there, and I know that the work has been done as cheaply as it could he.

> Bridge over old lock No. 2, Welland Canal.................................... $.500 ~$

Mr. HAlid:ART. The old brilge has been condemmed as unsafe.

Mr. DEVLIN. Where is lock No. 2 ?

## Mr. HAGGART. At St. Catharines.

Mr. DEVLIN. Is it proposed to build an extra bridge over the canal in the town of Welland? I heard something ahout that when I was in the County of Welland last week.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI(;HT. Perhaps that was contingent on certain conditions being carrie, out. What did the hon. gentleman hear in Welland?

Mr. DEVLIN. I heard that a new bridge would probably be built across the canal in comection with a great many other important public works through out the county. The lriige which is there now does very good service, but two or three years ago it was proposed to construct a new bridge on a line with the main street which the present bridge is not. I was seriously asking the Minister what he intended to do in this matter, not on account of pledges made during the election, but as a case of urgency which is felt in that town, and no doubt this bridge would
be of great assistance to the tratfic and an ornament to the town.

Mr. HAGGiAR'T. I never heard of the building of that bridge before. My attention has never been called to it before.

Mr. DEVLIN. I believe this measure has been advocated very earnestly by the Welland Telarouph during the last month, not at all in connection with the election, hat as a matter of necessity. I was on a visit to the town of Welland, having been invited there ly a few friemds, and I saw that the present bridge was not in the most advantageous spot, but if the new bringe were placed where it was supposed it would be, the site would be well chosen. I thought proper to call attention to this subject, lecause the gentleman who has been retmond for that riding is not yet in his seat, or, no doubt, he wonll himself call attention to it. I know his opponent intended to do so.

Mr. HAGGART. The So $2,(6 n)$ asked for is for the reconstruction of the superstructure of the pier.

Mr. CASEY. How is it to be done?
Mr. HAdiciART. I think it ought to be done by contract.
Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIEHT. Do I umlerstand the Minister to say that he thought it would be done by contract: Hats he no information on the sulpject:

Mr. HAGGART. I have no information on the subject. If it can be clone by contract, it will he.

## To repair banks damaged by hich water and storm of 9th February, 1889........ $\$ 3$,6im

Mr. CANES. How is it that this bank has got along for so many years, if it was damaged in 1589\%
Mr. HAGCART. This is a revote. They are finishing.

## Towards the construction of the culvert <br> at Strounness............................... 57,560

Mr. HAG(iART. The culvert is to provide for alditional drainage at strommess, the original culvert being insutficient. The culvert can only le constructed during the winter season when natigation is closed. Therefore, no portion of the appropriation will he required till july, 1892. None of the work is commenced yet. It has been let by contract.

Towa rds const ructing a new swing bridge between Stromness and Buffalo and Brantford Railway crossing............ s. $2,0 \mathrm{k})$
Mr. HAG(iAR'T. That is an additional bridge between Strommess and the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. DEVLIN. Have temlers been invited for the building of this bridge"

Mr. HAGi iART. It is really done now. Some work has been done by the department.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Does that take the place of an oll one?

Mr. HAGGART. It was commenced about a week ago.

## Restoring outlet for drainage, west side of canal at Port Colborne.............. $\$ 5,000$

Mr. CASEY. How did it get blocked up?
Mr. HAGGART. By the banks tumbling dowu and falling in.

Mr. DEVLIN. Does that interfere with the depth of the canal:

Mr. HAGGART. No.
Removing shoal at north of Chippawa
River........................................ $83,(000$
Mr. DEVLIN. Is this shoal in the camal or is it in the river proper:

Mr. HAGGiART. It is a feeder to the Welland Canal.

Mr. IDEVLIN. Does it interfere with navigation through the Welland Canal:

Mr. HAGGART. Vessels come in that way.
Mr. DEVLIN. Is there considerable traffic from the Chippawa River into the canal:

Mr. HAGGART'. There is considerable tratfic for small boats.

Mr. DFVLIN. What is the depth of the Chippawa Canal:

Mr. HAGi;ART. Abont the depth of the old canal, 9 to 10 fect.

Committee rose, and it being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

## ALBERTA RALIVAY AND (OAL COMPANY.

Mr. CAMERON (for Mr. CrkriN) movel that the Honse resolve itself into Committee on Bill (No. 3!) respecting the Alberta Failway and Coal Company.

Mr. EIMGAR. Before the House resolves itself into committee on this Bill I should like to drall the attention of the House to the fact that this Bill and the one next on the Order Pipper (Canada Atlantic Railway Company) have sonse peculiar features, and we shond understand how far the committees of the House proceed on that line. In the report of the Railway Committee, which was presented vesterday by the chairman, and alopted by the House it was distinctly stated that in this Bill, for instance, a number of important clauses were introduced and alopterl by the committee and reported to the House, of which no notice hat been given, and which were not even mentioned in the petition and which had not heen passed lo the Standing Orders Committee. The notice is often dispensed with, as we know, by the Standing Orders Committee, but a practice has arisen this session by which, in many cases, the Standing Committees on Railways and on Banking and Commerce, too, passed clanses which have not been reported upon eren by the Standing Orders Committee. We all know there are exceptions made very often by the Committee on Standing Orders in favour of clauses of which notice has not been given; but, when it comes to the Standing Orders Committee being passed over altogether, and the application made in the first instance to the Standing Committee on Railways, I really think something should be said to prevent its recurrence too often. I do not wish to raise any objection here. Possibly in these cases the reasons would have been sutticient if advanced before the Standing Orders Committee, but I think we should endeavour to impress on the committees that they should leave that part of their business to the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. WOOl) (Brockville). The subject brought up hy the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Eilgaty) is one which has more than once engraged the attention of the House on reports presented by the chaiman of the Standing Orders Committee and hy the chairmen of other committees. The rule adopted liy the Standing Orlers Committee is this : where it appears from the petition which came before the committee that the power sought was one which did not appear in the notice published in accorlance with the requirements of the lawnot in accordance with the rule laid down ly the Standing Orders Committee, hut accorrling to the law-the rule is that if pul). lic interests do not in any way suffer, if there is no opposition to the particular clanse or power sought in the petition, although it does not appear in the notice, then a aliscretion is left to the committee, which it has always exercised in favour of the petition and in farour of the further power asken for. But in such cases the report of the Standing Orders Committee mentions particularly absence of notice, and leaves it for the House to adopt the report, and thas take the responsibility. During the past session and during every session the Railway Commitee as well as the Committee on Banking and Commerce have almost invariably been confronted by Bills referred to them hy this House containing clauses as to which the petition on which the Bill was based was silent. The question before the Railway Committee was this : sliall we strike out this particular clanse, or shall we refer it to the House and let the House retain it if it sees fit. During the present session in the deliberations of the Railway Committee the very same course has been adopted with respect to retaining any such clanses as were adopted in the case of the Standing Orders Committee, where a power or privilege was askerl which does not appear in the notice. Where there is no opposition to the insertion of that particular clause before the committee, where it does not appear to be antagonistic to the public interest, and where in order to make the Bill work. able that power should be given, then the committee adopt the only course that it could fairly arlopt, and that is, mention the fact in the report of the Pailway Committee to the House so that the House may pass upon it. I presented the committee's report on this particular Bill, the Bill for the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where power as to irrigation was sought, in regard to which a lengthy discussion occurred in the committee. It is quite true that no power was asked for in the petition on which the Bill was based, lut the Postmaster General explained that it was the intention of the Govermment during the present session to introduce a general clause in the Land Act dealing with the subject of this particular legislation, to which I will not say the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) objected, but to which he alluded. This clause was passed by that committee in anticipation of legislation on that sulbject at a very early date; but in that particular case the cominittee was very careful to state particularly in the report that the power had not been asked for in the petition, and they left the responsibility for passing the report to the House itself.
submit that it was the duty of my learned hon. friend to have seized that opportunity when the guestion was before the House as to whether it
should arlopt that report or not, to hare then brought the question before the attention of the House.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I presumie the course which the Railway Committee have taken is the correct one umler the circumstabices. The other matter is one which is left for the Committee on Standing Orders to deal with, and for the Honse finally to deal with. I agree, however, with the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edriar) with respect to the importance, as a general rule, of alhering more strictly to our rules on the subject of private Bills. When these Bills came before the Railway Committee they contained clauses which were of great importance amd might affect great public and private interests, and they authorized interference with public rivers in the North-West Territories, and therehy, perhaps, enabled a diversion of streams upon which the fertility of vast regions might depend. I think it was a matter -I say it with all deference to other committees - with which great public and private interests were concerned. Having reached this stage, the House having referred the bill to the Committee on Railways and Telegraph Lines, all the committee had to do was what it did, see that every clause was very carefully guariled and report the matter to the Hrouse. In regard to what was done with this particular Bill, no exception can le taken, but I, as one member of the House would feel gratified if, as regards every private Bill. our rales were more strictly athered to, as regards the introluction aid the reguirements of notice and everything of that kind. I think it is very desirable, and I hope we will all agree to it, that in future sessions the rules shall be bure strictly adhered to. Against that course there is the weight of a great many precedents which have been estah. lished by general concurrence on the part of the House, partly from sympathy and partly from indifference. I think in taking a new departure and in agreeing to alhere more strictly to the rules, every one of which is intended to protect both public and private rights, we shall have to disregard precedents altogether, and strike out a new course, unless we find an insistence of the rules would be a mere technical matter and that no right can possibly be infringed by the waiving of the rules. I think we should throw every presumption against perssons who ask the suspension of the rules of the Honse as regards a private Bill, and it is very desirable we should follow that course in fisture sessions.

Bill considered in committee, reported, and read the third time and passed.

## IN COMMITTEE-THIRI) READING.

Bill (No. 64) respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.-(Mr. Curran.)

## SECOND READING.

Bill (No. 82) respecting the Montreal and Western Railway Company.-(Mr. Desjardins, Hochelaga.)

## SUPPLI:

House again resolved itself into Committee of Sippuly.

Mr. Figeak.

## (In the Committee.)

Chambly Canai-Taking down and rebuilding east chamber wall of lock No. 5

Mr. LISTER. What is this?
Mr. HAgifiaRT. It forms part of the improvements which have leen in progress on the Chambly Canal during the last ten years, and this vote is expecterd to complete them.

Mr. LISTER. Has the work been done by comtract?

Mr. HAGGART. No, never. It consists in taking down old locks and repairing them.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice that the superintendent on this camal receives a salary of $\$ 1.500$ a year, and is also allowed su(x) a year for a ponse. Is that usual?

Mr. HAfidiART. Each superintendent is allowell a honse. In this case there is no house, and he is allowed house-rent.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What is the mame of the superintendent?

Mr. HAGGART. Mr. Benoit.
Mr. CAMPBELLL. Is he employed at any other work:

Mr. HAGiGART. No.
Chambly Cunal-Fenes on canal front-
nare of landz alongide of tornpath on
Iste Ste. Therese....................5n
Mr. CAMPBELL. What is the nature of this work:

Mr. HAGGART. It is to fence $\$ \ddagger$ miles on each sile of the canal. It is an obligation which the Goverment had to undertake. It was fenced lefore, but the fences have fallen into decay, and wire fences are to be put up.

> Chambly Canal-Building dry rubble protection Wall between Bridge No. 3 and Langelier Bridge................... $\$ 4,000$

Mr. CAMPBELL. How is this work done?
Mr. HAciciART. By day's labour. Landslides have taken place, especially last year, along the high banks at this point, and at places there is danger to life and property.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice that on this canal a great many supplies are bought. Are these supplies, such as nails, spikes, lumber, \&c., bought by contract?

Mr. HAGGART. All supplies, except the most minor ones, are bought by tender.

Mr. LISTER. I suppose there are no advertisements put in the papers calling for tenders?

Mr. HAGGART. I understand from the officer that requests are sent out to different parties asking them to send in tenders.

Sir RICHARD CARTIVRIGHT. How many?
Mr. HAGGART. Eight or ten.
Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice a charge for 831 feet of rock elin amounting to 8581.70 . It seems to me that is a pretty good price.

Mr. EDGAR. There must be a great many smaller supplies called for in the same way by invitation to individuals, and I think we ought to
know what is the list the Govermment has, to whom they seml notices asking for supplies.
Mr. HAGGART. I have ordered the officer to prepare a list of those whom he asks for supplies, and I will furnish it to the Honse.

Mr. LISTER. There are other items besides nails and spikes. There is lumber; I suppose that is done in the same way.

Mr. Hag(iART. It seems to be a very small quantity, 831 feet, and it may he a very large size. I do not think the price is high at ii) cents per cubic foot for square rock elm.
Mr. CAMPBELL. On the top of the page, there is a charge for tanarack, $1,94.7$ feet, 8933.52 . That seems a large price.
Mr. HAciGART. I do not think so. It may be special sizes, and perhaps i or $s$ cents above the price. Forty cents would be paid for goodsized tamarack by the raft.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice that the erlinder oil is all charged at s.e2per gallon. I have been in the halit of laying cylinder oil for a number of years, and you can get the hest quality for 70 to $-\overline{0}$ cents per gallom. Sou can get Kellogg's oil, New York, which is considered the best cylinter oil made, and we do not pay any more than io to sil cents.
Mr. SPEAKER. In this part of the comentry, you camnt buy Kelloggs sil for lese that $\$ 1$ per wine gallon, and then you have to pay freight.

Mr. CAMPBELL. During the past year, the price has heen reduced, and you can buy the best Canadian oil at 90 cents. Wits all this oil bought by contract or by tender?

Mr. HA(idiAPT. I do not know whether these particular items were or were not, hut 1 understand the system was introduced into the department last year of purchasing all these articles by tender.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Harlwate and sundries, S844.43. No items are given to show what these are at all.

Mr. HAGGART. I suppose the articles were so small that the Auditor cenctal did not think it worth while to extend them out in his account.
Sir RICHABI) CARTWRIGHT. There are some rathercurious items. On C-94 thereis in item for breaking stone for maculam which is put at 120 toise at 812 per toise. It appears to me that is a very large figure.

Mr. HAGGART'. I think, if the hon. gentleman enquires, he will tind that price is sery low.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I have known of stone frequently broken for a very much lower price.
Mr. HAGGART. In a stone region, I suppose it would cost $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ before it is broken.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Not by any manner of means. My recollection is that broken stone for macadamizing purposes is furnishen fre. quently at $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ per toise.
Mr. HAGGART. I have had experience and it costs more than that to cart it.
Sir RICHARI) CARTURIGHT. I have had that done by contract at $\$ 5$ per toise, and I do not think I got it any cheaper than anybody else.

Mr. HAGGiART. From S5 to 86 per toise is the price for breaking it.

Sir RICHAR1) CARTWRIGHT. Why should we pay Sll or Sl3?

Mr. HAficiART. You have to add the stone and the delivery of it. That is the breaking of it alone.

Sir RICHARD CARTURIGHT. How far had you to convey it? Usually speaking, in these places the stone is accessible very close.

Mr. Witson. In this item of rock elm, Fo cents per cubic foot is $\mathbf{S o} 0$ a thousand; that appears to he a rery high price, because we find wak in smaller quantities just below is charged at 30 cents per cabic foot.

Mr. HAG(iART. It depends altogether on the size of the elm, whether it is a small or a large piece. This was very likely required for lock gates, for the portion under water.

Mr. WATSON. It does strike me that 70 cents per cubic foot, or 50 per thousand feet, is an extravagtant price for rock elm. Does it strike Mr. speaker, who has some knowledge of timber himself, in that way?

Mr. CAMPBELL. What himd of coal oil is it, native or American oil :

Mr. HAi:(iART. I cannot tell the hon. gentleman.

Tomards the settlement of Lamourens Bros.' claim......... .... ............ $\$ 1.600$
sir RICHARI) (ARTWRICHT. How comes it that these claims are all left over:
Mi. HAlifiART. This is in anticination of what the moount may be. It is at present before the Justice Departiment for decision.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT Last year we were toll that this claim had been settied.

Mr. HAGGART. I am informed that it awaits the clecision of the Minister of Justice and is now before that department.

Mr. LAURIER. I understand this is for compensation to Mr. Lamoureux for land which was expropriated. What is the trouble?

Mr. HAGGAR'T. He refusesto take theamount awardel, and it was sent to the Justice Department, I suppose, to allow him to appeal to the Excheguer Court or to have it settled in some way or other.

Mr. LAURIER. Is it before the Minister of Justice to settle what proceedings are to be taken, because. if a man refuses to accept the amount offered him, there is nothing to do except to expropriate the property.

Mr. HAGGART. The Government may take the property without anything being awarded.

Mr. LISTER. What is the amount of the award:

Mr. HAGGART. I think it was $\equiv 1,2(2)$.
Mr. LISTER. Was it a matter of investigation by the official arbitrators?

Mr. HAGGART. By the official valuators in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. LIster. Has the Minister any reason to suppose that these gentlemen will not take the amount placed in the estimates?

Sir Richaid Cartwhight.

## Mr. HAGGAR'T. I cannot answer that.

Towards the settlement of the Yule Estate claim and incidental expenses.... $\$ 1,200$
Mr. HAGiAART. That is in a similar position to the other and is at present before the Department of Justice.

Mr. PERRY. I see that 160 mask rats have been killed, and I should like to know who killed them and what became of the skins. Certainly the skins would be worth something, and I shoulil like to know whether we have received credit for the sale of them. This is a valuable fur, and I do not know if the department should be praised for destroying these amimals. At all events they should account for them in some shape. I understood there was a bounty given for the killing of wild animals such as hears, but I did not know there was any for the killing of valuable animals like muskatas.

Mr. HAliaidRT. I never heard of this hefore, but I suppose they were killed because they were likely to do a great deal of damage to the banks of the camals.
St. Amn's Lock-Earth exeavation
and puddling behind walls of old
lock .............. .................... s5,00n

Mr. (AMPlBELL. What is this for?
Mr. HAGi, AKT. Fo work was done upon this last summer, and further examination has shown that the damare has attained greater proportions than we supposed.

Carillonamd Srenville Canal-Towards rebuilding masomry in main walfs above euard lock, Grenville.......... 514,000
Mr. DFVLIN. The item is down for two years. Hats the work been commenced on the Carillon and lirenville Canal ?
Mr. HAGiAAKT. Not yet, I believe.
Mr. DFVLIN. Is this work to be done by the department, or will it be let by contract?

Mr. HAGiGART. I believe it is to be done by day’s work. It is pulling down and rebuilding oli walls and putting in coffer dams.

Mr. DEVLIN. Have the fiovermment a special staff to do this kind of work:

Mr. HAG(iART. They employ their own foremen, and the foremen get labourers wherever they can.

Mr. DEVLIN. Could the Minister tell me what is the ammal revenue derived from this canal?

Mr. HAGGART. You will find it in the Anditor General's Report.

Mr. DEVLIN. The revenue does not seem to amount altogether to $\$ 20,000)$ a year. I observe, however, that the expenditure connected with the staff ainounts to $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 , 2 2 0} \mathbf{2}$.
Mr. HAGliART. The wages are $\sin , 967$ for the year on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.
Mr. DEVLIN. Of course there is a certain amount to be deducted from this $\$ 21,220$, owing to the investigation which was held last year and the year before. Deducting that, I presume that the expenditure connected with the staff would be at least $\$ 20,000$. Is that not rather a large expenditure to collect $\$ 18,000$ ?

Mr. HAGi(idRT. You will find that the staft on the Carillon amd Grenville cost $\$ 14,22 ;$ ).

Sir PICHAR1) CARTWRIGHT. If the hon. gentleman will look at the Estimates which have been submitted to us, the details for 1892-93 for the Carillon and Grenville Canal, under the head of staff, are put down as $\$ 23,1000$. I do not quite understand the statement that the staff is only Si.i.(M). On page 80, in our own Estimates, you will tind $\mathrm{S} 2 \boldsymbol{3}, \mathrm{MN}(\mathrm{m}$ put down as the cost of staffi on (arillon and Grenville.

Mr. HAGigiART. That inclules a grool many other things.

Mr. DEVLIN. Is Mr. Starke, engineer, an officer on that canal?

Mr. HAdiciART. He has left the service for wer a year. He was given a year's gratuity.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It seems to me that a large nomber of articles used in these camals might loe purchased at a great deal less than they are purchased. On every canal there is an enormons quantity of cond oil, nails, spikes, lumber and such things purchased. I should think that if a person required such a large puantity of these articles they couhl le furnished at a much less price than they are. Cobl oil, for instance, at 29 and 30 cents, is out of all proportion.
 cents, 84 gallons at 21 cents, 290 grallons at 17.3 cents and 40 gallons at 17 cents.

Mr. WATNON. How does the Ministeraccount for the difference in the price of coal oil:

Mr. HAliliART. I suppose the 299 gallons and the st gallons were purchased at wholesale.

Mr. BOWELLL. I suppose the same principle applies here that applies in connection with the purchase of coal oil for the lighting of the barracts and grounds in the military school. I find that the high priced oil was of a quality that had to be nsed in lighting the grounds, and cost double the amonat of the ordinary illuminating oil burned in houses.

Triwards strengthening and repairing
dam.. .................................. $\$ 15,000$
Mr. CAMPBELL. What is the nature of this work:

Mr. HAGB(iART. It has leen ascertained that a portion of the work has given away, and this amount is required for repairs.

Mr. C'AMPBELL. How is the work to be done:

Mr. HAGi(iAR?'. By day's work.
To pay land damages and services of
valiators.......................................000
Mr. LISTER. What are these land damages?
Mr. HAG:GAR'T. $s 900$ of this amount is a revote. The waier overflowed and damages were done to the adjoining lands, and vahators had to he employed.

> Kebuilding dry retaining walls, approaches to Lock No. 6, (irenville Canal
> :

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The sum total of these amounts chargeable to income is becoming an excessively heary item. Altogether, I see the hon. gentleman requires this year $\$ 296,000$
almost entirely for cauals. When youadd the item for staff and repairs, amounting to 5551,000 , it will be foind that these eanals are going to cost 8800,000 or $\mathbf{S O ( H ) , ( O M )}$ a year, against a total revenue of less than $\$ 320,000$. This Carillon and firenville Canal was reconstructed if few years ago, and surely we should not lee called on to defraty a heary expenditure for rebuilding. if the work was properly done. I think only last year there were very heavy claims from the contractors who built the work some years ago. Is there any special catuse why these walls require to be rebuilt:

Mr. HAGGART. This expenditure is necessary to prevent the dry retaining walls at the approaches to the lock tumbling lown. It is proposed to build them with a different quality of stone, and in a different manner.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. By the worls "lry retaining walls" the hom. gentleman does not mean that the walls were built withont mortar?

Mr. HAdiGilit. Jes, they were just dry rublle walls.

Mr. INEVLIN. I suppose this work will he given out as day work. Would it mot he hetter to give it out by contract, mather than place it in the hamds of a superintement to diveout as he pleased? He may have hisown favonates am he may give all the work to them, while others who were more competent were realy to ilo it. The pullic money might also be saved by arlopting this course.

Mr. HAGiART. It would be impossible in this case to do anything of the kimh. Wherever possible the work should be given out by contract. The Carillondanwas, however, sobally constructed that there was danger of the work heins carried away. The damage is more than was expected, and it is not known in detail as to what repairs will be requiren.

Sir RICEARD CARTIVRIGHT. Who is the original contractor?

Mr. HAGGAR'T. I think Mr. McNamee was the contractor for the Carillon dam.
sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. What did it cost?

Mr. HAfiliART. I in not remember, but it was a very large sum.

Mr. DEVLIN. Was there not a large expenditure a year ago?

Mr. HAGGART. There was an expencliture of 813,(roo) last year. It was in the course of that expenditure that it was fomel that further repairs were absolutely necessary in order to prevent the dam being carried away.

Sir RICHARI) (ARTWRIGHT. So you have had an appropriation of 815,600 , and you ask for a further appropriation of $\leqslant(5),(000$, and you have spent $\$ 13,(1) 00$.

Mr. HAG(iART. $\$ 15,001$ were roted in 1892, of which $\$ 13,0$ an were spent, and $\$ 15,000$ more are wanted for this year.

## Trent Vallev Canal-Towards construc-

tion of a dredge. ..................... $\leqslant 6,100$
Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. What kind of a dredge are you going to get for $\mathbf{3 6 , 0 ( M O )}$ ?

Mr. HAGGART. A small dredge with a bcom that dips down only six feet. I think the water on the mitre sills there is only $\bar{a}+\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

## Mr. LINTEF. Where is it to be built?

Mr. HAriliART. I think we will have to build it on the Trent River, becanse there is no exit or entrance to the c:anal there.

## Rebuilding Heeley's Falls Dam. . . . . . . . 55,900

Sir RIC'HARI) (ARTWRI(iHT. Where is that?

Mr. HAliliAR'T. Absut 1.5 miles from the village of Hastings. The dam has been hailt for about io years and reguites relnililing.

Mr. SOMERVILLEF. Is this work to be clone hy day's labour or hy contract:

Mr. HAliaidRT. The material will be got hy tender, and I umberstand the erihwork is to le done umiter the superintentence of the officer in charge of the canal.

> St. Peter's Camal-Reeonstructing west wall ............. .........................sit, ion

Mr. H.ABAiAR'T. An appropriation of Bizank was granted last year and this balance is reguired.
Sir RICHARD ('ARTWRIGHT. This seems to be a very large expeniiture for reconstructing the west wall of a single canal.

M:. HACifiART. It is hardly a wall. I think it is rock excavation. It was a heary clay bank or hill on the side of the camal, as I understand it, and it was facei with eribwork. It was forcing into the canal. and this rote is for the purpose of eutting down the carth slopes and refacing the lower part of it with eribwork.

## Culbute Camal-Settling of claims and <br> $$
\text { removal of obstructions. . . . . . ........ } \$ 5, \text {,ion }
$$

Sir RIt HARI) (AR'JWRIGH'S. What are titese claims:

Mr. HACiliART. There were dams erecten on both sides of Allamette Isliand for the purpose of mising water for the lock of the Culhute ('anal. This, I hope, will be the emd of the damages claimed by parties who allege that they were injured hy these dams.

Mr. DENLIN. Is it the intention of the (iovermment to deepen this canal:

Mr. HAtiaidle'T. No: it is the intention of the Govemment at present to abimion the canal.

Mr. DEVLIN. What, then. is to become of the Ottawa River Ship (anal! I had hoped that the (iovernment would have an announcement to make in regard to that work. There is no doubt that it would prove one of the most important cunuls of the country. As I umierstand; it would shorten the distance very mach between Lake Superior and the port of Montreal, pass through a very fine comotry, and be of immense benefit to the whole of Canala. I will not slwell upon this sul). ject now, but I trust next session, after I am put in possession of all the papers which I have asked for, to place the question wore fully before the House.

## To meet salaries of officers not on the

Civil Service List. . ........................ 312,300
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Explain the oljject and meaning of this vote?

Mr. Hageart.

Mr. HAliliART. Eugineers and clerks are sometimes employed at the heal otfice, and their salaries have been charged to the particular work on which they have been engaged. I think the Auditor (ieneral has interpreterl the Act to mean that their salaries camot be charged to a particular work unless they are employed in the province where the work is groing on; so that the new method alopted is to take a vote for their salaries. There are similar cotes for the Puhlic Works Department and for the Marine lepartment.

## 

Sir RICHARI CARTWRI;H'T. I observe here a very eomsiderable reluction. How do you come to be able to make it:

Mr. HA(iliAR'T. There is mot so many railways heing constructerl now, and there is not so much reguired.

Camadian Pacific Railway-comstruction. $\mathbf{S i}_{2}^{2}, 160$
Mr. HAGifiAFTT. This is required to pity the salaries and expenses of engineers supervising the expentiture matle for the Camalian Facitic Railway on the section of the railway letween lemory's Bar and Navona's Ferry, in aceordane with the award of the arbitrator:.

Intercolonial Railu:ay-Increased ac-

Sir RICHARI) CAPTIVRIGHT. What is this wanted for, ami is it really wanted at all :

Mr. HAlidiAR'I. This is a sum recommemed for terminal facilities at Halifax.

Nir PI('HARD (.ARTWRI:HT. There can be very little urgency for this. as it is a revote, and we have expenled a really frightful sum for inereased accommolation at Halifax : and, ats everybooly knows, the Intercolonial Railway is not in a condition to give us much return for our money at present.

Mr. HAtiliAR'T. The report of my rlepartment states that increased accommondation is repuired at Halifax, that the sheds are pretty well tilled with freight, and the estimate for the proposed accom. monlation comes to a very large sum. 1 am taking this vote at present, hut do not intend to make any expenditure on it as $I$ ann new in the department, and I want to make an enguiry on the spot myself as to what the increased acemmorlation will be. There are two proposed plans, either of which will require an expenditure of between sis(l),(XX) and $\operatorname{sif}(0),(X)$; and under those circumstances, I think I would be justified, before making any expencliture, in making a thorough enduiry as to the requirements and probable cost.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) Then the hon. gentleman's proposition is to take $\$ 152,(X K)$, though he has not made up his mind as to what extension, if any, he will make, and the amount he will expend.

Mr. HAGiciART. The $\$ 102,000$ will be required in any event, and perhaps a much larger sum, but I cannot speak authoritatively on the subject.

Sir RICHARI) CARTWRIGHT. How long will the hon. gentleman require to consider the statement?

Mr. HACiriART. I intend to go down immediately after the session and look over the
gromm. I do not know what time that will be, but I suppose alout December or January next.
Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) If the hom. gentleman proposes to expend even such a sum as $\$ 152,(0)(x)$, he must have made up his mind for what purpose it is to be expenden. It is only a few years ago since we spent a very large sum in Halifax in extending the railway and building a new station. He now asks parliament to wote sios, (M) and I assume he must have made up his mind in some direetion to that extent anyway. In what direetion are you going to make the extension, because you may matke an extension which, perforce, will compel you to expend a very mach larger sum afterwaids: Before we take the initiatory step, which necessarily must involve the expentiture of a very large suin of money, we ought to le informent.

Mr. TCPPER. We han guite an extended discursion on this item last session, and from the statement of the Minister of Railways I mulerstand we are practically in the position we were then. Parlimumendiscussen at considerable length the propriety of roting an amendment before the Government stateil detinitely which plan they proposed to take. The committee was informed then that there were two proposals, one incolving the expropriation of a block of land or houses and the other heing an extension down along the wharves. With reference to this proposition, some co-operation on the part of the city was required, and lefore coming to at conclusion it is proposed to make an investigation on the spot.

Mr. DAVIEN(P.E.I.) That is hardly husinesslike. The department have unt made up their minds as to whether there will be any extension: and it is umreasonable to ask as to rote such a sum ans this until the Minister has made up his mind after examining the gromml. He may then fiml, anl his report may meet with general approval. that the extension will involve the expenditure of
 committee should not commit itself, for if we vote slow, (CXN and use it in an extension which in the long ran may cost sin(N),(N)O, it will he too late for us to draw hack.

Mr. TLPPER. The point that prevailed with the comimittee last session was this, that there is allsolute necessity for increasel accommolation. This amount of money would give us a great deal of accommolation on the property owned by the Intercolonial Railway, further away from the present terminus at Halifax, lout instead of making this improvement on the Intercolonial property proper and further away from the city, we might posisibly come into the city and meet the wishes of the business people there. But, in any event, increased accommolation is absolutely required.

Mr. DAVIES (P.F.I.) It might be as well to leave this item stand.

Mr. TUPPER. We can go back to this subject on the other item which is allowed to stand.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I am speaking my own personal views, and I think it is indiscreet to ask this sum until the hon. gentleman has decided what the extension will be.

Mr. HAGGART. I understand from the officers that this amount will be absolntely necessary, but the city authorities objected to our making the
expenditure even on the property we have there, as so much better acemmnolation can be obtaned in the city; and if afterwards we decided on that, the expenditure would he made on the new property. Under those circumstances, we refuse to make expenditure on our property, hoping that some arrangement may be made by which far better terminal facilities may le iffordeil.

Mr. FORBES. I would suggest that that item stand. I know there is a dispute hetween two bodies of merchants as to where the extension shall be. There is a proposition, which I trust will be aceeptalle to the (iovernment, to bring the two clashing interests together liy means of a medium route down Wiater strect over the electric railway; which it is proposed to lay along that street. The freight shechs on the wharves along that route will he easy of access from this proposed line, and the sim required from the dowernment by way of bomus, which will be to the great extent recouped to them from the freight along this line, will he a much less sum tham is reguired to be voted here. The Nowia sontia lower (oo has today the right to ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, along certain streets. inclanling Wiater street. They propose to hinild along that strect. Which is about being pared ly the citizens of Halifax, tia aceommondate the merchants along the water frome, aml carry their freight up and down byeans of theirelectric road or as stean dummy. They will have hepots at seteral stations atomg the line from the Intercolonial Railway, und will rive ampleacemmondation to all the freight and passenger tratic. This can be done by it grant mach less than that askell for here in this item, prohably rme-fifth or one-sisth of this amount: and, if the proprosition will beaceeptable to the covernment, I know it will he aceeptable to many of the citizens of Halifax. and I trust an arsugement can be arrived at wherely it will be accepted by Parliament.

Mr. TUPIPER. 1ho you propose to realnce that vote:

## Mr. FORBES. Yes.

Mr. TCPPER. By how much:
Mr. FORBFS. Probally one-fifth or one-sixth, if the scheme is carried through. I know that. hy the scheme that I speak of, ample accommonation can be given to the citizens thereby. I suggest that this item should be allowed to stamd unless the Minister will sty that it is necessary for the building of sheds to hold freight.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) I was disappointed in not seeing any reference in the report of the Railway Denartment to the proprosed extensions in Halifas or St. John. As there must he a long debate in reference to the Intercolonial Railway, and it will be expected that the Minister will lay down such new propositions as he will have to sumbit to the House for the future government of the railway, and as it is expected, whether rightly or not, that there will be some drastic reforms in regaril to the management of the road in the future, and the House will expect to be placed in possession of the policy of the (iovernment in reference to the whole road, I would suggest whether it would not be as well to allow this item to stand. Last year the member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) submitted a proposition in reference to these Government railways being placed in the hands of a commission,
but that was not acceptel by the (iovernment. Then we understood that the Minister of Railways who is now the Minister of Militia, when he visited the Maritime Provinces formed some conclusions from what he olserved, and that steps have been taken to carry out some suggestions male by him. I think, after one general disenssion of this Intercolonial Railway question, the probabilities are that the several items will not occupy mach time in passing.

Mr. MILLLs (Bothwell). We ought to have a statement of the policy of the (iovernment as to the management and comduct of the romi, the number of men employed in various parts of the service in connection with the roal, what changes are intended to be made and in what respects the staff is to be reducel, so that we may have before us in intelligible scheme. I moderstam that the cost of printing in connection with this road is eight or ten times as great as that in connection with the (irand Trunk, and almost as much in comparison with that of the Canadian Pacitic Railway. These are serious blots on the management of the road, and in all these particulars we should have brought before us very clearly the contemplated reforms in this department.
Mr. BOW ELLL. I would suggest that this item might stand, and the next might be passed, and we might have the general discussion when the yuestion comes up again on Tuestlay, and that, as suggested ly the hon. member for Gueens, P. E.I. (Mr. Davies), the individual items might then pass without much discussion. No doubt the longest disctission will take place in regard to the general management of the railway, and what is proposeal to be done and also in reference to the extensions in Halifax anl st. John.

Mr. LaURIER. And the St. (harles Branch.
Mr. BOWEILL. I think that is alout done with, except in regarll to the claims, and I am aftaid, they will take to the emi of the world.

Mr. HAZFN. The lion. member for Bathwell (Mr. Mills) hats made a statement in regard to the advertising on the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I said nothing about the advertising.
Mr. H.VZNS. Well, then, to the printing. Has he any figures to support his statement?

Mr. MILLS: (Bothwell). I simply mate the statement for the information of the linister who I understoon was alout to give us the plan of the management of the road in the future, and I called his attention to it so that he would be prepared to discuss the subject, but not with a riew of discussing it this evening, hecanse I understool from both sides of the House that the discussion was to stand over.
Mr. HAGGART. At the next meeting I will be prepared to give as full a report as I can as to the reduction of the number of employes, the train mileage, and so on, and I will have such general information as will give the hon. gentlemen all they desire. I think the hon. gentleman must be mistaken as to the cost of printing, as will be shown by the figures in regard to that matter which I will bring down on Tuesday next. I am
informed that the cost of printing for the (irand Trunk exceeds that of the Intercolonial Railway. Committee rose and reported the resolutions.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON movel the aljournment of the Honse.

Motion agreed to; and House aljourned at 10. 1. p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Movidy, Oth May, ISO2.

The sienker took the Chair at Three oclock.

## Prayers.

## INSTRLCTIONS TO LIELTENANT governors.

Nir JOHN THOMPSON. I was asked to lay on the Table the instructions appended to the (ommissioms to Lieutenant Governors.

Mr. SPEAKFR. I would call the attention of the House to the rule, also, in regard to the presentation of documents. In 1sss, Mr. Speaker Blanchet laid down the rule, which is also the rule in England, that no papers can be laid hefore Parliament except umler the authority of a statute, in aldress, or an order of the House, and I think it would be well to have this rule followed in the future, so that these papers may appear on the Journals of the House. In Englaid the custom has been that, where a paper is askel for, a motion may be made, if it is unopposisel and it is desirable to have the return hought down when motions are calleel, or a motion may be male by the Minister himself when he lays the papers on the Table.
Sir JoHN THOMPSON. In respect of any paper of this kind being asked for by a memher, I unierstand that I submit it here for his perusal and it is not supposed to go on the records at all. If it is desired that any document of this kind should be made part of the records, a motion should le mate, but I think this was submitted formally to the House before, and is probably already on the recorils.

Mr. LAURIER moved for:
Copy of the instructions appended to commission of the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces of Canada.

Motion agreed to.

## CASCUMPEQUE HARBOLR, P.E.I.

Mr. PERRY moved for:
Copy of the report of the engineer having in charge the blusting of rock in Cescumpeque harbour, P.E.I: also a statement showing the quantity of rock blasted, and the total amount expended in connection therewith.
He said: The Ciascumperjue hitrour has a sand bar at the outside and there is a soft red stone rock on the inside. In 1885, the Department of Pubhe Works commenced operations there by blasting that rock, but they allowed a great portion of the rock to fall back into the water and did not clear it as it went. The result is that the stones accumulated on the sand bar. In 1890 they sent a dredge there which, in eleven days, removed 1,146 cubic yards of stone from the cutting. A large amount

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
of money has heen expended with poor results. They should have the dredge there to drelge out as the blasting goes on. The fiovernment should understand that it is absolutely necessary that the stone should be dredged out as soon as it is blaster. This is one of the most important harbours of refuge on the northern side of Prince Edward Island, and therefore it is necessary to have this harbour kept clear enough for vessels drawing nine or ten feet of water. During storms, nambers of ressels from Nova Soutia and New Brunswick, and also from the Cnited States, have to find refuge in that harbour, and sometimes, through there heing not waterenough there, they have to shy the harbour and go somewhere else, ruming the risk of being lost luetween the North Cape and New London. I believe the return will show that there has been spent ahout § 16 ,(KNO improperly, as the stones which were blasted were allowed to remain in the bottom, with the exception of 1,1 iso odd cubic feet taken out in 1890. It is the balance remaining there which causes the obstruction. Blasting is of no use unless the stomes are dredged ont accordingly as they are hasted. I hope the department will goon blasting, and in the meantime have the stones dredged out.

Motion agreed to.

## PCBLIC LANI) (iRANTS TO RAILIATS.

## Mr. CHARLTON moved for:

Return showing: 1. The total number of acres of public lands gramed in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West in aid of railway construction, up to 26 th April, 1 s9?. 2. The mane of each railway company or line to which a land grant has been made: the lengit of each line thus ailed by iand grant, and the number of acres granted to each company or line. 3. The total number of acres ot land in Manitoba and the Camadian Narth-West which have been earned up to 26 th April, 1892, under provisions of grants through completion of lines or portions of lines to which land grants have been made. 4. The name of each railway company or line which has earned the whole or a portion of its land grant, with the number of arres e:arned by each of such lines.
He said: We are engaged in the development of a new regiom in this Dominion, and this matter ought to receive our earnest consideration as to the proper methols to be adopted to secure, with the least expense to the public treasury and the least cost to our public resources, the result aimed at. It is almost miversally the case that where dovermments have dealt with enormons areas of wild land, a certain degree of recklessness characterizes their managenent of this trust, at least in the earlier stages : and if we dispassionately consider the course which has been pursued by the Dominion Govermment with regard to the public domain in the North-West, we will find that this Government bas been reckless in its management of this trast. Of course it is difficult to realize the vast possibilities of the future. When the Cnited States first attained their independence and the nation consisted of thirteen states with a population of $3,000,010$ souls, the public men in that country, in-dealing with their rast domain, failed to realize that within 100 years there would be $\overline{50}$ additional millions of population, that the country, which was then a howling wilderness, would have large cities, 30 or 40 in number, one of them with a million inhabitants and nearly a score with over one hundred thousand inhalitants, and that trade and conmerce would have made the
immense progress it has in that perion. In the same way we stand at the threshold of vast developments in this country. We are dealing with a public domain of enormous extent and ahnost inexhaustible resources, and we are dealing with it, in many respects, in a way not characterized by prudence, forethought and proper consileration of what lies before us. The Minister of the Interior last year furnished us with a statement with regard to grants of lands made in the North-West for the purpose of aiding railway construction, and I was forced to the conclusion that our policy in this regard had been a reckless one, and that our grants for the purpose of aiding railways had been very far in advance of the requirements, and very far in excess of what would le a prudent limit. The Minister of the Interior, by a statement submitted to the House, informed the country that the grants at that time, including the grants to the Canadian Pacitic Road, amounted to 42,132 , (AK) acres. Now, that is an area granted in a comery which at that time had scarcely $2(0)$ ) ( 4 () $)$ inhabitints. It was a provision made to aid railways to the extent of 210 atres for every man, woman and child in that country, a provision to the extent of 1,0.0 acres for every family of tive in that country. It strikes me that the bare statement of these figures is sufticient to carry combiction that the grants have been recklessly large.

The example of the United states in this matter, from whom we copied in ading rallway construction by lamd grants, should be instructive to us, and we should hot be above taking a lesson from their experience. I tind in referring to the statistics regarding Cuited states lami grants, that great is the evil in that comntry was-and it was almittedly an evil, every public man in the United states to-day will acknowledge that the grants made in adid of railway construction were excessively large, in a great many cases unnecessary-yet the grants in that country were small in comparison with the grants made by the covermment in this comatry, if we take into accom the relative population of the two comntries. I find that the number of acres certified and patented up to 30 h lume, 1882 , in aid of railway construction in the United States, was $46,526,0$, 10 atres. Since that time there have been selected by railways, certified and patented, land grants to the amount of $3+, 0,5,2,(n 6)$, acres, making a total in the entire Unitedstates of $80,50,5,(\varphi)()$ acres. Now, that is, estimated upon the basis of the population in the region in which these roads were constructerl, a fraction over three acres granted for tach inhabitant, as compared with the grant of $2(1)$ per inhalitiant in our own Cimadian NorthWest. As I have intimater, this policy has been admitten to have been an unecessary policy, and an extra vagant policy, and the system has been entirely abandoned in the United States: land grants for the purpose of promoting the construction of railways in that country are no longer made. The country in which these grants were inade comprised twenty-six states and territories; the country in which our own grants, amounting to more than half the total grant in the United States, have been made, comprised one province and four territories. The country in which these grants have been made, in the UnitedStates, contained a population in 1880, of $24,960,000$ souls; and in this count:y, before an acre had been granted, before the policy had been
inaugurated, hefore the first step had been taken in the direction of promoting railway construction, the country in which these grants were afterwards made, contained in rommi numbers a population of
 we must. I think, arrive at the conclusion that if their policy was objectionathe, if their policy was extraviant, if their policy was monecessary, as every public man of reputation in the United states will to-day ahmit was the case, then our polics is doubly mnecessary, and reckless and monustitiable.

Now, there is one particular evil it strikes me that characterizes the policy this Govermment is pursuine, and that is this: The dovermment is chagaged in the hasiness of promoting private speculation: the dovermment is engaged in the husimess of errantins speculative charters to men of straw. to eompanies composed of men of straw : and in the great majority of ases hitherto these :ailway charters could not have been based on legitimatelsisiness. They havebeencharacterizedbe the same features as those which chamacterized a railway charter sranted here some years ago, when one of the prommers of that charter then mate use of the celehrated salying that "something must be saved out of the transaction for the boy ${ }^{*}$ "aml in the great majority of cases these charters have been granterl, not only for the purpose of saving something out of the concern for the "boy," but had leen gramed for the benetit of the "hoy" from beriming to end : and the policy has simply anounted to this, that the diovermment has comsented to act as the agent of speculative parties for the purpose of giving them control of franchise, for the purpose of locking up great sections of land until these men coulif sell their charters, could make smme arrangement by which they could make all that wats to be inate ont of this transaction, and retire from the speculation. I presume that in a great number of instances, if not in a majority of instances, this feature has characterized the operations of granting charters, so far ats the applicants themselves were concerned, in the North. West, and I do helieve that the Govermment has not exercied that degree of camtion and scrutiny that it ought to have exercisen in this matter. I was struck by an observation made by the Minister of Militia on one occasion in this House, when, in referring to the proposition to assume the grants made by municipalities in Ontario for the promotion of railway eonstruction, that hon. grentleman informed the House and the country that this was simply a proposition for adding millions of dollars to the public debt. Well, Sir, in the same sense every charter carrying with it a land grant, is a proposition to subtract from the public domain vast areas of land, and this policy has resulted in subtracting from that area
 necessary-and it may be necessary, I do not deny that there may be circumstances that would justify the granting of land for the construction of a railway; I do not deny that a Government that pursues this policy judiciously, may be fostering and promoting public interest-but even if this policy were in any sense necessary, there can be no doult whatever that the whole system has been grossly abused in this country. There was the case of the coal lands in Vancouver Island-I remember protesting against that grant at the time. There was a little line of raii-
way-I passed over since-running along the sea from Victoria to Ninaimo, a distance of 70 miles, the construction of which was scarcely necessary : and to promote the construction of that railway nearly all the coal lands of the Island of Vancouver were granted to a syndicate, the greater proportion of the capital heing held in San Francisco by Southern Pacific Railway magnates. I pointel out this fact at the time, but the lobby influences here, the lacking here, were too strong, the grant was made, the coal lands have gone, and the other day we were informerl, in discussing the militia estimates, that the reason coal was so high when purchased in Vancouver Islamel, was that there was a monopoly, and we ourselves created that monopoly by this grant to the Namamo Railway Company.
Now, I have not the slightest doult that many branch lines have been bonused with lam grants, that would have been constracted, anyway, as soon as the country refuired them, lines that the great railway artery that passes though that cumntry requires for the clevelopment of its own husiness: and we have been giving millions of acres of land to promote the construction of hrameh lines that wond be constructed, and must be constructen, and that it will he protitable to construct for the main line to which they act as feeders. My opinion is that we should wait before granting the chat ter, before making a land grant in connection with that charter, until that roal was wanted; that we should consider whether it was not prohatble that the road would be built without public aid, and if the probability was not that it would be constructed within the time the road was wanted by the public, and when the capital would le forthcoming. The question arises whether we are properly discharging our daties to the people if we permit a charter far in alvance of the time it is required to be granted, and a land grant of $6,4(H)$ acres per mile to be made to accompany that charter. We have railway charters rumbing to Peace River, we have railways projected to Alaska, we have railways projected in every direction running back into the wilderness, and year by year in advance of the time where these roids are wanted companies are chartered and land grants made, and in every one of these instances we are simply fostering speculative enterprise, we are putting into the hands of speculators who secure those charters the power to control those undertakings and shut out legitimate enterprise and legitimate capital. When the time comes that capital is ready to construct ihe road these men, like the dog in the manger, stand in the way; they are in possession of the charter and the land grant and terms must be made with them, although they probably have not put $\$ 1$ of capital into the work of construction. What does it mean that over $40,000,(K X)$ acres of land in the North. Westhave been granted to railway enterprises in a country with a population of lessthan 250,000 , or 1,00 )acres for every family ? It strikes me that the policy we have been pursuing is a reckless policy, that we have been going too fast, that we must call a sharp halt in dealing with that great trust which is placed in our hands, that enormous country in the North. West, which is to be the home of future millions of people. We want to hold it, we want to keep the speculators from coming between the Government and the people, and we can most effectively carry out

Mr. Chaklton.
that great trust by seeing that, except under circumstances which render the necessity of taking of the step in obvious one, the fovermment shall hold the land until they cam pass it from their hands to settlers who will actually cultivate the soil. I nake this motion for the purpose of calling attention to this matter. I do not know that I wish to be understood as lenomeing very savagely the policy of the diovernment, hecause the policy they have pursued under the circumstances is a natural one. They have been actuated by a desire to develop the rast region that is now undeveloped: but they have heen going too fast and acting withont due exereise of julgment, so we had better now take stock and see how far we have gone and what action it may be necessary to take in future, and govern ourselves, not ly the clamours of charter brokers, not by the clamumes of men who want to get control and possession of the public domain in the North-West, but to govern ourselves by the necessities of the case and to promote the construction of railroads When they are wanted, and deal with the question in a business-like manner and grant aid in the construction of the railroads to the extent and at the time it is requested--that and no more.
Mr. PELVDNEI. There will be no objection to bringiag down the return asked by the hon. gentleman, and I may adl that since a similar return was hrought down last year my information is that no other land grants have been given. This sulject has been brought to the attention of the House by the hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), I think, every year I have hal the honour of sitting in this House. It has been the same story, and the hon. gentleman has enunciaterl the same views. Before I came to this House I read the reports of the hon. gentleman's speeches madeduring the previous years, but they were of a very different charactel from those he has deliyered since I became a member of this Honse. 1 have not the Hansard with me, but I can easily procure a copy, and it will be foum that in his speeches the hon. gentleman favoured land grants and was pronounced in his views as to the construction of railways and as to how they should he built. The hon. gentleman during those early years, 1876 or 1874, not only held that land grants should be given for the comstruction of railways, but that they should be built prior to settlement: that we should not wait. as he suggests to-day, until the country is supposed to be in a condition to warrant expenditure on railway construction. If necessary I cansend for the Debates and read the hon. gentleman's speechea which are, I chink, utterly at variance with the views he now expresses on this suljoect. The hon. gentleman has heen very harsh in regard to the charters which have been granted, and he has stated that more than two-thirds have heen speculative charters. I hold a list of the charters granted. I would ask the hon. gentleman if he considers the Camadian Pacific Railway charter a speculative charter : Then there is the charter to the Manitoba and North-Westem Railway. That company has carried out its obligations with the Government faithfully: it has built the road, and it has carried out its obligations better; perhaps, than any other corporation builling railways in the North-West. Then there is the charter to the Hudson Bay Railway. That mondertaking, as hon. gentlemen know, is in a fair way of going on, and it is in the hands
of responsible men, and I lo, not think it can be classed as a speculative charter. Then there is the Alberta Railway and Coal Company. The road has been completed, the company have received the land grant, and the comotry has received benetit from its construction. Then there is the Calgary and Elmonton Railway, which is now about completed. That travels through a fairly settled comtry, butsince itsconstruction it hasadded immensely to the wealth and importance of that section, and to-day setulers are flocking in from all directions. Then there is the Manitoba and southEastern Company, which road is now in a fair way of heing constructed. Then there is the Red Deer Valley Railuay, the constraction of which we authorized last year, an! 1 suppose it will he completed this year. The Wood Momatain and (qu'Appelle Railway has not yet heen started, although the company has for some years possessed a charter. Altogether the acreage of lamp voted by Parliament amounts to $\$ 2,000,000$. The hon. gentleman asks for information in regard to the gnantities that have ahrealy been earned. As I have that information at hand 1 might as well give it now. The puantity of lamd alrealy earned by railways completed, including $19,(1 \mu),(M(x)$ to the Cimatian Pacitic Railway is 2,218, (nom). My impression is that several railway companies will not earn their land grants, and I think that the
 acres added, will he what I expect that the (iovermment up to the present will really feel that they are bound for.
Mr. CHARLTON. Then some $12,(\mu),(N 0$ acres will lapse :
Mr. DEWDNFT. That is my impression. With regard to the policy adopted, I must say that I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman, and I am sure that the people who are interested and who are living in the North-West would not agree with his statements either. Of course it is well known that in this eastern country railways have been built, in a great measure, by subsidies: and the hon. gentleman will himself almit that railways must he built in that western country before settlement will go there. I hold the views that the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) did in 1876: I still hold the view that it was a necessity to luilt railways in the west ahead of settlement and for the purpose of inducing settlement to go there. We have constructed the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we have the Manitoba and North-Western Railway with some 230 miles rumning into the territories from Wimipeg. we have the Calgary and Eilmonton Railway, 190 miles rumning north, and the roal from Calgary ruming south 120 miles which is nearly hailt. This road is completed to Ednonton, and all but some 10 or 15 miles of the southern portion is ilso constracted. Then we have the roal rumning from Regina to Prince Albert 225 miles, and settlers are now taking advantage of these railways to go there. In fact if it hat not been for the construction of these lines the settlers who are now comiag in, especially from Dakota and the United states, would not have been induced to go into the North Saskatchewan country. My information is that most of them are tending that way. A large number of them are coming in on the Manitola and the North-Western, and a large namber are also
settling along the ('algary and bimonton road. I think it was stated at the time these charters were granted, or when the stihsidies were given, that with the completion of the main line of the Canadian lacitic Railway and these two branches, and also the branch ruming from Winnipeg, which will he built to the head of Lake Wimniperosis: it was thought that the eomentry wonh be rery well supplied with railways for sume time to come. I an muler that impression, and I believe there will be no necessity in the near future for any other charters or any other land grants towards the comstruction of railways. That is my impression. so far as we have gone, I think that the land which has heengiven hats hrought us in a good returna and I believe the hom. gentieman would think so himself if he paid a visit to that ceruntre.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The Minister of the Inte:ion satys that if he hat hefore him the spetches made 1 g the hone member for North Norfolk (Mr. (harlton) in $187 \%$. thast it would he found that the hom. gentleinan expressed at that time riews altugether at variance with thase which he hat ex. pressel llaring the period which the Minister of the Interion has heen a member of the dovernment. If the Minister examines the speeches of my hom friend from North Norfolk, I think he will find that his statement is mot strictly acemate. The hon. Minister emfoumls objections to land grants altogether. with , ,fections to lame grants; mader the pulicy pursuad by the present Aluministation. Whe hon. senteman made a statement to the Hoose which shows that land grimts have alrealy been eamed bey ralway companies which would furnish farms to 1 ge. (1ne fanilies, and grants have been made which would furnish fatme to 20, (riw familices. Well, sir, the oljection which I make to the policy of the hon gentleman is mot at all that land is given in ad of railways: hat it is that land is given ia aid of railway eompanies without restrictions and in an inprovilent manner which has serionsly ahled to the expense of setting the North-West Territorics. The hom. gentleman ought is know that when grants are made to half a dozen railway corporations for the construction of rouls extending in varions directions throngh a territory nearly as harge as Russia in Europe, that the effect is to scatter a few thousian people over a conntry vastly greater than they should oecupy, and that it adels to the expense of govermment, and aulds to the cost of subsistenes in the Territories. The hon. gentleman knows that if he hat the people now in the North-West Territories within the limits of a single county-anl they could be brought so together, and not even then have a denser population than is found in one of the western counties of Ontario-there would be far less expense for the maintenance of schook, for the maintenance of roarls and bridges, and for the maintenance of churches. There are a score of ways in which the cost of living to the people would be largely diminished if the settlenent was more dense. I would like to know what the country has gained in the way of settlement by the construction of so large a mileage of railways within the North-West Territories? A road of 100 miles in length which furnishes an opportunity for a few thousand families settling, is just as gool as a roar 1,000 miles in length so long as there is room for settlement within accessible distances.

In fact it is infinitely better than a road 1,000 miles long, for the longer the road is the greater effect it has of scattering the population over an unneces. strily large territory. What I complain of in the policy which the (iovernment have pursued, and of which the hon. gentleman is in this matter the exponent, is, that they have umecessarily expended a large sum of money and pledged a large area of the public domain for the constraction of railways beyond what the public interest requires. The Minister must know, that if you had a railway constructed in any portion of that comitry well suited for settlement, opening the comutry amd making it accessible to the promation that goes there. the people would not sodintedistant portions lar away from a railway as long as there were lants tit for settlement within a reasomande distance, and when that settlement was once established there would be little littieulty in securing the settlement of other contigums districts without plenging any portion of the public lames for railway cemstruction. A secomal objection to the camse pursuen by the dovermant is that limels hate been plenged for milway comstuction in adrane of settlement, whers, if seltlenent hal been permitted to go on in the vicinity of the railways limited to the actual replimements of the comatry, a pledge would hate ineen altogether unnecessary: the lands coulat have been hell free for the ase of the public amb ats atoree oif pulbie revenue. In this improvident pledere of the public lands for the censtraction of ralways wer a vast territeng beyond what will he settled for tifty years to conae, the (inverment has limited the price of thense lands th the settlers in wo way whitever. The railway company may ask Sll of sild or sin an acre. It may hold lams for an increase in price, thinking that will be more ahbantageons to the company. especially where they are at a considerable distance from the railway constructed, than it would be to put them on the market at once: amb so, insteal of having an early settlement of the territory which wouli mot he immediately profitable to the railway ats at source of tratfic, the company holds it uinsettled for an indefinite perion of time. If the coremment had reguired that once the lamd reached a particular value, all the increment beyond that ralue should be public- revenue instead of income to the railway company, railway companies would have had an interest in selling the lands not exceeding at maximum price. They would have haid no inducement or motive to hold on to the lands for an increased price. But the rule of the (iovernment has been to put these lands in the hands of companies, and to leave them perfectly free to deal with them precisely as a private individual deals with property which he has bought and paid for. I think that rule should not be applied to mailway corporations receiving public aid in this way. The Government incorporate the company, and give it aid in the public interest solely, and therefore it is the business of Parliament and of the Government to see that proper restrictions are put upon the company so as to secure the settlement of these lands at the earliest possible moment. Now, that has not been done, asd in this respect the policy of the Administration has been objectionable. The hon. gentleman tells us that some of these railway companies will prove abortive-that they will not undertake the con-
Mr. Dewdney.
struction of the roads which they have been chartered to construct. What sort of commentary is that upon the policy of the Administration in placing a large area of the public domain at the disposal of men who are not capable of constructing the roads which they have undertaken to build? Were those roarls necessary in the public interest: Did the public interest at that particular time require their construction? Why were the companies incorporated, and why was aid promised to them if they were not? The statement of the hon. gentleman goes to show that there was no pressing necessity for their incorporation, that it was not in the public interest, and that these were speculative enterprises entered upon in the interest of private parties, perhaps with a view of having a charter to sell at a profit in Lomen or New York. Now, Sir, I think that the course pursued by the Arministration with reference to the orrants of public lands in the aid of railways has heen an improvident comse--that it has not contributed to the settlement of the country. On the contrary, it has temed to retard settlement in conseguence of the facilities afforded the companies for demanding a high price for these lands: it has damaged the country by scattering the population over a territory far larger than should have been opened for settlement : and it has further operated agoinst the public interest hy adding largely to the const of living in the North-Weat country, owing to the extra expenses imposed upon the population for the mainter ance of schools, chmoches, coats, bridges, amb everytling else necessary to their progress and their confort.

Mr. Watson. It is probably a little late in the ray to discuss this question now, as the Minister has told us that he does not consider that it will be necessary to give land grants to railways in future. It wonld have been interesting if the hon. Minister had told us, as I think he could have done honestly, that there are no more lands in Manitoha or the North. West to grant to railway companies. I think that all the lamis available as grants to ralway companies in the North-West have already been granter. However, when these corporations apply to this House for an extension of time, I think this House shond demand some guarantee from them for the completion of the road for which they hold the land grant within a certain time. It is well known that large tracts of land have been held for years ly railway corporations for speculation. It has alwiays heen contemed on this side of the Honse that a maximum prite should have been fixed on lands held by railway corporations, so that the settler would know that they were open for settlement, and the terms on which they could be obtained. I know from my experience in the North-West that settlers have gone into certain districts where railways have been chaitered and grants of land given ; and these people have lived there for years at great disiedrantage to themselvss, expecting year after year to see the railways built. Siome of these ilistricts have heen settiled for the last twelve or fiftecn years, the people waiting patiently for railway accomnodation, but in vain, because men of straw have held the charter. In the meantime the settlers make improvements, build schools and churches, and construct roads and bridges, which improve the value of the lands held by the railway
corporation ; and when the corporation sees fit, or when it considers that it is going to be benefited it builds the road and sells its land all the way from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$ an acre. This shows the profitableness of building a railway in a prairie country with a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile. It should be remembered that the land grantel to the Pacific Railway branches mast be land fairly fit for settlement, which means that the company has its choice of the land: and I have no hesitation in saying that the Govermment have granted to railway corporations over half the land fit for settlement in the North- West and Manitoba. The hon. Minister mentioned a number of railways that had received land grants, and the number that had earned land grants. One mentioned was the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company. The Minister himself is. I think, fairly well acquainterl with the gentlemen who have promoted that railway. They have held the charter for a number of years, and I have uo hesitation in saying. judging from their past efforts to construct that roal, that they are men of straw. They asked for a renewal of the charter this year, which was granted, and they have practically done nothing. They have held the land grant for 8 or ! years, and the Railway Committee granted them an extension of the charter for the commencement and completion of that road. They are allowed to hold land grants, although they have only bilt some 130 ond miles in some is or it years. With the comutry settling up, I do not think this Hoase should grant any railwaty corporation these extemed powers and this extension of time for the construction of a railway. I believe when companics come to this (iovernment amd ask for a land grant or any assistanee they should be in a position to give some guarantee of good faith that they will construct the romb. We have a notable instance where that was necessary in the Great North. West Central. The hon. dentleman who moved for this return referred to that company and the famous telegram about wanting a little boodle for the boy, and we know what disgraceful dis. closures were maleincomectionwith the land grant given to men who absolutely hadnointention of constructing a mile of mad, and whohed the grant locked ip for years. The charter of that company was granted in 157 s or 1879 and has been held ever since. It has gone into different hands, but to-day only some an miles of that roal are built, while this company holds a land grant for some $6(N)$ miles of that road. This is unfair to the people who have land along the proposed line of railway, and some of whom hive been living there 12 or 14 years, expecting railway accommolation. I am not prepared to blame the present company who hold the charter, because I believe they forwarded a plan of survey for the extension of the road some months ago to the Government, but were not allowed to proceed with the construction of the road lecause the Government did not approve of the plan. Whatever interests are at variance with the construction of the road I know not, but the company cannot go on constructing beyond the 50 miles completed, until the Govemment approve of their plan. I do not suppose we will have the opportunity of opposing land grants being given to other railways in the North-West, because the member has told us, from what he knows of this country, that all the valuable lands that could be given to railway corporations has been given
away alrearly; but what we should consinler is whether we should renew charters helal hy specalators and rencw a land giant to these people unless they put up some deposit and give some gatrantee of their gool faith to complete the railway within the time specified in the charter.

Mr. DFWDNEI. If I might be allowed to say a worl with reference to a remark which fell from the hom. member for Marquette, I may say that althongh he believes, from what I have said, that there is mo more lamel left for railway companies, he is mistaken. There is a good deal left arailable for milway companies.

Mr. WATSON. After all the grants made now are given :

Mr. DFWIDNEI. Ies. In different parts of the North-West. The hon. gentleman will recollect
 arailahle for homestead, odd and even numbered sertions.

Mr. WATSON. After the Canalian lacific Railway collect their land grant, which is land to he fairly fit for settlement. I think $I$ am right in stating that half the land fit for settlement in Manitola and the North-West has heen granted to ratway corporations.

Mr. INEWDNEY. I donot think so. Neither the hon. member for Bothwell nor the hon. member for Norfolk marle any remarks with reference to what I said regaroling the policy which they enum. ciated in 1878.

## Mr. MILIS (Bothwell). Ves, I did.

Mr. DFWDNEF. The hon. member for Bothwell stated this :
"It was largely by the const ruction of railways that the lands of the North-West were to be made valuable; their value depended upon the fucilities afforded for the transport of the products of the settler. By constructing railways through the North-West, reaching to every fertile point where a colony could be established, we would largely cont ribute to increase the traffic and travel over that railroad which must, for many years to come be is single line from Winnipeg eastward to the shores of Lake Superior."
The hon. gentleman stated he proposed to build railways to every fertile point where a colony could le established.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Hear, hear.
Mr. DEWDNEI. He now finds fault with the Giovernment for huiling railways in those very directions.
Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). No, I do not object to the Government proposing to build railways for the purpose of securing the settlement of the country ; lut I am pointing out to the hon. gentleman that he has proposed to open up, at once, a comtry as large as Russia and capable of holding $20,000,000$ or $30,(000,000$ of people, and he scatters the population over that entire country. What it is proper to do ly a succession of charters, separated by intervals of years, is a wholly different thing from a proposal to simultaneously undertake the construction of railways over the entire country.

Mr. DEWDNEY. The hon. gentlenan will mderstand, with regard to the two points, for the purpose of building a railway to which we have given a subsidy, Edmonton district and Prince Albert, very large settlements had gone into that
country before we indicated we were going to lonild a lailway there at all : and we not only subsidized a company to build these lines for the convenience of settlers at those points, but also to help opening up the country along the line. The hon. member for Norfolk spoke much stronger in this sense in 187s, because he stated:
"It was useless to think of opening up and settling this comery without furnishing it with railway facilities. Now, it had been said that the American railways were subsidized to 2 greater extent than necessary $\mathfrak{i}$ perhaps that had. in some instances. been the case. Reference had heen made to the Illinois Central Railway. At the time that road was projected nearly the whole interior portion of the state was a wildernes: faruersliving 50 miles from Chicago were in the habit of teaming whent to the market. often. when the roads were bad, at a cost of one-half the value of the wheat. The country had a few struggling settlements in the interior, but there was no extent of population. The country would never have been opened and settled as it has been but for the construction of a sretem of mailways of which the Central was the chief. That raiiway had populated the vast prairie region in the centre of the state and had contributed, in an important degree, to make lllinois the third state in the American Lnion, with a population of over 3 ,(h)! $1,0(4)$. He recollected paying a visit to towa about years ago. Then it had but a few miles of railway and but a sparse population. chiefly located along the line of the Mississipni, yet, by means of a liberal railway policy, bs subsidizing several lines crossing the state from eatit to west, it hall suddenly risen into an important state, with a population of nearly, if not quite. 1,50,000. Some of the railways had, perhaps, been ubsidized more than was necessary, perhaps more land had been given than was advisable : but cupitalists would not embark their money unless they had a prospect of a fair return, and it was folly to hargle with them about an unimportant difference when important interests were at stake.'
Farther on, he adds:
"Nuw. in the North-W'est there were untold millions of aeres of land. They were told by the hon. member for Northumberland that this was the heritage of Canada, that it had been bought by the people's money ; but, in its present shape, of what yalue was this great. wild, lone land to us? The question was how that land should be utilized, and, for that purpose, the Minister of the Interior had devised a Bill which, in its concention, was admirable, and which, in his opinion. would, if carried out, attain the object of populating this vast country."
What was that Bill: It was, as far as I recollect, far more liberal with regard to land grants than anything we proposed. If I recollect aright, it was to grant land to railways, aceording to their location, varying from 25, , Ho acres per mile down to $10,(0)$ or $12,(N K)$ aeres. Hon. gentlemen, I think: at that time took a much more liberal view than we have ever taken with regard to railway comstruction. I might read still further sentiments in the same direction of hon. gentlemen opposite, sentiments which, to a very great extent, I endorse. I helieve that to develop the country we must have railways, and I think this Government has taken the most veasonable plan in encouraging the building of railways in our western country.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The only objection I have to the motion is that it does not go quite far enough. I am sorry the mover has also included the lands locked up in the hands of speculators. The fact of the matter, as it appears to me, is that the method of the Government in dealing with the lands in the North-West has been a wrong method from beginning to end. I need not tell you, Mr. Speaker, who understand the matter of settling up new countries, that the best evidence of prosperity is the number of industrious settlers who settle in a country, and that nothing conduces to the prosperity or the wealth of a country so much as to have that country settled up by an intelligent

Mr. Watson.
and industrious population. This being the case, the plain duty of the Govermment was to adopt such means as would best le calculated to attain this end, to afforl to those intending to settle the lest opportunities to make a settlement, in other words, to see that the lands were kept for the setthers, or, if they were parten with at all, they shoth only have been parted with on such ternis as would make them awailahle for settlers at a fair, reasonable price. What we complain of i.s that this plan was not alopter, that that methon was not followed, that the lands in the North. West at the time the great bown took phace there were largely locked up in the hamls of colonization companies and projected railway companies, and a large puantity of them have gone into the hanls of private speculators. Those who were members of the Committee on Immigration and Colmization during the years 1883, ls8t and 1ss.j. will remember the glowing accomets which the Deputy Minister of Agriculture used to give to the committee of the himadreds of thonsands of setthers who were going into that comntry. I believe that so far that gentleman was right. I leelieve that large numbers went into that country with the intention of settling there and I believe that these men are not there to day. We know that for a fact. Now, I believe the principal reason why these men are not there to diay as prosperons and industrions farmers, is that the lamd was in such a state that they could not fimi suitalle locations for settling, that the land was locked up in the hamls of colonization companies who were not prepared or had not male arrangements for the settlement of the lauds, that it was locked up in the hands of speculators who wanted a larger price than the settlers would give, and that it was locked up in the hands of rallway corpmations who had not made the properarrangements for settlement and probahly held these lands for a ligher price ; so that the result was that these intending settlers, tens aur humbeds of thousimals in mumber, left the comutry in disgust. The object of the Government should lave heen to aulopt the means best suited to bring in the best of hardy, industrious settlers, in order to till up the waste lands. I am partially inclined to agree with the Minister of the Interior and to disigree with my hon. friend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charltom), that railways should go aheai of settlement, that mothing tends to induce colnization more than easy means of tramsport. That is another matter from ruming thousands of miles of railway through a country which is not likely to be settlei for miny years to come, locking up the lands in the hands of these railway corporations. I have always taken the ground that building railways by laml grants is a wrong method. I know it is claimed that the people in the United states adopted that method, but I believe that. with the experience they have had, if the United states had the thing to do over again, they would not grant is single acre to any of these companies. The fact is that they adopted an excellent method of settling their wild lands at an early day. They would not give their lands into the hands of speculators at all. They adopted a fixed rule that lands should be sold to the settlers at Si.2a per acre, but only a certain quantity to each settler, and they would give a preemption right to hold the land for a year without paying the money. The result was that the people knew, wherever there
were Government lands, or wild lands, they could go in and choose the land that suited them best without any trouble. With regard to building railways by land grants, it might be done, perhaps, if a proper system were adopted, that is the system of fixing a maximum price above which these lands must not be sold liy these corporations. We have tried to have this adopted in this Honse, and we have failed. These lands which have been referred to to-day, lands which are larger than all the cultivated lams in the whole Dominion, have been handed over to railway corporations without the slightest restriction as to the price at which they may be sold, and not omly that but alditional grants have been made to colonization companies in commutation of their claims in aldition to the lands which have leen handed over to private speculators. How has this system worked? We were toll, when the Canatian Pacific Railway Company received their charter, that this was one of the great reasons for giving that company such great powers, that they would really be at colonization company, that it would be in their interest to have these lands settlel up as rapidly as possible, and the natural result wonh he that they would be immigration agencies, that they would have their agents in the old conutry inducing the people to settle up our Northlitest lands. How have events justified the predictions then made? They have done absolutely nothing. They have held these lands for purposes of sale at the highest price they can wring fromintemding settlers. And not only that, you may say that it is to their interest to sell those lands as soon as possible, but they have an alternative poliey. These lands can be mortgaged, and railway companies have been mortgaging their lands, and it becomes a question whether they wrould rather pay: the rate of interest on the mortgage of their lamls than sell the lamls, whether they would not rather keep the land for a rise in the price and make moner by the transaction. For example: if they can borrow money on their land at a low rate of interest, amd have the prospect of doubling or trebling the value of that land in ten years, the question is whether it is not hetter for them to pay the low rate of interest than to sell the land now, and they will adopt the plan by which they will make the most money. I sity that the system of giving these lands into the hands of mailway corporations without fixing a price at which they are compellen to sell them, has been one of the greatest hinderances to the settlement of the North-West, and it seems to be a matter which this country camot readily remedy. The only way I can see is that the people who have muncipal institutions in those countries shall tax these lands at the highest rates the law will allow. It has heen pointed out to-day that this system has had disastrous effects upon settlement. We have been told again and again that there are lands yet ungranted, free to intending settlers. But where are those lands" Are they anywhere within reasonable distance of railways? When a man goes into a new country the first consideration is to get good land to settle upon: the next consideration is, are there railway facilities for getting the produce to market, are there facilities for schools and churches, are there facilities for good neighlourhood : But all these inducements to settle a country are wanting when the lands are given over to
speculators who may hold them ten, twenty or thirty years, in pursuance of a plan which they think will bring them the most money. I am glad the member for North Norfolk has brought this resolution forward, because I believe it will be the means of drawing public attention to the fact that enormons quantities of land have heen lockerl up from settlement; and I hope the resolution will le the means of bringing public opinion to bear upon the Government so that in the future the lands that yet remain will not he locked up in the same way, and that some means will he alopted to have these lands opened for settlement.

Mr. CHARLTON. Before the motion is pat to the House I may be permitted a few moments to reply to some of the points made ly my hon. friend the Minister of the fiterior. I doult whether the hon. gentleman was justitied in assuming that my position with regard to this matter was one of utter hostility to laml grants of any character or to any extent whatever. The drift of my argament, I think, was to show that the grants made for the purpose of promoting the construction of railways in the North-West, hal been excessively large, that the (Govermment had not exereised due caution in this matter, and had made land grants far in alluance of the wante of the country, hand made land grants to speculative companies, and made these grants to an extent which was likely to prove, in many respects, disastrons to the interests of that comutry. Now, I think the admission made by that hon. gentlemm himself goes far to prove the position I took in this matter, when he informs the Honse that 12,000, , (10) acres of ham grants made to roads in that comity will lapse. If that is the case, certainly we are warranted in assuming that the (oovernment has made lami grants to railway companies to the extent of 12 ,. (NO), (KW) acres and has not enguired with sutticient care into the character of each company, and has actually male grauts to companies of straw, who are not likely to carry out their stipulations with the Government, or to construct the road for which these grants were made.
The hon. Minister refers to a speech made ly myself, I muderstood him to say, in 1878. The occasion upon which that speech was made was the introduction of a Bill by my hon. friend the present member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), then Minister of the Interior. That hom. gentle man introduced a Bill of a general character for the purpose of promoting railway construction in the North-West, which of course was then a new comntry and had not been reached by railway at all. The line from Lake Superior to the Red? River was not constracted, and that commery had no railway outlet. Now, the character of that Bill was briefly this: The hon. member made general provisions for the aid of railway lines; the maximum grant of land, I think, was 12.800 acres per mile in remote districts; but in the Red River district the grant was to be 6,400 acres per mile. The Bill had this feature which commended it to me and which made it infinitely preferable to any Bill that the Government has presented, in that it limited the price that railway companies receiving these land grants were permitted to ask for their lands; the price was limited, if my memory serves me, to $\$ 2$ per acre, and if lands were sold in excess of that price, such excess went into the treasury of the country.

The Government of that day also reserved certain powers to themselves with reference to acting as trustee over these lands. and the utmost care was taken to guard the public interest, and to prevent railwaysfrom receiving returns from the land grants in excess of the amoment reguired to render aid sufficient to enable them to construct their lines. Now, I have nothing to retract in what I may have said at that time about the propriety or the necessity of fostering the construction of railway lines. I have not said anything to-lay that would warrant the assumption that I am utterly opposed to railway grants. What I have said, and what I reiterate now, is that the (iovernment, in voting aid to railways, should act in the spirit of prudence, should examine the standing of the companies proposing toconstruct sectionsof roads, shouht satisfy themselves as to the lomi fides of the proposials, should satisfy themselves that the company had husiness responsibilities amla business standing and business methods, and intendel toproceed with the hasiness of the constraction of theroad: and the cioverment having satistied themselves on these points, would then be warranted in making grants to such an extent as was necessary and prudent. I was aiming my criticisms largely to a condemnation of the policy of fostering companies of straw, of making grants far in alrance of the requirements of the country, of tying up enormous areas of land ly covering them with charters for roads that it should le known to the Government would not be constructed for many years. I also made allusion to the granting of lamels in aid of the construction of hanch lines, and that was a point. so far as I noticed, that the Minister of the Interior dill not refer to. I made the assertion that grants haul been marle to branch lines that would ineritably be constructed without any aid whatever, hy the main trunk line, which would constract them ats feeders just as soon as their business required it. Now, we had a discussion here last session where it was shown that a company had received a grant by Order in Council for biii miles of road that was actually built; they had gone on and huilt that 100 miles of road lecause their interests required that they should reach certain coal fields, and after building their line they made application for this land, and a grant for 60 miles of road was made to them. Now, I hold that many of these branch lines required no aid whatever, and that the Government inpursuing the policy it has in making grants to an enormous extent, in locking up t2, (KNO, (OMO acres of land in the North-West, in granting over a thonsand acres for every family in that country to provide means for that family to have ingress and egress. has grone toc far, has gone too fast; and the prime object of my motion was to call attention to this fact and to exhort the Government, to implore the fovernment to be more careful of the great interests placed in their hands, to realize that the management of millions of acres in the North-West was a trust of immense importance, that that was a country yet to teem with population, that its resources were to le developed, that it was the heart of the nation, and that mismanagement now might be fatal to the interests of that comatry in the future when population poured in there and the resources were developed. I was simply asking them $t_{i}$ ) build wisely and to lay the foundations properly, to guard the interests of this country with jealous care, and not to pass into the

Mr. Акmistrong.
hands of cormorant corporations and trusts lanis that they ought to keep and to guard for the people. I hope that the Government will be animated by that spirit in dealing with this question, and when these $12,000,000$ acres of land now granterl shall lapse, I trust the Government will exercise the utmost care as to the manner in which they will grant any portion of those lands again to corporations to aifl in the construction of railways. We shall have no fault to find with the fovernment, we shall have no complaint to make, if their policy in this regardis a prudent policy, if they proceed as fast as prudence requires, if they make grants to the extent that the interests of the comntry require-if they do this it will he well. But I think 42, (MO), (KM ateres of ham have heen granted in that comintry to promote the construction of railooals, when there are only a quarter of a million of inhahitants there, a duantity one-half ats large as that granted in the Cnited States tw develop a region with a population of over
 tation of the assertion that the policy of the (iovermment has been justified in every respect. I hope that the discussion of this question, and I dinl not intenil to discuss it except in a spirit of farmess and candour, will hear good fruit, and we maty realize more fully than we have done the importance of dealing with our public domaini in the North- West with care and prolence am! in the interest of the people.

Mution agreed to.

## I. C. R.-LIVE STOCK RATES.

## Mr: WOOl) (Westmoreland) moved for :

Return showing: 1. Tarifis in force on live stock on the Iutereolonial Railway, amball changes in ame during the last fivegeas ; 2.2 Number of cattle shipped from sackrille, Nappan, Au Late and Amherst stations each year, with destination, distinguishing between car load lots and lese than car luad lots.
He said : some very important changes were made in the Interenonial freight tariff on live stock some two or three years ago. I put a puestion on the Oriler Paper some weeks ago, asking for the last changes which were male in the tariff. The answer given me was that the tariff went into forec on the -th April, 1890 . The changes, however, marle in that were very slight and mimportant, and do not inchurle the nore important changes which I presume were made some time previously, and which was the information I desired to obtain. In the first part of this motion I have asked for the changes that have taken place during the last five years, and they no loubt will include the more important changes and the information sought for. Since these important changes were male we have had very frequent complaints in the Comnty of Westmoreland from those engaged in the cattle trade, and also fromi á similar class of persons so engaged in the County of Cumberland. The claim is that these changes have operated very much to the disalvantage of small shippers. It is said that the changes are very considerable, that the increase in rates on single animals or on animals shipped in less lots than by the car loal was from 75 to 10 ) per cent, while the rates on car load lots were changed very slightly. The effect, they claim, has been to very seriously injure the trate of the farmers and small dealers in those localities. Before those changes
were made farmers were in the habit of clealing directly with the butchers in the large cities, such as St. John and Halifax. They were able, in dealing in that waty directly, to obtain better prices for their stock and to ship them at convenient times. They claim now that the increase in the tariff has taken away any adrantages which they had from this mode of carrying on their business, and that it has, indeed, placed the whole business in the hands of the drovers. It is clamed too that the business which was formerly done with the small towns has heen very seriously affecterl, particularly with the towns of Chatham and Newcastle on the Niramichi. The markets in those places are limited. The dealers are not able to sell adrantageonsly by car load lots, and the trade which was formerly done has been, they claim, largely interfered with and very much lessenen hy those changes in rates. It is also said that the effect has mot been to the advantage of the Intercolonial. On this point I am not in a position at present to express an opinion: hut the claim set up hy those in the trate is that the receipts of the ralway since those changes were made are less than they were lefore. I have before me freight rates between sackville fand some of the points which I have mentioned. I find that the car load rate from Sackville to Halifax is s.0, that the mate for a single animal over the same distance is 53.30 . A car carries from 15 to 15 animals. Taking the small mmiber, lis, this makes the rite on small lots just double the car loal rate, and where a larer number are placed in the car, as is often the anse in those localities, where the cattle are not very large, the proportion is increased from l(M) to bof per cent. Ife do not claim, of course. that single animals or smail lots should be catried at the same rates as anmals are carried by the car load, but it appears to some of us, at all events, that the disproportion is too great It will be secn that it costs a small shipper, who ships his animats singly, as much to convey eight amimals from sackville to the phace I have named. as it wonlda large shipper to convey a car loarl. This gives the lange st ipper as against the small one an alvantage of free carriage of eight or ten cattle on every car loud. In the motion which I had placed on the Paper I limiten the statement of places from which cattle are shipped to Sackville and Nippan: I shouhll like to inclade Au Late and Amherst. These four stations will embrace the principal shipping districts in those two counties. My object in moving the motion is to get the information necessary in orter to enable us to form a correct julgment as to whether there is any ground for these rates to be changed, and to show just what has lieen the effect on the cattle trade, and upon the interests of the Intercolonial Railway, of the changes in the tariff which were made.

Motion agreed to.
THE LATE PIERRE ALEXANIDRE DENIS DE LA KONDE.

## Mr. BFR(iERON moved for :

Copies of all papers. information. $\sqrt{\text { de.. respecting the }}$ succession of the late Pierre Alexandre Denis de la Ronde, due de St. Simon, in his lifetime of the village of Valley: field. in the County of Beauharnois, more especially-1. Of the deeds of sale bearing date the 19th December, 1iti, and the 22nd August, 1778, by Dame Angeligue Denis de St. Simon to the Crown of England; 2. Copies of a judgment of date the 20th April, 1842. No. 406, Court of Queen's

Bench, Quebec-in which ease Alexandre Thibaudière de la Ronde is phantiff and Mienel Tessier, defendant: 3 . Copies of the acknowledgments and receipts which the deceased lad given to the English Government, either on account of the leasing of his lands, or on account of the price of site: 4. Copies of a lease for $4 y$ years, ruming from 17- to 197. for the lands belonging to him: 6 . Copies ot doemments showing who are the last proprietors of the property- derived trom this succession in the eity of Quebee and the Seigniory of ligand.
He sail: The gentleman whose name is mentioned in this motion was Mr. Pierre Alexandre lenis de lit Ronde, duc de sit. Simon, who died the other day in my comoty. He had a number of papers, stme of which are believed to be in the bepart. ment of Justice or the Department of Finance, and it is asked that these papers should be oltained now. I know some years ago, I got some money for him in comection with certain titles to laml, and I was told since, that many of these papels. titles, de. ham heen sent to Guebec by an agreenem between the Jominion and Provincial iovernments, for matters concerning civil rights, hecanse most of the properties on which he had claims are in the Province of ghebec. The ohd gent leman died the other day and his sons have consulted a lawyer about these clams, amd this legal gentleman has written th me asking me to isk for these documents, so that if there are any here he may have them, and if they are not here we will be able to tind them in possession of the Quebec diovernment.

Sir JOHN THOMPNON. The only connection which this gentleman had with the lepartment of Justice was the fact that he was entitlen to rents which were eommuted under the Act relating to the abolition of seiguorial tenures. So far ats I know the matter was closed years ago.

Motion agreed to.

## ELECTORAL DISTPICTS OF BRITISH (OLUMBIA.

## Mr. MALAA movel for:

Return showing the number of voters in the several electoral districts of the Province of British Columbia. and the number of roters in eacb polling district of the electoral district.
He said I would ask that this return be laid on the Table lefore the Rellistribution Bill comes up for discussion

Motion agreed to.

## heTURNS ORDFRED.

Copies of all pleadings, orders, and judguents and other papers in, or in comection with, the suit of Logan $\varepsilon *$. The City of Winnipeg, being a suit to test the constitutionality of the "Manitoba School Act."-(Mr. Watson.)
A copy of the report of the Inspector of Customs, N.S., in refereuce to the establishment of a port of entry at West Bat, in the County of Inverness.-(Mr. Cameron.)
A copy of the report of the Inspector of Nova Scotia, in reference to the establishment of a port of entry at Whycocomagh, in the County of Inverness.-(Mr. Cameron.);

## THE CASE OF P. D. IOODS.

## Mr. CURRAN moved for:

Papers in connection with the case of P. D. Dods, and reports on loss of glaziers diamonds in the customs wa rehouse at Montreal.
He said : I am glad that my hon. friend the present Minister of Militia, who wis formerly the Minister
of Customs, is here, as I wish to direct his attention to the facts of this ciase. I am satisfied that when he and the Minister of Justice will have taken cognizance of what has transpired in the matter, justice will he done to this firm. The facts are very few. It appears that the firm of P. D. Dools 8 ( $\mathrm{CO}_{0}$. imported to Montreal, from lyugland, a hox cons taining glaziers diamonds. The arrival of the goons was reported in Montreal, aml lools \& (\% went to the customs house and there paid the cluty on the diamomis imported. The customs carter fave a receipt for the goods at the Grand Trumk Railway station and brought them to the customs warehouse. The amount of money pait hy lools $\mathbb{E}$ Co. Was siot duty on about $\$ 350$ worth of their diamonds. They asked for the delivery of their goods, hint they were told they couhl pot have them until they had been examined. For three days the firm called upon the authomities and asked for these goods, but on the thind day they were informed that the how hal heen just opened and it was foum to be empty. The departarent was tommunic:ated with and an enyuiry was ondered umber the superintendence of the late Mr. Lewis. survegor of the prort of Montreal. He took avilence on the matter and came to the conclasion that the foons hatl been stolen from the warebonse. Thit, it appears, didnot satisfy the department, and another enguiry wats molered, and the surveyor came to the same conclusion as before. They were not necessarily stolen by any of the employ's there, the warehouse being open at all hours of the day it was quite possible for a stranger to have gone in there and to have taken these grools. At all events, one of the reasens given by the surveyor of the port that the goods had been stolen. Was, that from the state which the bos which was supposed to contain these diamonts, was in, it hating a nail projecting from the side, it was perfectly evident that it box in that condition wouh never have been accepted by the foremment carter as being in gool order, and that it must have been in goorl order at the time it was received at the warehouse. We mate an application to the department for reimbursement, and it was thonght only reasonable that, if the goons were uot paid for, at all events the $5100^{\circ}$ which had been paid as duty upon the goods should be reimbursed. But it was all in vain, and we took a suit against the department. His Honour Mr. Justice Burbinge held that these gools. having been imported into the country, were liable for duty, that the money had been properly collected, and that under the law the forermment were not responsible for the loss of the goods in any of the fiovermment warehouses. The result was that the importer not only lost his gools, amounting to about S 350 , hat lost his $\$ 10^{\circ}$ paid for duty, and was mulcted in the costs, anounting to $\$ 30$ more. That decision it was impossible to appeal from, owing to the amount at stake being less than S5( K . In any case I appear before Parliament to ask that the Government, now that the facts of the case are known, will take it into their consideration whether this firm should not be paid lack their money under the peculiar circumstances of hardship which 1 have narrated. The customs law is extremely rigid. Any goods brought into the country are taken possession of by the authorities for the protection of the revenue, and under the 36 th section of the Customs Act it is proviled:
" Culess the goods are to be warehoused in the manner by this Act provided. the importer shall, at the same time, pay duwn or catuse to be so paid, all duties upon all goods entered inwards: and the collector or other proper otficer shall, immediately thereupon, grant his warrant for the unlading of such goods, and grant a permit for the conveyance of such goods further into Canada, if so required by the importer.'
Section 37 provides:
" In default of suoh entry and landing, or production of the goods, or payment of duty, the officer of customs may conver the goods to a customs warehouse, or some secure place appointed by the eollector for zuch purpose, there to be kept at the risk and charge of the owner."
So that the law provides distinctly and clearly that where the duty has not been paid the gools shall lee taken possession of and kept at the warehouse or some secure place at the risk and cost of the owner. There is no such provision mate where the duty has heen paid, and the inference would natually be that where the goods are taken possession of in such cases, it shonld be at the risk and cost of the (iovermment. The authorities have not only the right to take the goonls, but if they allow the grods to goont of their possession, and at any sulserguent time a suspicion arises that the duties have not leen paid, or that goods have been smmggled in cases containing other gools on which Thuties have been paid, the packages can be taken to the custom house and there examined, and if everything is found right, they are repacked at the cost of the Govermment and returned to the importer while on the other ham, if everything is not foum exactly correct, the groods are contiscated and penalties inposed. If we take for granted that this harsh decision, which has heen enforeed hy the Excherger Comet, is really the law of the land, we know that in a great many cases, where for instance procedings havebeen instituted against the Government for damages on atecont of accidents on (iovernment ralways, andothercases where the forermment. was mot technically responsible but where the circumstances were peculiarly hard in their nature, the forernment took that hardship into consideration and paid the parties the damages they had incurred. Sow, I do not suppose thit in 95 years such a ciase as the present one would likely oceur again. In view of the uncertainty of the law, in view of the fact that this man imported these goons and paid the duty in grool faith, and waited for three days until those in charge had an opportanity of examining the box containing the diamonds, in view of all the circomstances that I have related, I am satisfied that my hon. friend will recommend that the money be reimhursed to the importer, and that substantial justice will be done. There is no erguity whatever on the side of the Govermment in this matter. It is a case of the very greatest hard. ship, and I am sure my hom. friend who resisted this application was not aware of all that had taken place, or he would not have ordered the payment of these moneys. This matter has come up before the Boarid of Trule of Montreal, I believe, and I hare been requested to liring it under the notice of the (iovermment, and I am sure that I shall not have done so in rain.

Mr. BUWELL. There are no objections that I am aware of to these papers being laid before the House. This case illustrates one of the difficulties that arise in enforcing any customs law. I do not know that Canada is singular in that respect. All bonded goods are known to be held at the risk of the owner, and consequently, neither in Canada or
elsewhere, has responsibility ever been assumed for the loss, whether in warehouse or in transmission from the vessel in which they are brought to the country, or from the railway station to the warehonse; and I think the House will readily under. stand that if any Government were to become responsible for the loss of goods unler such circumstances, it would open the door to very great fraud and that there would be no end to the demands which wounl he marle on the public exchequer on account of goouls that may or may not have come into the country. If all that has been laid down by my hon. frient were to he carried out, all that it would he necessary for a rogue to do would be to pretend to import into the comitry very valuable goonls and semd them to the warehouse, and then, upon the examination of the package, if they are not found to he there, to claim. at onee, compensation for the value of the gools. This principle has never been questioned. The practice that prevaled in the past. and which prevails now, is simply this : dionds are bromeht into the eountry, invoices are presented to the computing clerks, the rates of luty upon the varions articles are checked, and the invoices then sent to the examining warehonses where the goonls are exammed. It may be quite true, for on that point I have no information. that it took thee days to have them examiner, but I think commercial men will readily understand that in many catses goods are necessanily kept much longer than thre days in the warehonse before they can be examined. In a large port like Nontreal, for instance, where the rluties collected amount to
 importation is principally contined to the spring and the fall, it wonld be ntterly impossible, unless we had four or five times the accommodation that now exists in that largecity, where the warehonse accommodation is pretty large as it is, we couldnot deliver the goonls immenliately upon their arrival. Certain delays must of necessity occur : and having made some empuiry into this particular branch of the subject. Which has been discussed a goond deal ly boards of tande. I find that in Canada there is less delay in delivery of goonls than in any other country of which I have received information, and the facilities for obtaining goods in Canalaare fourfoll greater than in the neighbouring Republic where the restrictions with reference to examination and delivery are much greater. If on the receipt of the invoices, upon which the rate of luty hats heen fixed by the apmaiser or those whose dity it is to examine the goots, they find the goods are not there, they at once report : and then if, as is usual when the entry is made, the duty has been paid, the parties apply for a refund and a refund is made. Now, I have made enguiry as to whether an application had ever been male in this case for a refund of the daty. I understime the hon. member for Montreal says it was, hat I hare been informed by the commissioner, not an hour ago, that none had been made. I asked if these groods were not in the parcel when it was examined, and was informed they were not. The presumption, therefore, is that they never wese importen, or if they were, they must have been stolen prior to being sent to the examining warehouse. I enquired why the same principle was not acted upon, as is followed in cases where the goods are not in accoglance with the order, and where goonls are returned, or where there is a less quantity in the parcel than appears
in the invoice, a refund of the duty being made in each case. The answer to that was, that the case had been taken to court at once, not for the purpose of obtaining a refund of the duty, but for the purpose of compelling the government to pay the ralue of the diamonds alleged to have been in this hox. I quite agree that if there was evilence of the grools having actually been imported hut stolen. no matter where, it was the duty of the Government to collect the amount paid as duty: but atcting upon the principle that the diamonds did not erme into Camala a recommendation was marle some time ago to the Treasury board for the refunding of the amount of duty paid, upon the presumption, not that the gools were stolen when in our possession or in transit from the ressel to the customs warehouse, but upon the presumption that the goons never were imported. As the judie properly said, if the goods were imported, the duty was legally and properly collected. If they never were importerl, or sere stolen on board ship or in tramsit from the ressel to the warehouse, the (iovernment equitably ought not to retain the amome of duty paid. Acting upon that principle, the recommendation has lieen made for the refunting of the amome of duty paid. How the amount
 value of the diamomels were only $\mathrm{Si}(\mathrm{N})$ or S 3 om . hecanse if they came in the rongh they would be free, and if they came in manufactured or set the duty would he from 20 to 3.7 per cent. I am quite satistied from the practical experience I have had, that to change the law in the direction indicated hy the homal of trale would not be practical : and I am inclined to think they mate their representatioms to the department withont a full knowledge of all the facts. To change the law in the direction asked wonld be to place the diovermment in the position of heing mulcted in very large sums of money upnongools never brought into the comitry. The whole system of homling goonls is for the benetit of the merchents. The principle upon which all customs laws is founded is that dinty should be collecterl at once on the arrival of the gools : and it is in order to facilitate trate amb assist the merchants hy not compelling them to pay large sums in duty for goonls which they do not reyuire to put on the market for some time, that the system of bonding warehomses was established. I hope that the action of the department in making this recommemlation to remit the duty will he looked upon favomably by the Governor in Council.

## Mr. CURRAN. What about the costs?

Mr. BOWELL. We will let the lawyers settle that among them. We will try to do justice to the importer, acting on the presumption that these goorls never came into the country, and he may setile with his lawgers who alvised him to go into court in this matter. He or they must be the safferers.

Mr. CURRAN. In reply to my hon. friend, I would just direct his attention to the English Act, section 8.5 :
"If any goods shall be taken out of any warehouse without due entry, the occupier of such warehouge shall forthwith pay the duties due upon such goods ; and every person taking out uny goods from any warehouse without payment of duty, or who shall aid, assist, or be concerned therein, and every person who shall destroy or embezzle ally goods duly warehoused, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and shall, upon conviction, suffer the
punishment by lnw inflicted in cases of misdemeanour : but if such person shall be an officer of customs or excise not acting in the due execution of bis duty, and shall be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, consignee or proprietor of such goods, no duty shall be payable for or in respect of such goods and the damage occasioned by such destruction or embezzlement shall, with the sanction of the commissioners of the treasury, be repaid or made good to such importer. eonsignce or proprietor by the Commissioner of Customs."
My hom. friend has suggested that it would be a very dangerons thing for the public: at large to make any change with regard to the stringency of our remblations, and he says that any person might make a fictitiouscontry of goods which had not leen imported at all, and the (iovermment would be liable through his dishonest acts. That is all very well in regard to the case of rogucs, bat in the case of a firm oecupying a respectable position in the commercial world it would not happen, and it is quite competent for the authorities to make empuries as to the stamding of a particular person who may have a clam against the forernment as P. D. Dools hat in this case. I think the finvernment incurs very little danger indealing with people of known responsibility. My hon. friem has stated that there is mothing in the deparment to show that any application was mate for a refund of that duty. If there are no papers there, I have a recollection of soing there twenty-five or thinty times to get the matter settlen before action was finally taken, but no offer was made to refmad the duty which I think was improperly exacted. Two investigations took phace at the instance of the department. and the matter was again brought before the notice of my hon. friend. I am sory that my hon. friemd. whostates be is gring to recommeni that the sho: shoula be restored to the pocket of my constitnent, has mot also throght it comsistent with his magnatimens disposition to reimburse the costs which have leen pain, which would lee only fair. I am satistied that when this comes before the Minister of Justice, whomberstands these things thoroughly, he will see that the matter has been dealt with majustly, and that it is unfair that this respectable. merchant should lee mulct, especially as the department is mot likely to be troubled with anything of the same kind for a quarter of a century to come.

Mr. BOWVLL. I did not state that there were no papers in the department, hut that I was informed, just hefore coming to the House, that no application hal been mate for a refund of the rluties that were paid. I would also call the attention of the House to the extract from the English statute which was read by my hon. friend, in which there was nothing which would conflict with our own law.

Mr. (URRAN. The only thing proven was that the goods were stolen-..I lo not gay by any one in the department-but that they were stolen from the warehonse department. I know most of the men there, and I believe them to be honest men, lant two reports gave the opinion that they were so taken.

Mr. BOW ELL. The surveyor's report was, that after examining the case. he had come to the conclusion that it had not been shown whether the goods were taken from the case after or before their arrival. There was not a particle of evidence to-
show that the contents of the packages were interfered with after they came to the department.

Motion ryreal to.

## LORDS DAY OBSERVANCE.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bill (No.2) to secure the better olservance of the Lorids Day, commonly called Sunday.--(Mr. Charlton.)
(In the Committee.)
Mr. TISDALE. I have a few remarks to offer in comection with this Bill which I shall conchate with a motion. We have had the hon. gentleman introntucing a Bill of a similar sort every session since I hate hat the honour of sitting in this Parliament or the last Parliament. It is true that the Bill as now introluced is much smaller than it was in the first place. But I do not think there is any clanse in this Bill that should ocoupy the attention or receive the assent of this House. Every provision of the Bill except two items has alrealy heen resulated by the Provincial Legisiature of Ontario. I bate not examined the other provincial laws, hat I apprehend there has also been legislation in the same respect in the other prorinces. The hon. gentleman who introduces this Bill is a very strong adrocate of provincial rights upou many questions. I have had the pleasure of listening to him many times in my province, ant sometimes at great length in provincial elections, and I have never found a greater alvocate of provincial rights. I am also an adrocate of provincial rights within proper lomuls. I deprecate any interference by this (iovermenent or this Legislature with the Local Legislature within proper bomuls, and I think it is to be deprecated that, in these matters where no party politics is concernen, any gentleman should interfere or try to induce the Honse to interfere with matters of provincial rigints, and more especially when these matters are an interference with what may be called moral rights, such as the regulation of the Sabbath day. I clam liberty of conscience in all matters. I have ahways in public or in private endeavoured to get penple to mulerstam that, while I have views of my own, I am willing that all others shall exercise their views as they see fit. In this Bill, except in regard to the management of the canals and the Ginemment railways, there is not an item which any gentleman who has paid the slightest attention to the legislative powers of the provinces and of the Legislature will not say the Provincial Legislatures have the power to deal with. I have examined the law in every particular that this Bill pretends to affect, and I wish to repeat that the Province of Ontario has already passed laws in respect to those questions. Now, I say it would be an unwise, I do not think it would he too strong a term to say, it would be a deplorable thing, if this House, even if we have jurisitiction. were to interfere with the view's of the Provincial Legislatures as expressed by them or as mav be expressed by them; it would be a deplopable thing, in my opinion, if this Honse were for one moment to entertain such a proposition. As to the question of juristiction there are, no doubt, differences of opinion. I do not propose to argue one way or the other upon that, because I think the inembers of this committee and the members of this House will agree with the proposition that us to matters where Provincial Legislatures have juris.
diction, we should leqve them to be regulated according to the sentiment, and the feeling, and the conscience of the different provinces having control over them. Now, with regard to the management of the camals and the fovernment railways, I an satisfied to leave it in the hands of whatever Gorernment way be in power. If hon. gentlemen op. posite were in power, I would he quite satisfied to leave in their hames the control and management of these public works on the Sahbath day, in such a manner as they might deem proper. I sty it is a reflection upon the ciovernment, it is a reflection upon the parties. I care not which party may he in power, to say that it is necessary to ast this House to pass a Bill compelling the Govermment of the day to follow a certain line of conduet in reference to the public service on the Sahbathday. I Leg, therefore, without further remarks, to move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. CHARLTON. The Bill which is now under the consideration of the committer, as the hon. member for South Korfolk (Mr. Tisitale) very truly says, is a Bill that I have presenteal to the Honse on two creations lefore this, or : Bill of a similar character. This, howeser, is the first action taken by the House of Commons on this Bill. The Bill as now presented was rejortel by a select committee last session, and that select committee, with all deference to my hom. friend from South Norfolk, took a riew of this matter yuite different from his own. The committee eliminaterd from the bill every portion of it that came within the purview of provincial legislation, and retained only such features as, in their opinion, pertained to Dominion lesislation. There were six sections of the Bill eliminated, there were four sections retained, and the fowr sections retained by that committec are the sections now mider the consideration of this House. The first of these sections is that with reference to the publication of Sumday newspapers. Now, my hon. friend, the Minister of Justice, while not agreeing with me as to the propriety of making this provision with regard to the publication of sumlay newspapers, did agree that it was within the jurisdiction of this House and of this Govermment to make the provision that this Bill asks shall be made. With regard to the canals, of course, it is not necessary to inform my hon. friend that the Provincial Legislatures of this Dominion have no jurishliction whatever in the matter: aml when he says he considers it a reflection upon the foverument that the House of Commons should define what the Govermment is at liberty to do with regard to the canals, I quite disagree with the hon. gentleman. I think that this House is chargel with certain functions, that it is not necessary to delegate its functions to the Ministry, and that it is no reflection upon the Ministry, no reflection upon the Government of the day, to discnss the question temperately, and after discussion to arrive at a decision, as representatives of the people, as to what policy the Govermment shall follow with regard to the management of the canals. Now, the Minister of Justice was kind enough to indicate to me same days ago the action he proposed to take with regard to the second section of the Bill referring to the cauals, and while the proposition of that hon. gentleman does not go so far as I could wish, while it comes short of what I believe to be the proper
reguirements of Divine law and a proper regard for the welfare of the subject in securing to him his ser euth day's rest, yet 1 shall be ghal to accept his proposition if I camot get more. I intented, when this Bill wits referred to the committee, to accept the suggestion of my hon. frient the Ninister of Justice, and having accepted that suggestion and secured what he was willing to grant, if I could get no more. I would perforce, have been satistied with that. Now, I do not think the hon. member for Wruth Norfolk, in taking the position he ches upon this Bill, will commend himself very stronfly the christain sentiment of this country.

An hrm. MEMBER, Vah:
Mr. CHARLTON. I hear a lerisive yah: The Dominion of (anatia is a part of the British Empire, aml the British limpire is a christian, natiom, amb the Gueen of : his Empire is lecelared to be the Queen aml befender of the faith by the grace of 1 iond: and there are laws upon the statute-book of every british eolong there are laws upon the statute book of tireat britain. providing for the ohservance of the ford's biay: and to assert sravely in this Honse that it is derogatory to the dignity of the foremment of this country, and a piece of inter. ferente on the part of this Dominion legislature with the rights of the perople, to make provision whin our juristiction for the proper observance of the Lond's bay as a day of rest, amb to act in consomance with legislation of the Empire, is a position 1 am surprised to see the hon. gentleman take. The hom, rentleman allules with some facetionsness to ny Want of suceess in presenting this bill. sir, I an atcenstomed to that kini of raillery. I intro. duced a bill into this House some yeans ago and it was honted out of the Honse. I introluced it again, and it was treater with a little less disrespect and contumely: I introdneed it a third time, and it secured a small measure of respect: I introduced it the fourth time, and it passed, but it was thrown out by the Senate; I introduced it the fifth time, and it passed here and the senate treaterl it with some measure of regard: 1 introduced it the sixth time, aml it passed this House and passed the semate ; and the lealer of this House, the Minister of Justice, has since approved of the features of that Bill amd has eren rone further than the Bill at first asked the House of Commons to go, although the Bill was at first scouted out of this Honse. Now, the Bill I present today is a Bill of more importance than that; it is a Bill that commends itself as thoroughly to the christian and moral sentiment of this country as that Bill did. Hon. geutlemen in this House who are opposed to this kind of legislation, may rise and cast discredit upon the sentiment that backs the Bill, but if Gonl spares my life, if that Bill is thrown out today, it will come in here again, it will come in as long as 1 have the honour to sit in this House, until that bill becomes law. In introducing this Bill I am sustained by the christian sentiment of Canada, by the worth of Canada, and I can inform the hon. member for South Norfolk ( Mr . Tisclale), and I can informother members of this House, that it would be well for them at least to treat this matter with respect and to give to men who have convictions upon this subject the benefit of supposing they are acting honestly in pursuing their convictions and are
worthy of fair treatment liy this House. Of course at this stage of the matter, the Bill is in the hands of this committec. I do not know what course the lealer of the dowermment intends to take, whether he intends to implement his promise to me, emboried in the memoramhum I hold in niy hand, which covers the amembment he proposes to make to section ?. or not. (If contse, I an in his hamels. If he proposes to withoraw from that arrangoment, and if he declines to carry it ont. and if the majority of the committee choose to rise, the Bill is lost. I rest the matter there: I rest it, first, on the decision of the Minister of Justace: and, secont, on the decision of the committee as to what shonhi be clone.
Sir TOHN゚ THOMPSON. No far as I am (oncerned I mast answer the reference which the hon. sentleman has mate to we at this moment. I heg to say to him that so far as our understanding is comeernel. I athere to it. The umberstanding wats simply this: I was disposed to accept, and am still disposed to accept, a provision similar in principle to that embodied in the second sectime of his Bill. lat to make an amendment which the hon. gentleman holis in his hamis. Persomally I an unfaromalle to the wher sections of the bill. the reasons for this I expressed when the bill was before the Honse last session, not hecause the Bill is beyom one powers, for I think it is not heyond our powers, hat becatuse the sulijects which are legislated upon here can be likewise legislated upon hy the Provincial Paliaments, aml can be leqislated upon liy them with more effer and with more knowledge of the local circumstances than we possess. If we take the first section, we have an illustration of what I means. There is no Sumbay newspaper pablished in any part of Gamada, except one in British Columbia, I am toll. The Bill will prevent the publishing of any smmay newspaper. I think it is more within the duty of the Legislature of British ( olumbia to say whether that paper should he suppressed or not. I think it is more competent for the l'ovincial Legislatures in other sections of the comntry to say wheiher sumday nuwspapers ought to be originated or not. So far as $I$ am concor $n e d, I$ am argainst the publishing of Sumblay newspapers : but I do not think it wise for this Parliament to legislate on this subject, and if it were left to my choice, I would prefer sery much that several of these provisions should be left to the l'rovincial Legislatures to:chopt, if they please, for when they were adopted by those Legislatures they would be alopted from considerations of policy, of which they are hetter judges than we. But as regards the second section of the Bill, $I$ stand to my promise to the hon. gentleman, and if he will accept my amembment $I$ am in faroat of the clause emborlying that principle.
Mr. CHARLTON. I am willing to atopt the amendment of the Minister of Justice in regard to the second section.
Mr. TISDALE. I cannot allow the lecture which the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) saw fit to aldress to me to pass unnoticed. I leave it to the intelligence and fair-play of the House to decide whether during his whole remarks he did not endeavour to place me in a false position before the public. Did I say anything that any fair-minded man conld distort into the idea that I did not treat the measure with respect?

Mr. Cuaritos.

## Some hon. MEMBERS. No.

Mr. TIsDALE. I think not. Did I say anything of a hoastful nature ?
some hon. MEMBERs. No.
Mr. TIsidALE. I say no. I did not treat the measure with disrespect. On the contrary, I showed the insinerrity of the hon. geutleman, either here or when he aseends the platform ia the ridings of the county, from which we both come. If I am correct in the principle I advocate, that the Promincial Legislatures should deal with this matter, it is extremely unfair upon a matter on which public feeling is so strong, and properly so, namely, Sablath whservance, to attempt to place me in a false position. But was there any want of respect when I took the highest possible gromms that can be taken on any guestion of legislation in this coontry, that where subjects are properly relegated to the provinces, the question of dealing with them should he.left to the provinces? When the hom. gentleman assumes to speak for the christian sentiment of this conntry, for what does he speak? The hon. gentleman placed himself in a most inconsistent position with regard to christian sentiment of this combtry when he endeationed to force on the people, whose religious feelings were different from his own, action which they did not think fair to themselves. So long ago as when the Separate school guestion was brought up in the Province of Ontario the hon. gentleman was one of those who joined with his assoriates in bitterly attacking the Separate school system. I am a Protestant as he is, but I believe, under the circumstances, that the Catholics are entitled to Separate schooks, and I never was sorry for hating supported them. When the hou. gentleman rises here, and when he declares that I am attacking the christian sentiment of the country, I ask what is the christian sentiment for which he speaks? christian sentiment does not belong to any kiml of man or to any legislation, but it is that hroad right that our thoughts and feelings, on moral questions, should be free and should not be yuestioned. Didid question them? On the contrary ; and if christian sentiment is not broad enough to cover this siew, then I do not agree with it. I said that all the people in the provinces should have the right to regulate their own affairs in regard to this chiristian sentiment. That camot be gainsaid. I have mot loasted of my christian achievements. The Bill to which the hoin. gentleman has referred may have been, in his opinion, an excellent bill, but there was nothing in it that attacked thie fommations of the constitution as hetween the Provincial and the Dominion Legislatures, and I do not umderstand it to be christian sentiment to inluce people to follow sentiments which they do net accept. At all events, if it is christian sentiment which has been presented to us, I have never heen able to embrace that sort of christianity, although I claim to be a christian equally with the hon. member. The hon. gentleman declares he will keep on introducing the bill each year. Let him do so. If it is wrong the people's representatives will keep on throwing out the measure every year. Hon. members of the House are sufficiently indepenilent, aithough party ties are so strong, to unite on moral guestions and reject such a measure as that now under consideration, and unless proper justification can be adduced
for it by the hon. gentleman, he may bring in his Bill as many times as we sit here and it will be rejected. A word as to his last point. The hon. gentleman claims that this Parliament has the right to regulate the ruming of Govermment railways and to control operations on the camals on sumday. I agree with him that we have the right to do so: but I say that not only as regards this fovermment, but the dovermment controllel hy hom. zentlemen opposite, it would he a reflection to paiss such a measure, for there is no cause or complaint to be remediel, and hoth the (Government of Mr. Mackenzie and the present dovernment so controlled the canals that no canse of complaint existed. If this Parhament tied down the (iovermment by a strict set of rules, an oectasion migh! arise when the restrictions would appear to the monstrons, and when there would be no discreion left to the dovernment. We have not perhaps, that hon gentleman's sentiment of christimity, we nay mot have his peculiar tencts on this question, hint I am satisfied that we have, among the lealers of the great political parties, sulficient of that sentiment to ghatrd all that should he guarded. The hon. gentleman endeavoured to place me in a false position. I am quite prepared to leave this cuestion with the liberal-minded christian people, if it is explained to them in a proper way so that they will momerstand it, and I believe they will not thank the hom. gentleman for trying to force on other people his views. Or if they shouht, they onght to he checked, hecause I believe that each province should have within itself the control over the me matters. I also helieve that the leaders of looth political parties in this country are sutficiently (ionl-fearing and sutficiently upright to see that the sahbath day is not degraded in the management of our public works.
Mr. BOWELL. Mr. Chaimam, I was mater the impression that the question of Sablath observance had loeen fully dealt with by the Legislature of the Prorince of Ontario. I remember that after the guestion hal been cliscussed in this House, a somewhat similar Bill to the one brought hefore this Parliament but more restrictive in its provisions, was introluced in the Ontario Legislatme and after some amendments became law. The contention there was, that it should be the duty of cach province to cuforee, so far as it was considered in accord with the comsciences of the people, and its practicability, the olservance of the Lords Day. I am very strongly in favour, and I have always been in favour of preventing the carrying on of business on the Sabbath, and more especially am I against sunday newspapers and their circulation throughout the comitry. I cannot understand, however, that it would be any more wicked for me or any other printer to begin work at is oclock in order to print the Monday morning's paper, than if work was commenced only at 9 o'clock at night. I do not know, as we understand the Sabath, whether it is more wicked for a man to begin worl: immediately after church or in the morning, than it is if he begins work at 9 oclock at night and works untii 12; or, in other words, that he is to be religious for 21 hours of the 24 , which are supposed to constitute the Sablath, and as wicked as he pleases during the three hours between 9 and 12 o'clock. However, to my mind, this Bill seems to be of a sort of hermaphrodite character; it is.
ncithor one thing nor the other. You provide by it that a man shall have to observe the sabbath during certain portions of the day, and you allow him to violate it cluring the remaining hours. The Bill provides also that one milk train may be run on the Sabbath. Well, is a milk cart to be prohibited: If it is necessary that the people residing in a city should have the milk brought to them on a train on the Nabath ray. is it any more wicker that a farmer living immediately adjacent to the city shombl hring in a supply of milk in his cart to the dowrs of the consumers? Then I find no provision in the bill for the closing of post offices or telegraph oftices on the Sibbath diay, thongh they ate open now during certain hours. My principal object in rising wis to point out one or two ohjections to the bill, and to congratulate the hon. Member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) on the $\overline{0}$ th clanse. He has evidently beeome a comvert to the principle which in the past be has comlemmed most vigomonsly in this Homse. The moiety system of distrihuting fines and penalties atmong informers is one for which the doverninent. and more expecially the ( $u$ atoms lopartment, hate heen most severely censured abd condemmed by the hom. dentleman. However, he has now camperl that principle a little further in this Bill than the (iovermment have ever gone. While he whlemms the distribution of the penalties imposed for violat. ines the Customs Aet by giving the informers onethind, and therely creating an ine inform, anl to become, as they have heen repeatedy deserihed by hon. gentlemen opposite spies upon the lonsiness people of this comatry : the hem. sentleman provides in his bill that the infomer in the case of a riolation of this law shall have one-half the penalty. The hongentleman has camied the moiety principle mach further than the former forermment or the present dovermment ever attempter. If it be wrong to provide an incentive to people to inform on violators of the law, in espect to the Cnstoms Department, surely it must be equally wrong to compensate informers in respect to this law. At least, I am mable to discover where the virtue is in informing ipon a man who happened to reliver a pomm of meat on the sibhath day, or sell a newspiper, and give the informer one-half the penalty, while it is sail to be wrong to give one-third of the penalty to the informer on a man who hat violated the law hy smuggling goots into the country on any day, whether it be a Sumlay or a week day. However, in this, as in most things, I am afraid some gentlemen in this Honse, as well as out of it, are too apt to argue the principle inrolved in this clanse, more for the purpose of timding fatult with the (iovermment of the diy than for the purpose of expressing an opinion against the principle itself. If it is wrong in one case, it is wrong in the other. However, I am of the opinion that it is quite right, if this Bill should become law, that there should be an incentire to those who desire to have it enforced by informing upon the law: breakers. If this Bill is to become law, let us have it a little more stringent than it is now, or throw it out altogether.

Committee rose, and it being six oclock, the Speaker left the Chair.

## After Recess.

House again resolved itself into Committee. Mr. Bowell.

Mr. CHFINTIE. I was much pleased when the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) tirst introduced his Bill list session, because I helieved it was a good Bill. The aim of the Bill was not to interfere with any man's religious convictions, he they what they may: neitherdid it aim at compelling any man to observe the Lord's Day. The chief aim of the Bill, I think, was to secure to the employes of the Govermment, on railways and canals, in the lost Office Department and in the public service generally, the whole sumday rest. It has been contemded that this Bill was mnecessary, that it encroached upon provincial rights: hut if this question is to he lealt. with, so far as it relates to our rallways, our post otfices and our canals, it must he dealt with hy this House and this dovermment. If the Bill as originally introduced had been enacted, I have no douht it would have been a great boon to thonsands of fiovermment emploves who are now robbed of their sumbay rest. that rest which is so essential to their physical wellbeing. and deprived of all opportunity of attending Divine worship and receiving religions instraction. Dany of these employes have been lone andimsly. lowking for the relief promised hy this Bill. They know ly sald experience that a continued romol of coil ami drudgery. Withont a smalay rest, is not only disistrons th their physical well-heing, impairing their health and shortening their lises, bout is demomalizing in all its temblencies, and deprives them of many comforts amd blessings which would otherwise brighten their lives and mate them better and purer. Now, with this Bill as amenten, and as proposed to be amended, I mast say I have rery litule sympathy. If it is to be cut down to section $\xrightarrow{2}$. the itle of the bill hecones a misnomer. It loes nothing whatever for the employes, but leaves them exactly where they were before. As I understand, the cimals are now closed during a portion of the lords Dity, umber an Order in Council. ant this Bill will simp! p poride for closing the canals sluring a purtion of the day, and keeping them open during another portion. It does nothing to alvance or promote the interests of Sablath observance, amil what is worse, it completely igmores the Suniay lahour and sumday desecration which is carried on now on our railways and in other departments of the public service. My contention is simply this, that it is our cluty to see that the employes of the fiovernment are protected in the enjoyment of a eomplete sumlay rest, and I think we shoulal beWare how we ighore or trample under foot the Divine law by depriving our fellow men, so many of them, of that dia's rest which (iod has given them.

Mr. OBRIEN. This question may be viewed from one of two aspects, the aspect of christianity and the aspect of secial economy. So far it has been almost entirely discussed from the aspect of christianity. While I hope the lay may never come when the teachings of christianity will cease to be the ruling spirit in both Govermment and the people of the British Eimpire, at the same time I may point out to the hon. Minister of Militia that there is no principle from which, if pushed to unreasonable lengths, a reductio and abourdum may not be drawn. His argiament may be illustrated in this way. He himself, I am sure, would not allow those in his employ in private life to do uny unnecessary work on Sunday; but at the same time
he would not think it wrong that they should cook his dimmer or make his hed or perform any of the other functions necessary to civilizell life. The same argument would apply to the newspapers to which the hom. gentleman has alludet. Logically and strictly it may perhaps be as much a breach of Sunday to work after 9 o'clock in the evening as lefore 12 oclock in the morning; but to apply the same rule in both cases would not be reasomable. Even this Bill admits it to be necessary that a newspaper employe should work after 9 oclock on sumlay evening if he is required to do so, and exempts him from any legal consequences for doing so ; but it the same time it secures for him the enjoyment of the day ats well as any other class of employes. But the great object of the Bill, so far as I am inclined tos support it, lies in this, that there are a certain class of employes who repuire the protection of the law, hecause in no other way can they possibly oltain protection. It is an old saying that we must deal with corporations on a different principle from individuals, liecause corporations have neither a boniy to be kicked nor a soul to be saved; and while we give them great powers and privileges, it is necessary that there should be some limits to their powers and privileges. I allude especially to the case of railways. Dow, the railways in this comutry enjoy many extraorlinary powers and privileges. In fact, it is sometimes hard to say who giverns this comatry, whether the gentlemen sitting on the right of the speaker or a great railway corpmation. But at all events, we are bound to protect the employes of those corprations by law, hecause they are at present umable to olltain protection in any other way. Now, I am satisfied from my own observations, that the railway companies impose upon their employés a great deal of Sumbay lalon that is not necessary, ime that is the reasun why $I$ will rote against the motion that the committec rise. Where I live I constantly see trains passing on Sunday, which I know are not neesessury, and the sending of which involves a large amount of labour from which the employes shoulh be protected. I trust that this Bill may go to the committee, and that the clase in regard to railways may le adopted in sonie form or other, for ay one who knows anything of the sublject knows how ditticult it is for any employés of the railway companies to oltain reilress if they are calleil on to work. They are perfectly helpless; there is no way in which they can oltain redress unless from the strong hamuls of the law. It is all very tine to talk about religious liberty and all that sort of thing ; hut at the same tim: the olject of our legislation is to give equal rights to all classes of the community, whether they are employes of private individuals or of great corporations; and I speak chiefly in the interest of the employes of great corporations who are not and will not be liable to those influences which control the actions of private individuals. Farmers are not allowed to send their employés into the fields on Sunday, though we can think of circumstances in which it is reasonable that they should do so; but railway corporations have a control over their men such as no private empioyer has, and, therefore, the law should step in and give these men that protection which they would not otherwise have. I shall vote against the motion that the committee rise, because

I think, with regard to a measure of this kind, some step ought to he taken to prevent what is an abuse on the part of railway corporations, who compel their men, under circumstances, which would not be tolerated in the case of any private individual, to work on sumlays.

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to say a few words, Mr. Chairman, hefore you put that motion. The hon. member for south Norfolk, in moving that the committee do now rise, did not perhaps realize that he proposed ignominiously to kick out of this High Court of Parlianent a measure which interests a large portion of sery respectable class of the people, and that in making this motion he seeks to cast contumely anci reproach upon a class of people whom, upon consideration, he might be disposed to treat with nore courtesy. The hon. gentleman has it very great regard to-night for provincial rights. I quite sympathize with him in that sentiment, and I certainly would ilesire to refrain from adrancing or attempting to adrance any legislation in this House which would he an infringement on the rights of any person in this Dominion : and the Bill now lefore the committee is a Bill from which, as I have sail already, every feature was climinated that pertained in any sense to the jurisdiction of Provincial Legislatures, with the single exception of the Sumlay newspaper: amd I will explain briefly in a monent why that feature was maintainer. I presume the hon. gentleman will not venture to assert in this Honse that Provincial Legislatures have jurisdiction wer the canals belonging to this Dominion or our railway tratfic, or that this Honse, in making provision with reference to the management of canals which are Dominion property or with reference to the management of railways and the trattic upon then, which are of a mational character, is in any way infringing upon provincial rights. The hon. gentleman would hardly ie guilty of so great an alsurdity as to make snch an assertion There is but one feature of this. Bill that cau be said to pertain to legislation within the purview of provincial legislatures, and that is the feature with regard to sunday newspapers. We have been informed by the Minister of Iustice that this Parliament has jurisdiction in that respect, that it is perfectly competent for this House to deal with that guestion, and I may inform the i:on. gentlemam that the committee to which was referreal this Bill, in considering the question as to the propriety of retaining the section with regard le ©uatioy newspapers, took this view of the case. First, they hell that it was desirable that there should be a miformity of law throughout the Dominion with regard :" that matter, for the reason that the Government of this country has control of the copyright laws and the transmission of printed matter through the mails, and has control of the introduction of literature into this country through the customs. For these and other reasonsnot necessary tomention, they felt it was in the highest degree desirable that the law with regard to Sunday newspapers should be a uniform law, and I am happy to hear the declaration of the Minister of Justice that, so far as his sympathies and his own private views are concerned, he is opposed to the publication of Sunday newspapers ; and I take this occasion of expressing my obligations to that hon. gentleman for fair treatment and courtesy in all cases where I have had
anything to ins which has bronght me into contact with him. The lrovincial Legislature or Covernment of Ontario have not met this case. They have male no provisions with regard to the publication of sumday newspaper. I hold in my hand a simalay inewspaper pulbished in the city of Tormen by the conservative candidate for East York, the Sinnlcuy W'orll of Toronto, the harbinger of an evil swarm of foul birds which may follow in its wake. I rememiler when the first Sunday newspaper was pullished in the United States, which Horace Greeley, the elitor of the Tribum, characterized as a sreial denon. When one newspaper ottice pullishes a Sumday newspaper. others are forced to follow suit : and if the Shandry Wionll is continued in Toronto. the day is not distant when every newspaper in that city will have its sumday edition. If we are to deal with this matter, we most deal withit now, and as a Tominion matter, just as we would with the copyright guestion, the introduction of immonal literature or its transmission through the mails. The hon. gentleman inhis remarks withresprect toprovincial jurisdiction, did not touch upon the case at all, hecause we are dealine with matters now exclusively pertaining to the jurisiliction of the Dominion. IVhen the lim. gentleman igmominiously proposes to kiek this Bill out of court, does he know whom he is insulting by this summary treatment of the measure? Perhaps he thought he was affecting ouly the interests of one poor firit on this side ; but there are others interested in preventing Sunday desecration. Every church court. synol, general assembly, couference or preshytery, and the Catholic prelates, Archbishop Fabre and Cardinal Tascherean, have expressed themselves in favour of sunday observance and Pope Leo XIII is also on record in its farour. I coull enumerate minsters, bishopss, cardinals, archlishops, jurists, stat smen, lalour movement leaders, all over the world, who farcour it law such ats the one we have under discussion. yet the hom. gentleman moves that the committee do now rise and treat this Bill with the utmost ignominy and contempt. He asks that the committee refuse to consider a single provision embolised in this bill, and that we should say to every church court, synod, general assembiy, conference and other church hoolies, that in adivecating a sumday observance law, in senaling their petitions and passing their resolutions in its farour, they were not acting in a way worthy of the notice of Parliament. He asks that we should treat all their fulminations. petitions, expressions of sentiment, with the utmost unconcern, and refuse to consider for one moment any provision in this Bill which has re:eivel their suction. That is the position that the hon. member for South Norfolk takes. It is one I hardly supposerd a gentleman of his acuteness would have voluntarily taken. I a:n sorry he has done so, anil I hardly believe the House will concur with him and treat this Bill as he asks that it should he treated. I do not know whether the hon. gentleman's course will meet with approval in his constituency. I am sure some of his constituentshavedeeply at heart thepassage of a measure such as that now proposerl. A few words with reference to the remarks of the hon. Minister of Militia. That hon. gentleman has criticised this Bill as hermaphrodite measure, as being neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring in his estimation. It
saurifices, he says, the principles of Salbath olserrance ; it is not stringent enough; if he went in for : Sabbath Observance Bill, he would give us something stronger. 1 am quite willing to second the hom. gentleman's views in any respect in this regard. The Bill itself is not such a one in all respects as I would desire, bui in arranging a measure of this kind, yon have to conciliate divergent views. you have to compromise your own views, or you cannot get the Bill reported ly the special committee or secure the sumport of the majority of the House of Commons. Some provisions have to be made which perople in farour of strict olservance would not be likely to approve. Such is the provision with regari to labour on newspapers on Nunday evenings after 9 oclock, and also with regard to milk lelivery traius. As the hon. member for Muskoka says, we have to take various circumstances into consideration. We camot adopt the strict old lewish method of keeping the Sablath. We have to decide what constitutes a work of necessity and mercy, hecause under the cliristian dispensition, works of necessity and merey are always evceptel, and it nay be that a little work, two or three hours of a sunlay evening, is a work of necessity. It may be that the sending of milk trains to the city, where the supply of fresh milk is necessary to the welfare and health of the people, is a work of necessity. I think it is. There are various other things which some strict Sabuathterians might not deem properly a work of necessity, and the bill to-night is hroal and liberal in its provisions, not going so far as strict salb,hatherians would like, a bill not insuring strict religious olservance at all, but designed to secure to the labourer his civil right of enjoying one day's rest in the seven and to protect him from the exactions of the employer and the calpitalist. The hon. Minister of Militia drew attention to the feature of the Bill with regard to the moiety of fines, and refering to some remarks made by myself on a former occasion about the custom-house system of making seizures and allowing officials to share in the tines imposed. That is a matter not pertinent to the consideration of the liill : and although I might casily show that the two cases are not parallel, I will not stop to do so. But he goes on to make various criticisms as to the details of the Bill in other respects. All I have to say about that matter is this: The proper time to cliscuss the different clauses is when we are in committee. The Pill is not presented as a perfect measure, and every clanse may be amendel at the discretion if the House. But it does not follow lecause an hon. member may consiler this or that section incomplete or refuiring amendinent, that the Bill should not be considered at all, but if there is anything in this Bill worthy of the consideration of this House, if the amendment the Minister of Justice proposes is worthy our consideration, or if anything whatever in it is worthy of consideration, let the Bill be considered in committee, let the Bill stand upon its merits in the committee, let each sertion of the Bill be adopted or rejected, as the case may le, in the committee, but do not refuse the Bill that regree of courtesy which entitles it to the consicleration of the committee. Do not ignominiously throw the Bill out and in that way flout every man in the Dominion who believes, either for civil or religious reasons, in a Sabbath day's rest being secured for the toiler. I present these reasons and

Mr. Charltos.
submit the Bill to this committee, trusting it will not be treated in the humiliating and ignominious mamer proposed ly the hom. member for South Norfolk, hut that it will receive the consideration of the committee. If there is anything in the measure worthy of consideration, alopt it. If not, reject it, but at least give it the courtesy of consideration.
Committee rose.

## COMPLANT AGALAT JUDGE ELLIOTT.

House resumed consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. Lister :
That a convo of the petition laid upon the Table of this House from Thomas Hobbs and others, complaining of the conduct of William Elliott. Esquire, county judge of Middlesex. in relation to the revision of the voters' list for the Electoral District of the City of London, be forthwith furmished him for his information, and to enable him to make such statement or answer to the charges therein contained as he may deem proper, and that the said petition and any such answer as the said judge may make be referred to a special committee of this House, to ennuire into the truth of the sereral allegations therein, with a view of finding whether such charges should be investigated by a commission.

Mr. MCLOCK. The petition which was laid upon the Table of this Honse on the 30th of Narch last, contains certain grave charges reflecting upon the conduct of a dignitary in the service of this country, the judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, not strictly in his capacity as a County Court judge but in his capacity as a judqe interpreting the Frunchise Act. That petition received due publicity through the journals of this country. It was endeavoureal at an early date to bring it to the attention of this Honse in order that the serious charges involvel in it might at the earliest possible moment receive that consideration which they demanded ; but for certain reasons, which appear to justify the Aclministration in taking the course they did, or in consequence of a ruling which hardly seemed to be in harmony with precedent, but to which the House not withstandinglowed submissively, the consideration of the petition was not given that priority to which its importance entitled it, and through the tedious process of postponement, which the rules of this House require, it is now approaching almost the close of the session hefore one of the most serious charges that could be brought before Parliament is investigated. The Government is responsible in this regard. The Government had it in its own power, by acquiescence, to allow this motion to be entertained at an earlier date, and after succeeding in laving it postponed to this late hour, I would not be surprisell to find them complain that the lateness of the session is a sutficient reason for dismissing the application. I am surprised that up to this moment, notwithstanding the great pullicity that has been given to this petition, and the charges involved, not one person in this House, or out of it, has been found courageous or rash enough to give a denial to the charges. They stand before the country to-day uncontradicted by any one in the House or out of it; and if ever there was a confession of weakuess it was furnished by the hon. gentleman on the other side of the House who has ventured to defend the action of the juige, and who, I suppose, ransacked all possible resources of ingenuity in order to discover reasons for denying this application.

His defences were very similar to those that cropped up on another important oceasion to which the rules of this Honse will not allow me more particalarly to refer ; but when I heard the exceptions taken that the charges were too rague, that they were not upecific, that the petitioners were not respectable, and sion, I was very much reminded of the excuses offered when a motion was mate on a certain occasion to investigate charges against the Postmaster General. Mr. Speaker, what are the charges made against this judicial otticer, and how did the member for East Lambiton (Mr. Moncrieff) endeavour to controvert them : Without guoting at this stage the exact language of the petition, it is sufficient to say that the petition was presented to this House under the signature of a large number of respectalle citizens of the city of London, a petition which contained on its face the most specitic charges that could be very well framed. I fail to unlerstand how the English language could supply more apt terms for the description of the offences. The offences set forth in that petition are, that this judge was partisan in the discharge of his duties, and acted in a partisan mamer, that he publicly denounced is certain political party in the city of London, that he publicly stated that means would be found for seating Mr. Carling; that this judge peniling the determination of this question, pending the election, and prior to his giving julgment, wrote intlammatory or partisan articles and published them in the press of the city of London; that all these things were done by him whilst he was seized of this question in his judicial capacity, and bound as a man of honour to administer justice inpartially between the two parties, and so far as any action on his part went, to keep his mind judicially unbiassed, and in an unprejuliced condition. That is the simple statement contained in the petition, those are the charges that are made against this ofticial; and I suppose the hon. memher for Fast Lambton, being the one, perhaps, of all others in this House, most deeply concerned in presenting the best face of the case on behalf of the judge, has advanced the best arguments yossible why there should not be an enquiry ar I would remind the hon. gentleman and this souse that the petition in question loes not ask that the julge be convicted at this stage; the motion asks nothing of that kind. The motion in question is couched in the most temperate language, and I think presents a very fair proposition to this House; that motion is that in view of these charges made in this House, accreditel, as they are ly the petitioners in yuestion, these charges are of that serious character that the House would not be justified in passing them by in silence, but should call upon the official in guestion to make answer to them, if an answer he can make. That is a fair proposition, and that is one of the least of the duties that this House can discharge under the circumstances. Now, what were the objections offered by the hon. member for East Lambton? He stated that in connection with the London election the only disgraceful thing he could discover was the action of the Liheral press. Instead of confining himself to defending the accused, he endeavours, I presume from tactical motives, to carry the war into Africa, to raise some irrelevant issue, with a view to diverting attention from the motion itself. I am not aware that the
conduct of the Liberal press, be it upright and straightforward or the opposite, would, in the slightest degree, interfere with the merits of this issue, which is a wholly different one altogether. We are not now trying the Liberal press; we are now considering the case of an official of the Crown: therefore, I fail to understand what the action of the Lileral press of Mildlesex or elsewhere hail to do with the alleged crime of Judge Elliott. I may say that the Chief Justice of the Prosince of Ontario will not thank the hon. member for East Lambton, nor will those other law officers to whom he alluiled. when he endeavoured to protect the position of Julge Elliott by classifying him with them. He attacked the standing. he said. of some of the petitioners. He said it was right that Judge Elliott should know who his accusers were, and as if that were a defence, as if it were a reason for not considering the conduct of Judge Elliott who is said to have committed a crime, the hom. gentleman proceels to attack the petitioners who harl not committed a crime. He sought todiscredit the first and the last of the petitioners : I have not comoted the momber, hat there are at least twenty or thirty prominent citizens. As to the first of these petitioners he says, he is not to he lelieved, he is not to be considerel in this Honse, because, forsonth, he took part in a previous election case, aul because on one occasion he har partaken freely of pige feet, and on another oceasion had strengthened his weary nature with lager beer, and for these reasons the first petitioner was not to be considered a credible witness against the julge. Then he made some passing allusions to the last petitioner and because he could make these rumning comments upon a comple of the petitioners, he asks this House to ignore the charges that these responsible men have made, male openly and manfully over their hands. and presented to this House in the only constitutional course open to them. I fail to see how the status of the petitioners has been so shaken byything that has fallen from the hom. member for East Lambton, as not to entitle their statements, given in this petition, to what credence that ought to be given to any given number of men who, up to this moment, must be considered as respectable citizens. It is well co bear in mind that the member for East Lambton was specially guarded in denying nothing. I presume if he could have given a denial to one of these charges, he would have done so, but as an astute lawyer he knew it would be better for him not to commit himself to such a position, and he simply took the ground: Prove your case if you can; in the mean time I will not commit myself by saying these charges are unfoumled. But one of the most extraordinary reasons that was ever assigned for a judge refusing to follow the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, was that the decision was not in writing, that lecause the Queen's Bench did not choose to reason out their decision but gave it immediately after the argument, orally from the bench, that that was a sufficient reason for their decision and their pronouncement of the law being disregarded. I am sure there is no member of the bar, no man of common sense, I care not what his calling may be, that will not see the fallacy of such a reason as that. He said that Judge Elliott was warranted in disregarding the decision of the Court of Appeal because the court had only given an opinion. Why, they had given a decision based on argument. The
very point in issue was argued by learned counsel on ioth sides before the Court of Appeal, and although that court at one stage, in giving julgment held that it was not necessary for them to deal with the one point, yet when pressed by counsel on both sides. they proceeded to deal with it. They did unt deal with it as a point that had not been argued before them. The judgment of the court, or what the hon. gentleman calls their opinion, was on the point on which the case had lreen taken to the Court of Appeal. It was the main point in the argument in the case before the court, and although the juligeschose tosiy: "Thiscase may go off on annther print and it is not necessary for us to deliver julgment on the particular question as to the validity of the notice. yet as both counsel ask us to give julgment, and as we have made up our minds, we are prepared to deliver judgment :" they gave judgment on loth points., hoth prints being decidea against the contention of Judge Elliott. But one point wonld have been sufficient to have detemnined what future action should be taken. The hon. gentleman said that although those two courts had given those julgments aidversely to. Julge Elliotts opininn, Judge Elliott in reversing judgment hat at no stage undertaken to follow the judgment of the superior Court. Is that not an extraorlinary proposition? A julge who is trying a case, which ly eertain process gets into appeal. satys to counsel: "I reserve my julgment until the Superior Court, where the appeal is now carried, delivers judgment." On what principle does he reserve julgnent, if he is not to be governed by the decision of the superior Court: Was he performing an empty and hollow sham when he saill: "I will reserve julgment to see what the superior Court thinks, to ascertain what, in that court's opinion the law is," if after that court has stated what the law is, he is going to ignore the law ? The very fact that he reserved julgment until the Court of Appeal gave julgnent was an implied mulertaking that he was going to act as every upright juilge would ace. he governed as regards the law hy the opinion laid down by his superiors. Yet we are toll that because he did not give an umlertaking that he wonld follow the law, he was. therely warranted indisregarding the law. Then the hom. yentleman, iustead of having the courage to say that the clause in the petition which charges Juige Elliott with having inserted partisan articles in the press, and with having taken a partisan attitude, in talking to his neighbours in the city of London, was incorrect, instead of denying the accuracy of those statements, if he could, what is his defence? It is a defence which goes to the very foundation of the very judiciary of the country. He says, is it to be the case that when a man takes a position on the bench, his mouth is to le thereby closed on political questions? What does he mean by the expression? The first thing that happens to a man who takes a position on the bench is that he loses his qualifications to be an elector. What is the meaning of that feature in the law? We cannot prevent a judge entertaining opinions. We all have our opinions, and I have no doubt that judges, who take office, politicians as they may be, and as most prominent men in Canada are, as a rule lay aside, so far as may be, their political views once they accept the ermine. I venture to say there is not another case on record, I can recollect none at
Mr. Mulock.
all events, and I am certain there has not been a case in the last 40 years, where a judge on the bench has taken part, as this judge has been accused of having taken part, in a political contest of this kinl. Is it because the man is on the bench, because he occupies a position so far above his brethren, that he can do acts that unfit him for the proper discharge of his duties? I want to know what can more disfualify a judge from giving an impartial consileration on matters political, when they come lefore him in his judicial capacity, than the circumstance that he is allying himself actively ass an agent to promote the candidature of one candidate or another, for the success of one political party or another. And therefore whilst the juiges may be allowed to have their political opinions, while it is impossible for them to strip themselves of their political riews, I think no one will say that they are warranted in saying that they may, after taking the ermine, either in the press,on the strect, or on the platform, manifest party bias for one political party or another. I therefore say the hon. centleman has wholly mistaken the issue if he supposes these charges simply aceuse Judge Elliott of having political opinions. They are much more serions. They charge him with being an active political party man, nothing more nor less than a party heeler, and that, at the time when he had it in his judicial power to seat one candidate or the other, and which power we say he has exercised in the way in which his party leanings went. I will not controvert, at this stage, the statement made by the hon. gentleman, that Juige Ellintt is one of the purest of judges that ever adorned the Canadian fench. I think it will he better to reserve an expression of that kind until his particular conduct in question is investigated, and if these charges are foundationless, I shall rejoice, as all honourable men ought to rejoice, in his being exculpated: but the friends of Judge Elliott, if they believe in his innocence. should be the first mento ask Parliament to carry this motion and have his conduct investigated, and when I find, on the floor of this House, efforts made to prevent enquiry, I certainly am compelled to arrive at the conclusion that hon. gentlemen opposite do not believe that Judge Filiott's conduct is of the purest of the pure. The hon. gentleman said that nothing improper could le implied from anything that .Julge Elliott has said or written. He did not venture to say that Judge Elliott did not write any of these articles; Judge Elliott did not venture to instruct him to that extent, I venture to warrant. Judge Elliott has never, up to this moment; denied writing these articles.

## An hon. MEMBER. What articles?

Mr. MULOCK. Before 1 am through, hon. gentlemen will have the adrantage of knowing what the articles are. I have them before me. The hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. Lister) did not care to read these articles. He proposed to lay this case before Parliament to allow the judge, as he ought to have done, to come before Parliament in a manly way and give his answer at an early stage. Hon. gentlenien opposite did not deny the existence of these articles, further than to say that nobody could point to anything improper, but before I take my seat I will refer to some of those articles and $I$ will leare it to the hon. gentlemen to say whether their contents are pro-
per or not. Now, Nir, what did Julge Elliott do? There is a good deal that is controversial in his conduct, but there is a good deal which depends upon proceedings that have taken place and about which there is no controversy. There is the following in evidence alsout which there is no controversy. On the 20th November Judge Elliott held that he had no power to overrule the revising officer who decided that he had power to amend and to adjourn his court to permit an amemiment. As the hon. member for East Lambton (Mr. Moncreiff) said, at this stage Judge Elliott did not know whether or not there would be another clection, because the seat was not vacant. Assuming that to he the case, I am inclined to attach a great leal more importance to his decision then, than to his decision later on, when it was clear that his judgment was going to have a great influence on the representation of that constituency. From the decision of the revising officer there was an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, and it is not in doult at all that when the election was over, and when it depended upon overruling the decision of the revising officer whether Mr. Carling should take his seat or not, Judge Ellintt then proceeded to deal with this matter, and he did deal with it in favour of Mr. Carling. But in order to seat Mr. Carling what did he have to do: In orver to seat Mr. Carling, who did not get a majority of the qualified voters, he hacl, in the first instance, to find in fasour of the qualitication of 12 s voters who had been held by the revising officer to have no rote. To that extent he orerruled the tintings in fact and law of the revising officer. He further hat to overrule the unanimons decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, and in order to explain why he did this he says that the Court of Queen's Bench had not given a jurlgment with reasons. It is true they alecirled the law, but they lid not give those reasons that commended themselves todulge Elliott. That court seemed to know what the law was, it was so plain to them that they did not, I presume, deem it necessary to deliver an elaborate julgment, but assumen, as they had a right to assume, that their judgment, without giving reasons, should be accepted as an honest and correct julgment. Judge Elliott hal to overmule that julgment 1oo. He did so, and he says that in doing so, he supposes he would cover himself with oblorpay. I think he has well prophesied the result. But he had to go further, and to overrule the decision of the Court of Appeal. The three juilges of the Court of Appeal who gave judgment unanimously decided in favour of the decision of the revising ofticer, and they supported the decision of Judge Flliott himself in the first instance. They decided in the same way as the Court of Queen's Bench, and it, therefore, became necessary for Iudge Elliott to overrule the decision of the Court of Appeal. How did he do that? His contention was that these judges of the Court of Appeal did not know what they were about, that though they had delivered judg. ment on a point that had been threshed out before them by able counsel on both sides, Judge Elliott chose to place the construction upon that judgment, that it was not necessary to be given in oriler to determine the case. And so the junior judge overruled the decision of the Supreme Court, the highest court in the Province of Ontario. But he had also to overrule another judgment.

Before Julge Elliott knew that his decision was necessary inorder to seat Mr. Carling, he haddeeided that the revising ofticer was perfectly withinthe law in allowing the amendments and adjounning the court. and having so decided, he had decided also that the revising officer was perfectly within the law when on his court reassembling he had disallowed the $12 s$ wotes which Judge Elliott afterwards allowed. But. when after the election, these les votes had foumd their way into the ballot box, and it hecame necessary to have them counted in order to seat Mr. Carling. Julge Elliott not only hat to overrule the superior Court. but he also had to orerrule himself, amd he whorn the enth November had decided that there was no appeal to him from the revising harrister, who had allowed the amendments, and threw ont these facot votes: afterwards, on the !th of March, a couple of weeks after the election, he decided in favour of Mr. Carling and recinlell against himself. Sow, Nir, how comes it that his mimi underwent such a change? Wis he throughout these whole proceedings, so conducting himself that he was able to deliver am impartial julgment, and in this connection I shall treat of the newspaper articles. In the city of Londion is published a daily newspaper called the Free Piess the Conservative organ there. This bye-election commenced aloout the month of January, when I understand Mr. Hyman was unseated, and on the Sth day of February there appeared in the London Fous Pros the following item:-

## " Reasons for Voting for Carling.

"1. Carling is a Cabinet Minister and is powerfnlwith the (iovernment to help in promoting the prosperity of London.
Lon.! He asserts that to surrender our tariff system to the States, is bostile to our position, as part of the British Empire, and must inevitably lead to political annexation."
I think we have heard a certain political party in this House, and out of the House. advance similar arguments against another party.

Mr. MONCPIEFF. Do you know that Julge Elliott wrote that?

Mr. MULOCK. I am sure that Julge Flliott wrote this article.

Mr. MONCRIFFF. That is not what I asked you.

Mr. MULOCK. I was told so : and I am reating this article as Judge Elliott's.

Mr. TCPPER. You were told so.
Mr. MULOCK. Yes, told so, and I believe so, and I have sworn evidence that it is so. I am not a witness now. I am a menzler of this House, and I am stating what I lelieve to be true; and if any hon. gentleman does not believe it to be true, why does he not take the chance of lisproving it? I accuse Judge Flliott of having written it.

Mr. TUPPER. That is another thing.
Mr. MULOCK. My hon. friend from West Lambton (Mr. Lister) has assured me that Judge Elliott has written these articles which I am about to quote, and I have in my possession sworn testimony shat he did write these articles. It is said that so particular was he that there should be no errors in these articles that he corrected the proofs with his own hand, and that the manuscript of every one of these articles was in his own handwriting, and was delivered in his own handwriting
to the London Free Pors: : and if hon. gentlemen think that he dial not write these articles and can prove that he dial not, will they not place those who Saty he did in a nice prosition? He is accusel on the floor of this Honse of having written these articles: and now perhaps the inon. gentlemen having recosered from their excitement, will allow me to proceed with my yuotations from this nice bit of literature. The hon. meminer for Eatst Lamhton (Mr. Moncrieff) invited me to do, this, and I suppose he will regatid me ats merting his riews. I go on to quote the reasons which .Iulge Elliott adranced for voting against Mr. Hyman:
"First. he has neither ability nor power to help the city.
That is a petriotic. a julicial sentiment. -

- Mis want of ability is shown by his silly conduct by which the city lost the car-work s. ?nd. He is for surrendering our fiscal policy to the states, yet profesing to go against poitical annexation which Mr. Blake has announced must inevitably fillow.:
Well, aboat the same time, on the $\overline{\text { at }}$, of February last, there hegan a series of articles in the same paper, the London Fres. Pres. which hon. gentlemen will find under the heading, " Questions by a Liberal Voter and Answers: " and I may say that this series of articles will le fouml in the issues of that paper of the following days: the ith of Fel,ruary, the Gth of February, the sth of February, and the Sth of February. Julge Elliott, as the author of these articles, has purported to represent a Liberal questioning him upon the political issues of the clay. Perhaps he can show that there was a Liberal who put these questions to him, or perhaps he was personating a Liberal and putting guestions in order to answer them. 1 allu sure that no hon. gentleman would desire me to read these various columns of articles.


## Some hon. MEMPFRs. Feal.

Mr. MULOCK. I have siven the fates, and hon. gentlemen can read them for themselves. They are questions and answers lealing with the great political issues of the day, principally the great trade question. Hon. yentlemen ask me to read them. The first question is :
"Hare you seen Mr. Gibbons's addrese on the trade ques-tion?-Yes."
So it goes on, and the last yuestion is :
$\because$ There are some other points to which I would like to refer, but not ai present- I should be happy to hear you, and I think I have seen no argument urged on behalf of the Liberal party in furtherance of their scheme of commercial or political union with the States which cannot be refuted."
There we aceuse Jurge Elliott of having insinuated that the Liberal party is in favour of political union with the United States. I will not quote the article of the 6 th of February, hut will leave that pleasure for hon. gentlemen opposite. The one on the 8th appears to le a little over a column in length and is made up of questions and answers of the same kiad containing arguments against the Liberal party, the regular stock arguments used by the Conservative party in the campaign. For example, this imagi. nary Liberal is supposed to have put this question :
"But, do you say there is not justice in the assertion that the Liberal party are for free trade?-I sny that when they assert free trade is their object in seeking to bave the American tariff to rule, they talk the verist nonsense. I must say that it is a dishonest cry, and those who ask for such an assimilation of tariffs and say it is for free trade, must lnow that the ery is unfounded and dishonest."

[^87]I think hon. gentlemen will admit that that question has something to do with politics. The iast of this series appeared on the !th of February, and the questions are very much of the same character as the others. For instance, I find the following: -

- I have read not moly Mr. Gibbons's pamphlet, but also the rarions speeches on: this side of the question. and so far ars I ean make wat, ther all blame this protective system tor what they regaril as the unprogressive state of Canadia, anil yei. as I have said, with matchless ineonsi-tency they advocate the andonion of the bipher duties of the Enited Siates This is a fatal blow on their prescription for prosperity
- D", you regari Mr. Blake s separation from the Liberal party it an aci prompted by sincere moive:?-We have no right to itupute any notive int an honourable one to Mr. Bhake : and I atfirm that neither Mr. Gibbons morany uther man ean effectively answer Mr. Blake's le:ter on his remanciation of the poliey of the Liberal party on this quesian.
At another place he goes on to say :
* Now. having alvanced in thiseliseussion so far. I would like to ask you, asone of the hiberal party, what poilec wou promee io allop in relation to the trade of inis comutry? Well, my feeling is this, that Canada is in such a condition that some great change is necesary for lier requperation, and I don't womler that Mr. Siors. Mr. (iibhoms and others are diseuraged and devondent. Answer-les. there it is. These gentlemen and ot hers who are politically asociated with them are for ever depreciating the country. Ther say: Behohd how the fuphation sagnates? Ece how propre is appreciating in value. Soe how our railways are badly managed. See how everything, in fact, in woing on desiruction. It seems to pire them wratitication to fird fault, and to disparage the conntry: Everyihing in the States is so exce!!ent. The firmers there are so fourishing, property is so yatual, manufactures are so probitable. Dut all this landation of the States and depreciation of Canada is miserable poliey. Is it wot the las: resouree of disilpmointed office humters? Differences of opinion we shallalnay have but when paris rancour is carricel so far as to find satisfaction on repreEming the country in an mutarourabie lightand :han discourage immigration and create a orejudice atrains: the mother country. I say when these thinge are done. at we know they are. it is time to ats Canadians to unite in their lenunciaion of a policy so unworthy ant Et, unpatriotic."
The little narative stopped at this stace. The Liberal did not appear to have asked any more questions. The juige had succeerled. in his own mincl, in answering these questions satisfactorily. Sirw, on the 1sthof Fehruary, the Court of Apperal delivered the jurlgment to which 1 have referred. and up to that time Judge Flliot had some chance of a decision being in his favour, enalling him to decide in farour of the allowance of these lial votes. But on the listh of February the julgenent of the Court of Appeal was given, which, so far ats that court coulil $g$, cut away from him that very last chance: and on the following day there appeared the following article in the London From Press, which article we also charge having leen written by Judge Elliott, in proof of which I have sworn evillence.

Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) When his judgment was penting:

Mr. MULOCK. The Court of Appeal hat delivered julgment, but he bad inot. His julgment had been reserved, and it was not delivered until 15 or 20 days afterwards. On the 19 th Febramy, bowever, the pen that subsequently wrote the jurlgment seating Mr. Carling, wrote this articie :

[^88]he surpasised all others in that assembly. And good looks are not to be despised are an index to character. Bui Sir John went deeper than external appearance. He saw that there was a Young man not only of a winning aspect, but that hic qualities of mind and hear: were well represented by his countenance and demeanour, and he at once put his trust in him. and up to the last moment of the old warrior's life he mever fatiered in his confidence in John Carling. Aud why hal lie and others such confilence in John Carling? Becanve they found in him that gern solid sense, judgment and tact. and that plain, unfailing integrity which among metn is often more potent than the most briatiant talent. Every une posessed of any sameity must see that Mr. farling mise ises faculties which constituie an cssential element in cementing and influencing a paris. and in promeing the interests of his constituents. He has been well tried in the fire of experience and not a particle af conifidence ilat has heen bestowed upon him haserer heen betrayed, and his influence is searcely excecrea in the case of any one who can be menfioned in securing far his consituenis all that they an by any presibie tairaes be entited to. But where are Mr. Ixman's quabifeatims" There is no brillianee about him. that is ecertain. He has a few semiences about trade Whica he has learni hy heari. But any one ara easily yick wut ion gouna men as gified as he. Then.. where is his talent for lealing with atad matmaging men.
He conld mot manare the julyer. evislently. -
" He has passed ilurugh no ordeal like Mr. Carling. Ile is a new experiment. He has shown no porer io influence men or titn their confile:ace : Mr. Caringr has done He can play a groul yane of temnis wih some nice little girls.and ean sib his giassut wine pleasamtly in their company. But where there is that masouline. Itrong. common sthse and tact of judgnent which give an in mense afrantage in whtaininy such benefts ats a consianency lushs for in fanmess and equity? It is ridicuinus to compare the iwo men in eapacity to accomplish adramtage for a comstituence.

Now. if Mr. Ciaring were not a Cibinet Minister. the comparison wonld the mosi aner,ual. Hut when wr: consider that Mr Carling ocenpies that position, and under a victorions majority in Parliament.any combar rison in a persomal sense is ahourd. So much for a persemal comparison. Ln a political sense, there is sumething yei to e said.
The attidavit I have deses mot eover further extracts than these, but I am told that the Fioe Prese of that month. prior to the election, was teeming with similar articles emanating from the same pen. Sow, Sir. I presume there is no hon. genteman here who would say it would be a decent or a proper thing ion a ju!ge, whether he has to deal with anything connected with an election or not. to appear on a political platform either in connection with that or any other election. I cannot conceive of any justification nor of its leing possible in any way to jalliate the action of a juilge in appearing on one sille or the other in a public gathering and manifesting an active party interest. If that would be a somil proposition, much more I think should this particular julge have heen goarded in his conduct, considering that he was likely in a few days to be called upon to determine to whom the seat went, and if it is wrong if it is indefensible for a judge to go on the plat form ind utter a political speech, to give expres. sion to political sentiments, much more most is he wrong if he aldresses the electorate through is newspaper. In adhressing an audience, his worls may but reach the ears of a few humited people, bur, when he writes in a newspaper, the autience is much greater and the influence is greater. and umler all the circumstances I am unable to understand how any hon. gentleman can for one moment umder the circumstances of the case refuse to. Judge Elliott, if he be innocent, an opportunity of answering the petition. or, if he be guilty of enabling this High Court of Parliament to deal with him as this motion proposes. I think the motion is a
fair one in every sense. It does not prejulge or accuse, but it simply asks as follows:-

- That a contr of the petirion laid npon the Table of this House from Thomas Ilable and others, counplaining of the conduct of William Elliott, Esquire, County Judge of Middlesex. in relation io the revision of the roter's list for the Elecioral Distriet of the City of London, he forthwith furnished him for his information and to enable him to make such statement or answer to the charges therein contained as he may decm proper, and that the said petition and any such answer ats ine said judge may makt be referred to a special conmittee of this House. toinquire inity the truth of the several allegations therein. with a riet of finding whether such charges should be invertirated by a cominission.
That preliminary investigation I think it was the luty of l'arliament to make. Hon. aentlemen. perhaps. wond like me to present them with the atfilavit verifying the extracts I hate read. I do wot intend to doso. I donot intend at this stage t" give them that lit of information. I and willing. howerer. if it is desired, to place the atfindavit and the information in retratel to this evidence in the hambls of Mr. Speaker to le retaineal loy him in a confilential wag. I Welieve in the alssilute eruth of the eharges in question as to Indge Flliott having written these articles in the press. My hon. frieml from Fatst Latmiton (Mr. Monerieffi) said that these charges were vague. Let me again read them for the information of the House, and it will then le for the House and the country to say whether if these charges were not sutficiently definite to enable Iulge Flliott to know what he was accused of. I think they must he sutficiently explicit for every member of this Honse to understand, except my hon. friend from Eatst Lambion (Mr. Moncrieff), who thinks them vague and not specitic. Paragraphs 17. 1s, and 19are as follows:-
* 17. The saill Willian Elliots, during the sail election and while the said appeals were penditg before him.comtributed editorially and also under an assumed name is
 and partisan character bearing upon the said revision of the votere ${ }^{-1 i s t ~ a n d ~ p o l i t i c a l ~ q u e s t i o n s ~ o f ~ t h e ~ d a s, ~ a n i l ~ p a r-~}$ ficularly umon the said election for the said electoral district and in support of the candidature of the said Carling and against the gaid hyman.
- 1 s. After the zaid etection and before deciding said appeats the said William Ellioti in s:rong and violent languase denome the said Hyman and his supporters and stated io several elecior of the said city that thesid Caring would ceriainly tet the seat in the House of Commons for the aid electural distrier.
- 19. That the conduct of the said William Ellintt. in writing the said newspaper articles pendins the said appeals, and in masking the said oral deelarations ard in atterwards carrying out the piri: of such articles and declarations by overruling the judgment of the said Queen's Bench Division and the express decision of the satid judges of the Court of A ppeal, show him to be a riolent politucal partisan incapable of piring an honest or unhiassed judguent on the subject-inatter of such appeals."
I think that language is plain enough to lee unclerstoorl. J donot think any persons who desires to know the meaning of the charges camot gratify his desires by reading that section of the petition. There you find plain. serious and outspoken langaage which demands the serious consilleration of this House.

Mr. TISDALE. I confess I am somewhat at a loss, taking the latter part of the hon. gentleman's adiress, to decide as to what he means or what he intends the House to deal with. If he intends or contends for a moment that these newspaper articles which he has read have anything to do with this discussion, I must totally disagree with him, and I shall decline to discuss them, because

Mr. Melock.
the only thing I can say in regard to them is that it is the highest compliment the hon. gentleman call pay to the hon. member for Fast Lambion (Mr. Doncrieff) whose argument the other day he attempted to disparage, because, if he means that these are the charges now under discussion, he must admit beyond contradiction that his friends have abamioned the untion which is now lnefore the House. He cammot contemi that these articles have anything to do with the matter at all. What we have to vote upon and decide here is the petition and the charges contained in that petition. I apprehend that there can be no two apinions alonut that in the position in which we stamol. If the hom. gentleman proposes to found a charge on those papers. let him do, so. hut let us not waste time in lliselnsing them on this motion. If he stys, we ahandon the petition, iet him do ser. Hon. gentlemen may smile, hut let us eret at sense athl propriety and at some menes in the riscassion of these matters. I mierstami the motion now is not t., sem these newspaper articlesor anything ermetered with them to a committec. but thit this petition is unler discussion amd. in the worrls of the hom. erentleman himself, we petition makes maceasation and no charge.

Mr. MCIOCK. I heg the hom. gentleman's parlon. I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. TISIDLE. He said it contans grave matter which shoul: he consilered, but it contained no charge against the juelge.

Mr. MULOCK. I wid the petition makes grave charges against the julge.

Mr. TISDAI.F. Then lie repeats the hath charges against the julge and he sail, in sulnstance, that it was not a matter of accusation aratinst the julye, hat simply somethine to put himon a preliminary enpuiry. I proposenow todiscuss thematter lefore the House. I must confess that I am disappointed with my hom. friend. if he means that he has a charge to bring, and that these newspaper articles are sufticient tole dealt with to the Honse. We are not dealing with that part of the question now. Let some person who is responsible, such as the hom. gentleman himself, make the charge and it will te lealt with. I wish to make one correction of a statement of the hon. gentleman before taking up the time I intend to take in connection with the matter lreiore the House. The hon. gentleman was cither mot fully anlvised of Julge Ellionts decision on the enth Dovemiser, or he nisinformed the Honse in regarl to it. I wish in correct him on that peint, or let him correct me. What Julge Ellintt decisled was not only what the hon. genteman said, lut a great deal nore. The hon. Lentleman says that, when the matter first came lefore him. the judge decided that the revisingefficer was within the law, and that was all he Stich.

## Mr. MULOCK. I did not say that.

Mr. TISDALE. What Judge Elliott decided comprised two things. The tirst was in reference to the power of the revising oficer to make an amendment, and, that being a matter of procedure, he decided that he had no jurisdiction; but he decidell then and there that the notice was lad, and the hon. gentleman said that Judge Elliott's
seconil julgment went back and contradicted his first.

## Mr. MULOCK. No it did.

Mr. Tlinalf. The hon. member for West Lambon (Mr. Lister) real the statement in the first place that the judge said he had no juristiction in regerd to that matter.

Mr. MCLOCK. If you will permit me for a moment. I will siy that on the enth November. 1sin. Jadere Filiont hed that he conll not interfere with an amemhent made be the revisint officer. Which amendment amd adjournment of the court conseguent upm it led this revising officer to try all tiest cases. aml the result was that the revising otficer lisallowed the cotes in question. On the ! th Deceminer, the julge decided that the rerising officer was wrong in doing that, ambl restored these votes io the verters list.

Mr. Thslallf. At the same time. on the enth Sorember. the judye decided that the motice was barl. As to procedure. he coult not decile. hat when it came before him ly way of appeal, he held that the vortes were had. and he dial the same thing the second time the patestion came before hime. That is one point I want to emphasize and the onily print. Incanse witat the hon. gentlenan atsented was urt the fact. that Julye Filhott decibled agrimst himself. But it is a fact that the notice of appeal was deridea! tole latel on the tinst excasion, anl on the secomb oncasion he deciled the same way. Sow. I popper tu lonk a litale "atsinde of the legal propesition. and try to fimont the cire umstances surrombling this whole matter. A great deal has leen saind ontside of this House and somerhing insile of this House. alorut a conspiatay $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{tween}$. Whige Elbort: ani Mr. Carling to ileprive Lonlon of its proper representative at the last elecetion. Now. a more uncalled for, a more unjust, and a mere impulent perversion of facts, never was mate in this country nor in any other. I say the fact is just the contrary: I agree with them that there was a conispiracy to defrand Lomion of its proper reptesentation. at conspiraty conceived in inionity and brought forth in sin. conceiverl hy the political heelers aml wite-pullers of Mr. Hyman amd his machine in the city of Lomion to deprive that city of its proper representation. and hronght forth by in organized system of frami, of force. of persomation and corription when the election cane on. that has sthiom heen equalled in an election in this of ang other ermaty and followed by a deliberate attempt to force a judge. astainst whom up to that fine not a word had leen whispered. to give a julgment that wonll suit them or destroy his character. Sou. Mr. speaker, these are strong words, but I think 1 will tee alle to justify them and to show that they are even weaker than the facts warrant. Nos, in arriving at conclasions, the motives of men and the surroumfing circumstances often throw a stronger light than the ats themselves. Let us look at the political history of the city of London. (io hack to lsio. What has been its political history: From that time down to the present it has always been largely Conservative. and on a fair rote still is largely Conservative: and more than that, from that time down to the present, except during two sessions of Parliament: a Conservative member has always been returned, and with tao exceptions, that constituency has returned the hon. Mr. Carling daring $3 \overline{5}$ jears.

Look at the reconl of the two parties during that time. Never during all that time has even a charge been mate in court against Mr. Carling or the Conservative party that they ever attemptel to carry the election liy corrupt pactices, their opponents never dare! to, file a protest. Nor, what is the recorn of the Reform party, and how came they to hold the seat two sessions? In list a gentleman named lohn Walker carried the city of Inhilon. He sat one sesion. There was a protest, amd what happened then? I will read the julgnent of the court, after the trial. to show what happenerl:
*That thruaghut the coniest the agente of the respundent. acting on hit behaltin promoting his election. were impresed with the stroug conriction that in order io ensure the respondent: election it wonli be necessary io expend a very considerable sum of money bribing some roters to rote for resmendent, athi in bribiux others not to rote for his opponent: and that the respondent himself was impresed with the sume contiction. (2) That infine need hy the preseure ethis consiction. lozens of these agents of the respomlents did cominit acts of bribery umen a rery exzensire seale. with the koowledge and consent of the respondeat. for the purpose of promoting his election although the reipendent may have been amp very probably wis. kept in ignorance of each single particular insiance of such acts of hritery. That corraption shonid have prerailed and that brihery couhl have been committed upon the extensive scale, and in the ofen manur whieh the evidence diedoese throughat the whoiecomest, and that the mroneys with which this leribery anl curruption were consummatedshonhlitare been alnest all dishured at the resmondent sown headquarters. and that he should have been contanty in am out of these healquarters and canvasing: as be sars throughout the city. night and day, and ber ignorant that aets of bribery in his imere:-acts from which be alone eonhd ierise any benetit - were ixeing constandy committed by his agents, is tomy mind utterly incredible. 1 do noi seck fur any reporied case to support the prineiple upon which I proced. It re.pnires only the honest application of the common sense of a conscientious iuror. te. lead me to a conchasion upon the matter snbmitted to me in this case. i can readils beliere it musible for the responlent to have been immersedin the lake and to be taken wut dry, as that the acts of b, ribery which the eridence diseloee to hare heen commitied on his behalf. almost under his eves, in hif daily path. with means of corruption proceeding from his own headghar ters, and from the hamle of his entifential arents there, could hare been committed viherrise than with his knew ledge aml equseut.
He gres on then to disqualify Mr. Wither prersonally, and in another clause of the juldment. he finds no less than 19 parties that he names eviley of cormpe practices. -

- And further, that corrup: practices have extensirely prevailed at the said election.
Now, it took the Lileral party Ia years to reconer from that lhow, and in lsol Mr. Hyman was electen. He wit one session. amb a propest was entered. What happened then: The hone member for Fast Lambon (Mr. Moncrieti) the other day gave us some idea of what happened then: he gave us some of the reasons why Mr. Hyman was unseated. Take the history of the three meatings that he mentioned. We tind that at one meeting called they consumed half a harrel of heer and ab lot of crackers ani cheese. At another meeting, where Mr. Hyman was present, a large uncovered basket was brought into the meeting containing several dozen bottles of ale. At another mectins, known as the coloured meeting, upon the very platform from which Mr. Hyman adilressed the electors, there was a whole barrel of heer. Mureover at that very meeting a subscription list was passed around anl gentlemen signed their names but put down noamounts, and Mr. Hyman made the remark. "I cannot have anything to do with that now, but

I may afterwards." What does that mean? That was a hint for the boys: "Put your names down, you won't be called upon for any amounts, but I will take care of it afterwards." At that celebraterl meeting, according to the witness, the order of proceedings was : the chair was taken at 10 ; at 11 there were pigs' feet passed around ; at 11.30, Mr. Hyman, and it 12 the beer was tapped. They had a band, speeches with music, pigs' feet and beer at intervals, "a feast of rearon and a flow of soul" for this pure candidate who is now whining because he was defeated, and who is now endeavoturing to disgrace a judge.

Mr. LISTER. Was Judge Elliott there?
Mr. TISDALE. Judge Flliott was not there, Judge Elliott does not attend this sort of thing. These meetings are reserved for those who take pleasure in that sort of thing, and who attempt to destroy a man's character, if they camot reach their end in any other way.

Mr. LANDERKIN. I presume jealousy arose becanse the beer was not Carling's?
Mr. TISDALE. Probably you think so. You are a very good judge of some things, Doctor. I dare say your heart would have swelled with joy if you had been there.

## An hon. MEMBER. With beer.

Mr. TISDALE. Then there was another lit of evidence given. There was a collector of election funds engaged and he collected $\$ 2,(000$. That is a very small sum compared with what must have been expended. Now, does any sensible man think that a candidate wants $\$ 2,000$ to pay the legitimate expenses of an election campaign "

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) Yes.
Mr. TISIDALE. At all events we would think it a great deal up in the Province of Ontario. Down by the sea you have different methorls.

An hon. MEMBER. Carling's election cost $\$ 10,06 \%$.

Mr. TISDALE. Some gentlemen know a great deal about expenses, I have no doubt. Over in Welland there is another place where large sums were said to have been expencled.

Mr. LIST'ER. What about the railroad ?
Mr. TISDALE. Wheu the hon. gentleman was speaking the other clay 1 allowed him to purste his remarks without any undue interruption.

Mr. LANDERKIN. You did not gerrymander him in his speech.

Mr. TISDALE. If some of you would gerrymander the parts of your body that you talk with, I might get on a little faster.

Mr. SPEAKER. Hon. gentlemen will please not interrupt, and the hon. gentleman will please address the Chair.

Mr. TISDALE. Now, there was another significant thing according to this evidence, in comnection with this gentleman who collected the funds, and that was that he kept no account. He had no memory, he could not remember what he did with any of the money. Further than that, when he found there was a protest, he destroyed all the books and papers so that if the case ever came into court, there would be no papers to expose him. What was the result of that trial? Many other diswas the result of
Mr. Tisdale.
closures were made, and the result was that Mr. Hyman finally consentel to accept unseating on the eridence, to agree not to appeal, and to pay the costs. This was accepted on the other side rather than go on with personal disurualification and allow him to appeal and hold the seat much longer. I have no doubt from the disclosures made that Mr. Hyman would have gone the way of John Walker even then, if this compromise had not been arrived at. This brings us to 1892 , and it is in regard to thiselection thatall the row has been kicked up. To my mind it hasbeen entirely brought about to cover the disgraceful tactics resorted to by Mr. Hyman and his committee and to draw public atiention away from them, and those gentlemen have vented their disappointment by attacking the judge and seeking to compel him either to give a judgment to suit them or else they would try and ruin his character. I would say nothing about what happened at this election if Mr. Hyman had acter, as the Conservatives did in London both times they were defeated, filed a petition and brought forward disclosures, if there were any, and subject himself to the cross-fire of a petition. But, I will mention some matters that were of public notoriety in London, in order to give hon. members in this House, who do not know London, and did not follow the papers in that connection, some information. The tirst thing they did was to openly declare that Mr. Hyman was to be electerl at all hazarils, no matter what means had to be resorter to or what it might cost. This alarmed our party, I do not deny. What next happened? They established an organized hetting ring, that wagered tens of thousands of dollars on the result of the election, and out of this hetting fund they expended large sums in corrupting and delauching the electors. They circulated a bogus circular anong the employes of one of the largest corporations in Lomion, employing $5(4)$ or 600 voters, and by that means they tried to make the employés of that corporation beliere that the head otficiels of it were in farour of Mr. Hyman, though in the offices and shops of the corporation a circular was issued by the general manager stating that in this election they were to vote as they pleased and the management was entirely neutral. In the third place they organized a body of ruttians -I use the word advisedly-to traverse the streets of London and attack and maltreat in the nighttime different supporters of Mr. Carling. They went so far as to attack Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, who went to a house, and if he had not been well known as a man of great physical capacity he would have been injured. These are facts which the citizens of London well know. On polling day scores of voters were hired to leave Lonton for the lay withont voting. Down the river, about four miles, they hired a summer hotel, which happened to be racant, and a large number of men were made drunk and taken down there and kept drunk until after the poll had closet. An army of personators invader the city. These are facts which are notorious in London; they are some of the means resorted to, comnected with the conspiracy which I charge was attempted to wrest London from Mr. Carling and the Conservative party. When they found their machinations fail and their schemes were in vain, then, in their anger, what did they do? Did they do what the Conservative party had done at previous elections when they
were defeated? Did they file a petition and go to the courts? It is ridiculous to talk about Conservatives entering into a conspiracy to wrest that strongholl of the Conservatives from the Reform party, to which it never beionged. The records of the courts show that it never belonged to them, they show that fact in the case of John Walker, and if the personal charges had been pushed against Mr. Hyman it would have shown the same result. I challenge hon. gentlemen opposite on that point, because they had the chance to protest the election and they dare not protest it ; and when I come to the legal part of my argument I will have some remarks to offer on this subject, because it will have a strong hearing on the case. No, they lost their money, they lost their honour, and they lost the eiection, and something must be done. They dare not go into the courts. They knew their candidate coulh not stanl the light of an investigation and a cross-petition. What did they do? They said: "We will compel the Judge of the County Court, who had not given julgment in regard to the disputed votes, either to give judgment in our farour or we will try to ruin and disgrace him." Am I justified in making this statement? I think I am by what followed. What dill follow? Who was the judge they harl ventured to attack? He is a venerable man of 70 years of age, who during a yuarter of a century has presided over the hundred thousand people who live in London and the county, who is respected and admired personally ly every person who knows him, who is well known in the city, and the country round, as well as in the province, as an honest, straiglitforward, kindly cluristian gentleman in private life. He is reverel ond respected for his uprightness, impartiality and wisdom us a judge, and loved for his kindness of heart. This old man, against whom not a breath of suspicion hard ever even been whispered either as to his juldicinl or private life, which the hon. member for Lamb). ton (Mr. Lister) will no cloubt admit, is the man and the juilge whom they resolvel to attack. I say shame upon the cause and shame upon the men who resort to such an expeliency when their political passions are excited. I an not following up the legal features of the case as closely as some hon. members who have preceled me have done, and some who may perhaps follow will do, but I am dwelling more particularly on the position of the julge. What were the circumstances? Let us give them fairly, in order to see where we stand. The House well knows that London has a revising ofticer, who is not the county judge, and he proceeded with the work of revision. Then there is an appeal, under certain circumstances, from the revising officer to the county juige. We know that it camnot be gainsaild that on the 20 th November, this appeal came to him; it was the first time in which the untice was in dispute, and he decided that the notice was bad. It is important that there should be no question about that fact. I dill not suppose any doubter it.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). He expressed an opinion, but at the same time he said he had not jurisdiction.
Mr. TISDALE. No. Now here is Mr. Lister's own statement of it, that is the judgment of Judge Elliott on the 20th November :
" I am of ovinion that under the 33rd section my power is confined to the action of the revising officer in dealing with the list ; that is to sisy, ns to proper admission of
names or the exclusion of them being as to something which is or should be in the list or which ought not to be in it. It is not said that there is an appaal to the county judge as to the proceedings of the revising ofticer, which would be $n$ comprehensive term, such as is used in section 26. I consider that I have no authority to interfere with the action of the revising officer in anendiog or adjourning the court to a future time. Whatever may bet the importance of my ruling as to the question whether the notice in question is unsufficient or invalid and null and void, as I au pressed to decide $I$ do so, and rule as $I$ have said, that it is invalid under the Act and so far the appeal is sustained, but in respect to my authority to interfere with the revising officer's power to order amendment or to adjourn the court, I do not entertain the appeal."
Now that is plain. He entertained the appeal so far as the notice of appeal was concerned and held it bal, and what happened subsequently showell that he was quite consistent. When the revising otficer went on afterwards and struck off some of the names because of his allowing them to be amender, then a sulbsernuent appeal was taken to the judge to restore them under his ruling that the notice was invalid, he the judge ordered them to be restored to the list as he had a perfect right to do. Therefore both of his julgments so far as that part of the case is concerned were consistent with each other. At the time of the election Julge Ellintt had held that the notice was not valid, and by the proceerlings against the revising ofticer, the Queen's Bench had held that the notice was valid. The Court of Appeal declined to give a judgment, but upou pressure as has been stated, three of the juiges expressen an opinion, the other judges declining to express any opinion that the notices were valid. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeal, so that as far as that culuestion goes, there has been no final judg. ment yet. What else happened? The Court of Chancery, a court of equal jurisuliction with the Court of Queen's Bench which the hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. Lister) fuotell, decilled that in such cases no Superior Court hal any jurisdiction to interfere with the juilge at all. That was the position at the time of the election. Let me summarize it. The Court of Queen's Bench had given a julgment. It was appealed to the Court of Appeal which gave no judgment, but ouly expressell an opinion, and their decision stood appealed to the supreme Court, and the Court of Chancery had decided in another case, but on the same principle, contrary to what the Court of Queen's Bench decided, and that was not appealed from. That was the way it stood at the time of Mr. Carling's election which is now in dispute. Then what happened, and who cansel it to happen, and that is an important point in my opinion. What happened was caused by the Hymun party. It was not the voluntary action of Judge Elliott that he gave any decision after the further appeal had leen made to him, but it was the Hyman party that insisterl on his going on and deciding it. Let me show the hardship of that, and let me put that as a strong point justifying the line I am taking, and unanswerably justifying it in my opinion nuder these circumstances. Hal the Hyman party left Judge Elliott alone, he would have pronounced no julgment. It is claimed that a lot of these rotes should bave been left off the list, and were clepending on the validity of the notice of appeal. There was not ouly a question as to whether the notice of appeal was valid or not, but there was the question of the jurisdiction of the higher court. Let me say here, and no lawyer can
gainsay it, that if there is no jurisdiction, I do not care if ten Superior Courts gave judgments or opinions, it relieves no judge from the responsibility on his oath of giving his own judgnent. It is a principle which not even a third-rate lawyer dare gainsay, that if a court prouounced judgment without jurisdiction it is totally void and is not quotable as an authority in another court. There was, therefore, two questions involved, the question of jurisdiction and the valility of the notice of appeal. It was Mr. Hyman's friends who insisted upon.Judge Elliott giving judgment. Why did they not wait to file their protest, and then all questions of law and fact could have been raised and if advisable in the opinion of either party carried to the Supreme Court, and Judge Elliott never would have been put into the position they forced him? That is in my opinion a strong point. They forced him into this position, and what did they do before he gave julginent? Their party newspapers threatened him about his judgment, and an hon. member of this House so far forgot himself, the day before it was rendered, that he got up here and spoke of what would happen with regard to the judgiment, and had to be called to orderby theSpeaker and made to with. lraw. This shows a strong organized feeling which is most unjust and unfair to the judge in regard to this matter. Mr. Hyman's friends said that he must go on and give his decision, and that was the way they treated him for complying with that request. Let me read from what happened in the court to show how strong was the insistence upon Judge Elliott giving his judgment. Mr. Aylesworth, a counsel from Toronto, went up to London on behalf of Mr. Hyman, and he said:
"We ask that judgment may be given now on the appeals that were hefore Your Honour in December last. As to what the position of matters was in December I understand that on the appeals which are now in questionsome $2 \div 9$ in number-coming before Your Honour, and it appearing that the only point in guestion was the sufficiency of the notices of objections to the votes that had been given by Mr. Lilley, it was pointed out to Your Honour that an appeal was pending before the Court of Appeal at Toronto, and it was thought by Your Honour that it would be well to await the decision of the Court of Appeal before any judgment was pronounced. It was, therefore, postponed. That decision has now been had, and it is submitted on behalf of Mr. Lilley that this fact and the facts shown in Mr. Magee's affidavit as a reason why there should not be any further waiting for the decision of any other court. I need not point out that the judgment of the Court of Appeal, of the High Court, or the Supreme Court, are judgments that are useful only in interpreting the law in the opinion of the learned judges on any particular point upon the decision of Your Honour. But as a matter of respect that one court would pay to another court Your Honour would be governed very much by these expressions of opinion. We are justified, we think, in asking you not to delay longer the disposing of this question which has now become of so much importance. We urge upon your consideration the vital consequence to the city and people of the whole country that this case should be settled. All the parties are interested in having it settled, and the man who is the choice of the majority of the duly qualified electors shall be returned, and shall hold the seat. So much depends on Your Honour's decision iu this case that we've taken this somewhat unusual course, and with Your Honour's permission presented our reasons to you. The question of the validity of the notices hasalready been passed on-not that I argue it as binding on Your Honour-but I draw your attention to that."
Mr. Hellmuth, representing the other side of the question, spoke as follows:-
"I contended upon that application, and I opposed any settlement of what is really the first question to be decided in these appeals. That is, as to the sufficiency of the notice, until after the Supreme Court, to whom an appeal had been taken, was decided.

Mr. Tisdale.
"I showed Your Honour the notice of appeal that had been served upon my learned friend, and 1 had an affidavit of the service of that notice, rdmission having been refused. But my learned friend did not, at the time, pretend to say that he had not been served with that notice of appeal to the Supreme Court
" Your Honour then asked me: Is it your bona fide intention to prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court? And to that I answered, yes. And I have yet to learn that when I make an assertion in my capacity as counsel for appellants that $I$, having a bona fide intention to appeal to another court, that assertion is to be doubted or controverted in any way. I still make that assertion, and I decline absolutely to answer the affidavit which my learned friend, Mr Aylesworth, must know, would form no ground whatever for the dismissal of the appeal to the Supreme Court, and it is only on such ground that he could come to Your Honour ind practically ask that you should cut off this appeal to the Supreme Court.
"Now there is a statement that they arevery anxious for a decision in the Supreme Court. Now, I will undertake, if my learned friend will give me assistance, to expedite this appeal to the Supreme Court, so that it shall be heard at the next sitting. And it could not, under any possibility under the rules of the Supreme Court, be heard before the next sittings in May."
That was the insistence of these gentlemen that the judge should go on and give his judgment. Well, what did he do and what were the circumstances? Mr. Aylesworth, you will notice, did not pretend to argue that the opinions of these courts were binding on the julge. The hon. member for West Lambton also, in his argument the other day, said :
"One would have thought, under the circumstances, that the learned judge of the County Court would have had no hesitation in following the dicta of the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. Although I do not contend that he was bound to do so; because I recognize that the judgment of the County Court would be, in a proper matter of appeal, a final judgment."
Now, neither the counsel for Mr. Hyman nor the hon. gentlenan in charge of the motion contend that the opinion of that court is bincling upon him ; and I reassert, and I am satisfied that no lawyer will disagree with this, that if there was no jurisdiction in the Superior Courts, their judgment ;unounted to nothing. Now, a julge is supposed to be a great lawyer ; but some men at the bar are in my opinion greater lawyers than some of our judges; but from how many of them would you accept opinions, and expect a judge to pay attention to them? He would laugh at them. Further, there was no decision given by either the Court of Queen's Bench or the Court of Appeal that amounterl to a decision. Suppose the question had been allowed to go on to the Supreme Court. Hon. gentlemen may laugh, but there are too many good lawyers among them to disagree with this proposition ; and suppose the Supreme Court had said that the notice was gool. Would hon. gentlemen claim that the Supreme Court was wrong? Suppose they said the notice was bad, would the hon. gentlemen claim that this judge was bad in his law? We know that it is a rule that until the court finally decides, if a judge has a strong opinion, he should follow it. Hon. gentlemen forget also that the English courts had decided on all fours with Judge Elliott in several cases, that the notices of appeal were insufficient. Hon. gentlemen may shake their heads, but they certainly do not like the decision, and they have not attempted to answer and cannot answer that. The only charge against Juclge Elliott, so far as his legal conduct is concerned, is not that he recided wrongfully or even contrary to law, but that he would not follow the opinions, not the completed decisions, of certain courts, though another court of egual jurisdiction had decided the other way; and the English decision, in the
opinion of our Supreme Court judges, rank higher than their own decisions, although they do not always follow them. You might as well say that where there is an English decision and our courts, though not bound by them, do not follow them they onght to be impeachel, as to say that Julge Elliott ought to be impeached on that branch of the case. Now, what dirl the judge do, and what was his position? For these are pertinent matters for the laymen of the House who do not understand the law. Let us look at this matter in a manly, fair minded, non-partisan spirit, with a sense of the high duty imposed upon us of protecting the jurges of the land, while they act honestly and faicly and in accordance with their oath. It is of the greatest possible importance to this comntry that a judge who acts fairly in a proper case should have the protection of Parliament. What was his position? Challenged by the partisan press of London before he gave judgment and by the language of the hon. nember of this House to whom I have alluded to dare to pronounce julgment in the same way as he had done before; and confronted with the conflicting decisions of our Superior Courts and by the decisions of the English courts, what did he do? He did what an honest man and an upright judge would do. They would not allow the case to go on to the Supreme Court ; and remember, at this time the time for the protest was not up. They insisted on having judgment there and then ; and with this uncompleted appeal, which could have gone to the Supreme Court where the whole guestion could have been decider by our highest tribunal, Judge Elliott said: I have to act on my own responsibility, here are these conflicting decisions; I have sworn to give judgment honestly according to my conscience; the responsibility is thrown upon me; I will hear your arguments and decide ; and by a well-reasoned judgment he decided in consonance with his previous decision. I say all honour to the man who in the face of threats, in the face of these conflicting recisions, did is he did, gave a well-reasoned judgnient in the case. Another significant matter in counection with this case has not been lrought out, a matter showing whether there has been anything like fair-play towards Mr. Carling or his friends in reference to the conduct of this judge. l)uring the time they were pressing the judge to give judgment, Mr. Hellmuth, who was acting for Mr. Carling, came forward with a proposition to Mr. Aylesworth. What was the proposition? Mr. Hyman claimed that he ought to have 22 majority if all the disputed votes were struck off. Do not forget this fact, which has not been fully under-stond-let me impress it upon the hon. members of this Honse-that of the 125 or 126 of these people whose disputed votes were recorded, nearly all of them had never been heard upon the merits whether they were entitled to vote or not. They had declined to appear before the revising officer, because their counsel hadadvised them that they had mo occasion to appear on the notice they received. Mr. Hellmuth came forward and sai 1 : 40 or 50 of these men reside in or about London, but have never been heard; I propose, if Your Honour will hear them, and if Mr. Aylesworth will consent, to produce them immediately. I will say nothing but this. If you will abandon the technicalities, if you will not say that not having
appeared and therefore you have lost the right to be heard, I will guarantee to bring these here; and out of those 50 we will establish more than 22 votes. And what was the answer of the counsel of the Hyman party? It was: "No," he wanted the technicality of the law applied against us, but he did not want it applied when it was in our favour; and he declined the offer which would have settled the matter on its merits. That brings me down to the matter of the petition before the House. What is the first charge? There are three charges, and any hon. gentleman who is a lawyer, at all events, and the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House is one, know very well what is meant by a charge. He was very careful not to define anything himself, which might be considered a charge sufficient to put any one on his trial. The first clause substantially is this, that Judge Elliott, under the circumstances, with the conflicting decisions of the different courts upon the subject, ventured toexpress an opinion that did not agree with all these courts. The petitioners do nut say his decision was wrong, they do not say in their petition, in any shape or manner, that he decided contrary to law, even the hon. member for North York did not pretend to say it was wrong. The law is in a mixed condition, and the question cannot be finally decided until it goes to the Supreme Court where they might have let it gone if they had seen fit. He simply gave his decision contrary to some of the other judges of the Superior Court. The very people who argued the point before this judge did not, for one moment, contend that it was binding upon them. Now this is no charge at all. No one knows better than the hon. member for West Lambton and the hon member for North York that they must charge the decision was wilfully corrupt and wrong to make it a charge at all. How would it be in this or any country, if a judge is to be held up to contumely by the press and Parliament, simply because he might make a mistake in the law? How would it be if the high privileges of Parliament were to be invoked in such a case? No judge would dare administer the law. What are the two other charges :
"The said William Elliott, during the said election and while the said appeals were pending betore him, contributed editorially and also under an assumed name to the London Free Pregs nemspaper, articles of a violent and partisan character bearing upon the said revision of the voters' list and political questions of the day and particularly upon the said election for the said electoral district and in support of the candidature of the said Carling and against the said Hyman.
${ }^{\text {and }}$ After the said election and before deciding snid appeals, the said William Elliott, in strong and violent language, denounced the said Hyman and his supporters language, denounced the said Hyman and his supporters and stated to several electors of the satid city, that the
said Carling would certainly get the seat in the House of Commons for the said electoral district."
Now those gentlemen know well that those are not charges. They know that no county magistrate would commit the meanest citizen in this country for trial unless they produced, in a case where a written paper was in question, the paper before him containing the article or proved it was lost or destroyerl, and in that case proved its contents by other evidence. That is a clear rule of law. No fair-minded lawyer who knows anything about law or practice can gainsay it. Secondly, where it is spoken words which are in question, they must give the words or the substance of them, the time, place and circumstances under which they were
spoken anc the name of the person who attered them, so that the acensed may have fair chance to answer or else the julge will not put hins on trial. For that reason, the petition does not, in sulstime. anmunt iony charge that a man should plead to or answer. I was a liztle surprised to hear the way the hom. member for lork spoke of the respectable citizens of Lomblon who signed this petition. How many do you think sighed it? Forty-five persoms out of the one humbred thomsand over whom Julge Elliott hats presidel for twenty-five years in the comity and in the city of Lomdon the district his court covers. And who are these men who signel the petition " sixteen of them are irresponsible clerks, whose employers would nut sign. as mentioned ly the hon. memher for Eatst Lambion. Seventem are merchants ant small dealers, strong partisans, and hon. gentiemen from Ontario, will understand how strong partisans they are. hy the explanation that every one of them furnishes the London Asylun with supplies. Hon members for Ontario know what that means, hut I will explain it to other hon. gentlemen. Culer the Reform Government in Ontario, we have the same individuals, year after year, supplying our different public institutions, which are unler the control of our Loual House, with humbreds of thonsands of donlars worth of supplies: and in mo case are these contracts pat up to public tender despite the frequent protests of the Opposition in the Lacal House. And so it comes there serenteen faromred gentlemen, thus encemaged liy public contracts, had no hesitation in signing this petition. Who else signed it? Four liquor dealers. I do not blame these poom fellows for they have mother resource In Ontario we have not the secret hallot. No, they will not give, us, compt Tories, the secret ballot. A mark is put on every hallot and although these ballots are seated up, when the election is over, they are in the control of the people in power. and they either open them afterwarts or else they tell fatisthoons in the matter, hecallse they have toh people in my riding that they knew how they woted. It is in their power to know how, and they cither exercise that pwer or atany rate threaten people with its exercise. What has happened: There was a time when we used to have some municipal control. The glory of Ontario was her municipal institutions, and the ohd Refortacrs who helped to get them for us deserved as much credit as, and perhaps a little more, than the Conservatives, but the people now pu power in Ontario have restricted those mumicipal rights. The municipal comecils ased to decide who should have liguor licenses, but now this pure Government which runs Ontario took that power away into their own hands, and the greater part of the money pail for them also which used to go to the monicipalities. They appoint license commissioners ami an inspector, the latter generally heing a political heeler for the riding, and who goes aromal earning the salary the pullic pay him by looking after the elections and looking after the lists of voters, and as a result, every hotel keepei almost is now a Grit. There used to be a large majority of them Conservatives in Ontario, but to day you camot find one Conservative in ten. Hon. gentlemen opposite may laugh, but what I tell them is true, and I can prove it. The hotel keeper has either to rote straight under the coercion of this ballot, which is not secrct, or he cannot get a license. Four of them have signed the peti-
tion. Who else? Two license commissioners, aml last, but not least, the three witnesses my hon. friend referred to. Who are these three witnesses. One is the man who collected so , (MA) for election expenses, who kept no actounts, destroyed the looks, and hat me memory. The others are conreners of meetings of electors to be aldressed hy Mr. Hyman, at which speeches, cigars, beer and music were furnished at intervals. That is the class of men who signel this petition. Mr. Hyman had ton much sense of self-respect himself to sign it. Mr. (iiblons, the great lawyer in London, of whom the hon. member for North look spoke dare not sign it. There is not a lawyer, a doetor, a clergyman or a professional man, or any citizen ever known or heard of ten miles from the city of Lombon, who could be got to sign it. More than that, there is not an afthidavit commected with it. There is no athimation of any person, and it contains mothing for which any comenty magistrate would send up the meanest ditizen for trial. What is the object? We all know that there are men, beings in the form of men, who are so foul that they will si, arome telling scamblals about innoceat women. So matter how inmocent a woman may he when this necurs. when these reptiles once whisper their tales abont her, tee she ever so immocent, she cannot recover from the insinmations male against her: We an know the system of backmail is relaced to a science in some of the latece cities of the continent, and every lay we hear of innocent and most estimable, moral and christian men who, rather than face the pullic scambal amb the talk which wouh result, become the prey of these vampires, and the more innocent they are and the more godly they are, the more they tremble at heing atcusel of vicious courses, and we sometimes even see themdriven to suicile when they are made the subjects of such charges though preffectly imocent. Sos it is when a judge is put on his trial. In one of the large citics of this continent since, the commencenent of this discussion, an eniment divine preached on this subject, and, with the permission of the House, I will give a few extracts from what he said:

[^89]Now, that is the olject : They wish to put this judge upon his trial here. They have not charged him, but still they wish to put him on his trial. I ask any fair-minded man to say if a judge, once put upon
his trial, is not subject to disgrace and indignity, and those who come after him also. I say the indepentent members of this House shonld not allow themselves to be made the " lashonhara" or "evil tongue" of disappointed partisans. I think we should stand ip here and should not allow the high privileges of this: Parliament to be distorted to such partisan ends. At all events, we should say : You shall not put any judge of this land upon his trial unless sou make an acensation for such a matter aml in such a way as would put the meanest citizen of this lamd on inis trial. That is but simple justice and British fair-play, and I appeal to hon. memhers of this House to uphold that proposition and rote down this resolution.
Mr. FRASER. It is certainly an edifying sight to listen to the hom. gentleman's peroration where he talked about cursed reptiles and hackmailins, where he went into all the purlieus of scamdial and spoke of partisan scandal, while the musical tones of his vaice has not ceased to ring in the ears of hon. members when he tried to blacken the names of the 47 petitioners. He did not scorn to say that these men should not be listened to because 1 万 of them were clerks, a few were tailors, 4 were licensed dealers, and the rest were miserable mechanics.
Mr. TISDALE. The hom. gentleman is wrong. I said nothing about " miserable mechanics." I satid " werchants and small traders."

Mr. FPASER. I beg thehon. gentleman's pardon if he did not say "meihanics."
Mr. SPROCLE. He sidl "mechanics," but not " miserable mechanics."
Mr. FRASER. He tried to show how disreputable they were by showing that there were no lawyers or doctors among them. I have known clerks and merchants and tailors and liguor dealers ats respectahle as some lawyers and doctors and clergymen, and I will venture to say that there are anong these men those who would not do what Judge Elliott did. It was very easy to get up a sympathy against 47 men who are as respectable as the hon. gentleman or myself. The fact they are clerks or merchants supplying a certain asylum would not shat them out from their rights, or there are thonsunds of merchants who supply the Dominion Government who would be shat out. As to the liguor dealers, they must le in close atfinity with the present member for Lonclon (Mr. Carling) who is in that business himself. Then the hon. gentleman indulged in a tirade, as usnal, against the Mowat (iovernment. I am not here to defend the Mowat (iovernment and they need no defence. I observe that they seem to have been working into the heart of the strong Conservative con stituencies in Ontario, and the people of Toronto must have gone mad, according to the hon. gentleman or they would not support so bad a Government. The hon. gentleman, in trying to make a case, had wandered away from the point under discussion, which is, whether Judge Elliott has so misconducted himself that an investigation should be demanded into his conduct. It will not do for the hon. gentleman to get wrathy at the sins of others, and to call down the imprecations of Hearen upon their heads, and then say that these charges should not be listened to here. If these petitioners have given us a case worthy of attention, we should not
refuse to hear them, and the hon. gentleman should be the last man to insinuate anything against the characters of these perple. Surely he is not going to show their want of character liy stating what their employment is. He is like a good many hon. gentlemen on that side of the House who believe that only the faroured few are entitled to he heard, but that these men should not lee listened to becanse they are poor clerks or tail,ses. The hon. gentleman would le a nice looking object in this House if he could not find a tailor. I sulmit that the chatacters of thene people should not be julged according to their employment. Now, he was good enongh, first, to speak upon the points of the law, then upon points of morals, and finally he wound up, by speaking on a guestion of divinity. Let us see what he has to say upon the points of law? Are we liere to discuss whether' London has been Conservative for so many years? Or does his argument mean that hecause it has been Conservative so long, it should never be anything else, or that the electors of London have no right to elect any one else but a Conservative? That seems to be the hon. gentleman's idea. But I think the young men of London have got something to say upon the question as to who shall represent that city. The hon. gentleman and his frients think the constitueney belongs to them, it is a hive. it is a preserve that has always lelonged to Mr. Carling, and he is founding an argunent upon that fact to show that London being Conserrative, it could not possibly have been won by the Liberals. What have we to do just now with this barrel of heer, this basket of ate, this coloured meeting, these pigs feet, this bogus circular, these rutfians who attacked Mr. Meredith: Did they affect the judgment of the court: Are they matters that ouglit to le taken into consideration in an enguiry as to whethe: that petition is sufficient for this Honse to accept as a basis upon which to order an enquiry: Does it make any difference whether the people of London feed upon the finest beef or upon pigss feet". Does it make any difference to us whether they drink ale. leeer, or wine. or anything else: The hon. gentleman likes to deal with questions of this kind, and he puts them into the scale in discussing the question as to whether the judge has done that which is right in his judicial capacity. Sir, we are here to look into the question as to whether the member who now sits for London, is here by the judgment of an unbiassed julge, who gave such a judgment as he ought to have given in that instance. I see the hon. member for South Norfolk has left his seat ; unfortunately for his argument, the judge and he does not agree. He says the judge was right in disregarding the judgment that was given by the higher court because it was not a court in which the case could be entertained. Now, the judge himself did not think that. Here is a very nice tinted little pamphlet that was sent, I suppose, to all the members, containing the full text of Judge Flliott's judginent. Iv will be noticed that Judge Elliott does not pretend to say that that court had no jurisdiction and that he disregarded it for that reason. Here is the reason the jndge gives :

[^90]ing io their expression of opinion. But it is evident from the language used by these learned judges, or at least by some of them. that they were rather reluctantly drawn into any expression of opinion on the subject, and one of them described any opinion expressed by the court to be simply an obiter dictum."
The judge says that the reason why he will not follow their judgment is that they were drawn into giving their julgment, and hence it must have been a hasty julgment that he did not like to follow because he had give the question more mature consideration. The hon. member sail he had a right to disregard the julgment because it was given by a court in a case where there was no jurishliction. The judge himself did not seem to think so. He says that his julgment is letter than that of the three judges of the Court of Appeal for this reason: that, tirst of all, they were drawn into giving the judgment, and next, one of the judges said any opinion expressed liy the court, was an oliter dirtmm. The two points the judge makes were these: If it was a judgment it was wrongly given, and one of the judges went so far as to say that the julgment of the other two judges was an obitar dicfom, and every lawyer knows very well that a juilge does not feel himself hound to follow oliter dictum. Now, that was the strange decision for the judge to give upon that one point. I need not enter into the case as far as the learned gentleman has done who preceded me. It certainly must be a new doctrine to this House that the opinions of such eminent judges as sat on this cuase ought not to be followed hy Judge Elliott. It would appear from the argument of Jurge Elliott that he had the English authority, and he was bound to follow it rather than the Canadian athority, and that the Canadian julges whogare a julgment had no English authority at all. I always thought that judges of the Court of Appeal in Ontario hal the English decisions at hand. We know that our judges in the Lower Provinces always consult English decisions; they not only know that such julgments exist, but they have fully read those judgenents in a particular case. More than that, it will be remembered that the rery men who were arguing the case before Judge Elliott went before this Court of Appeal. Did they not mention these cases that strengthened! Jurge Elliott in giving his decision, the English cases on which the hon. gentleman said the judge ought to have acted as being better law than the law of the Court of Appeal? Did they forget to show that it was necessary that this judge himself should in the first place find out those cases? Now, it is very laughable to find him strengthening his julgment hy giving a quotation from one of the judges. He quotes from Hartly $\because$. Halse, 22 Q. B. Div., where Colerilge, C.J., said:
" Where a statute directs that a particular form shall be used, and a form is used which omits some essential element in the statutory form, the use of the defective form invalidates the proceeding.'
That is one of the judgments upon which Judge Elliott based his decision. If there had been a form of notice in our statute, and that form had not been given but a different one had been given, I could understand how it would strengthen the judgment, but no such form prevails. But the learned judge comes into conflict with all these decisions that are given. Now, no man has a right in this place to impugn the motives of a judge. All I say is this : I subnit that a County Court judge who has read the decision given by the judges of the Court of

Appeal, in the province in which he lives, and gives contrary judgment, does not act as I would expect a judge of the Supreme Court to act. But when it is taken into consideration that from his juigment there could be no appeal, eren if he did not accept the judgment of the Court of Appeal, it can be well understool, if he had partisan ideas. if he was kindly disposel towards the Minister, when his judgment could never be attacked except in this Parliament, how easy it was for him to give the juigment that he did. That is only one of the many things that have happened from this miserable Act, which is framed in the interests of men who may use it for their own purposes. Fow, when Judge Elliott gave his decision, did he have any idea of what he wanted done : I find in this pamphlet that he states that in November last an appeal was heard lefore him as to the validity of a notice under the Dominion Fianchise Act, and he says:

- I then expressed my opinion that this notice ras invalid for the reason that it did not conform with the requirements of the Dominion Franchise Act."
He goes on to say:
" Had this expression of opinion been carried into practical effect. the name of Allan and others simitarly situated would have been retained on the roters' list unaffected."
He means by that statement that if his expressed opinion in November hat been taken by those parties, those men would have lieen on the list, amd he would have been safe in giving this other judg. ment. Did it not look at the time he was giving the judement in November, when he gave that expression of opinion, that he was looking forward to the same thing happening again: I do not say he was, bat taking that expression of opinion in connection with the other umatter, it appears that he understool from the begiming what he was going to do. Does a judge do what he likes in retaining those names on the list and declaring they have a ritht to vote? I take it that the revising barrister had just as good an inlea of what rotes should heon the list, particularly a revising officer appointerl by the present Govermment, as any other man, and no evilence that could be given would lead him to do that which was against the interest of Mr. Carling and his party. This, to my mind, is a very important point, that the revising officer himself found that over 200 names were not entitled to vote because they did not possess the franchise. The hon. gentleman who last adilressed the House spoke of the fairness shown in the statement of Mr. Hellmuth that he would take a number of those votes and would show that they bad a right to be on the list: that is to say, he would go before Judge Elliott and would prove that, although they were left out by the revising officer, they were entitled to vote according to the decision of Judge Elliott. That was not a great stretch of generosity, for if the judge was so much of a partisan as to allow himself to do in his judicial capacity that which he ought not to do, it was easy to get those names placed on the list. It must not be forgotten in the discussion of this question that the conduct of Judge Elliott had the effect of returning the member to this House who now sits here, not as the representative of London but as the representative of Judge Elliott. If the position taken by the petitioners is correct, namely, that these names had no
right to be on the list and that the revising barrister hal so decided, then the judgment of Judge Ellintt made these voters good which the revising barrister decided to be bad. Consegaently the member returned has no legal majority. It strikes me in this connection as strange that the hon. gentleman shoull sit here, that a man in regard to whom it was a question as to whether he had obtained a majority, shall not go again to the same electors. There is such a thing as a man throwing down the gauntlet and succeeding, and nothing in this world receives the approbation of homourable men, like the action of a man who, on being accused of unfairness, declares he is ready to again appeal to the same people, who returned him previously. Is it fair, on the other hand, that the candidate receiving a majority of the qualified rotes shoulh, owing to the conduct of Julge Ellintt, be deprived of his seat? The hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) treated very lightly the accusation that the judge wrote political articles, and it seemed to be the height of the ribliculous when he said that there should be an atfidavit proluced to show that this was true. Fancy a petition coming into this House with an attilavit of its truthfulness attached? How would such a petition be dealt with here? Whoever heard of pleadings in a court being sworn to before evidence was given. At certain steps this must le done and in certain kinds of action, but this is not the kind of subject in which it is called for. I can understand also, if these men are maworthy of credence, why we should not proceed: lout if 40 petitioners declare that Julge Elliott did write the articles for the newspapers, then I care not whether he gave a wrong judgnent knowingly or not, the fact that he wrote political articles unfitted him to be a judge. It is very well to talk about this old christian geitleman and about his great virtues, but if a man has no more respect for the bench, before whom the parties may come, who have their political views, before whom as he knew these very parties would come of whom he was writing, then during the heat of an election contest to write for a newspaper on one side is to unfit him to sit in the poorest court in the land. Is this fact whe or not? Is it worthy of being investigated or not? If enquired into, what would he done? It seems to me that is the whole point. I can very well understand how a legal argument can be made in regard to this judgment and an argument andacel to show that it should not be disturbed, but if behind the judgment there is a julge, who at that time was writing political articles, then he was untitted to give that judgment or any other. I do not believe there is another judge who would act in this manner, but if there should be such a one, the most wholesome action we could take with respect to Judge Elliott was to have an investigation in order that there may not he a repetition of such an occurrence. Have we come to this point, that judges can write political articles and Parliament should not enquire into the matter? I admit it is a grave matter for Parliament to investigate the conduct of any judge, and except for the fact that many men had made statements detailing the actions of the judge, I would have some difficulty in coming to the conclusion that Parliament should enquire into the matter. If these statements were true there should be no difficulty in making an investigation. I have never
known any judge, with whom I have come in contact, so act. I know judges who were heated partisans in the arena of politics, I know men in Nova Scotia, on the bench to-day, who held high positions here, and whose prilitical leanings, in the different cases, have been, if anything, against the party with whom they were originally associated, lest it should be considered that, as they were Dartisans at one time, this fact would give them leanings in a certain direction. But this old christian gentleman, grey-haired in the service of Gool, as he was represented by the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale), after all these days was removed from the political turmoil of his years, presiding with judicial dignity over a hundred thousand people-what a large place that must be over which he presides-how that he so far forgot himself as to write political articles is a remarkatle circumstance. He was prepared to help his political friends. Is that true or is it not: Does the fact that 40 respectalle people say it is true, form a sufficient groum for parliamentary action: If not, then I can understand the position taken, but if it has to le verified by an attidavit I cannot understand it. If the fact that these people are clerks or merchants or tailors is to delar them from petitioning Parliament to enguire into the conduct of a judge or anybody else, then I say that this Parliament has come to he a farce. If the only groum that the hon gentleman urges as to their character is because of their associations, I do not believe that that is any reason against their petition being heard. The fact that a clerk has a yard stick in his hand and measure cotton or hroad cloth, or sells groceries or that a tailor either with his own needle or a new sewing machine makes a coat, does not delar them from petitioning Parliament. If that were the case it would be for Parliment to lay down a rule as to the character of the petitioners that will be heard; it would be for hom. gentlemen opposite to have an index expme!atoris of all these characters so that none of them can enter larliament to, petition, and it would be for those hou. gentlemen to have the effirontery to say that becanse men are clerks or tailors we shall pay no heed to them. I thought that any man's position in this country, so long as he was an honest man, entitled him to theear of Parliament. I have been vainly dreaming that in this country we were building up a nation where class distinction could not prevail, hut I see I am mistaken. The hon. member for Sonth Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) has dispelled the illusion, and he has discovered that the character of these people is such as not to entitle them to petition. Well, I do not believe that. If all that is contained in this charge is true, it is the duty of the Government to enquire into it and to ascertain the conduct of the juige previously with regard to political partisunship. If the Government do not enduire into this matter, we will soon have a new word coined in this country, and when a man ly force takes away his neighbour's goods and keeps them we shall say, not that he stole them, but that he "Elliottized" them. It is our duty to proceed with this enquiry, first, in order that we may bring down on these people the just retribution which should fall upon any men who attack a judge if they cannot prove what they said, and secondly, if the charges are true, to show a man who now occupies a place on the bench, that when he gives judgment he must remember that he ceases to be a partisan, and that
the bench is only for men who can lay aside their feelings in such matters. Now, Mr. Speaker, that lreing the guestion I shall wote that this matter be emuired intr. and if we adopt that course we shall tirst of all do Judge Flliott justice, if it is found to be incorrect : and we will do him justice if it is found to be correct, becatise he himself will understami that it is better he should be brought to justice now than that he shonld be allowed to so on in the same course and do worse

Mr. McDONALD (Victoria). Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. member for West Lamliton (Mr. Lister) aml the hon. member for Sorth York (Mr. Mulock) might le excused for the remarks they have made, because they had taken an active part in the election in prestion, and they were no coult greatly disappointed at the result. and want in some way to lay the hane of their defeat on Judge Ellioti on aceonnt of the decision which he has given. I thought that the hon. member for (:uysiorough (Mr. Fraser) coming as he dree from the sea. would be somewhat colder and would alvance ns some arguments upon this point in order that those who are willing to deal fairly in this matter would he enabled to rote intelligently on the guestion lefore the Honse. If there was anythiag wanted to show to the members of this House that this motion should not be entertainel, the address which we have listenel to from the member for (iuyshorough (Mr. Fraser) would have furnished it. The hom. gentleman of course told us that the olject of this petition was not to discuss the characters of the parties who signed it, nor of the great moral guestion which he ays has been brought forwart ly the nember for North Norfolk (Mr. Tisilale), but simply that the question was to see whether or not by the decision of this judge, a member was sitting in this House who had no right to sit here : that is, if the decision of Judge Elliott gave a certain number of votes to persons who had voted for Mr. Carling, then of course the matter must be pressed. I am sure that any persion listening to the hon. gentleman most have come to the conclusion that this is what he meant. Then the hon. member for Guysborough (Mr. Fraser) told us that the judges in Nova Scotia were so pure that they would not give a decision in favour of the Conservatives, but would rather lean towarls the Lilerals. I have not that opinion of the judges in Nova Scotia, nor do I believe that any person practising before the bar of that province ever thought that any of the judges in any manner whatever undertook to give a decision against his friends in order to win a reputation of being considered impartial.

Mr. FRASER. I wish to correct the hon. gentleman. What I sitid was that I knew them to be so particularly careful that if there was any leaning it was considered to be on the side of their own political friends. I did not saly anything in reference to their giving judgment.

Mr. McloNALD (Victoria). The hon. gentleman may qualify his statement now, and I am quite willing to accept that as what he meant to say. I am sure he would not wish to misrepresent the juiges in that way. Coming back to the question before the House, I really cannot understand how gentlemen opposite seem to mix up the facts in regard to it. I believe it was some time in November or October that Mr. Lilley, of London, had underMr. Fraser.
taken to give notices olbjecting to $\mathbf{5 0}$ or $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{6}(\mathrm{N})$ names on the voters lists. In sending out his notices the only oljection that he made to the parties on the list was simply the words " not qualifierl," and when they appeared before the revising larrister, oljection was taken to the form, and the revising harrister allowed him to ameml. I wish to draw attention to the amemdments which were male, and which were simply to state $\cdot$ no income within the statute," not "owner within the Act," or "not tenant within the Act." These were the amended notices which were sent on to these carions parties. The matter was then brought hefore Julge Elliott, and I think every one in the House will agree that it was brought up rather immaturely. There was no decision given as to whether the names should remain on the list or nre, and I helieve that in realing the statute every person must come to the conclusion that Judge Ellintthad no power to decide with regard to anything the revising ofticer had lone, either in reference to amending the notices or extending the day for hearing. Judge Flliott then so reciden, but he intimated strongly that he believed that the notices were incalid and were not capable of being amenleal. The judge clearly says this, and in so far as the derision went, it was in farour of those who appealed from the revising officer, but he believed that he had no power at that time to deal with the matter. The judge gave his decision and it was the same as he gave afterwards, and from which he did not recele in any way from begiming to end. These proceedings as the House is well aware came before the Court of Queen's Bench by a motion for a mandamusto conpel the revisingofficer toproceed. I believe that in the mean time the revising officer acting upon the suggestion or hint thrown out by the County Court judge, declined to proceed any further with these names or to pay any attention to theamending notices which he hadordered to be given himself. Now, I find that a mandamus wasapplied for. I have the Ontario report, and there was no written iecision. The judge simply sid that the notice was sufficient, and no appeal is given by the Act from the County Court julge. The Court of Queen's Bench decided in the stine way. But when we come to the decision that was given by Chief Justice Hagarty, I think we shall find that the revising harrister, the Cominty Court judge and the chief justice were not so very far apart; and I helieve that following the lecision of Chief Justice Hagarty and Mr. Justice Burton, a large number of those names that were struck off by the revising barrister would still have remained on the list, and the original notices and the amended notices would never have touched them. Chief Justice Hagarty, in his decision, says :
"We cannot obtain much assistance from English authority as to the requirements of a notice of obiection. The statutes differ much from ours in this respect."
Further on he says:
"The notice to him merely stated that it was objected to, his name being retained on the list of roters for the south-west division of the County of Lancaster. That was held by the court to be insufficient, as the column of the list on which the objection was grounded was not named, which specially referred to county voters un a new, franchise. The generil Act had also to be considered."
Then he goes on to say :
"OurAct does not draw this distinction, and I do not think we can hold these amended notices insufficient. They specially attack the voter's interest, that is his posi-
tion as owner or tenant, and his right to that character as defined in the Franchise Act. Under such a notice he would not I conceive be liable to attack on a merely personal ground, as post office or customs official, \&c., \&c." Chief Justice Hagarty goes on to say that he does not think they would be allowed to go into any objection except as to the qualifications. Mr. Justice Burton says :
"As to the suggestion that the revising officer could under it enter apon the consideration of another and distinct ground of disqualificstion, my inclinstion is against it, althougb it is unnecessary to venture a final opinion: but, to call in aid again the old ssstem of pleading and the reasoning by analogy upon it, I think it would hare assumed the shape of a plea in confession and avoid-ance-thus: we admit yoii are apparently qualified as a landlord, but we set up that yoviare disqualified as an alien or as one of the parties disgualified under the Aot, and possibly without such an affirmative statement the objection would not be open."
Now, when hon. gentlemen charge Judge Elliott with having it in his mind to allow these voters to remain on the list with the object of giving the seat to Mr. Carling, I say that if he had that intention he could easily have carried it out and at the same time have appeared the fairest possible man. He had there the decisions of Chief Justice Hagarty and Mr. Chief Justice Burton, and some of the other judges I think went nearly as far, who said he could go on to consider the qualifications, but could not enguire into other things. He could not enquire whether a person was of age, whether he was a British subject, whether he had resided one year in the locality, whether his income was derived in the Dominion or outside, whether he was a farmer's son or an owner's son. Now, a list of the parties struck off is given here by the revising otficer. Take the first name on the list, Lewis Allan. Evidence was given to satisfy the recising officer that he did not reside in London. But umler the amended notices, according to the decision of the judges, he would not be permitted to enquire whether he resided in London or not. The next case was that of R. J. B. Moore, who lives in South London, according to the testimony of his brother. He could have enquired into that case, even under the amended notice. Of course, the judge decided that the revising officer could not have gone on and heard these cases, but limited the matters into which he could enquire. I think there were $\overline{75}$ names struck off this list, for the simple reason that the parties were not living at the time or had not a sufficient residence within the electoral district of London to qualify them to vote. There was nothing to show that they had not the necessary income or were not of age or British subjects. The simple fact was that they did not reside for the specified number of months previous to their applications in London. These are the objections which are not covered by the notice given; and so Judge Elliott, if he were plotting and scheming as parties on the other side say he was, conld have gone into these cases and with the most apparent fairness have decided that these $\overline{75}$ names should remain on the list, whereas the revising officer strnck them off; and he could have done that under the judgment delivered by the Court of Appeal. How can any person say that Judke Elliott, for the purpose of returning the Hon. Mr. Carling to this House as the member for London, would undertake without good reasons to give a decision contrary to those of the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Queen's Bench, when he could have decided quite as effectively and
given a decision on other grounds and in accordance with the decision of the majority of the Court of Appeal? Now, in the petition the County Court judge is not attacked for doing anything wrong. It does not set forth that he has done anything wrong in regard to the revision of these lists. The solicitor who appeared on behalf of the parties objecting said that he was not bound by the decision of the Court of Appeal ; and even if he were bound, there is nothing to show from the evidence taken before the revising officer that more than twenty or thirty of those who voted in the election should have been struck off, and I understood that in other cases, in the case of twenty-three, on one side or on the other, the County Court judge had accepted evidence that was given before the revising officer. In this case he might have done the same thing, and have retained is of those who had voted for Mr. Carling on the list, and have come within the judgment delivered by the Court of Appeal. I say, then, that I think this shows a considerable amount of fairness on the part of Judge Elliott. It shows at least that in the judgment he gave he must have been convinced he was right, when he could have resortel to another matter if he had been so disposed. If he was anxious to have the hon. member for London returned, he could have come within the Act and within the judgment of the Court of Appeal. With regard to the writing in the newspaper, I do not think we are bound to take any notice of this. I have no doubt but what members on the other side would judge very differently from members on this side as to what constituted violent language at the time of an election. I have no doubt that Judge Elliott expressed himself in favour of Mr. Carling as a better representative, and in this be was in accord with the people of London. Hon. gentlemen opposite would characterize his expression of opinion no doubt as very violent language. One of the first essentials in an indictment is that the words must be distinctly set forth. I know of one celebrated case which came under an old statute against swearing. A man was brought before the magistrate for having used 30 oaths, but the magistrate refused to entertain the complaint until the party complaining set out the words which he considered as constituted swearing; and on his setting them out, the magistrate found that they did not amount to an offence. I have no doubt that hon. gentlemen opposite would consider as violent language at the London election what this side would consider as very moderate. I believe, in the first place, that the decision of Judge Elliott was strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Franchise Act, and, in the second place, I do not see that there is anything in the petition which Judge Elliott should be called on to answer. I believe a judge of a County Court or even of any of the inferior courts should not be afraid of rendering justice, and we ought to allow the judges full liberty to dispense justice without any fear of being brought before the courts of Parliament or any other courts. I believe it would be an injury to Judge Elliott that he should be called upon to answer a vague, indefinite charge of this kind, which, even if true, he should not be called upon to answer, at least until he was furnished with the very words, the very language he is accused of having spoken during the London election.

Mr. WELION. I would not at this time of the night rise to speak were I not possessed strongly of the opinion that the procedure which the hon. member for West Lambton asks this House to take is an unsound procedure and one which it would be unwise for this House, in the best interests of this country, to follow. The House of Commons can do sumething to preserve the dignity of justice by the tone of its discussion in matters of this kind. It is a fair subject of complaint and remonstrance that more than one member of this House, in adilressing himself to this question, has forgotten the nature of the question to which he was speaking; and I fully endorse the scathing rebuke which the hon. member for South Norfolk administered to the hon. member for North York concerning the remarks made by that hon. gentleman with a view tos coercing Judge Elliott a few days before his judgment was delivered. I speak without heat and passion, I hope, when I say that in the six sessions during which I have had the honour of having a seat in this Parliament, that speech stands without rival or parallel in our parliamentary record. It is one which should bave called out a strong rebuke, coming from a layman, but coming from a barrister it merits a still stronger rebuke. Not only can this House do something to preserve the dignity of justice by the sobriety and mokleration witle which hon. members discuss questions affecting the administration of justice, but we can do still more by laying down a safe procedure for dealing with charges of misbehaviour against one of the judges of the lani. I object, in the strongest way, to the procedure which the hon. member for the ll est Riding of Lambton has asked this House to adopt in his motion upon the Paper. I object to it for the reason that it is adverse to the public interest, that it runs counter to a usage which is well established, that it is in conflict with an Act which Parliament, ten years ago, in its wisdom, chose to pass for our guidance in matters of this kind. And, furthermore, I would urge that it is in conflict with the sound constitutional rule laid down, I think, in one of the sections of the British North America Act. In the first place, we are asked to take a copy of the petition which has been iaid upon the Table of this House, complaining of the conduct of a county judge :
"And to furnish that petition to that judge for his information and enable him to make such statement or answer to the charge therein contained as he may deem proper, and that the said petition and any such answer as the gaid judge may make be referred to a special committee of this House to enquire into the truth of the several allegations therein, with a riew of finding whether such charges should be investigated by a commission."
Now, the practice which we are asked to adopt in this debate is not the practice which has been pursued in this country for a number of years. I submit that the hon. member for West Lambton has been misled by the reading which he made from Bourinot's book on the Practice and Procedure of Parliament, and which is found on page 35. I need not read that quotation, but 1 would suggest to the hon. member that if he would take that reading and follow out the Canadian cases mentioned in it, and the English cases cited in the foot-note, and then look up in the English Hansard the comments on these cases, he will find he is not well warranted in asking this House to adopt the procedure he proposes. The procedure open to us to adopt is this: That

Mr. Mchovald (Victoria).
if a member has reason to complain of misbehaviour on the part of a County Court judge, his duty is to put those facts before the Government, and it is the duty of the Government, pursuant to an Act which I will quote in a moment, if, in the opinion of the Governinent the charges are of a character so grave that, if true, they will call for further enquiry, to put those charges before the judge, and then what comes next? What comes next is the issue of a Royal Commission, should the Government think fit to do so. My hon. friend from East Lambton, who has spoken so clearly and so convincingly twice on this question, says, we cannot be too careful in this House in trying to maintain public respect for our courts of justice. Let me remind the House that one of the wisest law reformers of the Finglish race said that it was of supreme importance to a free commonwealth that it should have the highest confidence in its courts of justice, so much so that he believed it was better that the people should believe they were getting pure law from the courts of justice when they were not than the contrary. I refer, of course, to Jeremy Bentham, whose works have largely affected the jurisprudence of some forty English-speaking commonwealths. If we would be guided by the constitution, if we would be guided by the old practice in the mother country as well as in this, even if we were making a new practice, we should take care that, in the early stages of an attack upon a judge, the charges were grave. I have indicated what is the established usage, and I have shown that the quotation from May, which my hon. friend from West Lambton (Mr. Lister) relied on, will, if he examines the authorities in regard to it, bring him to a different conclusion from that which he has enunciated. I have shown that the usage we have followed in Canala in regard to County Court judges for ten years has been that the complaint should be put before the Administration and that they must take the responsibility of dealing with it. Ten years ago, the Parliament of Canada passed an Act dealing with cases of this kind. It is found in the Revised Statutes, chapter 18. Section 2 of that statute provides that judges of the County Court shall hold office during good behaviour. Then sub-section 2 of that section provides that:
"A judge of a county court may be remored from office by the Governor in Council for misbehaviour, or for incapacity or for insbility to perform his duties properly, on account of old age, ill-health or any other cause: if -
( (a). The circumstances respecting the misbehaviour, incapacity or inability are first enquired into: and-
© (b). Such judge is given reasonable notice of the time and place appointed for the enquiry, and is afforded an opportanity, by himself or his counsel, of being heard thereat, and of cross-examining the witnesses and adducing evidence on his own behalf;

- 3. If any such judge is removed from office for any of such reasons, the Order in Council providing for such remoral, and all reports, evidence and correspondence relating thereto, shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next ensuins sescion.

4. The Givernor General in Council may, for the purpose of making enquiry into the circumstances respecting the misbehaviour, inability or incapacity of such judse, issue a commisgion to one or more judges of the Supreme Court of Canads, or to any one or more judges of any Buperior Court in any provinoe of Canada, empowering him or them to make such enquiry and to report, and may, by such commission, confer upon the person or dereons appointed full power to summon before him or them any pereons or witneeses, and to require them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing or on soleman afirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to
produce such documents and things as the commissioner or commissioners deem requisite to the full incestigation of the matters into which they are appointed to enquire." Now, when Parliament has deliberately chosen a way which may be adopted in trying a County Court juilge for mislehariour, and when ten years of usage have indicated the elementary stages of that procedure, what good reason is there for departing from this usage and here and now dragging the name of a judge before Parliament and leading Parliament into an acrimonious discussion which, as I said at the outset, does little to maintain the dignity of Parliament, and may do much to lower the dignity of justice? The existence of such a statute indicates the deliberate intention of Parliament that such matters should be enquired into outside of Parliament. The third sub-section that I have quoted clearly does not contemplate this being done by Parliament at all, because the fact that all the evidence and papers are to be laid before Parliament early in the next session, indicates that this must be done, as it were, lehind the back of Parliament. So I say that the existence of the Act, and the rearling of the third sub-section indicate that the trial of County Court judges should be had in another way, and that the preliminary enguiries should be conducted in some more guarded and quiet manuer than can be expected in a discussion in this House. Further, we find that, when our constitution was drafted, there was put in a section which is numbered 99 , which says:
" The judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Gorernor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons."
It is noticeable that, in that section, the judges of the County Courts are not named, and, when we remember that this Imperial statute was only the crystallization of the regulations which were drafted by Canadian public men, the omission is more significant. To make that more apparent, I would call attention to the fact that the Quebec resolutions which were the precursor of the British North America Act, contained this provision in the same words. Article 37 of the Quebec resolutions uses the same language :
"The judges of the Superior Courte chatl Lold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable only on the address of both Houses of Parliament."
At the union of the provinces County Courts were established in at least two provinces. The framers of the Quebec resolutions were familiar with these facts. The distinction between County Courts and Superior Courts was well established and commonly observed. Therefore it was the purpose of the British North America Act, to distinguish letween the Superior Court judges and the County Court judges. Parliament took control of the Superior Court judges, or rather the Senate and the House of Commons took control of them, and the Imperial Parliament guaranteed them a tenure of their offices during good behaviour, subject to an address by the Houses of the Canadian Parliament. But it did not give power to the Senate and House of Commons to remove the county judges. As to whether the power to remove a Suparior Court judge involves the power to remove a County Court judge, there is at least much doubt. If you say that the omission of the words "County Court" in Section 99 of the Constitution Act is insignificant or is an accident, I would answer, the
burden rests on him who takes that point to prove it. I would now direct the House to another aspect of the case. I would call attention to the fact that in the mother country, where Parliament has power to remove the judges by address, the greatest care has been taken to protect the judge in the preliminary proceeding, and to see that no injustice is done him, and that neither his reputation nor his cause is prejudiced in any way, I will read a case from the English Hansard bearing on the one we have before us, the case of Sir James Scarlett, who was then, I think, Lord Abinger, who was tried on a charge of having used intemperate political language in addressing both the grand jury and the petit jury in reference to a case before him. He was accused of having used the language of an extreme Tory, and his conduct came under revieu before the English House of Commons. Lord John Russell spoke on the subject of that judge's conduct, and I will read what he said in that lehate. The case is reported in Hausaral, Vol. 66, page 10-1. Now, take note, the juige was charged with having on the bench used the language of a violent political partisan. The attack was made by Mr. Thomas Duncembe, a famous man at that time, some 40 years ago. He said that Lord Abinger had spoken from the beuch in terms that were more appropriate to a politician than to a judge. The Attorney-General, Sir F. Pollock, defended the conduct of the judge, and said:
"It is in fact an admitted principle that no Government should support a motion for an enquiry into the conduct of a jadge, unless they hare first made an investigation, and are prepared to say that they think it a fit case to be followed up by an address for his dismissal."
There was a case where a charge was brought before Parliament, and where the English Parliament undoubtedly had pouer to remove a superior judge by an address from the Lords and Commons, and in that case so cautious was the English Parliament that the Liberal leader, although stung by the conduct of the judge, nevertheless saw fit to lay down that rule that I have read. Again, in the same debate, Lord John Russell objected, "that Lord Abinger had spoken both as a politiciar and as a lawyer, when he should have spoken as a judge ;" but nevertheless he said :
"He regarded t'e independence of the judges to be so sacred that nothing but the most imperious necessity should induce the House to adopt a course that might tend to weaken their standing or endanger their authority.'
Now, I would be content to stop here and say that these statutes, and these decisions, and these judg. ments are at least some reason for supporting the position I took up at the beginning, that the better practice for us to pursue was the old practice, and that the better way for the hon. meniber for West Lambton would be to put his charges in the hands of the Minister of Justice and ask him to put these before a commission with the result that whether the charges were proved true or not, the case will again come later on before Parliament. The hon. member ior West Lambton cannot say that this is giving him no chance, that the Ministry of the day will be guided by partisan considerations. If they are, they are blameworthy, and if they have not discharged their duty under oath, their conduct must come before this House for criticism, and the member then has not only his right, but it is his bounden duty to make his statement. While on my feet I would like to say a word, not making any
new argument at all, but endorsing heartily the capital statement made by the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisdale) a few moments ago, as wo the duty of the judge of the County Court who, if I understand the law aright. was a judge who gave a final judgment from which there was no appeal. There was no constitutional duty cast upon Judge Elliott, as I understand it, to obey and accept $\epsilon x$ cathedra the law of the judges of the High Court of Justice, even if they had given a well reasoned judgment, seeing that he was by law the final julge. The judgment of the High Court of Justice was no more obligatory upon.Judge Elliott than was the julgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was a judgment of able lawyers who had heard argument and were therefore able to give a valuable legal opinion to which every prudent man sitting in a court of lower rank, would give due consideration, and that is all. But how absurd to impeach a judge in that regard and to argue that his law was bad. It is no ground for holding that he should be impeached, even if his law was bad. even if he has misreal those cases that he cites, if he has misconstrued them, if he has misunderstood the English statute, if he is wrong in his law from top to bottom, that is no reason in the world for dragging his name with censure before this House. But I say that, in my opinion-and I have real that judgment carefully and have taken the trouble to look up the law reports, and the English election laws and compared them with our own-the judge cannot be censured for the position he took. I have had my attention called to a few cases which are not cited here, but which seem to be very apposite and to confirm the judgment of Judge Eiliott, and I will take the responsibility of saying that in my opinion the judgment of the County Court judge seems to be a carefully reasoned judgment. If you follow the English cases, if you follow the spirit of the English decisions, it seems to me that they can leave no doubt as to the correctness of the position he has taken. If I had time I would like to cite some other English judgments much more technical than ours, and if you go by the light of these English cases, you can with difficulty come to any other conclusion. Let me refer to one case very much in point, a case reported in Vol. 12, Queen's Bench Division. No case could be stronger to show that the English judges are severely technical in construing their franchise Acts. I might quote from Lord Coleridge and Lord Esher to show that the position of a voter who is on the list is stronger than that of the man who attacks it. Lord Esher shows furthermore that the voter whose name is on the list and attacked can only hold his position as against the attacking party by being prepared to resist some seven distinct allegations of non-qualification. If, therefore, you go by the law of reason. You see how unfair it is to say that in a doubtful case the voter on this list is bound to be ready to defend himself against attacks from seven different quarters rather than that the man objecting shall specifically make one challenge. Here is a case to show how extremely stringent and technical the English courts have been recently in interpreting their English laws. Hon. members have had it alrealy explained to them that the English Act differs from ours in that the objections to names on the list are first sent to overseers. There was a case where an objection was given to the
overseers and by them sent on, as the law requires, to the claimant. The notice of objection given to the orerseers was in the orlinary form, but ended thus: " bated this eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty

The year was 1883 , but the word "three" was omitted. Then the name of the party follows. The overseers duly published a list of persons objected to, including the name of the claimant. The claimant objected that the notice given to the overseers was insutficient on account of this omission, but the revising barrister himself stated in his judgment that, as a fact, the claimant had not been inconvenienced or misled. The court decided that the notice was bad, and their judgment may be found in Vol. 12, Queen's Bench Division, page 373 . If Judge Flliott had given a ruling so technical as that, the hon. member for North lork (Mr. Mulock) would have made all Canada ring in denunciation of Judge Eliiott's action. Now, on the point that the julge wrote political articles, I do not know whether he did or not. I have heard. gentlemen who claimed 10 know, and who have denied that statement, that say that my hon. friend is all wrong in his affidavits, and that this will be found out when the case goes on to enguiry. These references that I have made show that is the mother country judges have sometimes used injudicions language, and when it was attempted to make such the basis of a parliamentary enguiry, Ministers of the Crown simply stopped the thing there and then. Now, let us remember when we are arguing that the judges should have consideration, that we are not arguing so much for them, we are not so much concerned in this case as to the feelings of one old man, whether he be a blameless and worthy gentleman, as our friends say, or on the contrary, a heated and unwise partisan: we, as public men, are trying to protect him, not for his sake, but for our own sake, and for the good of the commonwealth. Judge Elliott did not seek his jurisdiction, we put it upon him ; and I think re ought to be exceptionally careful in Parliament when we pass Acts, as we did some years ago, divesting ourselves of the trial of controverted elections, and throwing that unwelcome duty upon the judges, not afterwards to scold and lecture them. We cast this duty upon them, it is not of their seeking. I will take my seat by saying that for the reasons I have given, in the light of the statute I have cited, of the opinions I have referred to, of this English debate at which I have glanced, I think Julge Elliott gave a sound decision, and, furthermore, that this House had better promptly and flatly vote down the motion of the hon. member for W est Lambton.

Mr. LISTER. The hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) has evidently given this matter a good deal of attention, but I do not think that so far as the authorities are concerned as to the constitutional mode of procedure he has thrown very much light on the subject, or given us any information that we did not possess before. When this matter was first brought lefore the House I undertook to state the various modes in which judges, who had been guilty of corrupt practices, had heretofore been tried by Parliament. I pointed out that under our statutes the proper way to proceed against County Court judges was before the Governor in Council where a regular

Mr. Weldon.
trial took place. I then pointed out that the Consolidated Statutes provided a court of punishment for County Court judges, but that statute was repealed, and that we have in its place, the Revised Statutes, chap. 138, which provided that a County Court judge might le tried, for improper conduct, by a commission appointed ly the Governor in Council. Now, I admit frankly so far as the actual trial of a juige is concerned, that that would be the proper course to pursue, but I submit that we are not seeking to impeach Judge Elliott in this House ; but certain residents and residents of this country have petitioned this House, representingand setting forth certain wrong-doings on the part of Judge Elliott, and asking this House to investigate the facts, and if they are sustained to have Judge Elliont tried by the proper tribunal. That we have a perfect right to entertain that petition and to act upon it is beyond question. So far as the allegation that a mistake has been caused by reading Bourinot's work. I desire to say there has been no mistake at all. There never was a mistake. The proceedings taken have been taken after due delil,eration and a consideration of Pourinot's work and all other works on the subject. After showing how Superior Court judges may be impeached ly adhresses to both Houses of Parliament, speaking of the British North America Act, Bourinot in his "Constitution and History of Canala" uses these words:
" B. N. A. Act of 185", Section (9). This section does not apply to Countr Court judges, Whose remoral for sufficient cause is provided for by to Victoria, chap. 12 . It is, however. xlways competent for the House to address the Giverernor General for the remoral of such judicial officers. and the procedure in Parliament should be as in the case of Superior Court judge:"
Bourinot lays down the plain principle in unmistakable language, that it is competent for this House, if it thinks proper, to investigate the conduct of a County Court juige in the same way as the conduct of a Sisperior Court judge can he investigated by this House, But the hon. member for Albert (Xr. Weldon) says: "Oh, you may bring Superior Court julges before Parliament, you may lacerate their feelings as much as you like, you may charge them with high crimes and nistemeanours, but you must not touch a County Court judge ; he is more sacred than a Superior Court judge, and his conduct cannot be investigated by the High Court of Parliament. There is no pleasing the supporters of the Government, do what you will: whatever proposition you make, hon. gentlemen opposite will not he pleased. Nake a charge against a member of the Government in the plainest English you can possibly put on paper, and the Giovernment will say the charge is too vague, that we cannot investigate it on account of its vagueness. Charge a judge, if you please, with high crimes against the people and an hon. gentleman with the responsibility of the hon. member for Albert, who is always spoken of as such a fair-minded man, arises and declares that this is not right procedure, that we should have proceeded in some other way in order to get at this judge. And what does lie propose? He says that we ought, instead of bring. ing this matter before the House, to present it to the Govermment. Present it to the Government ! This old man they talk about has deprived a citizen of his right to sit ir this House. We are asked to present a charge to the Government, one of the members of which is the man whom he placed in
this House. That is the tribunal which hon. gentlemen ask the citizens of London to appeal to. If justice is not done here, let me tell hon. gentlemen that a petition will le sent to the Governor General of this country in order that it may be seen if something camot be done. If Parliament and the representatives of the people refuse to accord to those petitioners that what is their right, an investigation into these charges, then it will be for them to consider whether their duty is not to place before the Goveruor General, not lefore the men who adrise him, the wrongs under which they are suffering and which they claim to have remedied. What is the positions A returning officer, appointed by the Goremment, has decided that 131 votes polled at that election were had. He has decided that they had not the right to vote. He struck them from the list. They had no right, according to his judgment, and he had the evidence and tried the case, to be on the list. The effect of the judgment of Julge Elliott was to keep them there, and those votes elected Mr. Carling, whom I must call the hon. member for the city of London. Without those votes, which the returning officer declares to le lated, which six judges of this country decided had no right to appear, the hon. member for London could not have been returned, and he sits here to-lay by virtue of those bad votes, and in defiance of the majority of 22 gool votes for Mr. Hyman. Hare the people of this country no rights? Hon. gent lemen opposite talk about this ohl man. Has Parliament no right to investigate this cases Has Mr. Hyman no rights? 1 say, Sir, that it is essentially and eminently a proper case for Parliament to investigate. I say that when a julye can, by citing authorities such as my hon. friem speaks of : English authorities based upon statutes different from our statutes, and decides in the face of a judgment of six judges given upnour own statutes, I say that it is prima farit evidence that the judge was acting corruptly. Judge Elliott, the friend of the hon. member for London (Mr. Carling), the man who owes his position to the hon. member for London, his tried friend for forty years is that nothing? Have we not the right to infer in the face of all these facts that Judge Elliott was leaning a little more than straight, that he was leaning a little towards the hon. member for the city of London? We need not go into a discussion as to whether this judgment was right or urong. There is the plain fact of the matter that our courts decided that the revising officer had power to hear these appeals, there is the undisputed fact that the revising officer did hear these appeals, and there is the judgment of six judges of the Province of Ontario deciding that the revising ofticer had a right to hear them and instructing him to hear them.

Mr. DAVIFS (P.E.I.) And deciding that the notices were good.

Mr. LISTER. As my hon. friend says: and deciding that the notice was good, and it followed as a matter of course that he had to hear them. Then why try to rake up English decisions? Why try to bolster up the conduct of this judge by English decisions baving no bearing upon this case: decisions on the law of another country in no sense like the statute under which we are proceeding here. My hon. friend from Victoria (Mr. McDonald) did not seem to know very much about the
case. He evidently did not give it very much consideration so far as the facts are concernel. He says that Judge Elliott had no power to hear the appeal at all in the first place. Judge Elliott himself. 1 beliere, admits that he had no power, although it was not contended by the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Tisiale) that that was the julgment. There can be no doubt at all that so far the tirst decision of Judge Elliott is concerned it was a mere expression of opinion. and that he himself was conscious that he had not power to entertain an appeal on a matter of that kind from the revising officer. Then, Sir, we come to the second judgment. I say, that after having had this matter argued before him and all the cases that my hon. friend speaks of cited, Julge Elliott himself places upon record this statement:
-" The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is nom, it aprears, appeaied arninst, and an appeal is now yending before the proper appellate court. In this situation of the matter $I$ reserve judgment on the question which is now bronght before me as to the revision or remoral of $t$ heir names, until the resuit of this appeal shall be known."
So. sir, there is the evidence in Juage Elliott's own handuriting that he reserved his decision until the judgment of the court of appeal had been given, I have stated before, and I state it now in iuldition to what is written there, that Julge Elliott had statel that he would be lomn:l by the judgment of the Court of Appeal. It was believed that the decision of the Court of Appeal would be allerse to the Liberal party : that was the belief in the city of London ; at least it was so thought, and there is no doubt whatever, that Juilge Elliott at the time he penmed that statement intended to follow the decision of the Court of Appeal. When that decision was given he was asked to render judgment upon it. The counsel for the Conservatives at once gave a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, not with any foma fide intention of carrying out the appeal, but with the intention of hanging up the judgment of Judge Elliottuntil after theelection, to see how the vote went. That is what their object was I have no doubt. And after the decision was given Mr. Hyman's friends, believing that the judg. ment given by the Court of Appeal, or the dirta given by the Court of Appeal would be respected by Judge Flliott, asked him to give julgment, and he gave the judgment which is now the subjeet of investigation. Sir, I admit that the julgment of the county judge was a final judgment, but I say, lonking at the fact that six juiges had decided that the notice of appeal was goorl, taking the fact that Judge Elliott was a contributor to a party newspaper of party political articles, taking the statement that he made before his judgment, I say that all these together show that Judge Elliott was animated and actuated hy corrupt motives in giving that judgment. While I say that if it were simply a mistake as to the realing of the decision or a mistake as to the law, hut an honest judgment, his judgment could not he questioned here, yet at the same time I say, taking all the facts connected with this matter from first to last; the fact of his judgment being given as it were in the face of the judgment of six judges, his whole conduct during the bye-election in writing articles, political and otherwise in tavour of the present member for the city of London (Mr. Carling) and against Mr. Hyman, his pnblic utterances as between the two candidates ; taking all together, they make such a strong case as to lead to the
almost resistless conriction that Judge Flliott, while he may have thought he was acting right, was acting in the interests of Mr. Carling and was not carrying out the law as understoon in this country. The hoo. gentleman from South Norfolk (Mr. Tislale) was very unfortunate in the statement he nade to-night. In his speech he jumped from Dan to Beersheba. He tried to belittle, so far as lay in his power. the gentlemen who have signed that petition. He described them as insignificant individuals, individuals whose petition ought not to receive the attention of this angust assembly. sir, the time may come when that hon. gentleman will have to answer elsewhere for the statement he has made here to-night. When a charge was made against a judge he thought it was a proper defence to say that in election proceedings certain of the candidates had been guilty of corrupt practices, and I think most unfortunately for himself he went back to 184, and brought in the name of Col. Walker in connection with an election which took place between Col. Wialker and the present member for the city of London (Mr. Carling). He ought to have told all the story, because John Carling, so-called "Honest John," in justice to him ought to have it all told. The hon. gentleman did not tell the House that Mr. Walker contested the election with John Carling and that it was proven that while a Minister of the Crown and an alviser of Her Majesty, the Hon. John Carling was a secret partner in the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, and so much did the people feel it that they resented the impropriety by rejecting Mr. Carling, and they electel Major Walker, whose election was after set aside. But John Carling was afraid to go back to the electors, and James H. Fraser appeared before them as a candidate; and Mr. Fraser is now the revising otticer. Five short years passed away, the public condoued this great offence, and the Hon. Mr. Carling was again returned for the city of I.ondon. The hon. gentleman talks abvot voters lists and corruption. Why does he not tell this House that for fifteen years the city of London was under the complete control of the Conservative party, which appointel the assessors and every public officer in the city, and the conseruence was that the voters lists of that city for all those long years, had been so stuffed that the Conservatives have come to look upon the city of London as their particular preserve, and they resent and become angry at any zerson who undertakes to interfere with them. The bon. gentleman talks about ruffians patrolling the streets. Why, Sir, it was necessary to patrol the streets. Menlers of the Conservative party were going from house to house, as the Liberals believel, bribing everybody whom they could bribe, and it was necessary to follow those men up and enter every house they entered to see that the funds known to be in their possession were not expended in bribery. That is the reason these things were done. Hon. gentlemen ask: Why did not Mr. Hyman go into the courts? Mr. Hyman did not go into the courts because the judgment of Jndge Elliott was final ; and with 130 bad votes on the list, what could Mr. Hyman hope by a new election? But if these names had been removel, a petition would have been filed against Mr. Carling, and he would have been brought before the courts to answer for what took place during the last election in the city of London. Now, Mr. Speaker, I

Mr. Lister.
have nothing more to add. It is not necessary that this debate should take up a very great length of time, because the facts involved are not numerous. I repeat what I stated when introlucing this resolution, that I state here on my responsibility as a member of this House, that I believe I can extablish-I am sure I can establish-that His Honour Judge Elliott contributed political articles during that campaign. I believe I can show that he used words and language undignitied on the part of a judge during sueh a time. We have a right- to expect of the judiciary of this country, that the moment they are appointel to that position, they shall lift themselves above party politics, shall hold the scales of justice evenly between all parties, in orler that the people who have to appear lefore them will feel that only eyual and exact justice will le metel out to them. sir, when we tind a partiean occupying that position, how can we avoid feeling that political considerations will enter into his deeision of the matters coming lefore hims The moment a judge shows himself to le a partision that moment he becomes untit for his duty and should be removed. Sir, this is an important matter in many respects, as showing the inferior judges in this country that they must act with as much equity as the judges of the Court of Appeal--that they must discharge their duties thoroughly and equally and in a mamer that will gain the approval of the people of this country. That is the tribunal to which they must answer. It is in the interest of the people themselves, because we know that unless the liberties which we have are well protected, it may not be long before we lose them. It is in the interest of the people, in the interest of the judiciary, and in the interest of the community at large, that the improper acts charged against Judge Elliott should be investigatel, and I repeat that if the charges statel in that petition are true, Juige Flliott is untit to till the position of a judge of this lamd.
Mr. BOWELL. I do not think it is necessary to prolong this debate: but I desire to call the attention of the House to a very grave error into which the hon. me:mber for West Lambton (Mr. Lister) fell. I understooxl hium to say that when Mr. Carling contested the city of Loncion with Mr. Walker, he was then a member of the (iovernment of Canada, and at the same time a secret partner in the corporation then being formed for the purpose of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Carling did not become a member of the Government of Canada until 1882, and had nothing whatever to do with advising His Excellency in the awarding of the contract.
Mr. LISTER. Was he not a member of Parliament?
Mr. BOWELL That was not what the hon. gentleman said. He was a member of Parliament, but that was quite a different thing from being an adviser of the Crown.
Sir JOHN THOMPSON. While the debate was progressing, I felt that all the questions involved in it, and they are principally questions of law, were so fully dealt with by others that it was unnecessary for me to say a word on the subject at all. The hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) tonight put the position which I think this House ought to adopt in relation to a resolution of this

Lind, better and more formbly than I conld do ; and I would have remainet silent, even at this late stage of the debate, if I did not think that the hon. member for West Lambton has entirely misapprehenderl sonce of the very strong points which my hon. friend from Albert put before the House. The hon. gentleman's remarks with reference to those points might possibly have the effect of olsturing the jutgment of the Honse on this question. or olsiuring the juigment of thase who may review the action of the House itself. For my part. I take entirely the view that my hou. friend from Albert did, that nothing is more to be deprecated than for this House to undertake an enquiry of this kind unless necessity compels it to do so. In the few remarks which I will make on the subject, I will leave out of consideration entirely the political arguments which have been put forward-statements made with regard to the election contest which ended with the decision of Juige Elliott, and the dizussions of past elections in the city of London. I think the pocition assumed by the hon. member for Allert was perfeetly sonid-the position referred to by the hom. member for West Lambion just now-that this Honse should not enter inte an enyuiry of this kind in reference to County Court julges. The hon. member for West Lambion siys that it is alsurd to say that petitions may le laid on the Table of this House, atracking the character of superior Court judges, that they are to be subjectel to the indignity of diselusion and delate over the purity of their motives and to every scrutiny and enquiry that Parliament can adopt, while a judge of a County Court is a sacred thins. I submit to the hon. gentleman himself that he, unconsciously I am bound to assume, entirely misrepresented the argument which was so forcibly stated by the hon. member for Albert. in putting it in that way. The law makes it obligatory on this House, for very wise reasons, to deal with charges laid before it affecting the character and dignity of a Superior Court judge: the constitution provides that a julge of a Superior Court shall hold his otice by such an independent temure that the action of the Executire cannot remove him, until an address shall be pussed by both Honses of Parliament. It is therefore necessary, for the purpose of securing the independence of the bench, that, in the case of that class of judges, the complaint shall come here and be adjudicated upon by this House lefore it shall go to the Executive. But will any one say that this is a task which we ought to assume if the law or the constitution provides another remedy ? Does any one preteud to argue that because in the casse of the superior Court judges the constitution compels us to exercise that furetion, we should therefore grasp the juristiction and exercise it in regarit to other judges in reference to whom the same reason does not exist ? With reference to County Court judges, Parliament has provided a method of trial by a commission issued to one of the higher judges, and has made provision as to the morle of conducting that trial ; and if the constitution had made like prorisions with regarl to the trial of Superior Court judges, I take it that this House would never desire to enter on the enquiry, but would desire that it should be pursued in that course. Now, the authority my hon. friend from Albert referred to, and on which the hon. member for

Lambton rested as an authority in favour of his po sition. is this: that the House probably has and that both Houses probably have the same authority and the same powrers with regard to a County Court juige as with regarit to a Superior Conrt judge. I do not propose to controvert that prasition nor did my hon. friemi from Albert controvert it: hut the position we take is this, that while the Honse may have the power. there is a better tribunal establishe? by law, one having greater convenience for trial aind ample jurisaliction, and that the law should take its counse with regard to this matter. instead of Parliament undertaking to assert its authority: Now, the answer which is made to that by the hon. member for West Lambion (Mr. Lister), and which was surgested by an interpolation in the dehate by some other hon. member, was this: "Are these persons. who have a grievance against Indge Flliott in respect of an improper judgment which he gave in the interest of a member of the Executive, to le told that they must go to the Executive where that member sits. and ask relress for their grievance ?" That sounds plausible, but let us see what the resolution of the hon. member for Lambton is. It is distinctly a resolution that a special committee of this Honseshall be appointed "for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the several allegations contained in the petition, with the view of findiug out whether such charges shoulh le investigaterl by a commission." So that after this committee, if it shouhi lue appointel, has done its work, the report is to lee whether or not these petitioners ought to go to the Executive to have a commission appointed after all. With regarl to that, will any one tell me what the lifference is, the practical ditference, between letting these persons, who have to state their grievances, go to the Executive at cace, and having them go to a committee of this House, to see whether they should go to the Execntive or not. Any one I suppose can tell me what the difference is. The difference is illustrated by some of the phases of the discussion we have had to-day. The difference is that, while, as a matter of course, the member of the Executive concerned would not interfere or vote in Council on this subject any more than he woull sitting upon a committee here for the purpose of trying this case, in the debate in this House we have this judge assailed, not only in strong terms for having doue what the petition alleges he did, but for having done many other thinge which these petitioners, whether they be high or low, have not rentured to say he did. We have him, for instance, accused by the hon. gentleman who movel the resolution with haring "perpetrated one of the greatest wrougs that a judge conld perpetrate." We have him accused of having "deprived a member of his seat and sent a man here who has no more right to sit than the messenger at the door "-and not a word of that said in the petition on which we are to try Judge Elliott. We have that statement made to supplement a petition which does not eren allege that the decision of the judge is a wrong one; and any one who knows anything of the subject knows that we have to do a great deal more, when we undertake to impeach a judge. than to say he has given a wrong decision. We have to show also that he was actuated by a corrupt motive. In this case the hon. gentleman, who is to be one of his judges, has accused him of things which these forty odd petitioners have not ventured to assert in their accusation.

Indge Flliott is assailer on the floor of this House by extracts from what is called the independent press, ant a little later on in the debate another of these, his woull be judges risesand says: "Xell, if it does not appear from the petition what these partisan artieles are that the juelge is charged with having written. I will read smae of them tio this House, and he, in the position of in accuser. with ten times the acrimony of the petitioners, milertakes to assail the character of Indge Flliott aud to read anomimons articles, and to assert that the judge is the anthor of those articles, not on his own respensibility, not on his own wori, ami not on his own infomation, but on the strength of an atfilavit, which he refuses either to real or submit to the House and vill only consent to put in the hamis of the Speaker. provided the Speaker pats it in his paeket and agrees to kept it secret. I should think if anything illustrated the wishom of the statute passed ten years ago to provide another nay of trying comity julges, the progress of this debate would do so To the assertion that it is unreasomable that these petitiones shoull lee sent to the Executive for realress, it is an :mswer that the statute preseribes that course. It is an answer and a conclusive answer which the hon. wember for tllert gave when he said: "If the Executive refuse to do these people justice, the Executive will be answerable to this House, and you will not be assailing a judge whose character and position and claim to respeet we must all preserve, becanse of the great value which an indepentent bench gives to the community at large : you will not be assailing the lench hint the Executive for an act for which they are distinetly responsible." Let me call the attention of the Honse again to a point which the hon. member for Albert took with regard to the way in which these matters are viewedia other Parliaments. We have had fortmately hat little experience here in dealing with charges agrainst members of the bench: hut in the reports of the British Honse of Commons we find that-I was going to say scores-but at least very many of the juiges of the land-some of them the very highest in eminence of those who ever have sat in Westminster Hall have been made the subject of charges before the House of Commons and the House of Lords and investigation has been asked into their conduct. They have been accused-some of the greatest of them-of wrong decisions, wrong decisions influenced by partiality and corruption. Surely then, with the reverence which sonse gentlemen in this House attach to British practiceand precedents, we may safely look there for guiliauce as to how these matters should be treated. How are charges there brought? Are they brought in the shape of assanlts on persanal character? Are they brought by political attacks, by the reading of anonymous articles which are not even alleged in the petitions to hare been uritten by the juige? Ererywhere in those discussions we find expressions such as this: "That the investigation into the conduct of a judge is the most grave function that the Honse can exercise; " that "it is one that the House will never enter upon uithont the most imperative necessity." Sir, when the hon. member for West Lambion told the House that this was not an imperchment of the judge, that this was not an address for the remoral of a judge, I had recalled to my mind another passage from a speech of a very eminent man, in the course of one
of these disenssions, who laid doun this principle, that unless it be necessary for the impeachment of judge, a petition against a junge ought not to le entertameti. so reluctant is that House, so relaetant are both Honses of Parliament in the United Finghom to enter into an enyuiry which will in the least degree appear to limit the independence of the bench or lower the digmity and reputation of the juiges, that umless for the exercise of aniuevitaible function, mamely: for the passime of an abliress by way of an impeachment, they will not entertain any petition or eqmplaint agraizst a jendge. but the Honse here is tohl that one reasom for this motion is that it is not a metion for impenthment or for passingan athiress at all. Iet mecall the attention of the House to some of the olsertations in reyrant to the independence of the heach which have orverred in the imvestigations whieh have taken place in Englami. The imdependence of the lench is always spoken of in terms which I shall retel in a fell moments lis such high authorities as were cited by my hon, friend from Aliert (Mr. Welion), such as Lond Joha Russell, Sir Rolert leel amd others Loni Chief Justice Holt, when he was talleal to the lat of the Finglish House of Commons for hacing given a llecisim which was suppensel to have infringet upan the rights of the House of Commons, male the noble answer which was afterwands reiterated and entonsed by somse of the greatest statesmen. He saill:
"I hold an authority independent of yours I gare my reasens for the judgnemt I delivered in that place in which I mas swom te administer instice. By this house. I fowk to be protectet and nut to be arraiguet. aud I will nut asigne, the reasons here on which I founded nuy judgruent."
In oure of these diseussions it was suid to le a principie well establisher that "enquiry should not le instituted otherwise than with a view to alliressing the Throne in onder to remove a juther, ant if any other principle were atopted the intepentence of the leonch nould be a moekery:" sir Robert Pee? said on another accasion:
"To exercise the function of enfuiring into the comduct and the character of a iulge for ans other purpoee than remoring him from the beneh on erounde which would justify an impeachment would be simpls to hang a label armum the nets of the judge so that be mould be held in contempt by the countre:"
And he further swid that "by doing that "--hy apponinting such a committee as we are asked now to appoint-" yon evale the law which requires that yon shomild take action ly an alliress for the julge's removal." Let me refer also to the remarks which were quoted by my hon. friend from Allert (Mr. Wedion) at the begiming of his address, which were made by Land John Rusvell, on Zlst February, iSti, when he said he "reganted the imitepemience of the juiges to be so sacred that nothing but the most imperious nevessity should intace the House to adopt a course whieh might by any means imply that the julyes were to depend for the future, not on the sanction of an Act of Parliament-not on that temure which had protected them as long is they were not guilty of any crime, but on the particular views of a particular portion of their fellow countrymen." To apply that at present, if any judge gives a judgment in faveur of some one in political life, or against him, that is to be a subject of debate and investigation by a committee, though the law provides another morle of investigation and though the procet-
ings are uat in the way of an adtiress to the frown to have the juige removed, lant are simpuly designeri to hong it label round his neck. The judges will then no loager be imdepmentens and will mo longror hold their othice on the tenure which Parliament has preseriberl, and the independente of the bench then bevomes a monchers and a matter depemient on the whims ar motions if one section of the joblages fellow comutrymen. Let us consiter the garge this disconsion has taken as imbincating the aecessity of atopting another comese, if it can be donke. The petition does mot evenallegte a wrongful decision. The statements liave been made that certain artiotes which have been prom duced in the Honse and which were pubhished in a nemspaper were written by the gendate. Thuos statements have heen manle oas no anthonity whaterer hut simply by way of attack. hy way of invective against the jubte-and revenseful invective tomand ye have herani the time of the Honse taken up hour after herar-hy the member for linysberongh (Mr. Fraser) for instance-in reviewing the devision of Judte Ellintt, in iecharinge that it was hat live, in holting up to ribicule the kimet of law which he administereql in keeping Mr. Hyman ont of his seat, as if this Homse viere se extert on appeal from the county junge of Nimblestex. That is the pasicion the Hotsie will lee in if it adopes what the hon. stentleman sugrests, ami this resoludion does stop short of that heeatse it looks to the than investisation by a Royal Conimasion, amd the indetisation whieh wmeth take place betore a committee of the Hense is to be a sexomit triad etomluctel for no purpoes that it is pasisile to conceive. If that incestigation takes place, if it is facourable to furtherpracertings, the petitioners are directed to pursue those further proceeting: I have endeacoured to refrain, and I shall enteavour to refraim. from saving auything as to what might le the result of an applieation to the Einerutive, beramse it may come to that in the fature. I simply express myself in regrand to the policy of this Honse dealing with so impartant a question in this way, dealingr with matter invaling the indepentence of the beeth when the law provitles another tribunal for the purpose, Which Parliament ten years ago thought a better tribunal, ani a tribuncal which has exercised its functions in three or four cases since, and which may evercise its functions now if the petitioners chonse to exencise their rights in the direction pointerl out to them.

Mr. DAVIEN (P.E.I.) To many of the propnoitious of the hon. gentleman I take no objection, but to some of them I certainly to take exteption. and I think it will be apparent to those who folloued the hon. gentleman in his speech te-night that, if his argument is carried to its logieal conclusion, there is no passible conntuct which any Cematy Court judge could take which conld come muder the animadrersion of this Honse. That is the result of his reasoniug. I take exception to the hom. gentlemai's statement in that rezanh, ame, when we come to book at the pasition the Comuty Court judges hold, and at the statute defining their temure of attice, we must cone to the comelusion that not only is it opea and proper for this House to take the initiatory step in advising the Governor in Council to proceed under the statute we have passed, hut this House would be neglecting its plain and direct duty if, when a plain and proper case is
laid before it, it refrained from pursuing that duty. This House forms part of the great council of the state, established for the purpose of advising the Crown as to the course it ought to pursue. The Goremor (ieneral is the Exentive officer, he executes according to the direction of this House, practically, under the constitution ; and Parliament has vested certain powers in the Governor in Council, under certain circumstances, to direct an enquiry into the conduct of a public functionary, and the tribunal alove all others, I should surmise, which ought to lee in a position to determine whether the time has come, and whether the acts justify the issue of an inquisition, is the House of Commons and the Parliament of Canada. Sir, if any hon. gentleman will look at the statutes he will find that every judge of the County Court shall hold his office during good behaviour, that a judge of a County Court may be removed from ottice by the fiovernor in Council for misbehaviour. How are the initiatory steps to be taken? Who is to alvise the Executive in the first instance? Who is to control the Executive: Is the Executive Conacil of His Excellency to stand a body removed from Parliament, not amenable to Parliament, and not to take the advice of Parliament: The ching is preposterous. Hon. gentlemen, therefore, will see that the argument of the Minister of Justice, when followed to its logical conclusion, removes from this House matters of great public concern with respect to the administration of justice, for which this House cannot relieve itself of responsibility, and for which, when the facts are brought properly before it, they are lownd to take the responsibility of advising one way or the other. Now, let us see what position these judges occupy. I am one of those who feel disposed to pay all proper respect and deference to County Court judges or Superior Court judges : but I draw a broal distinction hetween the manly respect which I entertain for the bench, and the cringing servility that we very often see exhibited towards it. These are merely men of like passions with ourselves, and I regret to say that I camot join in the expression which has fallen from hon. gentlemen on both sidus, my experience does not justify me in joining in the opinion that when these gentlemen go on the bench they leave their politics behind them. Sir, I submit to this House as a proposition of so grave a nature that it should not be cast to one side, that when the conduct of a County Court judge is alleged by 47 petitioners, voters of full age, British sub) jects, conmpetent to rote for members of this House -when they allege with particularity that the conduct of a particular County Court juige ina matter affecting the election of one of its members, has been such that if the fucts were proved his removal from the bench must follow, the House ought not to hesitate for one moment as to what course it should take. This is a proposition which hon. members should bear in mind. Admitting every fact alleged in the petition to be true, is it possible that Judge Elliott could with self-respect, or with credit to himself, or to the state. remain any longer upon a County Court bench! If he can, it is no use going on with the enquiry. If this House of Commons determines that pending a judicial enguiry before a judge of the land, it is competent and proper for the judge to rush to the party press, to write editorial articles of a violent partisan character, and, to use the words of the petition, to write letters to
the public under an assumed name, violently attacking a litigant whose case is before him for judgment; if this House determines that a judge can decide with judicial impartiality who writes violent and bitter diatribes against the man whose case he is deciding, then I tell them to vote against the enquiry. Let the public know that a man can be a judge, not as an English judge is understood to be, but a violent political party hack and a judge at the same time. But I do not think that is the rule this Parliament is going to take. These judges occupy positions which make them differ from all other public functionaries. No action will lie against them for any judicial act; even if that act is alleged to be done maliciously and corruptly, the courts of the land are closed and you have no redress; I would almost go so far as to say that if a judge expressed that his judgment was malicions and corrupt, you have no remedy in the courts of the land. And where are you drifting? From time inmemorial there has been a high court to which every subject having a grievance can appeal. That high court is in session now, that high court has before it the petition of electors in London who say that the constituency to which they belong has been wronged by a julge who forgot the position he occupiedmind you, my argument is entirely based upon the admission that these statements can be provedwho failed to remember that he occupied a position which precluded him from becoming a political partisan ; and that being the case, they call upon us to do justice in the premises. Sir, we have had it called in question whether this Parliament has a right to interfere in matters where the administration of justice is concerned. I will not rely upon my own opinion, but like the Minister of Justice, I would ask the House to real and reflect upon the decisions given by the high court of Parliament of Great Britain and the opinions given to that Parliament by some of its most eminent men. Some years ago a resolution was brought into the House of Commons condemning Baron Smith, one of the barons of the Exchequer of Ireland, because he had forgotten hiniself so far in his addresses to the grand juries of some counties as to import strong political matter into these addresses. A resolution was proposed based not in a petition from electors, but emanating from a member of the House, on his responsibility as a member. That resolution condemning Baron Smith, was, in the first instance, carried by a majority of the members of the House of Commons and afterwards reversed by a small minority. Upon that occasion a very eminent man, the late Lord Derby, who was for some years Prime Minister of Great Britain, laid down what the law was in his opinion upon these matters-and I am now speaking upon the one point whether it is proper or inproper for Parliament to interfere at all in these matters, or whether they are to be left to some other tribunal. He says:
" The propriety of the administration of justice is one of interest and importance to all persons in the country, and being so it is a subject that, without false delicacy as without unnecessary interference, this House is bound to watch over as that which is dearest to the country."
Sir, that was the opinion of the most distinguished statesman of Great Britain, and I call upon the Commons of Canada to adopt that opinion in the present case. Here is a case where the propriety of the
adininistration of justice has been challenged; here is a case which, above all others, we are called upon, to use the words of that eminent statesman, "to watch over that which is dearest to the country ;" here is a case in which not only the petty pounds, shillings and pence of John Simiths and John Browns are involved, but as to whether the people of a large and important constituency have been cheated outof their rights, one of the most important questions that could engage the attention of Parliament at any time. What do we find in that debate laid down as the proper rule which should guide Parliament in receiving matters of this kind? We find no less an authority than the late Sir Robert Peel laying down the rule which I hold to be clear and explicit. He laid it down in terms which I ain prepared to adopt and which I am prepared to recommend this House to adopt. He said in the same debate :
"We ought to ask ourselves the preliminary question: Is the question a grave one? Does it so far affect the impartiality, the interrity or the moral character of the judges that, if proved, it will justify an appeal to the Crown for his removal?"
I am prepared to adopt that as the rule in this House, and I ask hon. members whether the charge submitted in this petition is a grave one? Do they think the charge, that this constituency has been robbed of its rights (we are not talking as to whether it can le proved, but as to the charge itself, the proof will come afterwards) a grave one: Is the charge that this man sitting here as London's representative has no more right, if the facts stated are true, to sit in this House than has the messenger at the door; that this man is sitting in this House, joining in making the laws, a sworn member of the Privy Council, a member of the Executive Council advising His Excellency the Governor General, a grave one? Is it true that the constitution has been violated, that the judge trying the case has prostituted his judicial position and tainted the ermine? Is the charge a grave one? If so, it comes within the first proposition Sir Robert Peel lays down. Then he asks:
"Does it so far affect the impartiality, the integrity or the moral character of the judge, that if proved it will justify an appeal to the Crown for his removal?"
The question need only to be asked in the British House of Commons to answer itself. Do you think any judge in the United Kingdom would be found guilty of such charges as these laid at the door of Judge Elliott? I do not know whether they are true; I am not assuming they are true. I ani asking that in the case of these grave charges, made by forty-seven representative men, a committe of enguiry should le appointed to see whether there are sufficient grounds for the issue of a commission to try the truth of the charges. I find the charges as follows :-

[^91]And the petitioners went on to express their opinion on the judge's conduct, I care not what their opinion is ; I want to know what is the opinion of the high court of Parliament. Have we fallen so low in this House of Commons, have our party feuds and fights become so bitter, that we are prepared to declare affirmatively in this House that conduct such as is described in this petition, does not merit even enquiry? Great heavens, what can we hope for the country if the Parliament of Canada determine, as it will determine if this motion is voted down, that such a prostitution of the julicial position does not deserve even enquiry at the hands of this court? Arguments need go no further. If you say this judge is right in sneaking into a newspaper office and under an assunted name attacking violently, as this petition says he did, one of the men whose case he had in hand judicially to determine, if you say he was right in trying to excite popular passion and popular prejudice against one of these litigants, if you say he was right in denouncing the man as unworthy and unfit to occupy his seat about which he was to give his judicial determination in a day or two, say so and let the whole County Court judges tliroughont the Dominion know it. Let them know that if they serve one party, the party in power, no enguiry will be permitted into their conduct. You may do that, but you will almost prostitute your position as badly here as Judge Elliott prostituted his position. Are we treating Judge Elliott himself properly : Charges have been made of a very serious character, and if you do not intend to investigate them yon should never have allowed that petition to have gone on file. That petition charges him with conduct which in any other country would not only drive him into ohscurity but cover him with disgrace. You have received the petition. You have placed it on the records of this country. How are you going to treat Judge Elliott? Are you not going to give him any chance to reply? Are you going to say that this charge shall remain on the records of Parliament and this record shall go down to tine immemorial unanswered! You have received the petition and placel it on file, and published it to the world, and you are gring to refuse this man an opportunity of saying whether the charge is true. Talk about age. He will be disgracei. Talk about infamy. Of course he will he considered infamous. The result cannot be anything else, if the charge is true, so long as uprightness and honesty distinguish the bench. When we find the opposite qualities prevail, when we find qualities which would disgrace a western justice of the peace distinguishing a County Court judge of the great Dominion of Canada, and the declaration is made that Parliament should not interfere, are we doing justice in the case? Let me read what a great and distinguished man, the late Lord Derby said, on an occasion of this kind when Parliament had received charges of a serious nature against a judge. He said :
" If not being a member of this House and not having an opportunity of making statements before this House an accosation were preferred agsinst me here, which on the face of it should lead the House to think that they ought to enquire into the conduct. which I had pursued, go. ar from deprecating that enquiry I should implore to be allowed to meet it and I shonld entreat that the House would not leave me under a half expressed rote of censure without a possibility of justification or rindication on my part. Sir, this is the course which I should
adopt, and which I think would be adopted by every honourable and high-minded gentleman."
Your ideas of what is right and wrong may differ from those of Lord Derby and the gentlemen who were associated with him, but he laid down a principle which gentlemen, at all events, are in the habit of being guided by. That principle is one underlying the whole course of British justice, that if a charge is made against a man he should have an opportunity of replying to it. You have made yourselves parties to this by receiving the petition and putting it upon your file, and you are bound to give the man implicated an opportunity to reply if you believe in his immocence. But, Sir, I doubt very much whether some hon. gentlemen opposite do believe in his innocence. What a spectacle did we see presented here to-night! A few days ago the hon. gentleman from East Lambton (Mr. Moncrieff) held this House by the half hour denouncing his colleague from West Lambton (Mr. Lister) because he presented this petition and made a speech in support of it, without reading the evidence on which he hoped to support some of the charges. "How dare you," he said, "s speak insupport of your resolution without reading the evidence." Where are your newspaper articles, why do you not read them, and helooked triumphantly when headded "because you have not got any." Now, to-night, when his demand was gratifiel, when what he asked was done, when a few of the articles were real, the Minister of Justice rises, and, with well simulated anger, denounces in the most violent, and I would almost say, unbecoming terms, my hon. friend from North York (Mr. Mulock) for having ventured to take the course which the hon. member for East Lambton (Mr. Moncrieff) demanded should be taken. I never heard the Minister of Justice speak more severely of an hon. member of this House than he did of the hon. member for York (Mr. Mulock), for having done what the member for East Lambton (Mr. Moucrieff) demanded should be done, or failing which that the case should be thrown out of court. Now, Sir, you have got the petition and these articles read to-night, some of the articles which will be produced in support of the charges which, in my mind, are the most grave and the most serious, and in the face of tisat, if the Government choose to say: we will vote down an enquiry, they will have to do it under the miserable sultelfuge that Parliament has delegated the control over this matter to the Governor in Council, and has no control itself. Sir, if we were impeaching a Superior Court judge, we would do what the hon. gentleman with irony attempted to say to-night the hon. members were doing here ; we would beassailing the judge whom we were going to try. We are not assailing the man we are going to try; we contend for the great coustitutional right of the Commons of Canada to advise the Crown. We say that Parliament has given the Governor in Council the power of instituting an enquiry into the conduct of a County Court judge when he is accused of mishehaviour, and we say that the tribunal above all others that is qualified to advise the Governor General as to whether there is a proper case on which an enquiry should be based, is the House of Commons. We do not say that the charges are true, but we ask for a committee to find out if they are true. If they are not true, let us proclaim it to the world, with the same publicity that we have given to the charge,

Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)
that we find the charge failed, and let the old man of whom you speak with his seventy years on his shoulders, before he goes to his grave, get the verdict of the House of Commons that he is innocent. But if he has forgotten himself, if he has soiled the ermine, if he has deregarded his position on the bench, if he has sent here a man whom the people did not send, and kept back one whom they did send; then I say whether he is 70 or 79 years let him be punished. I say, Sir, he is a political cowarl, no matter on what side of the House he is, who will shirk from doing his duty in this matter. I say that we are called upon on this occasion to rise above party, and to show that there are some crimes committed against the commonwealth which we will shake hands across the House and unite in punishing. I say that one of these crimes is the prostitution of his office by a judge, I care not whether he is a judge of the Superior or a judge of the County Court. I will not go into the question of whether the julgment of Judge Elliott was right or wrong. I have my own opinion on it and it is not necessiry to express it. I dare say if the judge had given his judg!ent, and had refrained from prostituting his position ly giving to the press and public denunciations of the man against whom he was to give the judgment, he inight have escaped impeachment in this House. But whether his judgment itself was bad or good, it was in defianee of the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Ontario and the Court of Appeal of Ontario, and that in itself would be enough to invite the attention of the House to it. I pronounce ne opinion, but I believe from all the charges mbde against this judge, that we cannot refrain without loss of self respect from asking that an enguiry be instituted.

House divided on motion of Mr. Lister :
Yeas:
Messieurs

Allan,
Béchard, Beith, Bernier, Borden. Bowers, Brodeur, Brown, Bruneau. Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey. Charlton. Christie, Davies, Dawson, Devlin. Featherston, Flint,
Forbes,
Fraser,
Geoffrion,
Gillmor.
Godbout,
Guay,

Landerkin,
Laurier,
Leduc,
Lister.
Livingston,
Macdonald (Huron),
McGregor.
MeMillan (Huron),
Mignault,
Mills (Bothwell),
Monet.
Mulock,
Paterss ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ (Brant),
Perry,
Proulx,
Rider,
Rinfret,
Rowand,
Sanborn,
Somervill
Sumberiland,
Vaillancourt,
Watson, and
Yeo. -50 .

Nays:

## Messiears

Bain (Eoulanges),
Baird,
Barnard,
Bennett,
Bergeron,
Bowell.
Boyle,
Burns.
Cameron,

Mackintosh,
McAlister,
McDonald'(Victoria),
McDonagald (Picton),
McDougall (Cape Breten),
McKay,
McLean,
McLennan,
McLeod,


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## SECOND SESSION-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1892.

Albreviations of well known words and Parliamentary expressions are used in the following:- $1^{\circ}, 2^{20}$, 3", First Reading, Second Reading, Third Reading ; 3 m. h., $6 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{h} ., 6 \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{h}$., Three Months' Hoist, Six Monthe' Hoist, Six Weeks ${ }^{*}$ Hoist ; *, without remark or debate ; Acts., Accounts; Adj., Adjourn ; Adjd., Adjourned; Amt., Amenduent; Amts., Amendments; Amalg., Amalgamation; Ans., Answer; Ass., Assurance ; B., Bill; B. C., British Columbia; Can., Canada or Canadian; C. P. R., Canadian Pacific Kailway ; Com., Committee ; Co., Company ; Conc., Concur., Concurred, Concurrence; Consd., Consider ; Consdn., Consideration ; Cor., Correspondence ; Deb., Debate ; Dept., Department ; Depits., Departments; Dis., Division : Dom., Dominion; Govt., Government ; His Ex., His Excellency the Governor General; Hse., House ; H. of C., House of Commons; Incorp., Incorporation ; Ins., Insurance : I.C.R., Intercolonial Railway ; Man., Manitoba; Mess., Message; M., Motion; m., noved; Neq., Megatived; N.B., New Brunswick; N.W.T., North-West Territories; N.S., Nova Scotia; O.C., Order in Council ; Ont., Ontario; P.E.I., Prince Edward Island; P.O., Post Office; Par., Paragraph; Prop., Propwsed : Q., Queber: Ques., Question: Recom., Recommit; Ref., Refer, Referred, Reference: Rep., Reprort, Reported: Reps., Reports; Res., Resolution ; Ret., Return ; Ry., Railway ; Rys., Railways; Sel., Select; Sen., Senate; Sp., Special; Stmnt., Statement ; Sup., Supply ; Suppl., Supplenent, Supplementary ; Wthdn., Witharawn; Withdrl., Withdrawal; Y. N., Yeas and Nays; Names in Italic and parentheses are those of the mover.

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$1^{10 *}, 315$; $2^{\prime \prime *}, 418$; M. for Com., 22254; in Com. and $30^{*}$, 2256 (i). (5.5-5f Vic., c. 30.)
Bill (No. 40) Respecting the Saint Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.-(Mr. Curpenter.)
 5 ( Vic., c. 58.)
Bili. (No. 41) Respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. - (Mr. Curran.)
$1^{\circ *}, 315 ; 2^{\circ *}, 418$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 1373$ (i). (5556 Vic., c. 66.)
Bill (No. 42) To revive and aneend the Act to incorporate the Brockville and New York Bridge Company.-(Mr. Taylor.)
$1^{\text {e* }}, 454 ; 2^{\text {e* }}, 509$ (i); in Com. and $3^{c *}, 2461$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 64.)
Bill (No. 43) To amend an Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey-(from the Scnate). -(Mr. Devalney.)
$1^{0 *}, 578 ; 2^{\text { }}, 1648$; in Com., 1654 ; $3^{\text {3* }}, 1789$ (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 16.)
Bill (No. 44) Further to amend the Chinese Inmigration Act.-(Mr. Gordon.)
10*, 508 (i) ; M. (Sir John Thompson) to transfer to Govt. Orders, 4263 ; $2^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$., 4631 ; in Com., 4637, 4716 ; Amt. (Mr. Gordon) 4726 ; neg. and $3^{\circ}, 4727$ (ii). (55.56 Vic., c. 25.)

Bill (No. 45) To revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.-(Mr. Ruirbairn.)
$1^{\circ *}, 578 ; 2^{\circ *}, 696$; in Com., $1228 ; 3^{\circ *}, 1229$ (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 42.)
Bill (No. 46) To make Voting compulsory.-(Mr. Anuıot.)
$1^{\circ *}, 578 ; 2^{\circ}$ and ref. to Sel. Com., 1083 (i).
Bill (No. 47) To incorporate the Victoria Life Insurance Company.-(Mr Cockburn.)
$1^{\circ *}$, 749 ; $2^{0 *}, 855$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 1373$ (i). (5556 Vic., c. 69.)
Bill (No. 48) Respecting the transfer of Shares in Corporations.-(Mr. Ives.)
$1^{\circ}, 749$ (i).
Bill (No. 49) Respecting the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Guillct.)
M. to read and receive Pet., $667 ; 1^{0 *}, 823 ; 2^{2 *}, 915$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 1740$ (i). ( $55-56$ Vic., c. 38.)
Bill (No. 50) Respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Bergin.)
M. to introd.; $666 ; 1^{\circ *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 915$; in Com. and 3"*, 2093 (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 52.)
Bili. (No. 51) To incoriporate the Canadian Railway Company (name changed to "Canso and Louis-bourg").-(Mr. Gillics.)
$1^{10 *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 915$; in Com. and $3^{5 *}, 1740$ (i). (5556 Vic., c. 36.)
Bill (No. 52) To incorporate the Kingston Belt Line Railway Company.-(Mr. Tistule.)
$1^{0 *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 915$ (i).
Bili (No. ©3) Respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company.-(Mr. Kirkputrick.)
$1^{\circ *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 915$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 1740$ (i). (5556 Vic., c. 57.)
Bill (No. 54) To incorporate the Niagara Falls and Queenston Railway and Bridge Company.-(Mr. Macdonell, Algoma.)
$1^{\text {®* }}, 823 ; 2^{2 *}, 1061$ (i).
Bill (No. 55) To amalgamate the National Mutual Loan and Building Society of Montreal and the National Mutual Loan and.Building Society of Hamilton under the name of "The National Mutual Loan and Building Society.-(Mr. Lan(yelicr.)
$1^{\circ *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 1061$ (i); M. to ref. Rep. back to Banking and Commerce Com., 3556 ; neg. ( $Y$. 53, N. 96) 3563 (ii).
Bill (No. 56) To confirm an agreement between the Tobique Valley Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.-(Mr. Skinner.) $1^{\circ *}, 823 ; 2^{\circ *}, 915$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 2093 (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 60.)
Bill (No. 57) Respecting the St. John and Maine Railway Company and the New Brunswick Railway Company.-(Mr. Skinner.)
$1^{0 *}, 823 ; 2^{* *}, 915$; in Comı. and $3^{\circ *}, 1740$ (i). (5556 Vic., c. 59.)

Bill (No. 58) To authorize the conveyance to the Corporation of the City of Toronto of certain Ordnance Lands in that city.-(Mr. Devodney.)
Kes. prop., 129 ; in Com., 174 ; $1^{0^{*}}, \mathbf{8 2 5}$; $2^{\circ *}, 1491$; in Com., 1639 ; $3^{\circ *}, 1642$ (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 7.)
Bill (No. 59) To incorporate the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.--(Mr. McMillan, Vaudreuil.)
$1^{\text {Q* }}, 970$; $2^{\prime *}, 1062$ (i); in Com. and $3^{2 *}, 4230$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 54.).
Bill (No. 60) Respecting the Great Northern Railway Company.-(Mr. Taylor.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1031$; $2^{2 *}, 1181$ (i) ; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 2594$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 40.)
Bill (No. (i1) To amend the North-West Territories Act. - (Mr. Deitiney.)
10*, 1062 (i).
Bili. (No. 62) For granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1892, and for other purposess relating to the Public Service.-(Mr. Bowell.)
Res. in Com. and $1^{\circ *}$ of B., $1087 ; 2^{\circ}, 1090 ; 3^{\circ *}$, 1091 (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 1.)
Bill (No. 63) Respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.-(Mr. Murray.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1153 ; 2^{\text {c* }}, 1230$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 2093(\mathrm{i})$. (5556 Vic., c. 56.)
Bill (No. 64) Respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.-(Mr. Traylor.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1153 ; 2^{\circ *}, 1230$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 2256$ (i). (555 (i) Vic., c. 33.)
Bill (No. 65) To incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.-(Mr. Corbould.)
$1^{\circ *}$, 1153; $2^{\text {c* }}$, 1230 (i); Com., in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 3207 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 65.)
Bill (No. 66) To repeal the Act respecting the Harbour and River Poiice of the Province of Quebec. -(Mr. Tupper.)
$1^{\circ}, 1225$ (i) ; B. wthdn., 4482 (ii).
Bille (No. 6ï) Respecting the Voters' Lists of 1391.(Mr. Patterson, Huron.)
$1^{\circ}, 1227$; $2^{\circ} \mathrm{m} ., 3300 ; 2^{\circ}, 3301$; in Com., $4480 ; 3^{\circ}$ n., 4500 ; Amt. (Mr. Armstrong) 4501 ; neg. (Y. 30, N. 63) 4505 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 12.)

Bill (No. 68) To revive and amend the Acts respecting the Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company.--(Mr. Ross, Dındas.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1364 ; 2^{\circ *}, 1497$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 3511$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 55. )
Bill (No. 69) Respecting Witnesses and Evidence. -(Sir John Ihompson.)
$1^{\circ}, 1391 ; 2^{2 *}$ and ref. to Sel. Com. on B. 7, 2008 (i).
Bill (No. 70) To incorporate The Dominion Millers' Association.-(Mr. Stevenson.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1465 ; 2^{\circ *}, 1548$ (i); in Com. and $3^{\circ}, 2940$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 71.)
Bill (No. 71) Further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.-(Mr. Costigan.)
$1^{\circ}, 1469 ; 2^{\circ}$ objected to, 1648; $2^{\circ}$ and in Com., 2007 ; $3^{\circ *}, 2172$ (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 22.)

Bile (No. 72) To incorporate the Winnipeg and Atlantic Railway Company.-(Mr. Masson.)
$1^{\text {* }}, 1636 ; 2^{\text {c* }}, 1740(\mathrm{i})$; in Com. and $3^{\prime *}, 2461$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 62.)
Bill (No. 73) To amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Island Railway Company.-(Mr. Curran.)
$1^{1 * *}, 1636 ; 2^{c *}, 1740$ (i).
Bill (No. 74) To amend the Acts respecting the Civil Service.-(Mr. Putterson, Huron.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1634$ (i) $; 2^{* *}, 4638$; in Com., $4\left(639 ; 3^{c *}, 4641\right.$ (ii). ( $55-5()^{\prime}$ Vic., c. 14.)
Bill (No 75) To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Carl Auer Von Welsbach and others.-(Mr. Stcirs.)
$1^{\text {© }}, 1714$; $2^{0^{*}}, 1882$ (i); in Com. and $33^{0 *}, 2504$ (ii). (50-5f; Vic., c. 7̄7.)
Bill (No. 76) To readjust the representation in the House of Commons.-(Sir John Thompwsm.)
$1^{\circ} \mathrm{m} ., 1855$ (i) ; $2^{\circ} \mathrm{m} ., 3116$; Ant. (Mr. Leurier) 3121 ; deb. rsmd., 3186, 3239; neg. (Y. ©8, N. 109) 3298 ; $2^{\circ}$ m., 3398 ; Ant. (Mr. Mc Carthy) 3414 ; deb. rismd., 3480 , 3 3dit ; neg. (Y. 62, N. 109) 3336 ; deb. rsnid. on M. for $2^{2}$, 364!! ; Amt. (Mr. Somcrille) 36ki5 : deb. rsmd., 3682 ; neg. (Y. 60, N. 95) 3717 ; $2^{\circ}$ agreed to (Y. 97, N. 60) 3718 ; in Com., 3720, 3753, 3778. 3820, 3898, 3966, 4043, 4143, 4321 ; $3^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$., Amt. (Sir Richurd Cartueright) 432!) ; neg. (Y. 51, N. (00) 4334 ; Amt. (Mr. Yco) 4335 ; neg. (Y. 54, N. 87) 4335 ; Amt. (Mr. Béchard) 4336 ; neg. (Y. 54, N. 89) 4341 ; Amt. (Mr. Pelletier) neg. and $3^{\circ}$ of B., 4343 (ii). (5j-56 Vic., c. 11.)
Bill (No. 77) To revive and amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa, Morrisburgh and New York Railuay Company, and to change the name thereof to the Canadian American Railway Com-pany.-(Mr. Taylor.)
$1^{\circ *}, 1946 ; 2^{\circ}, 2093$ (i).
Bill (No. 78) For the relief of James Albert Manning Aikins-(from the Senate).-(Mr. Tuylor.)
$1^{\circ *}, 2006 ; 2^{\circ *}, 2003(\mathrm{i})$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 2036 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 78.)
Bill (No. 79) For the relief of Ada Donigan-(from the Senate). -(Mr. Taylor.)
$1^{0 *}, 2006 ; 2^{\circ *}, 2093$ (i) ; in Com. and $3^{0^{*}}, 2636$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 79. )
Bill (No. 80) Respecting the Manitoba and NorthWestern Railway Company of Canada.-(Mr. Coatsicorth.)
10*, 2009;-20*, 2093 (i); in Com. and $3^{0^{*}}$, 2638 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 45.)
Bill (No. 81) For the relief of Herbert Rimmington Mead-(from the Senate).-(Mr. Taylor.)
$1^{10}$ ", 2068 ; $2^{\circ}$ on a div., 2093 (i) ; $3^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$., 2636 ; agreed to (Y. 63, N. 31) 2637 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 81.)
Bill (No. 82) Respecting the Montreal and Western
Railway Company.-(Mr. Dc\&jardins, Hochelaga.)
$1^{\circ *}, 2172 ; 2^{\circ *}$, 2256 (i) ; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 3321 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 49.)

Bill (No. 83) Respecting the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company.-(Mr. Dickey.)
$1^{\circ *}$, 2361; $2^{\text {n* }}, 2461$; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 3207 (ii). (5i-5; Vic., c. 3i.)
Bul. (No. 84) To amend the Railway Act.-(Mr. Hau!urt.)
$1^{c}, 2488 ; 2^{\circ *}$ and in Com., $4481 ; 3^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$. and Amt. (Mr. Maclean) 4603 ; neg. (Y. 20, N. 128) and $3^{c}$ of B., 4628 (ii). ( $\mathbf{0 2}-56$ Vic., c. 2T.)
Biti. (No. 85) Further to amend the 10th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths.-(Mr. Kirkputrick.)
$1^{5}, 2488$ (i).
Bill (No. 86) To incorporate the Buckingham and Lievre River Railway Company-(from the Scn-ute).-(Mr. Curran.)
$1^{c *}$, 2699 ; $2^{* *}, 2795$; in Com. and $3^{* *}, 3207$ (ii). (55.56 Vic., c. 32.)

Bili. (No. 87) Respecting the Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway Company.-(Mr. Beausoleil.)
$1^{\circ *}, 2700 ; 2^{\circ *}, 2795$; in Com. and $3^{\text {c* }}, 3207$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 46.)
Bili. (No. 88) To amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba and Assiniboia Grand Junction Railway Company-(frome the Sencte).-(Mr. Darin.)
$1^{\circ}, 3183 ; 2^{* *}, 3321$; in Com. and $3^{3 *}, 3511$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 44.)
Bill (No. 89) To amend the Dominion Lands Act, and amendments thereto.-(Mr. Dcuelney.)
$1^{\circ}, 2979$; $2^{\text {* }}$ and in Com., 3301, 3733 ; $3^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$., Amt. (Mr. Davin) 3815 ; deb. adjd., 3820 ; deb. rsmd., B. reconsid. and $3^{\circ *}, 4204$ (ii). (55-5i Vic., c. 15.)

Bili. (No. !0) To amend the Patent Act and Acts amending the same.-(Mr. Corling.)
$1^{\circ *}$, 3300 ; $2^{3}, 3729$; in Com., 4215 : $3^{\prime \prime *}, 42(j 4$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 24.)
Bill (No. 91) For the relief of James Wright-(frome the Senite).-(Mr. Tisulule.)
$1^{\circ}$ on a div., $3300 ; 2^{\circ}, 3313$; in Com. and $3^{c}$ on a div., 3640 (ii). (55-5f Vic., c. 82.)

Bill. (No. 92) For the relief of Hattie Adele Harrison. --(Mr. Tisdalc.)
$1^{\circ}$ on a div., $3300 ; 2^{\circ}, 3363$; in Com. and $3^{\circ}$ on a div., 3640 (ii). ( 55 -56 Vic., c. 80.)

Bilr. (No. 93) Respecting the Midland Railway of Canada.-(Mr. Tisdele.)
10*, 3300 ; $2^{0 *}$, 3363 ; in Com., $37{ }^{\circ} 1$; $3^{\circ \#}$, 3778 (ii). (55-5; Vic., c. 47.)
Bili. (No. 94) To amend the Winding-Up Act.-(Mr. Moncrictf.)
10, 3479 (ii).
Bill (No. 95) Further to amend the General Inspection Act.-(Sir John Thompson.)
$1^{\circ *}, 3896 ; 2^{\circ} \mathrm{m} ., 4135$; in Com., 4482; 30*, 4506 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 23.)

Bill (No. 96) To make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the Militia force on Active service in the North-West Territories. (Mr. Deucducy.)
$1^{0 *}, 4201 ; 2^{\circ}$ and in Com., $4264 ; 3{ }^{\circ}, 4399$ (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 6.)
Bill (No. 97) To amend the Winding-Up Act.-(Sir John Thompson.)
$1^{\circ *}$, $4202 ; 2^{\circ *}$, in Com. and $3^{\circ *}$, 4506 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 28.)
Bill (No. 98) Respecting the Hariour Commissioners of Three Rivers.-(Mr. Foster.)
Res. prop., Res. conc. in and $1^{\circ *}$ of B., 4265 ; $\mathbf{2}^{5 *}$, in Com. and $3^{3 *}$, 4499 (ii). ( $55-56$ Vic., c. 10.)
Bill (No. 99) To amend the Act relating to the Harbour of St. John, in the Province of New Bruns-wick.-(Mr. Foster.)
Res. prop., 4398 : M. for Com., 4493 ; in Com., 4498,$4603 ; 1^{\circ}$ of B., $4506 ; 2^{\circ *}, 4603$; in Com., $4645 ; 3^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$. and Amt. (Mr. Leturier) neg. (Y. 53, N. 93) $4(5 ; 4$ (ii). (55-j; Vic., c. 9.)
Bill (No. 100) For granting to Her Mrjesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th Tune, 1893, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.
Res. in Com., 4506 ; conc. in and $1^{\circ}$ of B., $4603 ; 2^{\circ}$, 4715 ; $3{ }^{\circ *}$, 4729 (ii). ( $50-51 ;$ Vic., c. 2.)
Bili. (No. 101) To authorize the granting of Sulsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.-(Mr. Haggurt.)
Res. prop. (1st) 4394 ; in Com., $450 f$; M. for conc. and Amt. (Mr. Ed!ear) 465\%; neg. (Y. 45, N. 92) 4667 ; (2nd Res.) 4466 ; in Com., 4624 ; (3rd Res.) 4644 ; in Com., $4666^{7}$; $1^{\circ *}$ and $2^{* *}$ of B., 4668 ; $3^{\circ *}$, 4727 (ii). (55-56 Vic., c. 5.)
Bill (No. 102) Respecting a Bounty on beet-root sugar. -(Mr. Foxter.)
Res. prop. and in Com., 4697; $1^{\text {o* }}$ and $2^{\circ *}$ of B., 4715 ; in Com. and $3^{\circ *}, 4727$ (ii). (55-0ิ6 Vic., c. 8.)
Bill (No. 103) To amend the Act respecting Customs Duties.-(Mir. Fosier.)
Res. prop., 4670 : in Com., 4677 ; conc. in and $1^{\circ *}$ and $2^{\circ *}$ of B., 4715 ; in Com., 4728 ; $3^{\circ *}, 4729$ (ii). (5i-56 Vic., c. 21.)

Biris (No. 104) To amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.-(Mr. Forter.)
Res. conc. in and $1^{\circ *}$ of B., $\mathbf{4 7 1 6 ;} \mathbf{2}^{\circ *}$, in Com. and $3^{3 *}, 4727$ (ii). (55.56 Vic., c. 13.)
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Boariof Custonis and Detective Service: in Com. of Sup., 1018 (i) ; conc., 4205 (ii).
Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co. of Can. B. No. 19 (Mr. Coulsurorth). $1^{10 *}, 129$; $2^{\text {n* }}, 134$; in Cons. and $3^{\text {n* }}, 1373$ (i). ( 55.56 Vic., c. 68.)
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Can. Temp. Act Amt. B. No. 6 (Mr. Flint). $1^{\circ *}, 98 ; 2^{\circ}, 418$; in Coun., 455 ; 30*, 692 (i). (55-56 Vic., c. 26.)

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Diplomatic Papers: Ministers' visit to Washington referred to by Mr. Foster in Budget Speech; Mr. Mills (Botheell) raised a Ques. of Order, there being no official Rep. of negotiations before the House the same should not be discussed, 333 . Ruled by Mr. Speaker that the Minister of Finance was in Order in referring to same, there being no Rule of Parlt. preventing him from making those statements, 234 (i).
Elliott, Jldge, Chargfs against: Mr. Mulock's reference to his speech re London Election impugning conduct of the Judge checked by Mr. Sjeaker, 69 (i); exception being taken by Sir Richard Cartorioht, the Rule respecting the protection of Members and impeachment of Judges read, 70 (i).
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Interrcptions by Members: In Deb. on Representation B., on objection Mr. Sipecker ruled "When a Member is speaking no Member shall interrupt, except to Order," 3615 (ii).
Irrelevancy of Dfbate: In Com. of Sup., Members called to Order and requested by Mr. Chairman to confine themselves to the item before the Chair, 1499 (i), 2922, 2932, 3664 (ii).
Personal Explanation : In Deb. on Representation B., the Member for North Victoria took exception to remarks made by the Member for North Wellington: explanation objected to by Mr. Charlton, the Member having already spoken. Kule read by Mr. Speaker and Member allowed to proceed on M. for adjmnt., 3542 (ii).
Representation B.: On M.for $2^{\circ}$, Member requested by Mr. Speuker to confine himself to Question before the House, 3663 ; reference to a previous debate a violation of the Rules (Mr. Speaker) 3664 (ii).

## PRIVILEGE:

Caron, Sir Adolphe, Charges against: M. (Mr. Edgar) with unanimous consent of the House to refer to Com. on Priv. and Elec., objected to by Sir John Thompson and sustained by Mr. Speaker ; there being no question of urgency it cannot be taken out of its place on the Notice Paper, 1035 (i).
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North Perth Election: Reference having been made by the Member for Lambton to the Secretary of State's visit to that congtituency, the same was denied by Mr. Patteroon (Huron) $3055^{\circ}$ (ii). Further discassion stopped by Mr. Speaker, there being no motion before the Chair; Member allowed to proceed on M. for adjmnt., 3056 (ii).

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Canadian White Pine: Mr. Ivea' M. for map showing areas; Mr. Speaker stated that the Rules of the House should not be violated, even with unanimous consent, 217 (i).
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Motions Standing in other Meybers' Names: on Mr. Macdonald (Huron) moving for Mr. Campbell a motion in reference to Imports of Coal Oil, Sc., Mr. Speaker drew attention to the Rule that no discussion can take place except with general consent of the House, 3059 (ii).
Notices of Motion: On Motion being allowed to stand at the request of the Govt., Mr. Casey called attention to the Rule which requires that Motions should be dropped unless gone on when called, 1550 (i).
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[^0]:    *Died 4th April, 1892.
    † Alphonse Desjardins, appointed 22nd April, 1892

[^1]:    A dinggton-George W. W. Dawson. Albert--Richard Chapman Weldon. Alberta-Donald Watson Davis. Algoma-George Hugh Macdonell. Anvapolis-John B. Mills.
    Antigonish--Hon. Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G. Argentelil-Thomas Christie. Assiniboia, East-Hon. Edgar Dewdney. Assiniboia, West-Nicholas Flood Davin.

    Bagot-Flavien Dupont. Brauce-Joseph Godbout. Brauharnois-Joseph Gédéon Horace Bergeron.
    Bellechasse-Guillaume Amyot.
    Berthier-Cléophas Beansoleil.
    Bonaventure-William Le Boutillier Fauvel.
    Bothwhll-Hon. David Mills.
    Brant, N. Riding-James Somerville.
    Bhant, S. Riding-William Paterkon.
    Brockville-John Fibher Wood.
    Brome-Eugene A. Dyer.
    Bruce, E. Riding-Henry Cargill.
    Brcce, N. Riding-Alexander McNeill.
    Bruce, W. Riding-James Rowand.
    Cape Breton-\{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hector F. McDougall. } \\ & \text { David McKeen. }\end{aligned}$
    Cardwell-Robert Smeaton White.
    Carleston (N.B.)-Newton Ramsay Colter.*
    Carleton (O.)-William T. Hodging.
    Cariboo-Frank S. Barnard.
    Chambly-Raymond Préfontaine.
    Champlalin-Onésime Carignan.
    Charlevoix-Henry Bimard.
    Charlorfe-Arthur Hill Gillmor.
    Chatrauguay-James Pollock Brown.
    Chicoutimi and Saguenay-Paul Vilmond Bavard.
    Colchrotrer-William A. Patterwon.
    Compton-Rufus Henry Pope.

[^2]:    " Rude and inacoessilule as is the "sea of mountains" of south-eastern Alaska and furbidding ats it mas appear for ordinars burposes of inland sertlement, it shonhl be remembered that it is a mineral-hearimg resion, the geolugical coutimuation of the sohd ame silver helt of California and Nevala, and may at any time spring into an importance not now calculahle. It is of evident adrantage to bith eountries to asper apon some boundary line capable of survey at a reasonable cust. yet so precisely and bratedeally deseribed, that in ease of need any piven point therenn mis be readily determined in mivatere of a genersl surver, ind to do this, while the whole puestion of lucal values is in aberyance.
    Therefore it is sery important for the two comstries that this question he settled withour furtier delay, in order that we may not have to deal with ditticulties that may later arrise and in order to avoid conticts of individual interests, or contlicts of jurisiliction which may result in retarding or embarrassing the lonating of the line. President Gimat. in his message th (imgress on the bud of Devemher, 1sio. said:

[^3]:    "If these cases of undecided appeals should not appear in some way on the face of the list of voters, the only way the returning officer could have knowledge of them would be by certitying in each polling division a list of the undecided appeals for that division. Do the Franchise and the Election Acts endorse these modes of procedure? I call your attention to these matters so that no responsi bility may rest with me in case of a mistake. As there are 220 unmes appealed, it would be a very serions matter if any mistake should arise, and I would like very much if it were submitted to the Minister of Justice before you proceed to the printing of the lists."

[^4]:    "Such list, after the publication of the last mentioned notice in the Comedre Geqe:tt, shall apply to every election, for such electoral district or purtion of electoral district, taking phace before such appeal has been disposed of and, the result thereof communieated to the revising officer, subject to the provisious of the Dominion Elections Act with respect to the counting of the ballot of any voter whose right to have his name registered as a voter upon any such list and to vote, or the exclusion of whose name from any such list as a voter is the subject of an undecided "ppeal."
    I take it that this provision merely contemplates that when there is an appeal pending as to one's right to rote, he has the right, mitil that appeal is determined, to have his name appear on the list, because both this Act and the Elections Act clearly establish that he has the right to vote while the appeal is pending.

[^5]:    "And the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall forthwith correct the same accordingly.'
    Then, if the hon. gentleman is right in his arguments that these $\mathbf{2} 20$ names ought never to have appeared on the list, and Julge Elliott had decided otherwise, how is thislist ever to be corrected, so as to be effectual for the purposes of the election?

[^6]:    " If any such appeal in respect of any person whose name is entered on the poll book as having voted at such election is not decided before the expiration of the said four days allowed for the making of an application for a recount, the time for the making of such application for a recount on the ground of the result of the decision of any appeal shall be extended for and until the expiration of siz days after the decision of any such appeal."
    Why, Sir, if you were to put any other construction on the Act, you would leave a party in an important aase without a remedy, except by the active Mr. Mhas (Bothwell).

[^7]:    "The diversity of opinion entertained by the mercantile press und public, as to whether the most-favoured-

[^8]:    "Before this resolution passed, did I understand the Prime Minister to say that there were some slight variations?"
    Sir John A. Macdonald answered :
    Mr. Tuppek.

[^9]:    "Captain Sylvester said this proposition by the United Statestain a step in the right direction. It showed that they were alive to their own best interests. The deepening of the St. Lawrence canals would of necessity benefit both countries. Any improvement which tends to cheapen transportation benefit both producer and consumer.
    The owners mude more in those days than they do now. So in the same way the deepening of the canal would

[^10]:    " W. Ierslie, Manaper Collins Bay Rating Co.
    " Thos. Murphs. Pilot.

    - Jos. Murray, Master and Pilot.
    -. Wm. Ecott, Master.
    $\because$ J. A. MeDonald. Mister and Pilot.
    - O. Patemade, Naster and Pilot.
    - Wim. R. Taylor. Master Mariuer.
    .. A. Duniop, Naster Mariner.
    $\because$ Wm. Corrigan. Pilot.
    $\because$ John J. Martin, Master and Pilot.
    "Charles Martin. Master and Pilot.
    $\because$ James Martin. Master and Pilot.
    $\because$ James Murray, Master and Pilot.
    .. Alexander Milligan. Master Mariner
    $\because$ Edward A. Broth, Master Mariner.
    - Nichel Kenads, Master aud Pilot.
    -- Thos. Collins. Master and Pilot.
    $\because$ P.J. MeGrath. Master and Pilot.
    $\because \because$ Peter MeGlode, Master and Pilot.
    - Eplirem Martin. Master and Pilot.
    - David Lefave, Master and Pilot.
    - Horatio Smith. Master Mariner.
    $\because$ A. H. Malone. Master prop. D. D. Culcia,
    $\because \because$ John Ferguson. Master Mariner.
    $\because$ Joseph Achei, Master Mariner.
    - Lake O'Reily, Master Mariner.
    -. William Scott. Master and Pilot.
    $\because$ John Doyle, Master and Pilot.
    $\because$. Michael Murrar, Master and Pilot.
    $\because$ Ozee Lantier, Master and Pilot.
    $\because \because \mathrm{Wm}$. Simmonds. Master Mariner,
    $\because \because$ John Saundery, Master Mariner.
    .. Wu. Daley, Master Mariuer.
    - Samuel Anderson, Msster Mariner."

[^11]:    "The cust of a chanuel of approzeh smitable to vessels 14 feet draught, and of the morks neeesiary to proteet it from slides, is estimated, so far as any estimate can be formed when dealing with so uncertain a material as quiekzand, at from $\$ 850,000$ to $\$ 1,50,000$, and this must be illded to the cost of the canal. The cost, serious as it vould be. is, however, only seoudary to the more impartant question of the pructicubilits of constructing such a thamel and works under the ciremmstanees.

    - The estimatedeast of the works on the north and south shores, respectivels, according to the most approred routes, is as follows:-

[^12]:    "In the discussions which have taken place with reference to the suitability or otherwise of the Cascades Point for an entrance to a la rge canal, considerable prominence has been given to the question of the time at which the ice disappears from there in the spring, as compared with the date of its departure from the foot of the Beauharnois Canal. The most conflicting evidence is given on

[^13]:    "Questions of privilege, also, and other matters suldenly a rising, may be considered without previousuritice: and the former take preeedence, not only of other untions. but of all Orders of the Day. But in order to entitle a question of irivilege to precedence, it must refer to some matter which has recently arisen, which directly ouncerns the privileges of the Kouse, and calls for its present interposition. When the question ishond fide one of privilege, the Honse will at once entertain it before any other business. This ancient rule was thus expressed in deluate by an eminent anthnrity:-Nothing cian be sis regular, according to the practice of this House. as wlan any meunber brings under the consideration of the House a breach of its privileges, for the House to hear it-nay, to hear it with or without notice-whether any question is oi is not before it : and even in the midst of another diseussion. if a member should rise to conmplain of a breach of the orivi-

[^14]:    " Your committee recommend that the attention of the authorities at Washington be directed to the oppressive application to Canndians of the American Alien Latour

[^15]:    "That this exodus had been accumpanied as is usual in such cases by an immense increase in the aggregnte indebtedness of the Dominion in the shape of large additions to its federal or provincial and municipal.debts, and also to the mortgaged debts incurred by private individuals, and liabilities incurred for the construction of

[^16]:    "Take notice that the above-named William Manly German has appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgment and decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose and the Honourable Mr. Justice MacMahon. the judges by whom the matter of the election petition above described was tried, and which judgment and decision was pronounced by the said learned judges on Saturday, the 19th day of December last.

[^17]:    " During the first week in March there were 170 mortgage foreclosures advertised in Brown county alone, or at the rate of a thousand a year in one county. Here is the list, giving the number in each newspaper:
    
    $\qquad$
    In Star Total for Brown county, 170

[^18]:    "Searcely more than a third of the south is included in farms and the proportion of farm land in Maine is no larger. The land in the west is not all taken, and an

[^19]:    "In this past decade a continuous and strikingly bold attempt has been made by the Canadian Government. through such means as enormons railway subsidies, protective triffs and assistance to immigration, to build up Canada as an independent econonic community. The socalled National Policy has been pursued in heroic defiance of all the natural laws that governed the situation. Five millions of Canadians are scattered along 4,000 miles of boundary line. Nearly all of them live within a few miles of that line. A nation of $65,000,000$ of people is on the other side of the artificial barrier. The $5,000,000$ can thrive only in such degree as they can enter freely into the commercial system of their own continent. If the trade barriers were removed, men und capital would frecly flow into the great undeveloped north. So long as the barriers are maintained Canada will drive away her best blood instead of stimulating growth and industrial derelopment."

[^20]:    "We are, however, entering upon a new and increased engagement involving a verg large sum of money. We are entering upon work-we have already done so-which Fill require a large increase of our debt. We have $\$ 10,000,000$ to spend on the Intercolonial Railway. We hare $\$ 30,000,000$ for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the canal system which has been accepted by the Government will involve un expenditure of $\$ 20,000,000$. These are serious matters inasmuch as they add $\$ 60,000,000$ to our existing debt."
    You will notice from that paragraph of Sir Leonard Tilley's speech that the Government of the day was about entering upon laige expenditures of public works; not only "was abont to enter," but, as Sir Leonard said, "had already entered." Now, the expenditure which took place under the Liberal Government afterwards was largely owing to engagements entered into ly Sir John Macdonald previous to the Liberal Administration taking office. The Hon. A. Mackenzie spent during his administration the following sums on the public works portrayed by Sir Leonard Tilley, namely: $\$ 17,469,-$ 000 on the canals, $\$ 11,000,000$ on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and $\$ 5,283,000$ on the Intercolonial RailMr. Macdonald (Huron).

[^21]:    .0 The Conservative policy has failed to accomplish the predietions of its promoters. It has left us with a small propulition. a scants immidration, a North-West empty still. with an enormous addition to our publie debt and a corrmptand extravagant cystem of expenditure and an unjust amil expensive tariff:"

[^22]:    "The greedy binding twine trust is not satisfied with the enormous profit accruing frora last year's operations. One million four hundred thousend dollars was cleared in 1891 by the trust. That sum, considering its opportunities in the field of legalized robbery is now regarded as being short of actual requirements. It is to be grently exceeded this. year, and to that end the price of twine for the coming season has been adranced from 3 to 4 cents. Competition has been shat out by the duty, and this is the secret of the trast's unholy raid on the pockets of the wheat growers of the west. But what are the farmers going to do about it? Knowing that the protection afforded the trust by the Government makes the robbery complained of possible, do they intend to vote for a continuance of the fiscal policy that bears so heavily upon them? That is the question. They can easily hreak the trust and similar appendages of a paternal Government by using their franchise in their own interest."
    This is the case in the United States, and, if the statement is correct, that the cordage companies in Canada have been bought out by the large cordage companies in the United States, it will be the duty of the Giovernment to see to this matter. When a

[^23]:    "Dear Sir,-Your telegram to hand this afterncon and aw glad to hear from sou. Things were quite dull until $20 \frac{1}{2}$

[^24]:    Sir Johs Thompios.

[^25]:    " If no agreements are fonnd possible, the attempt should not be mentioned officislly, and all public reference to the subject shonld be avoided. At a further interview Mr. Blaine stated that President Harrison st ronglyobjected to the commission on the ground that it would provole agitation throughout the United States, and declined to run so grave a risk, fe."
    The words which I have just citerl, and which were embolied in that telegram, were never communicated to this (iovernment in the life-time of sir John A. Macionald, and it was only in the month of September last, that we discovered upon what groumd it was that bad faith had been

[^26]:    " It would be impossible to express in firures, with auy approach to accuracy, the extent to which the facilities of commercial intercourse, created by the reciprocity treaty, have contributed to the wealth and prosperity of this province; and it wonld be difficult to exaggerate the importance which the people of Canada attach to the continued enjoyment of these facilities.

[^27]:    Committee rose and reported the resolution.

[^28]:    "The signs of prosperity among our tarmersare showing up grandly-in the columns of our Republican exchanges. Nearly all of them are publishing 'hom editions 'toadvertise the comitry, while their colums are overloaded with foreclosure notices. The St. Lawrence (Hand County) Iournal publishes a big supplement to aceummodiate the fureclosure notices. The Faulk County Rocor/ has been enlarged until it is the largest weekly newsmaper in the state. and it primt almost absolutely nothing on the home side execpt mortgage foreclusure notices. In one township, in that county five school houses are elosed. The mortgage companies have no children to educate. The Leola (McPherson Counts) Bhate last week published at full page supplement, the entire houne side of the Blad heing tilled with mortgage, males. This is what a big crow has done for South Dakota."

[^29]:    "We met the Secretary of State in conference. I may say this, and I think it is nothing more than right tu say it, that Mr. Blaine met us with the greatest kindnessand courtesy. Although not in the enjoyment of robust benlth, and although he was in the midst of the arduous duties of a session of Congress, in the midst of diplomatic correspondence of a weighty and grave character, he gave up his time to the delegation of Camada, and for five successive days met them in fuil and frank and prolonged conference upon the various points treated of between the two."
    Now, then they went on to propomil their ileas: it was on the basis of the old reciprocity. Mr. Blaine stid to them:
    "He raised the question, as did also General Foster. who was his coadjutor in the conference, as to whether we were prepared to meet a proposal which would go wider than natural products, and take in and include a general reciprocity in manufactured articles as well."

[^30]:    "When that point came up"

[^31]:    "He (ihe serjeant) has the right to appoint a deputy with the sanction of the Speaker.whis will always appoint such all appointment to the House."

[^32]:    Mr. Perry.

[^33]:    " One case, that of the Deputy Minister, differs from any of the foregoing, in that, in addition to his knowledge and sanction of irregular payments, he himself ordered a cheque to be made out to an extra clerk with the understanding and direction that $\$ 100$ of the same be paid to himself to recoup him for payment to an outside partyMr. Anderson-for work performed by him."

[^34]:    "How much did he sanction?-He sanctioned at least $\$ 400$, I know.
    "A year?-No, for the whole thing: and I an not sure that he did not say that it might be extended to 56010 ; but I have nothing to show for that and i am not certain.

    - Huve you anything to show for the stu0 "-The work that was done in the spring of 1890 was done during April and May, and the account for it would have been made out in my wife's maiden name in the same manner.
    "Ellen Berry ?-No: Lizzie Evans. I had incidentally heard some talk about extra work, and had heard it men-

    Mr. Murock.

[^35]:    "No moneys or compensation shall be paid forany extra service whatever which any officer or clerk may be required to perform in the department to which he belonge:"

[^36]:    " Have you anything to show for the S400?-The work Was done in the spring of 1890 , was done during April and May, and the account for it would have been made out in my wife's maiden name in the same manner.
    "Ellen Berry?-No; Lizzie Evans. I had incidently heard some talk about extra work, and bad heard it mentioned in a peculiar way: 'We know who this man is and that man, and we know who Lizzie Evans is.' I took upon myself the responsibility, of which this committee will be the judge, of not allowing my wife's name to appear any longer in the matter, and the account I made out myself in Ellen Berry's name. When the cheque was made out, I endorsed that cheque. There is no such person as Ellen Berry. The work was done by my wife and I took the responsibility of making the account out

[^37]:    "Sir,-At the present time and for six monthe past the revising barristers have been engaged upon the correotion of the voters' lists under the Dominion Electoral Franchise Act, and in every county in Canada many persons have leen devoting time and labour to the same object, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the respective political parties. I believe the consensus of opinion among those who hare had such experience of the actual operation of the Act will be that it is complicated, expensire and unsatisfactory.

[^38]:    "- The following persons shall he disqualified as incompetent to vote at any election to which this Act applies: except that the persons or oflicers named in paragraph 1. of this section shall only he disqualified and incompetent to rote at elections for the electoral district: for which they hold such offices or positions respectively."
    Nection 12 says:
    " No revising officer for ally electoral distriet, while he is a revising officer, or for two years thereafter, shall be qualified to be a candidate in any electornl district for which.,日r for any part of which, be has teen such revising officer.

[^39]:    " That during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, large

[^40]:    "The observance of the sacred day which was willed expressly by God from the first origin of man, is imperative!v demanded by the absolute and essential dependence of the creature upon the Creator. And this law. mark it well, my beloved, which at one and the same time so admirably provides for the honour of God, the spiritual needs and dignity of the man, and the temporal well-

[^41]:    -Operatives are perfectly right in thinking that if there were no Sunday rest. seven dass work would have to be given for six days pay.;

[^42]:    " Prince Bismarck: You have declared that you would not legally forbid Sunday work until conrinced by the roice of the labourer that they demand rest on that day. Here then is their voice. We declare explicitly that we desire a law which will grant us protection in the enjoyment of freedom from work on Sunday.,, Sunday labour leads to misery, crime and vagabondism."
    This demand for Sunday rest is even roiced by Socialists in Europe. At a socialistic conference held at Ghent, in 1886, one of the chief demands was for Sunday rest. The British work-

[^43]:    "I am a subiect of the British Crown. but whenever I have to choose between the interests of England and of Canada, it is manifest to me that the interests of $m y$ country are identical with the interests of the United States of America."
    Sir, one step further was taken after raising those hopes, after making that promulgation of his faith, he then let cout to the people, and in hearing of the

[^44]:    "They are paid to officers who are incapable of imparting instruction, and who are unable to, give sufficient attention to the arms under their charge."

[^45]:    "County of York ; In the matter of the Governor GenTTi, wit: ; eral's Bods Guard.
    "I. James Slater. of the city of Toronto, in the Counts of York. Esquire. do solemnly declare that 1 enlisted in said f. $\dot{\text { G. B. B. commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cienrge Taylor }}$ Denison, on or about the 1th of September, 1855 .
    -3. That I received my certificate of discharge from suid G. G. B. G. on or about the 1ith July. 1891, said discharge purporting to have been signed by said Lieut.Col. George Taylor Denison on the 2 ith of September, 1888, the object of such being to debar me from the protection as given to me in $H^{4}$ and 45 Vic.. chap. 38 , protect
    sec. 43 .

[^46]:    "Ground wholly unsuited for a camp: 1,386 otficers and men and 56 horses, besides the whole of the tents, blankets and camp, equipment, conreyed 40 miles further than was necessary."
    Could anything be more disgraceful than a state of affairs like that? Take the case of Farnham. The Major-(General says :

[^47]:    " In conclusion, it only remains for me to add that I bave in this report directed the criticism it is my duty to wake, chiefly upon organization."
    And then to show that he does not believe that the

[^48]:    "The disadvantage under which rural corps labour is sufficiently evident, when it is remembered thet their established strength exceeds that of city corps in the proportion of three to one."
    If this is true, the rural corps are not being treated with fair-play; and the General suggests-I have not experience to enable me to say whether his suggestion is a good one or can be carried out-I want to know what the Minister at the head of the department is prepared to say about it-that the city corps should be paid in a different way. He proposes that the per capita grant should go into the regimental fund in the case of city corps, who should be in the nature of volunteers, and that the grant to rural corps should go to the men, who should be in the nature of militia. Does the hon. Minister agree with the General in that particular: Is that the policy he is going to adopt? Discussion on these estimates should not be confined to details alone; but when we have suggestions from the General affecting the whole organization of the force, I do not think the estimates should be carried through without the committee being treated by the Minster of Militia with his intention with regard to the suggestions.

    Mr. BOWELL. The misfortune is that hon. gentlemen are not in the House during the whole discussion. If the hon. gentleman had paid the

[^49]:    "Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD I mill answer that question. In the event of the United States Congress reducing the import duty on sawn lumber, the Government will remove the export duty on pine and spruce logs. I will take an opportunity of conveying that decision to the proper quarters."
    I suppose, of course, that Sir John Macdonald had that decision conveyed to the authorities at Washington. When the McKinley Bill finally passed, it was discovered that its provisions with respect to the reduction of humber duties did not embrace spruce lumber. We were very sorry that was the case, and I suppose the Canadian Govermment were

[^50]:    "The committee recommend that in addition to such action as may seem to be called for under the findings hercinbefore expressed, such legal proceedings as may be arailable be taken against those who are concerned in this conspiracy, and that for that purpose the books and papers which were before your committee be retained (or so many of them as may be necessary), in order that they may be arailable for such proceedings.,
    Under that report the action taken by the Governor

[^51]:    "A witness before the Huse of Parliament cannotexcuse himself from answering any question that may bo put to him (with a single excention presently to be noticed) on the ground that the answer would subject him to an action or expose him to a criminal proceeding, or be the means of divulging the secret of his client communicated to him in professional confidence, or be any breach of a judicial oath as erand juror, dic., some of which would be sufficient grounds of excuse in a court of justice. This difference between proceedings in Parliament and in the ordinary courts has been established upon grounds of public policy and is considered to be fundamentally essential to the efficacy of a parliamentary enquiry, but while the law of Parliament thus demands the disclosure of the evidence, it recognizes to the fullest extent the principle upon which the witness is excused from making such disclosure in the ordinary courts of justice and protects him from the consequence which might otherwise result from his testimony, the rule of Parliament being that no evidence given in either House can be used against

[^52]:    "In a few days after that trial it was thought so wrong, that such evidence should be given, that a resolution was passed that the shorthand writershould not give evidence of examinations before committees of the House of Commons without leave of the House; and I have known the leare to be refused; and my lord Chief Baron (Pollock) tells me he has known judges to allow the shorthand writer to refuse to gire evidence, on the ground that he was forbidden by the House of Commons to produce his notes. I think there was another objection to

[^53]:    " If a prisoner, on being examined as a witness, has consented to answer questions to which he might have demurred as tending to criminate himself, and which, therefore, he was not bound to answer, his statement will be deemed voluntary, and as such may be subsequently used against himself for all purpose, unless he be protected bs the special language of some statate."

[^54]:    " Provided that no consent on the part of the House shall extend to any admissions or statements or evidence given by, any one of the said parties being used against himself."
    That, I think, will meet the ends of justice, and to a large extent, protect the absolute right of this House to make any enquiry which it chooses to refer to a committee, thorough and exhaustive, and at the same time will make it clear that no man need be afraid or ashamed to give the truth and the whole truth when he is asked a question before the committee; but, on the contrary, he shall

[^55]:    " We have avoided the use of the word 'malice' throughout the draft code, because there is a considerable difference between its popular and its legal meaning. For example, the expression 'malice aforethought' in reference to murder has received judicial interpretation which makes its use positive! y misleading."
    It detines murder, and in cases of rloubt settles what murder is. With that view it defines provocation, which may reduce a homicide from murder to manslanghter. It deals with the offence of higamy, principally for the purpose of removing the doubts which exist now as to the actual state of the law with regard to the periond during which lelief of the decease of the other party to the original marriage may be an exoneration. Questions always arise as to the homen ficles of the helief of that decease by the person who hats acted on the presumption that the decease has occurred; and, following the principle recommended by the Royal Commission, in order to relieve from the crime of ligamy, it makes the decease of the husband or wife of the first marriage absolutely necessary. All wther matters relating to belief as to the clecease of the other party to the original marriage must be treated as matters of extenuation and matters moving the clemency of the Crown. It proposes to abolish the term "larceny" and to adopt the term "theft" instead, as was strongly recommended hy the Royal Con:mission in England. With regard to the law of procedure, I propose to abolish the distinction between felonies and mistemeanours. A short passage from the British reprort will explain the importance of that change. It says:

[^56]:    Amenhment, to a! joum tebute, nogative!. Mr. Davis.

[^57]:    * It is my belief that a considerably larger force could be annually trained than has hitherto been the case, without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I am not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure. I am satisfied that in the past, the results obtained in the militia training hare not been commensurate with the expenditure: and I see only in improved organization a sufficient guarantee of practical results to justify such a recommendation. I shall submit to you, in the proper time, the programme I have prepared for the training of the present gear-providing for training of an increased-quota of rural militia, without an increase of the rote for that purpose.?
    I am sure the House will be glad to see the programme which he says is leing prepared, and

[^58]:    " If any damage to any person or property is sustained in consequence of the non-observance of any of the provisions of this Act, imposing any duty on the owner or master of any steamboat, the owner shall, in all civil proceedings, and the master or other person haring charge thereof shall, in all proceedings, whether civil or criminal, be subject to the legal consequences of such default.'

[^59]:    ＂Deducting transfers and re－enlisted men，the waste of the year is shown to be 497 out of a total extablishment of $\$ 66$ non－commissioned officers and men．This waste may be reduced by 42 on account of men tried by court－martial for desertion，who become available again，at the end of their sentences；and the net loss for the year placed at 455 men ，or 4710 per cent of the establishment．It fol－ lows，the refore，that the greater part of the men in the ranks must be recruits，of less than one year＇s service．This is further proved to be the case，since 353 men are re－ turned in that category，or 3447 per cent，while if the deficiency in the total strength were completed，to the

    Mr．Davies（P．E．I．）

[^60]:    "That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kinglom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Cansda will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods."

[^61]:    "The Government are always alive to that which they believe to be in the interest of the consumer as well as the manufacturer. Whenever they found that the salt industry was controlled to such an extent as to become at all burdensome to the people, they took the first opportunity to reduce the duty. And if it be true that the American combination for the manufacture of twine has or is about to secure all the cordage factories in this country and keep up the price, then it will be the duty of the Government to see how far they will go in regulating it in order to prevent the colossal fortunes to which hon. gentlemen have referred being made by the manufacturers."

[^62]:    "Mr. Connors is in your combination?-He was in, but there is no combination now.
    "How many were there in the combination?- Five.
    " You proportioned out what each shonld make?-Yes, we hed each a stated percentage.
    -4 What proportion of all the quantity that was to be made for Canada, did he make?-On binder twine last year he had a percentage, I think, of 10 per cent of the whole; and I think he manafactured about two tons of twine.
    "How much did he gat last year out of the pool, as you call it, as near as you can tell?-I thinle sbont $\$ 6,000$ or $\$ 7,000$. Perhaps as much as that. It minht be \$5,000.
    "For making rope ?-No, not making binder twine."

[^63]:    " Many of the properties now owned or controlled by the company, including all the mills in Canada and several of the largest mills in Boston and in the west and south-west, came under its control abont the 1st November, 1891. Consequently, the profits shown by the Financial Director's Report, merely represent the profits of the mills formerly owned by the company, whereas now its manufacturing capacitt has been very largely increased and its earnings should be increased correspondingly."
    Then thearticle goes on and outlines the operations of the combine, and expresses the great satisfaction with which the president of this institution has made his annual statement to this combination. Now, I earnestly hope the Government will, notwithstanding the fact that the resolution was moved as an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply accept the resolution of my Mr McMullen.

[^64]:    " Many of the properties now owned or cointrolled by the company, including all the mills in Canada and several of the largest mille in Boston, and in the west and south-west, came under its control about 1st November. 1891. Consequently, the profits shown by the financial director's report merely renresent the profits of the mills formerly owned by the company, whereas now its manufacturing capacity has been very largely increased and its earnings should be increased correspondingly.'

[^65]:    "What is the actual cost, including the duty of the American article? We had to import a large quantity for the North-West last year. We could not get it in Canada. We laid it down in Manitoba at about the price we had to pay in Nova Scotia, and daty added. It cost us about the duty extra. The ground of complaint is that although the Americans are paying a duty on it they can afford to offer it to us at less than the Canadian figures. I have been in correspondence with large dealers and they tell us they haye been buying it at the same rates as those who sell to us."
    I sty, Mr. Speaker, that nothing could be clearer than Mr. Masseg's evidence that the Canadian combine had the effect of increasing the price of binder twine, and that he complained of that increase, and that the result of that combine was pre judicial to the interests of the Canadian farmer. I do not quote the eviderice of a man who says "I think" as my hon. friend did with respect to Mr. Morris's statement, that binder twine was cheaper in Canada than on the American side. Mr. Massey does not deal in any such sayings as "I think," but he says flatly and directly these are the facts, and he gives the figures in his own case. Here is a business man who spoke of his own business trans-

    Mr. Bain (Wentworth).

[^66]:    "I am of the opinion that the amendment ailowed by the revising offlcer was. within his power, and that the notices 80 smended sufficiently comply with the statute. The solumns as to the character in which the voter is in the list, 'Owner, 'Tenant,' mast be read into the notice, and Mr. Lister.

[^67]:    "It is not an error of judgment, but a betrayal of trust, wilful and knowing, that is the charge which alone could make it proper to have him brought here.'

[^68]:    "After the said election and before deciding said appeals, the said William Elliott in strong and violent language denounced the said Hyman and his supporters and stated to geveral electors of the said city, that the said Carling would certainly get the seatin the House of Commons for the said electoral district."
    Well, now, will any hon. gentleman attempt to say that this is a specific allegation sufficiently plain to

[^69]:    " Another rule or principle of debate may be here added. A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read "quo from a despatch or otherstate papers not before the House unless he be prepared to lay them on the Table. This is similur to that rule of evidence in the courts of law, which prevents counsel stating documents which are not produced in evidence. The principle is so reasonable that it has not been contested; when the objection bas been made in time it has been thoroughly acquiesced in."

[^70]:    " Does the Liberal party farour diserimination against Great Britain by admitting Americ:an manufactures free, and taxing manufactures from Great Britain?"

[^71]:    "Certainly we do, and I will tell you why. We have a perfect right to make our own tariff to suit us, the people of Canada. The interests of Canada demand that we shall have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. We can only get that by taxing the goods of every nation on the face of the earth except the United States. That is undoubtedly our policy."
    Then also, the New York Tribune, the organ of the Republican party, pointed out, and the extract was republished in Canada, that that was the cardinal feature of any reciprocity treaty that would be possible between the two countries, and the report of the Minister of Finance showed that the two statements, the statement of the member for South Oxford and the statement of the organ of the Republican Administration published in New York, were on a par with, and showed exactly the views of Mr. Blaine and of the Administration of the United States, Now, the hon.

[^72]:    "It may be desirable to state, in this report, the measures taken by me, under your directions, for the encouragement of immigration to Canada during the last year. Wide publicity was given to the bonuses which the Government, in conjunction with the transportation companies, offered to persons settling upon land, no matter to whom it belonged, in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. Forms of application were supplied to all the steamship agents by whom they were to be issued: and the steamship companies, as well as their individual agents, advertised freely that the bonuses were available."

[^73]:    "Dear Sir-The amount of your accuunt as audited by the Queen's Printer, was sti4. 4 , of which nmount $3+0$ ) has been paid to you-the balance being retnined for $-: 200$ pamphlets respecting which you wrote on the 30 th ultimo that the covers had been apoiled. and we do not seem to have received them since. With respect to the paper for the covers, I may say that if this was spoiled while in

[^74]:    －We，the umderigued，fariners of South Dakota，owian to the repeated（and aimost total）failure of crops，have made up cur mind：that we must emigrate jonsewhere，

[^75]:    "I need hardly say that the retams of the censas of Canada rere receired here with a eertain amonnt of disappointment, as it was expected that the pepalation would appoed $\overline{5}, 100,001 \times$

[^76]:    - We had then no pamphlet which we deemed adrisable to publish for the special information of the Germans. Mr. Hett volunteered to have one written and secured the services of Mr. J. B. Schantz for that purpose. This was accepted. Mr. Schantz was well known to the department."

    He had heen largely instrumental in bringing the settlement of Mennonites into Ontario. Mr.

[^77]:    "A new ironswing bridge made at the Central Bridge Works. Peterborough, replaced the old wooden structure and has given every satisfaction. The navigation channel between Lakefield and Bobcaygeon was cleaned out and buoyed."

[^78]:    " In Great Britain no courtier ever since ventured to deny this general right of enquiry, though it is a frequent practice to elude it. The right to enquire draws with it the necessary means, the examination of witnesses.

[^79]:    " Either charge should be alone sufficient to excite our elosest attention. What effect, then, ought both in conjunction to produce? They ought to impel us, if not to an enquiry, at least to a minute and elaborate discussion. For what has the mover of the question arraigned? He has arraigned the general principles of jurisprudence now adopted by our judges, and has, in his way, proved them not only unconstitutional but illegal."

[^80]:    "That the Hon. M. C. Cameron, a member of this House, having stated in his place that corrupt inducements or offers were made to the Hon. E. B. Wood, a member of this House, to induce him to resign his position of Treasurer of Ontario, by the Hon. E. Blake and other members of the Administration while members of the Opposition in the Legislative Assombly."
    "Mr. CAMERON. I have not stated that there were other members. That is not my motion.
    "Mr. BLAKE. I asked the hon. gentleman to state what other members he meant, and he declined. He, therefore, included us all. If his motion means to include myself, I am satisfled; or I am satisfied if it includes the

[^81]:    "That, in anticipation of the legislation of last session, as to the Pacific Railway, an agreement was made between Sir Hugh Allan, aoting for himself and certain other Canadisn promoters, and $G$. W. McMullen, acting for certain UnitedStates capitalists, whereby the latter asreed to furnish all the funds necessary for the construction of the contemplated railway, and to give the former a certain percentage of interest in consideration of theirinterest and position, the scheme agreed on being ostensibly that of a Canadian railway with Sir Hugh Allan at its head,
    "That the Governmeni vere aware that negotiations were pending between these parties,-
    "That subsequently an understanding was come to between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Abbott, M.P.,-that Sir Hugh Allan and his friends shouid advance a large sum of money for the purpose of aiding the elections of Ministers and their supporters st the ensuing general elections,-and that he and his friends

[^82]:    " 9 . That also since the said 6th October, 1885 , the persons who from time to time controlled the sald Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies, paid

[^83]:    "That the said sums of money hereinbefore $\dot{\text { mentioned }}$ in paragraphs 6 and 9 , as paid and contributed for election purposes, were so used, together with other sums contributed by public contractors with the Dominion Government, and were controlled and distributed by the direct authority and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, in lavish and illegal amounts for the purpose of corruptly influenciug the electors, and in the general eleetion of 1837 alone upwards of $\$ 100,000$ of moneys so contributed were so used for the purpose of corruptly inHluencing the electors in the following electoral districts."

[^84]:    " The present regulations in regard to size limit and the destruction of females carrying exuled ova are intended as protective measures. and are without duabt protectire enactments, but the question arises how far the enforcement of these enactments is possible with the existing means at the command of the department, and the still wider question of whether the enforeement of the regulation is compatible with the existence of the industry. I consider the fact undeniable, that taking the Gulf of St. Lawrence district, if the above quoted regulations were strictly enforced, not one single packing factory could run for one single day: and if the packers whose interest and desire it undoubtedly is to maintain this fishery were to attemgt to enforce the law : the fishermen would directly reply that they could not make a living at fishing with adherence to those regulations, and. therefore cond not fish for the packers."

[^85]:    "In a great many cases it is not very easy to conclude whe ther the fishery is falling off or not. The increase in price is certainly in almost every case greater than the decrease in the suppls. The take in many cases is not so large as it used to be, but in nearly every place it is more valuable. The increased price, and the greater facilities

[^86]:    "I wish to say, in my opinion, the whole fishery business ought to be puta stop to for a number of years. I speak from personal otservation. I have been in a great many fisheries in Prince Edward Island and in several in New Brunswick, and I find that the lobsters are very small. Where it used to take one or two lobsters to fill a can, it now takes six or seven, and it is really disgraceful to go to one of these lobster factories and see the thousands of small fish taken out of the sea."
    My hon. friend, I notice, when his colleague from Queen's just now advised us to be careful about our facts, applauded that sentiment. I wonder if he remembers what he said in 1887.

    Mr. DAVIES (P.E.I.) The hon. gentleman will remember that in the years 1887 and 1888 there was alinost a panic among the fishermen, because the catch had fallen to about $1,446,000$ lbs. from $3,670,000 \mathrm{llss}$., which it had been in 1891, or to onefifth in 1887 of what it was in 1891.

    Mr. Davies (P.E.I.)

[^87]:    Mr. Mclock

[^88]:    - In comparing the two candidates for this city in a personal sense there is a vast inequality. There never was in the Dominion a shrewder or keener judge of human character than Sir Juhn Macdonald. Like Disraeli, it vas his strong forte instanily, by a sort of intuition, to perceive what a man'z qualifications were. Mr. Carling first appeared in Parliament on his election in isji. As William Lyon Mackenzie said, in goorl looks

[^89]:    " Iou have heard that ' the men bronght up an evil report of the land which they had gone to view, albeit evillence to the contrary was in their own hands. But facts make no difference with the man determined to blacken it character. He will pervert evidence, distort proofs, cast sutpicion upon motives and twist testimony to his sinister purpose.
    $\therefore$ The human ear ind mind seem to be especially adapted for the reception of 'evil reports.' For the good we demand proofs many and strong, and unless favourably predisposed remain seeptical in spite of them. Why should it lie so hard for us to think well of others and so easy to believe evil? Is it because we shrink from confessing ourselves inferiors? Is it because the admission implies a reproach? How is it that gnod actions are uninterestine. while failings and wrong-doings carry with them a spice that makes them palatable? Certain it is that evil reports'spread like wildfire through the lenget and breadth of our gussiping society, while the best deeds and noblest efiorts find sofew to do them homage.
    "The rabbis of old denied paradise to those who refrained not from backbiting, and held it better for man to throw himself into a tiery furnace than to commit the sin of lashonhara'-i.e., the evil tongue-and Schiller says in "Don Carlos" that tale-bearers have caused more suffering in the world than poison or dagger in the wurderer's hands."

[^90]:    "In the Court of Appeal to which the case was carried no judgment or costs were given, but three of the judges expressed an opinion that the notices given were sufficient. I entertain an unfeigned respect for opinions expressed by learned judges of that court, and 1 would gladly, if I could, shelter myself from inevitable odiam by conform-

[^91]:    "The said William Elliott, during the said election and while the said appeals were pending before him, contributed editorially and also under an assumed name to the London Free Press newspaper, saticles of a violent and partisan character bearing upon the gaid revision of the voters' list and political questions of the day, and particularly upon the said election of the said electoral district and in support of the cardidature of the said Carling and against the said Hyman.

    After the gaid election and before deciding said appeals the said W:lliam Flliott in strong and violent language denounced the said Hyman and his sapporters and stated to several electors of the said city that the said Carling would certainly get the geat in the House of Commons for the said electoral district."

[^92]:    "See " Collection of Revenues."

